



demned under and in breach of our non-intercourse law. Although the proposition was objectionable, in many views, yet this government consented to it, to save to great a mass of the property of our citizens. An instruction for this purpose was given to your predecessor, which you are authorized to carry into effect.

The influence of France has been exerted to the injury of the U. S. in all the countries to which her power has extended. In Spain, Holland and Naples it has been most sensibly felt. In each of these countries the vessels and cargoes of American merchants were seized and confiscated, under various decrees, founded in different pretexts, none of which had even the semblance of right to support them. At the United States never injured France that plea must fail; and that they had injured either of those powers was never pretended. You will be furnished with the documents which relate to these aggressions, and you will claim of the French government an indemnity for them.

The U. States have also just cause of complaint against France, for many injuries that were committed by persons acting under her authority. Of these the most distinguished and least justifiable, are the examples which occurred, of burning the vessels of our citizens at sea. Their atrocity forbids the imputation of them to the government. To it, however, the U. S. must look for reparation, which you will accordingly claim.

It is possible that in this enumeration I may have omitted many injuries of which no account has yet been transmitted to this department. You will have it in your power to acquire a more comprehensive knowledge of them at Paris, which it is expected you will do, & full confidence is reposed in your exertions to obtain of the French government the just measure of redress.

France it is presumed has changed her policy towards the U. States. The revocation of her decrees is an indication of that change, and some recent acts more favourable to the commercial intercourse with her ports, the evidence of which will be found in a copy of a letter from her minister here, of

strengthens the presumption. But much is yet to be done by her to satisfy the just claims of this country. To revoke blockades of boundless extent in the present state of her marine was making no sacrifice. She must indemnify us for past injuries, and open her ports to our commerce on a fair and liberal scale. If she wishes to profit of neutral commerce the best become the advocate of neutral rights as well by her practice as her theory. The U. S. standing on their own ground, will be able to support those rights with effect; and they will certainly fail in nothing which they owe to their character or interest.

The papers relative to the Impeteux, the Revanche de Cerfe, and the French privateer seized at N. Orleans, will be delivered to you. They will it is presumed, enable you to satisfy the French government of the strict propriety of the conduct of the U. States in all those occurrences.

The frigate, which takes you to France, will proceed to Holland to execute an order from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the interest due on the public debt. She will return to France to take Mr. Russell to England, and after landing him, sail back immediately to the U. States. The interval afforded by a visit to Holland, will be sufficient to enable you to communicate fully and freely with the French government on all the topics to which it will be your duty to invite its attention, under your instructions. A short detention, however, would not be objected to, if you deemed it important to the interest of the United States.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, to Mr. Barlow.

Department of State, Nov. 21, 1811.  
SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the President's message to Congress at the commencement of the session, and of the documents which accompanied it.

In this very interesting communication you will find that the President has done justice to both the belligerents. He has spoken of each as it deserves. To France he has given the credit due to the revocation of her decrees, while he has bestowed on those injuries which remained unredressed their merited censure. On England he has spoken in terms of censure only, because she had in no respect changed her unfriendly policy. Thus the whole subject of our foreign relations is presented fully and fairly before the legislature and the public, and, I am happy to add, that so far as an opinion can now be formed of the impression made, the public sentiment is in strict harmony with that expressed by the executive. Few, if any, seem to be willing to relinquish the ground which has been taken by the non-importation act; and most seem to be resolved, if Great Britain does not revoke her orders in council, to adopt more decisive measures towards her.

If the U. States experience any embarrassment, in support of their rights, or fail in the ultimate success, it will be owing to the conduct of the French government. It cannot be

doubted, if France remains true to her engagements by a faithful observance of the revocation of her decrees, and acquits herself on the various other points on which you are instructed to the just claims of this country, that Great Britain will be compelled to follow her example; in which event the war will immediately assume a new character, such as has been the professed wish of both belligerents, mitigating its calamities to both of them as well as diffusing the happiest effect on neutral states.

The part which France ought to act is a plain one. It is dictated, in every circumstance, by the clearest principles of justice and soundest maxims of policy. The President has presented to view, in the message to Congress, the prominent features of this plan by stating equally our rights and injuries. It will scarcely be necessary for me to go into any of the details, which are already so well known to you. I will briefly advert to them.

It is not sufficient in the final decision of a cause brought before a French tribunal, that it should appear that the French decrees are repealed. An active prohibitory policy should be adopted to prevent seizures on the principles of those decrees. All that is expected is that France will act in conformity to her own principles. If that is done, neutral nations would then have an important object before them, and one belligerent at least prove that it contended for principle rather than for power; that it sought the aid of neutral nations in support of that principle, and did not make it a pretext to enlist them on its side to demolish its enemies. The abuses that are practised by the French privateers in the Baltic, the Channel, Mediterranean and wherever else they cruise, have of late more especially reached an enormous height. In the Baltic they have been more odious from the circumstance that it was expected that they had been completely suppressed there. Till of late these abuses were imputed to the privateers of Denmark which induced the President to send a special mission to the Danish government, which it was understood was producing the desired effect. But it is now represented that the same evil is produced by a collusion between the privateers of Denmark and those of France. Hence it assumes a worse character: to seizures equally unlawful, are added, by carrying the causes to Paris, still more oppressive delays.

If the French government is not willing to adopt the general rule alluded to in favor of American commerce, it is presumed that it will not hesitate to define explicitly the causes of seizure, and to give such precise orders to its cruisers respecting them, with an assurance of certain punishment to those who violate them as will prevent all abuse in future. Whatever orders are given, it would be satisfactory to this government to be made acquainted with them. The President wishes to know, with great accuracy, the principles by which the French government intends to be governed, in regard to neutral commerce. A frank explanation on this subject will be regarded as a proof of the friendly policy which France is disposed to pursue towards the U. States.

What advantage does France derive from these abuses? Vessels trading from the U. S. can never afford cause of suspicion on any principle, nor ought they to be subject to seizure. Can the few French privateers which occasionally appear at sea, make any general impression on the commerce of Great Britain? They seldom touch a British vessel. Legitimate and honourable warfare is not their object. The unarmed vessels of the U. States are their only prey. The opportunities of fair prizes are few, even should France maintain the British principle. Can these few prizes compensate her for the violation of her own principles and the effect which it ought, and cannot fail to produce here?

Indemnity must be made for spoliations on American property under other decrees. On this subject it is unnecessary to add any thing to your present instructions. They are detailed and explicit.

The trade by licenses MUST be abrogated. I cannot too strongly express the surprise of the President, after the repeated remonstrances of this government and more especially after the letter of the Duke of Cadore to Mr. Russell of the last informing him that that system would fall with the Berlin & Milan decrees, that it should be still adhered to. The exequators of the consuls who have granted such licences would long since have been revoked, if orders to them to discontinue the practice had not daily been expected, or, in case they were not received, the more effectual interposition of Congress to suppress it. It will certainly be prohibited by law, under severe penalties in compliance with the recommendation of the President, if your despatches by the Constitution do not prove that your demand on this subject has been duly attended to.

It is expected also that the commerce between the U. States and France and her allies, will be restored to its former state of tranquillity. If the oppressive restrictions which still fetter and harass our commerce are not removed, it cannot be doubted that Congress

will as soon as it appears that a suitable change may not be expected, impose similar restraints on the commerce of France. Should such a state of things arise between the two countries, you will readily perceive the obvious tendency, or rather certain effect on the relations which now subsist between them.

This is a short sketch of the policy which it is expected France will observe in regard to neutral commerce, & the other just claims of the United States. A compliance with it will impose on her no onerous conditions; no concessions in favor of the United States.—She will perform no act which she is not bound to perform, by a strict regard to justice. She will abstain from none, the abstinence from which is not dictated by the principle which she asserts, and professes to support. What is also of great importance, the course pointed out cannot fail to prove, in all its consequences, of the highest advantage to her.

Among the measures necessary to support the attitude taken by this government it is more than probable that a law will pass authorizing all merchant vessels to arm in their own defence. If England alone, by maintaining her orders in council, violates our neutral rights, with her only can any collision take effect. But in authorizing merchant vessels to arm, the object will be to enable them to support their rights against all who attempt to violate them. This consideration ought to afford a strong additional motive to France to inhibit her privateers from interfering with American vessels. The U. States will maintain their neutral rights equally against all nations who violate them.

You will find among the documents which accompany the president's message, a correspondence between Mr. Foster and me, by which the difference relative to the attack on the Chesapeake is terminated. It was thought advisable not to decline the advance of the British government on this point, although none was made on any other: and, as the terms offered were such as had been in substance approved before, to accept them. The adjustment however, of this difference, does not authorize the expectation of a favourable result from the British government on any other point. This government will pursue the same policy towards G. Britain in regard to other injuries, as if this had not been accommodated.

You will also find among the printed documents a correspondence of Mr. Foster, respecting the Floridas. To his remonstrance against the occupation of West-Florida by the troops of the U. S. he was told that it belonged to them by a title which could not be improved. And to that relative to East-Florida, he was informed that Spain owed the U. States for spoliations on their commerce, and for the suppression of the deposit of N. Orleans, more than it was worth; that the U. S. looked to East-Florida for their indemnity: that they would suffer no power to take it, and would take it themselves, either at the invitation of the inhabitants or to prevent its falling into the hands of another power. With so just a claim on it, and without any adverse claim, which under existing circumstances, is any wise sustainable, more especially, as the necessary severance of the Spanish colonies from Old Spain is admitted, and the known disposition and interest of the inhabitants are in favour of the U. S. the idea of purchasing the territory, otherwise than as it has been already more than paid for, in the property wrongfully taken from the citizens of the U. S. does not merit, and has not received a moment's consideration here. You will therefore discountenance the idea every where, and in every shape.

You will be furnished with a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Serrurier, on the subject of a vessel called the Baloua, No. 5, (formerly the Exchange) bearing a commission from the emperor of France, lately libelled in the district court of the U. States for Pennsylvania. The decision of that court was in favour of a discharge of the vessel. An appeal was taken from it to the circuit court, by which the sentence was reversed. The cause was then carried by appeal at the instance of the government, to the supreme court of the U. S. where it is now depending. The whole process in favour of the French government is conducted on the part of, and at the expense of the U. S. without, however, making themselves a party to it.

This vessel was one of those that was seized under the Rambouillet decree. The French government took her into service, as appears by the documents in possession of the commandant, and sent her with dispatches to some distant quarter. She came into the port of Philadelphia, as it is said, in distress, the having on board a cargo, distress may have been a pretext. As this government denies the justice of the Rambouillet decree, has remonstrated against it, and expects an indemnity for losses under it, you will be sensible of the delicacy and difficulty which it has experienced in interfering, in any respect in the case. To take the vessel from the

restore her to the French consul or other agent, even if, under any circumstances, lawful, would have excited universal discontent.

I cannot dismiss this subject without remarking that if the government of France had not violated the rights of the U. S. by the Rambouillet decree, this case would not have occurred; and that it is painful to see a question connected with the public law, originate under such circumstances.

The public vessel which takes these dispatches to you, has others for our charge d'affaires at London.—After landing, Mr. Bidle, who is the bearer of yours, at some port in France, she will proceed immediately to the English coast, and land Mr. Taylor, the messenger who is charged with those for London. It is expected that she will be subject to a short delay only on the English coast and that your dispatches will be prepared for her, on her return to France. It is highly important to this government to obtain without delay, or rather with the greatest possible dispatch, correct information from you and from our charge d'affaires at London, of the policy adopted, and the measures which have already been taken on the important interests depending with each government, on which you have been respectively instructed.—A short detention of the vessel, for an obvious and useful purpose, as intimated heretofore, will not be objected to; but such a delay as has, on some occasions, occurred, is utterly inadmissible.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE  
(To be continued.)

### CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, May 25.

Mr. Milnor presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia county deprecating war at this time. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker presented an address from the citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, to the people of the United States. The address was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheeves, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill extending the time of exporting, with the privilege of drawbacks all goods wares and merchandise imported into the U. S. [The object of this bill is to exclude the Embargo period from the year, in relation to drawbacks.] Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. M'Kim obtained leave of absence until Thursday.

The bill for the relief of Ninian Finckey, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Williams expressed great regret that this bill should have passed. He moved that it be recommitted. The Speaker said this could not be done.—Mr. Stanford then moved to reconsider the vote on its passage.

This motion was supported by Mr. Williams and Mr. Tallmadge, (who were against the bill,) and opposed by Mr. Wright and Mr. Gholson; when the question was taken and it was lost, yeas 35. So the bill passed.

The House went into committee of the whole Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill to amend the laws respecting the District of Columbia.

Some amendments were made to the bill, after which the committee rose, and it appeared there was not a QUORUM present! So the house adjourned (quarter before 2.)

Tuesday, May 26.

Mr. Ely presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Brimfield, Mass. praying for the repeal of the nonimportation law, embargo, &c. and that a declaration of war may not take place. Ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from John S. Grimes of Hampshire county, Virginia, stating that he had been for some time engaged in the culture of the tea plant; that his exertions had been crowned with success, having found that plant easily and successfully cultivated; and that he had transmitted samples for the examination of the members. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheves from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the transfer of stock created under the act of the 10th November, 1803—[This, I believe is the Louisiana stock.] Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the relief of Richard Dike. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the more complete organization of the Infantry of the U. S. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the committee on military affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Wm. Gamble, on the subject of his newly invented floating-batteries. It was ordered to be referred to the Secretaries of War and Navy.

The speaker laid before the house two communications from the secretary of the navy; the first relating to navy hospitals, which was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Nelson moved that the committee of commerce and made some days ago relative of the people in the Canary referred to a select committee.

collected that this report was on the ground that there was evidence of the distress complained of by the committee. He consented to see a portion of his perish for want, when we have in our power to relieve them, such conduct unfeeling in the

Mr. Rhea moved that the ratification of the subject be postponed 4th of July.

Mr. Nelson called for the this motion. They were taken lost, yeas 37, noes 59.

Mr. Newton then withdrew referring the subject to a select committee and moved that the report and documents be referred to a committee whole and made the order of the day.

Mr. Rhea moved that the subject be carried.

Adjourned quarter after 10.

Wednesday, May 27.

Mr. Hall presented a memorial from Min Conner, of Portsmouth, N. H. that he had invented a portable simple construction, which he had tried about with an army, and an encouragement as congress would be able. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Jackson presented a memorial from a late marshal of the district of Maryland praying to be released from a debt due the U. S. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Jennings offered a resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether amendments are necessary in revising the Indiana Territory laws, with leave to report when ready.

Mr. Little moved that John Snyder and others, be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Newton called for the report of the committee on manufactures, relative to the people of Tenerife; but to take it up, yeas 38, noes 35.

The bill extending the time of the privilege of drawbacks wares and merchandise entered was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate providing for the sale of the public lands in the state of Tennessee, and referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill to amend the laws respecting the District of Columbia, was grossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house went into committee of the whole, on the bill concerning Merchant vessels, and associations for maritime protection.

Mr. Rhea said the provisions of these bills were they held out a mere shew to allow merchant vessels the owners to give heavy good behavior. He was stronger. He therefore moved that the committee be discharged.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, for the more perfect organization of the U. S. It was ordered to be read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lacombe in the chair, authorizing the President for a term of years (two) public land in the city of Washington, the object of this bill is to Garden or Nursery. It was ordered to be read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, for the relief of Richard Dike. It was ordered to be read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, for the relief of Richard Dike. It was ordered to be read a third time and passed.

Elizabeth  
Takes the liberty of printing and the public in general PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE NEARLY most reduced profits Annapolis, June 3.

without remark... of France had... U.S. by the Ram... could not have ce... ful to see a que... lic law, originate... takes these dis... for our charge d'aff... landing. Mr. Bid... yours, at some port... ed immediately to... land Mr. Taylor... ged with those for... that the will be sub... on the English coal... will be prepared for... ince. It is highly... ment to obtain with... the great possible... tion from you and... at London, of the... measures which have... the important inter... ch government, on... respectively influ... of the vessel, for an... pose, as intimated... jected to; but such... occasions, occurred, is... &c &c. JAS. MONROE (inued.) SIONAL. SENTATIVES. May 25. and a memorial from Philadelphia county de... mc. Ordered to lie... d an address from the... gressional district of... people of the United... was ordered to lie on... the committee of ways... ill extending the time... privilege of drawbacks... rchandise imported in... ject of this bill is to... eriod from the year... ks.] Ordered to be... eading to-morrow... d leave of absence un... of Ninian Pinkney... and passed. ased great regret that... ssed. He moved that... e Speaker said this... Mr. Stanford then mo... on its passage. ported by Mr. Will... ge, (who were again... by Mr. Wright and... he question was taken... 35. So the bill pa... into committee of the... the chair, on the bill... peding the District of... were made to the bill... ittee rose, and it ap... A QUORUM present!... d (quarter before 2.) May 26. a memorial from the... eld, Mass. praying for... mportation law, embar... eclaration of war may... eaded to lie on the table... efore the house a letter... of Hampshire county... e had been for some... ulture of the tea plant... been crowned with suc... at plant easily and suc... and that he had trans... the examination of the... to lie on the table. the committee of ways... a bill to authorize the... ated under the act of the... 05—[This, I believe is... ] Referred to a commit... -morrow. the relief of Richard Dal... mittee of the whole... n the committee on mili... a bill for the more com... of the Infantry of the U... committee of the whole... Wright, the committee... was discharged from the... of the petition of Wm... ject of his newly invest... It was ordered to be re... raries of War and Navy... before the house two com... the secretary of the navy... to navy hospitals, which... the expenditures as the dis... which was referred to the... affairs.

Mr. Nelson moved that the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, made some days ago relative to the distresses of the people in the Canary Islands, be referred to a select committee. [It will be collected that this report was unfavorable, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of the distress complained of.—Mr. Nelson said his opinion was different from that of the committee. He said he could not consent to see a portion of his fellow-beings perish for want, when we have it abundantly in our power to relieve them. He considered such conduct unfeeling in the extreme.] Mr. Rhea moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the 4th of July. Mr. Nelson called for the ayes and noes on this motion. They were taken, and it was lost, ayes 37, noes 59. Mr. Newton then withdrew his motion for referring the subject to a select committee, and moved that the report and accompanying documents be referred to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Rhea moved that they lie on the table. Carried. Adjourned quarter after three. Wednesday, May 27. Mr. Hall presented a memorial from Benjamin Conner, of Portsmouth, N. H. stating that he had invented a portable bridge, of very simple construction, which might be carried about with an army, and praying such encouragement as congress may deem advisable. Referred to a select committee of 3. Mr. Jackson presented a petition from the late marshal of the district of Rhode Island, praying to be released from confinement for a debt due the U. S. Referred to a select committee. Mr. Jennings offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any and what amendments are necessary in the act for dividing the Indiana Territory into two governments, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted. Mr. Little moved that the memorial of John Snyder and others, heretofore presented relative to the capture of a schooner, be referred to the Secretary of State. Agreed to. Mr. Newton called for the consideration of the report of the committee of commerce & manufactures, relative to the distresses of the people of Tenerife; but the house refused to take it up, ayes 38, noes 51. The bill extending the time of exporting, with the privilege of drawbacks, all goods, wares and merchandise entitled to the same, was read a third time and passed. The bill from the Senate, making further provision for the sale of the reserved sections of public lands in the state of Ohio, was read twice, and referred to the committee on public lands. The bill to amend the laws respecting the District of Columbia, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Williams, the house went into com. of the whole, Mr. Baston in the chair, on the bill concerning the arming of Merchant vessels, and the bill concerning associations for maritime defence and protection. Mr. Rhea said the provisions contained in the first of these bills were entirely nugatory, they held out a mere shadow; they professed to allow merchant vessels to arm, and bound the owners to give heavy security for their good behavior. He wished for something stronger. He therefore moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This motion was agreed to, and the committee obtained leave to sit again. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill for the more perfect organization of the infantry of the U. S. It was agreed to without debate, and ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lacoock in the chair, on the bill authorizing the President of the U. S. to lease for a term of years (twenty) a reservation of public land in the city of Washington. The object of this bill is to establish a Botanic Garden or Nursery. It was agreed to without debate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Elie Whitney, [extending his patent right to a cotton machine.] Mr. Bibb opposed the bill, and Mr. Seybert supported it, after which the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. And the house adjourned for want of a quorum (half past 2.) Elizabeth Hurst, Takes the liberty of informing her friends and the public in general, that she has PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

**Basil Sheppard,**  
TAILOR,  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed into the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Phelps, and opposite the store of Gideon White, Esq. Market-street, where he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the Neatest and most Fashionable manner—and from a sincere wish to render every satisfaction to his customers, and a strict attention to orders and promises, confidently hopes to receive a liberal share of encouragement.  
P. S. Country produce will be received in payment for work.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 3w.

**To Men of Patriotism,**  
COURAGE AND ENTERPRIZE.  
Every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honourable discharge, stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed, and laid off, at the public expense.  
THOMAS KARNEY, Lt. Com.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1812.

**Anne-Arundel County, sc.**  
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Isaac Holland of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Isaac Holland having satisfied me that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid acts, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Holland be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Isaac Holland should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.  
Richard H. Harwood.

**Anne-Arundel County, sc.**  
Application being made to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Davis of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Davis having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in September next, to show cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.  
Richard H. Harwood.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas great and weighty matters requiring the immediate attention of the Legislature, render it necessary that the power of convening the members thereof, vested in this department, should be exercised, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint the third Monday of June next, for the meeting and session of the General Assembly of this state. Whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.  
Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, (SEAL) this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
Robert Bowie.  
By his Excellency's command,  
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.  
ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the several newspapers in the state of Maryland, until the third Monday of

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS it has been stated to me, that Levin C. Mackall has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the laws and peace of society should be brought to justice; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS To any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence; provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice: And I do further in virtue of the powers vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the aforesaid condition.  
Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
By his excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the council.  
Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks in the Maryland and Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town; the National Intelligencer, and the Star, at Easton.  
By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

**NOTICE.**  
At a meeting of the managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery this day, it was unanimously resolved, that a further day be given for the present holders of prize tickets to present them for payment. Therefore, all possessors of prize tickets are hereby notified that said tickets will be considered donations to the Church, if not demanded by the 20th of June next, as the net gain of the scheme will on that day be struck, and the balance immediately thereafter expended as the law authorizing the lottery expressly directs.  
John Golder, Tr. St. A. C. L.  
N. B. The managers again request payment from all persons indebted to them for tickets, by note or otherwise, as all unsettled accounts on the 20th of June (without respect to persons) will then be issued on.  
J. G.  
Annapolis, May 28, 1812. 3w.

**Land for Sale.**  
I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.  
March 19, 1812. Joseph Howard.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
Pursuant to a general order of Baltimore county court, in cases of insolvent debtors, and in virtue of an agreement with the mortgagees of the property herein after mentioned, the subscriber as trustee for the creditors of Henry and George Gassaway, will sell by public auction, all the property, on Tuesday the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND, With the improvements thereon, situated in Anne-Arundel county, on which Mr. Brice I. Gassaway lately resided. This tract contains about 500 acres, has several improvements thereon, and among the rest a convenient stone dwelling house, a kitchen, stables, and other out houses, an apple orchard, and a number of other fruit trees.—It is about twenty-two miles from Baltimore, and nearly the same distance from the City of Washington, and about three miles from Richard Owings's mills. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt view the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, may at their option, pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or give notes or bonds with security, to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of one half of the purchase money with interest, at the expiration of six months, and the other half with interest at the expiration of 12 months from the

**The Subscriber**  
Intending to remove from this city in short time, requests those persons who have property in his hands either to call on and for the same immediately.  
CALEB HESSEY.  
May 28, 1812. 3w.

**To the Voters**  
Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.  
The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812. tf.

**NEW GOODS.**  
H. G. MUNROE  
Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.  
April 23. tf.  
Government House, April 30, 1812.

SIR,  
You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.  
I am sir,  
Your obt. servt.  
ROBT. BOWIE.  
John Gassaway, Esq. Adj. Gen. Government House, April 30, 1812.

**ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.**  
The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland having been called on by the President of the United States, in virtue of an act of the congress of the United States passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland (the State's Quota) to be detached and duly organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit; and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the demand of the President of the U. S. I require that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish with promptness and despatch by draught, or otherwise, 1558 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty-five men; two troops of cavalry containing forty men each; two regiments of infantry containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and fifty-two men, the proportion of that division. On the Major General of the second division to furnish by draught, or otherwise, 2,178 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; 3 troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty-five men each, and one of 40 men; three regiments of Infantry containing eighteen hundred and twenty-four men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be draughted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equip, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Frederick-town; and Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

most reduced profits for some time past. Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 3w.

Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

ALEX. NISBET, Trustee, 1812.

Frederick-town; and Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

POET'S CORNER.

ORIGINAL.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Written by a Young Lady of Virginia, on receiving some lines of Judge Tucker's: viz. "Days of my Youth! ye have glided away," &c.
Blest is the virtuous man! his eve of day
To him no horror brings, he dreads no change;

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION LOTTERY.

(Second Class)
In which there are Four Grand Prizes of \$20,000
Three of 5,000
Ten of 1,000
And not two Blanks to a Prize—
Is now drawing in Baltimore—the price of Tickets only \$7 50, but will be advanced—Apply to
SIMKINS & CALDWELL,

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened
776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham,
733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

A Weaver Wanted.

Any person qualified to weave plain work who can bring good recommendations, and is willing to hire in a private family, will meet with employment by applying to the Printer.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet 8 or 10 inches high.

Ridgely & Pindell

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a variety of NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of
Handsome Plaid Silks, Plain and White Lustre, Pink, Blue and White Saracens, 4-4 Rich Coloured Silk Shawls, Ribbons Assorted, Extra Long, and Short Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Handsome undress blue, purple, pink, & yellow Plaid, & Plain Stripe Gingham.

Anne-Arundel County, ss.

I hereby certify, that Barton Cross, living near Owings's mill, in said county, has this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a BROWN MARE, with a small star in her forehead, about five years old, thirteen and a half hand high, ridged mane, short tail, no perceptible brand, trots and paces. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, the 20th day of May, 1812.

Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetting & Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Bur'aps, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Chintz, Gingham, Madras & Bandanno Silk handkerchiefs, Baftas, Mamodics, Cosas and Gurrals, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, Marselles and Dimity Waistcoating, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose,

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.
N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 19th of April last, a Negro Man named BEN, 21 or 22 years of age, of a sickly complexion; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken sharp to. His cloathing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, an old surtout country cloth coat, wo's fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osnaburg shirt, old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other cloaths with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass and changed his name. He is the property of Moses Rawlings of Tennessee and fell to him in a division of his father's estate. If taken within twenty miles of Queen Anne, Twenty Dollars.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of his neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Group and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock, Thomas Adams, John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding: when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apolonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.
By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch, that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—Kitty McClain. Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J. P. & R. & the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink. John Love, Sole Agent for the U. S. of America.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth, Second do. of almost every description, Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord, Blue, Black and Mixed Stockingnets, Moleskin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Cassimeres, White and scarlet Flannels, Marselles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stock ings assorted, Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves, 4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shenshaws, Plaid Lutestrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Saracens, Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Regency seeded, Lego and Cambric Muslins

Cambric Dimities, American and English Shirting Cambrics, 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Long Lawn and Linen Cambrics, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Russia sheeting, Russia Duck and Dowls, Ticklenburg and Bur'aps, American Linens, English and India Nankens, York Stripes, Seersuckers, Fashionable Cravats, Wildbore, Durant, Calimancoes, Black and Brown Bombazens, Black Bombazens, Bed-tickings, American Jeans & Fustians, Calicoes, Superfine Plaid and Striped Gingham, Furniture Calicoes, Cotton Checks, Best Company Gurrals, Cosas, Mamodics and Superfine Baftas, Writing Paper, For & Wool Hats, Knives and Forks, Cut Nails, weeding hoes, spades, Shovels, Stock and Padlocks, &c. &c.

With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms. March 26, 1812.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812.

State of Maryland, sct.

On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1812. JASON JONES, Admr. W. A.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to RICHARD B. WATTS.

April 16, 1812.

ANNAPOIS.

PRINTED BY JAMES

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

SUI TO THE

I am at a loss which to gentleman-like language, or which the Editor of the... For the first I... the refinement of his... derives its origin from the... genteeler neighbourhood of... it springs from gratitude to... stituted him knight-errant... much applaud his motive; I... venal or mercenary cause; I... the snug perquisites of office... a person of his avowed disinclination... testimony that the Printer... he says so himself.

As this person has once my name upon the public, I... terming appendages with which... must first thank him for the... invested me, and next proceed... charge of disaffection to this... and mighty effort, he has th... he have confined himself a... lity and general abuse, I... promise to the public, and... attention; for general abuse... to be wished for than dep... your enemies; and there ar... able to be at variance with th... them would be gross cont... the Republican has advanc... endeavoured to substantiat... of the times when the tran... to myself to come forward... facts, so as to remove any... have been excited in the mi... ed with the whole circumst... lected only just as much... extracts, has thought prop... own unjust and ungentler... fury of his inquiry, have th... his researches a little far... which he copies the trans... satisfactory explanation of... found the whole business... have saved both him and... bour, and the public migh... again listening to my app... a prominent feature in th... he wisely selects those pe... he most sagaciously omits.

What then is his charge... ed, now eight and thirty... upon which to ground a... this country. The affair... having a small portion of... few chests of tea, consi... again revived; the burnin... presence of an incensed... per, humiliating in its ac... with acrimony and inad... nature of this transactio... period when it occurred, motives which actuated... the business, who forme... and to shew in what m... conducted themselves in... ing from an inquiry int... opportunity that present... lic. The part I acted wa... printer would attach as a... upon investigation a te... truth of part of my asser... vouchers as proof incon... peal to those of my co... time and who remembe...

We are extremely sor... print on the present oc... fortunate affair being h... cessary, in justice to ou... mation of the public, to... the proceedings on the v... for the perusal of those... before you, by which... judgment, how far we... been imposed on us.

On Friday the 14th... Stewart, having on bo... one whole, eight half a... after her arrival, Mr. A... vessel) applied to us, a...tain Jackson with mon... otherwise the vessel c... lutely refused to do, Stewart what our dete... tea, and that we were... the gentlemen of the c... immediately waited or...

To Charles Carroll a gentleman of the co... Friday... Gentlemen, This is to inform yo... for us, among which

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying of said negro at their peril. G. P.

John Duvall, Governor's Secretary.

Childs & Shaw.

# SUPPLEMENT TO MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I am at a loss which to admire most, the polished and gentleman-like language, or the persevering zeal, with which the Editor of the Republican combats the cause of his patrons—For the first I give him full credit, as it manifests the refinement of his education, and testifies that it derives its origin from the purlieus of Billingsgate, or the genteeler neighbourhood of Grubb street. For his zeal, if it springs from gratitude to his employers for having constituted him knight-errant in their defence, I cannot too much applaud his motive; I should be loth to ascribe it to a venal or mercenary cause; I should be loth to suggest that the snug perquisites of office could have any influence upon a person of his avowed disinterestedness. I have now strong testimony that the Printer is neither venal or mercenary—he says so himself.

As this person has once more thought proper to intrude my name upon the public, and that too with the same flattering appendages with which he is wont to introduce it, I must first thank him for the importance with which he has invested me, and next proceed to investigate my claims to a charge of disaffection to this country, with which, as a last and mighty effort, he has thought to overwhelm me. Had he have confined himself as usual to common-place scurrility and general abuse, I should have complied with my promise to the public, and no further intruded upon their attention; for general abuse from such characters is rather to be wished for than deprecated; it proves that they are your enemies; and there are men so low that it is honourable to be at variance with them, whilst to be on terms with them would be gross contamination. But as the editor of the Republican has advanced a specific accusation, and has endeavoured to substantiate it by extracts from the records of the times when the transaction occurred, I feel it a duty to myself to come forward and give a clear statement of the facts, so as to remove any unfavourable impressions which may have been excited in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the whole circumstances of the case, or who have collected only just as much of it as the editor, in his garbled extracts, has thought proper to give, accompanied by his own unjust and ungentlemanly remarks. Had he, in the fury of his inquiry, have thought proper to have prosecuted his researches a little farther into the same record from which he copies the transaction, he would have found a satisfactory explanation of the whole affair, he would have found the whole business put in its proper light, it would have saved both him and myself a deal of superfluous labour, and the public might have been spared the trouble of again listening to my appeal.—But candour is by no means a prominent feature in the character of this worthy editor; he wisely selects those publications which best suit his malevolent purposes, those that make any wise in my favour he most sagaciously omits.

What then is his charge? We are carried back to a period, now eight and thirty years ago, to hunt for materials upon which to ground a charge of my being disaffected to this country. The affair of the Peggy Stewart, (a brig, having a small portion of her cargo, amongst which were a few chests of tea, consigned to myself and partners,) is again revived; the burning of the tea by myself, &c. in the presence of an incensed populace, and the signing of a paper, humiliating in its acknowledgments, are insisted upon with acrimony and indelicacy. In order to understand the nature of this transaction, it is necessary to advert to the period when it occurred, to develop the secret springs and motives which actuated some of the leading characters in the business, who formed part of the committee of safety, and to shew in what manner the firm of Williams & Co. conducted themselves in the business. So far from revolting from an inquiry into my conduct, I feel happy in this opportunity that presents itself of exhibiting it to the public. The part I acted was highly honourable; and what the printer would attach as a stigma to my name, will be found upon investigation a testimony of my honour. For the truth of part of my assertions I bring forward the subjoined vouchers as proof incontrovertible, for the remainder I appeal to those of my contemporaries who existed at that time and who remember the transaction.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

We are extremely sorry that we are obliged to appear in print on the present occasion, but our conduct in a late unfortunate affair being highly misrepresented, we find it necessary, in justice to our characters, and for the true information of the public, to give a full and impartial account of the proceedings on the whole, and must beg your indulgence for the perusal of those facts that we are now going to lay before you, by which you will be enabled to form a true judgment, how far we merit the severe censure that has been imposed on us.

On Friday the 14th inst. arrived here the brig Peggy Stewart, having on board for us, with many other goods, one whole, eight half and eight quarter chests of tea. Soon after her arrival, Mr. Anthony Stewart (part owner of said vessel) applied to us, and desired that we would supply captain Jackson with money to pay the duty on the said tea, otherwise the vessel could not be entered, which we absolutely refused to do, and at the same time informed Mr. Stewart what our determinations were with regard to the tea, and that we were then writing the following letter to the gentlemen of the committee, and which James Williams immediately waited on them with.

To Charles Carroll and John Hall, Esqrs. and the other gentlemen of the committee for Anne Arundel county.  
Friday morning, 10 o'clock Oct. 14, 1774.

Gentlemen,  
This is to inform you, that the brig Peggy Stewart, capt. [Name] arrived from London, and agreeable to our [Name] for us, among which are a [Name] chests of tea. Although

agreeable to our order, yet its contrary to our expectation, as we were in great hopes the tea would not have been shipped; but as it has unluckily come to hand, and are sensible the sale of it at this time will be disagreeable to our friends and neighbours, we are therefore willing to leave to your determination what is to be done with the said tea, and will readily acquiesce in any measures you may suggest, either in landing and storing it—re-shipping it to London—the West-Indies—or otherwise.

We are, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants,  
THO. C. WILLIAMS & Co.

Test. St. Geo. Peale, cl. committee.

The above letter was delivered by James Williams to Mr. Matthias Hammond, one of the gentlemen of the committee, who informed him, that the committee would meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to take the same into consideration. But on the said Williams's return home, Mr. Anthony Stewart waited on him, and informed him, that the captain had entered the vessel, and that he (Mr. Stewart) had paid the duty on the tea.

Those of the committee that were in town met, according to appointment, at 3 o'clock, and were informed of the duty on the tea having been paid as above. Four only of the committee being present, it was judged proper to call a meeting of the people, and notice was immediately given to meet at half past 5 o'clock the same evening, at the play-house. They met accordingly, and our letter to the committee, as above, was read; after which the captain of the brig, with the deputy collector, were examined, relative to the entry and paying the duty, which was found to be as above stated. The question was then moved and put, whether the tea should be landed in America or not? and was unanimously carried in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was then appointed to inspect the landing of the other goods; after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th instant, 11 o'clock.

But in the interim, on the preceding Monday, a proposal was made by Charles Carroll, Esq. (one of the gentlemen of the committee) to Mr. Stewart and us, that if we would agree to destroy the tea ourselves, he thought it would be satisfactory to the people; to which we readily consented, and gave from under our hands that we would destroy it immediately, in any manner that was thought most proper by them. But this proposal and offer of ours, was, by Mr. Matthias Hammond, and some others, opposed; upon which it was agreed to defer it to the ensuing Wednesday. In the mean time hand-bills were dispersed through the county by Matthias Hammond, to acquaint the people of the arrival of the tea, and requesting them to meet on the Wednesday aforesaid. But no mention being made in the said bills who gave the committee information of the tea being arrived, and finding many false reports propagated, greatly to our disadvantage, we thought it incumbent on us to lay before the people, when convened on Wednesday, an impartial view of our conduct on the whole affair, as follows:

Gentlemen,

The tea now on board the brig Peggy Stewart, was shipped by Amos Hayton, of London, agreeable to an order of Thomas C. Williams & Co. dated Annapolis, 14th May last, and the order made out by Joseph and James Williams, who transacts the company's business. And finding our conduct censured for importing this tea, and as we are deeply interested in the event, as well as in the peace and harmony of this province, with permission, we therefore take this opportunity to lay before you a true and plain narrative of the part we have acted, and the motives by which we were actuated.

We in October 1773, (as others did) imported tea, that being the first time we ever imported any from Great-Britain, and finding it to meet with a ready sale, and no objection to its importation, we also with our neighbours ordered tea in our spring cargo, which arrived in April and May last, and then, (there still being no objection to its importation) we on the 14th May\* did also order the tea now unfortunately arrived in the Peggy Stewart, which was shipped to us by Amos Hayton of London, in July last, (and not by our brother Thomas as hath been reported,) as will appear by copy of our letter and order to said Hayton, as also by the invoice of the said tea, and the letter accompanying it.

We did not think till about the beginning of July that the importation of tea would be stopt, before the general non-importation took place, (and in a letter wrote to our merchant in London, dated 12th July, † we desired he would not exceed our former orders in any thing, particularly in tea, which our letter book will also prove). But soon after, in August, we were convinced that if the tea ordered was shipped, it would not be allowed to be landed, or the duty paid, and from that time we were determined, in case it should arrive, to give it up immediately to the disposal of the committee, to do with it what they thought proper; this we told many people before the tea came, which we believe Mr. Thomas Harwood and Mr. Hodgkin well remember; and of the same subject we also wrote to Messrs. Samuel and Robert Purviance in September last, which letter we have retained from them, and ready to produce.\*\*

\* There has not been any opposition lately in this province against the importation of tea; had we the least suspicion of its being disagreeable, we would not order it on any consideration.

† However its hard to judge what will be done, therefore we scarce know how to act. We do not purpose to order any more goods until something is done conclusive; neither would we choose to have our former orders exceeded, especially in tea, for its possible it might make some disturbance when it arrives here, and we would endeavour to act so as that no complaint can be thrown out against us.

\*\* But in case any tea should come to us, we shall give it up to any committee that may be appointed, to do with it as they may think proper, as we are satisfied no emolument that we can reap from it, would be equal to the disadvantage of incurring the displeasure of our friends.

We are yours, &c.

Tho. C. Williams & Co.

The letter was received by us from Messrs. Samuel & Robert Purviance, the time of its date.

On the arrival of the Peggy Stewart here with the tea, we immediately made the committee acquainted therewith, and expressed our readiness to abide by their determination with respect to it; and on Mr. Stewart's application to us for money to pay the duty on the same, we absolutely refused it, or doing any thing concerning it, until the committee had resolved what should be done with it. And we further declare, that the vessel was entered at the custom-house, and the duty paid, without our knowledge or consent.

Upon the whole, gentlemen, we have endeavoured to lay before you every particular circumstance that recurs to us relative to this unhappy affair, and wish to conceal no part of our conduct therein, and if any thing further should be required of us, we are sincerely willing to give all the satisfaction in our power, and are heartily sorry that any thing of this nature should have happened, which has been the cause of so much uneasiness to you, and the public in general.

From what has been said, we hope it will appear clearly to you and every candid person, that we have not acted designedly in this affair, with an intent to infringe in the least any of the resolutions entered into by this province, and likewise, that we have not been actuated by any sinister motives, either in favour of ministerial power, court, court party, or otherwise; and we still declare, as heretofore, that whatever shall be your determination on the occasion, we will cheerfully acquiesce in it.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants,

JO. & JA. WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, Oct. 19, 1774.

True copy.

John Duckett, cl. com.

This letter James Williams waited on Charles Carroll, Esq. with, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which time Mr. Carroll informed him, the committee would not sit as a committee that day; however, that when the people met, the said letter should be read to them, and our other letters and papers examined in public, agreeable to our request. But about 10 o'clock the committee met, and sent for us to lay our papers before them for their inspection, which we accordingly did; and on their examining the same, they acknowledged our conduct to be satisfactory in every particular except in importing so large a quantity, which was all the objections they made. These sentiments of the committee we fully expected would have been made known to the people; but to our utter disappointment, and greatly to our prejudice, our conduct on the occasion was kept entirely secret from them; and instead thereof, a most ungenerous piece was drawn up by Matthias Hammond, wherein, notwithstanding our candid behaviour, we are most cruelly made liable to the same degree of censure as Mr. Stewart who paid the duty; which piece was afterwards produced, and we were called upon to read and acknowledge in the midst of an incensed people, wholly unacquainted with our conduct in the affair. Do we not lay under this severe censure merely for want of the public's being informed of our behaviour on the occasion? And why stab us thus in the dark in the most tender part, our characters?

Mr. Hammond in his hand-bills of the 15th inst. says—"those of the committee that were in the town, hearing of the arrival of the said vessel"—but why did he not at the same time inform the public, how, and in what manner, we made those gentlemen acquainted with it: but no—this would be doing an act of justice.

We expected to have seen in the Maryland Gazette of the 20th inst. a full and impartial state of the whole proceedings on the affair; but to our great surprize, we find but a very imperfect account thereof, without the least light thrown on our conduct, by which the public might be enabled to form a true judgment of it.

These are the unfair, the ungenerous proceedings, that we think we have just reason to complain of.

When we ordered this tea, we did nothing more than our neighbours; for it is well known that most merchants, both here and in Baltimore, that ordered fall goods, ordered tea as usual; and to our certain knowledge, in the months of April, May and June last, near thirty chests were imported into this city by different merchants, and the duties paid without the least opposition.—We therefore think it hard nay cruel usage, that our characters should be thus blasted for only doing what more people in this province, that are concerned in trade, have likewise done.

We now submit our conduct on the whole of this affair, (in which we have been so unfortunately involved, merely from one imprudent action of Mr. Stewart, of paying the duty on the tea,) to the impartial consideration of the public; and have no doubt, but that upon the perusal of the facts above stated, they will be inclined to withdraw that unjust censure that from their misinformation has been so injuriously fixed on us.

We are, very respectfully, the public's most humble servants,

JOSEPH & JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, October, 1774.

It will be recollected, that in May 1774, when our orders were made out to ship tea, with other goods, as usual, it was at a time when we were one and the same people, and under the same government, and nothing said against importing tea more than any other article: it being more than two years before a separation of the government took place by a declaration of independence. But sometime before the arrival of the vessel, resolutions were generally entered into throughout the continent, not longer to submit to pay the tea duty; from which time my brother and myself determined not to pay the duty, should the tea arrive, (as appears by an extract of a letter attested by Messrs. Samuel & R. Purviance)—and when it did arrive, we immediately made it known to the committee of safety, and refused to pay the duty—more honourably we could not act.

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NES, Admr. W. A.  
Sale,  
TH HARNESS, and  
without harness. AP  
D. B. WATTS.  
DOLLS:  
Dollars per Annum.

POET'S CORNER.

ORIGINAL.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Written by a Young Lady of Virginia, on receiving some lines of Judge Tucker's: viz. "Days of my Youth! ye have glided away." &c.

Blest is the virtuous man! his eye of day To him no horror brings, he dreads no change; But calmly marks of life the sure decay; His soul ordain'd beyond this world to range.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION LOTTERY.

In which there are Four Grand Prizes of \$20,000 Three of 5,000 Ten of 1,000 And not two Blanks to a Prize— Is now drawing in Baltimore—the price of Tickets only \$7 50, but will be advanced—Apply to

SIMKINS & CALDWELL, Practical Agents for the Managers. A few Tickets for sale by Childs & Shaw, George Shaw & Co. Annapolis. May 21.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheeting. An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks, And many other articles in the Dry Good Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers. Annapolis, May 7, 1812.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812. CHS. W. HANSON, Executor. May 21.

A Weaver Wanted.

Any person qualified to weave plain work who can bring good recommendations, and is willing to hire in a private family, will meet with employment by applying to the Printer. A female would be preferred. May 21, 1812.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet 8 or 10 inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plains jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other clothing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Stuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr. Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland; the District of Columbia included. Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state, including what the law allows. (The District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in the hands of the subscriber, if taken again.

Gassaway Pindell. N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying of said negro at their peril.

Ridgely & Pindell

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a variety of NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Handsome Plaid Silks, Plain and White Lustreings, Pink, Blue and White Saracets, 4-4 Rich Coloured Silk Shawls, Ribbons Assorted, Extra Long, and Short Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Handsome undress blue, purple, pink, & yellow Plaid, & Plain Stripe Gingham, A variety of low price They also have on hand Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk Waistcoatings, Black Jeans and Satinet, Best White and Yellow Nankeens, Drab Cotton Cassimeres, Carradaries, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Custans, Fine Ticklenburgs, Brown Country Linens, Spinning Cotton; Best Gunpowder, Old and Young Hyson and Congo Teas; Rope, Traces, Plough lines, and Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Reap Hooks, Weeding Hoes; Wrought and Cut Nails, and a number of other seasonable goods, which they offer for sale at a small advance for cash, and on reasonable terms to punctual customers on a short credit.

Anne-Arundel County, ss.

I hereby certify, that Barton Cross, living near Owings's mill, in said county, has this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a BROWN MARE, with a small star in her forehead, about five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, ridged mane, short tail, no perceivable brand, trots and paces. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, the 20th day of May, 1812. NICHAS. WORTHINGTON, of Thos. owner of the above mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. BARTON CROSS.

Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods,

4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Russia Sheeting & Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Bur'aps, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Chintz, Gingham, Madras & Bandanno Silk handkerchiefs, Baftas, Mamodies, Cossas and Gurrachs, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, Marselles and Dimity Waistcoating, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lutestring, Saracets, Ribbons, English and India Nankeens, Superfine Broad Cloths, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Cassimeres, Superfine White Flannels, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Cut & Wrought Nails, Wool Hats.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers. A generous discount will be made for Cash.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court. May 23, 1812.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 10th of April last, a Negro Man named BEN, 21 or 22 years of age, of a sickly complexion; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, speaks quick, and summers when spoken sharp to. His clothing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, an old surtout country cloth coat, wove fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osaburg shirt, old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other cloths with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass and changed his name. He is the property of Moses Rawlings of Tennessee, and fell to him by the will of his late wife. If taken within the State, or the District of Columbia, Fifty Dollars, if a greater distance the above Reward, including what the law allows, for securing him, and conveying him to the plantation of the said Mrs Rawlings, or to the residence of John Duvall, the Governor's Secretary.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not pulled up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may be seen, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleurisy, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Group and the summer comity, in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pedorals and expellorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters. John Peacock, Thomas Adams, John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apolonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch, that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—

Kitty McClain. Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Paul.

Sole Agents and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine. The above valuable Medicine for sale by Childs & Shaw.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth. Second do. of almost every description, Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord, Blue, Black and Mixed Stockingnets, Molekin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Cassimeres, White and scarlet Flannels, Marselles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted, Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves. 4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shenshaws, Plaid Lutestrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Saracets, Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Regency seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins, Cambic Dimities, American and English Shirting Cambrics, 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Long Lawn and Linen Cambrics, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Russias sheeting, Russia Duck and Down-las, Ticklenburg and Lin-laps, American Linens, English and India Nankeens, York Stripes, Seemckers, Fashionable Cravats, Wildbore, Duran, Calimancoes, Black and Brown Bombazens, Black Bombazens, Bed-tickings, American Jeans & Fattians, Calicoes, Superfine, Plaid and Striped Gingham, Furniture Calicoes, Cotton Checks, Best Company Gurrachs, Cossas, Mamodies and Superfine Baftas, Writing Paper, For & Wool Hats, Knives and Forks, Cut Nails, weeding hoes, spades, Shovels, Stock and Padlocks, &c. &c.

With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms. March 26, 1812.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made a my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES. May 7, 1812.

State of Maryland, set.

On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Will for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1812.

JASON JONES, Admr. W. A.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to RICHARD B. WATTS. April 16, 1812.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY GIBBS & GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

SUP TO THE

I am at a loss which to a gentleman-like language, or which the Editor of the Register prefers the refinement of his derives its origin from the genteeler neighbourhood of it springs from gratitude to tituted him knight-errant to much applaud his motive; I venal or mercenary cause; I the snug perquisites of office a person of his avowed disin testimony that the Printer is he says so himself.

As this person has once my name upon the public, I am sorry appendages with which must first thank him for the invested me, and next proceed charge of disaffection to this and mighty effort, he has the he have confined himself to city and general abuse. I promise to the public and attention; for general abuse to be wished for than dep your enemies; and there able to be at variance with them would be gross con the Republican has advanced endeavoured to substantiate of the times when the tra to myself, to come forward facts, so as to remove any have been excited in the m ed with the whole circumse lected only just as much extracts, has thought pro own unjust and ungentle tury of his inquiry, have his researches a little fr which he copies the tran satisfactory explanation of found the whole business have saved both him a our, and the public mig again listening to my a prominent feature in th he wisely selects those hevolent purposes, omi be most sagaciously om

What then is his cha od, now eight and thi upon which to ground this country. The affi having a small portion few chests of tea, con again revived; the bur presence of an incense per, humiliating in its with acrimony and im nature of this transac period when it occurre motives which actuate the business, who for and to shew in what conducted themselves ing from an inquiry opportunity that prese lic. The part I acted printer would attach upon investigation a truth of part of my as vouchers as proof im pal to those of my time and who reme

We are extremely print on the present fortunate affair being, cessary, in justice to mation of the public the proceedings on th for the perusal of t before you, by whi judgment, how far been imposed on us. On Friday the Stewart, having on one whole, eight ha after her arrival, M vessel) applied to us tain Jackson with otherwise the ves lutely refused to Stewart what our tea, and that we the gentlemen of th immediately waite

To Charles Carro gentlemen of the Fric Gentlemen, This is to inform Jackson, is just an order of the 4th for us, among w



influenced by personal motives, which it becomes my business to develop. This gentleman entertained considerable animosity against one of the owners of the Peggy Stewart, from the strong opposition he had occasioned in a late election, in which Mr. H. was a candidate; and smarting with recent recollection of this circumstance, he availed himself of the present business to gratify his pique. For this purpose the honourable offer made by myself and partner to abandon the tea to the disposal of the committee, was kept from the people, our letters, which ought to have been read, was sedulously suppressed; and every pains taken by Mr. H. to foment the irritation already excited. The people collected together from all parts of the country, unacquainted with our conduct in the business, having their minds strongly incensed against the Tea Duty, and willing to evince their detestation against that impost on the first occasion that presented itself, were in a state of tumult and exasperation only to be conceived by those who have witnessed great popular commotions. In such a state of feeling as they then were, myself and partner were called up before them; not to explain our conduct, not to point out to them the fair and honourable manner in which we had comported ourselves, but to sign *perforce* the acknowledgment which Mr. H. to suit his own sinister views, had drawn up and put into our hands. It was in vain for us to inform the people that the tea was ordered before they had prohibited it; that we had volunteered at the arrival of the vessel to abandon it to the committee; it was in vain to tell them that my partner and myself had resisted entering the vessel, and had refused to pay the duties; reason and truth and justice are alike unheeded in the transports of popular delusion, and we had this only alternative, to sign the paper, or abide by the consequences.

It may be asked, why the other members of the committee should submit to such conduct in Mr. H. It may be answered, that they entertained a high respect for Mr. H. the owner of the brig; they were aware that he had committed an error by paying the duties on the tea for the purpose of entering the vessel,\* and thus had rendered himself

\* The cause of his entering the vessel proceeded from the leaky situation in which she had arrived, and having a number of indentured servants on board whom it was necessary to disembark, he was apprehensive that if not entered immediately she would be obliged to return in her leaky condition, and thus the lives of those men inhumanly risked.

highly obnoxious to the people. They knew that his conduct would be censured, and they were willing to lessen his mortification by making us participate in it. In short, he was a worthy and highly respectable person; his wife at that period too in a critical situation, and feeling and delicacy conspired to influence the committee in screening him as much as possible from public odium.

It may be urged again, why should Mr. H. wish to involve us in the disgrace of Mr. H. when his resentment was personal, and confined to that gentleman. The answer is obvious. Had he levelled his attack against him alone, his motives would have been too well understood, and his malice would have been evident. It was by being indiscriminate in his persecution, that he could conceal the personality of his motives.

What has been said will, I trust, justify me in the eyes of my fellow-citizens. Little did I think, that after having lived among them for fifty years, after having so long identified my interests with theirs, that I should be reproached by a stripling printer for disaffection to the country. If I have any thing in the world it is to this country I in a great measure owe it; liberty, protection, property and friends; it was the choice of my youth, and has become the asylum of my age; and even at this period of my life I was, and still am, ready to come forward and fight in its defence. Little did I think that I should now be stigmatized with a charge of disaffection to this country, after having contributed my assistance, during the last war, to the asserting of its independence. Though my business prevented me taking the field in person, I came forward by proxy, as the subjoined certificate will shew.\* My house was always open to the officers of the army; my table constantly frequented by them; and they ever met with a warm and

\* I do hereby certify, That Mr. James Williams, of Annapolis, did persuade and procure a certain Thomas Arnold to enlist himself during the present war, under Captain Jacob Brice of my regiment. This service of said James Williams was done in consequence of a Resolve of the General Assembly of Maryland, exempting those from military duty, who procure one to serve in the Army of the United States; therefore James Williams is exempted accordingly from all militia and military duty whatever. Given at Baltimore, this 2d day of August, 1777.  
M. GIST, Col. 3 Regt.

hospitable reception. To boast of having exercised the rites of hospitality is grating to my feelings, but justice to myself is paramount to scruples of delicacy.

I have now completed my observations on this subject; but I cannot abandon my pen without a further admonition to the friendly printer of the Republican.—He is a young man, and feels no doubt the honour that must result from having obtained a victory over age. He is ambitious and enterprising; as he comes forward, unbidden, to attack one who had never intermeddled with his concerns, and is personally unacquainted with him. I admire the nobleness of his sentiments, and the chivalry of his character; but it is now time for him to give up the subject; like himself it has become tiresome to the public; and even his immediate patrons, as I have been credibly informed, have become disgusted with his frivolous exertions. With most of them I am well acquainted, and highly respect as fellow-citizens of long standing, and I feel fully conscious that they were far from privy to his pitiful accusations. Indeed I have been informed, that it has met with their marked disapprobation; nor could it well have done otherwise, with those that possess a spark of honour or liberality of sentiment.

Having, I believe, placed the Peggy Stewart and Tea affair in a true and proper point of view, and having no inclination to come before the Public again, I shall now drop the subject—but let it be understood, I fear not to meet any investigation that can be instituted against my character. I am loth to attack, but I am always ready to resist aggressions of every kind—no one shall touch me with impunity.

I have been milder with this base and false Editor of the Maryland Republican, than his own unprovoked attack would justify. I shall discontinue all further remarks upon him—a contest with such a character is by no means advantageous, as a victory over him is attended with no honour—he has nothing to lose.

James Williams.

Annapolis, June 3, 1812.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY,

(Documents continuing)  
LETTERS FROM MR. BARON  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
(No. 1.)

Extract of a letter from Mr.  
Secretary of State,  
PARIS, SE

I seize the first occasion  
you my arrival, though I na  
to announce.

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and arrived at Paris the 19th  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1812.

[No. 3413.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1812.

(Documents continued.)

LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(No. 1.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, Sept. 29, 1811.

I seize the first occasion to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce.

I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month and arrived at Paris the 19th.

The emperor has been residing for some time at Compeigne, and it unluckily happened that he set out thence for the coast and for Holland the day of my arrival here.

The duke of Bassano, minister for foreign relations, came the next day to Paris for two days only, when he was to follow the emperor to join him in Holland. Gen. Terreau, and others who called on me the morning after I reached Paris, assured me that the duke was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible and with as little ceremony.

On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which of course had no other object than that of delivering my credentials. I expressed my regret at the emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business, as was rendered particularly urgent by the necessity of sending home the frigate and by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the expositions which I was charged to make on the part of the President of the U. States.

He said the emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done by depending with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months and was disposed to do every thing that I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.

The duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with him two hours the next day.

I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the President on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.

He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavoured to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested were new to him and were very important; that he should lay them before the emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression, desired me to reduce them to writing to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavoured to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

(No. 2.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, Oct. 29, 1811.

The emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected. Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th of Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate Constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the emperor was to have reached Fontainebleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.

As the minister of Foreign Relations and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward to advantage any propositions on the great objects of my mission. For I was constrained to wait for reasons.

It is, however, to be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.

My correspondence with the minister therefore has been hitherto confined to incidental matters not worth troubling you with.

It is now so fully believed that the emperor will be here about the 10th of November and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by Capt. Hull as well as myself that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russell and return to Cherbourg for my dispatches for you.

(No. 3.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, Nov. 21, 1811.

"On the 9th of this month the duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, & signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th Nov.

My intention was, if possible to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further development than it would be convenient to give in writing.

"Not finding the duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have learnt thro' other channels, that they are discussing in the emperor's councils of commerce and of state, the principal points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall probably have an answer, of some sort, before many days.

(Enclosed in No. 3.)

Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano.

PARIS, 10th Nov. 1811.

"For all these considerations and others which I have had the honor to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his majesty the emperor and king should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 5th of August and 2d of Nov. in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the United States imposed upon themselves, by excluding the productions of Great Britain and her dependencies, should as far as circumstances will allow, be compensated by a free access to those of the continent of Europe and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry and those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies will furnish."

"Should his Majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out. First, let the American ships and cargoes now under seizure, captures or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold, which are now reserved for the party having right, be immediately restored to their owners, and they declared free to depart therewith for their country. This article is not intended to embrace any thing but genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations."

"Second, Such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be restored, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French Treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention."

"Third, A signification of his majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the United States on principles of reciprocity both with respect to the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on, the produce of their respective countries, territories and dependencies."

"One principal reason why a system of this kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, & of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect; our honor as well as interest, is concerned in suppressing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, & agree with the French government on the marks, seals and other measures most proper to be adopted to prevent such frauds."

"I beg your excellency not to consider it improper or indifferer in me to close this note

by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedy an answer to the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the President will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the result of these propositions; and it has happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."

(No. 4.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, 19th Dec. 1811.

"Since the date of my last (21st November) I have had many interviews with the minister of foreign relations. I have explained several points and urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th as its very serious importance would allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candour and solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the emperor, had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer.

"But he says the emperor's taking so long a time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the emperor has read the note repeatedly and with great attention, that he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with the continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove.

"From what the emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.

"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the captain writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left this port by this time.

"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall dispatch the messenger, Mr. Morris, in five or six days at latest.

"I send this by a Mr. Odin of Boston by way of England. I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches, and he goes by Morlaix without expense to the United States."

(No. 5.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, Dec. 31, 1811.

"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.

"This answer, if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles, may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the U. States, arising from recent injuries, and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system, so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.

"Accordingly I asked an interview with the duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.

"My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer of a letter which I might write to him, if he should think that the most eligible method.

"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it

would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavoured to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the U. S. from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion not inconsistent with the emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.

"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview, and after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the emperor's decision precisely to the following effect; "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government; word for word, as if were signed, for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates of origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the United States. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on a simple certificate of origin, without a special licence."

"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department, to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers. The emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be, under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.

"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licences, repeating what I had often stated before the just objection that the president had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the president desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the U. S. provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.

"He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the U. S. The system is an extension of favour to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships.

"He added that the emperor did not pretend that this was out of pure friendship to the Americans. "We have need of coffee and sugar. We can get our supply in this way, but if you can point out another that shall be more agreeable to the president, without giving us the produce of English colonies, we shall adopt it."

"Thus I think, sir, you have the whole idea before you. And I should be glad to receive your further instructions on the subject.

"Should it be the intention of the president that I should proceed in the treaty of commerce; it will be necessary likewise to give me instructions as precise as may be on all the essential points that you wish to enter into it."

(Enclosed in No. 5.)

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 27th Dec. 1811.

The undersigned minister of foreign relations, has laid before his majesty, the emperor and king, the note which Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America addressed to him on the 10th of last month.

If since the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, the commerce between France and the U. S. has had but little activity, the cause must be sought for in the outrages which the British government has exercised against the flag of the U. S. and against the French flag, and in the cruises (croisieres) which it has established on the coast of France and on those of the



Adapted to their defence. Such policy, if rapidly pursued, we are persuaded, would give content to the commercial states of the Union, and ultimately attain the great object in view—the efficient protection of our commerce.  
It cannot escape our notice that the wishes and expectations of our government, as well as of our citizens, to preserve peace with all nations, so essential to our prosperity and happiness, have heretofore prevented our rulers from adopting those preparatory means of defence which perhaps, a cautious policy and prudent foresight might well have suggested. But it is not our present business to complain of what might have been done, and which pressing events indicate ought to have been done; but to look forward, and provide an efficient safeguard in future under cover of the national arm.  
We are constrained therefore, to declare as our opinion, that the U. States are at this time, in the same embarrassing predicament as they were in November, 1808. The committee of Foreign Relations at that time having stated to the house of representatives in congress after a full detail of our grievances—that “the necessity, if war be referred to, of making it at the same time against both nations, and those nations the two most powerful in the world—was a principal cause of hesitation.”—That “there would be none, in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous a selection could be made, on any principle of justice without a sacrifice of national independence.”—“That war with one of the belligerents only, would be submission to the other.”  
Resolved, therefore, as our opinion, (however wounding to our injured feelings, as Americans, the avowal may be) that it is premature and impolitic at the present crisis to declare war against G. Britain, because, the country is not in a sufficient state of preparation to afford reasonable calculations upon success—because, we view the conduct of France as equally offensive & hostile in principle, & because, by selecting G. Britain singly, as an enemy, this country, in the vicissitudes incident to war may hereafter be insensibly drawn into an entangling alliance with France, with whom no nation hath hitherto allied without the loss of its liberty and independence. Other reasons equally cogent might be urged, which unhappily the want of unanimity in our public councils may readily suggest.  
Resolved, as our opinion, that if part of the millions proposed to be raised for the projected war against G. Britain were appropriated to naval equipments and maritime defence, that efficient protection might be afforded to our cities, coasts and harbours on the seacoast, and the enemies of our country be thus more effectually annoyed and opposed, than by applying the greater part of our resources in raising land forces, little wanted in naval warfare—the only warfare Great Britain can ever will seriously attempt to wage against us while our Union is preserved inviolate.  
Resolved, That on the preservation of the national union, “which constitutes us one people, and which is so dear to us,” depends the future prosperity and happiness of these States—that to give “this political fortress” durable stability, it is the duty of the general government to extend its protecting arm with equal care over the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation. The great and leading objects of the Federal compact being “to provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare.” That commerce is the predominant interest of the Eastern States, and that maritime rights can only be maintained by maritime means.  
Resolved, That we will willingly contribute and sustain our proportion of the public burdens, which the exigency of the times may require and the wisdom and policy of the general government may demand for the purpose of avenging our national wrongs & vindicating & protecting the invaluable rights of freedom, for which our forefathers so manfully contended, and which they so successfully maintained.  
Resolved, That we hold the following maxims, recommended to us by our political saviour, WASHINGTON THE GREAT, as sacred truths, at no time to be called in question: That “To pay respect to the authority of the general government—comply with its laws—acquiesce to its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.”  
Resolved, That in thus declaring our sentiments on the present posture of affairs, which are the result of deliberate convictions, we have only exercised a right inherent in us as a part of the people, for whose general good our federal government was instituted: utterly disclaiming all party views; and that it is far remote from our intentions in thus assembling, to wish, “to controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations of the constituted authorities.”  
Which Preamble and Resolutions having been read, were approved of and adopted.  
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings, signed by the chairman and Secretary, be inclosed to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also transcripts

thereof be sent to the Editors of the American and Federal Gazette, in Baltimore; the newspapers at Annapolis; and the National Intelligencer.  
By order,  
RICHARD RIDGELY, Chairman.  
Attest,  
Arch'd Dorsey, Secy.

MR. GREEN,  
The columns of your paper have lately presented to the public a scene which, considered in a proper point of view, is deeply instructive—I mean the dispute between Mr. James Williams and the Editor of the Maryland Republican. Mr. Williams an-avid and respectable citizen of Annapolis, is dragged before the tribunal of the public by this doughty champion of the executive, to answer an accusation, (and a very awful one; at this time, to any man charged with it, if he be a federalist) alleged against him in terms the most virulent and abusive. I say, by the clamping of the executive, because it is stated in one of his papers that the Council are so far elevated above Mr. Williams's level, that they could not notice the letter he addressed to them, and the accompanying remarks which appeared in your paper sometime since. The charge certainly is a very awful one at this time, to be brought against Federalists—it is Toryism. Perhaps there is no word in our language whose signification is as much changed. Toryism, in the old times, meant want of patriotism and affection for this our country. In these modern days to be a tory is to be a man obnoxious to violent demagogues of the ruling party, who will, on every possible occasion, studiously direct the popular resentments against him. As for instance—If they should ever hear a Federalist whom they dislike, say, the plea of “elevation by office above the level of a citizen” is not democratic, their cry would be, he's a tory, an Englishman. Let the poor Fed. then ever go to a public meeting, and let any tumult take place, tarring and feathering is the slightest injury he can promise himself—but a Democratic Council can be too elevated—and our council are—and this Editor of the Maryland Republican comes forth their champion, whether self appointed and disinterested, I suppose as it is Great People's secrets we lower order of people have no right to know, or even to inquire. Mr. Green, I must really here ask you, how did the Editor of the Maryland Republican obtain that letter which he published as a genuine copy of Mr. Williams's letter to the C—? Is he one of the council, or is he their clerk? If he is not, can any person go there and get a copy of any paper he wishes, from the clerk of the C—, and is he, at his discretion, to give such copies as he thinks proper? Can a Federalist go there and get copies, or will Discretion keep him from obtaining them? or do Elevated Democrats take copies of such papers as they choose, and give them to the lower democrats, such as the Editor of the Maryland Republican, to be used for party purposes? If we people of Maryland are a free people, enjoying equal republican rights under a republican and free constitution, it to my mind is all important to our enjoyment of those equal rights that we should know how these things are.  
I ask these questions, but hardly expect to have them answered.—They relate to the secrets of great men, too elevated to stoop to answer the questions of the lower order of people. Well, strange things do come to pass in this world! Some people's Fathers and Mothers never dream that their children would be elevated in this manner. We may therefore return to the Editor of the Maryland Republican, he is one of your lower sort of people—he is one of us, we can come at him, and our old neighbour Mr. Williams. The Council have nothing to do with this dispute now—if they have, the Editor of the Maryland Republican is only a little dancing Tom Thumb, on the stage, to fight the devil, as the show men have it. But I don't think this can be so—I think it only a dispute between Mr. W. and him, and there is no juggling or conjuring tricks in the matter.  
When the attention of mankind is attracted to a dispute between individuals, the first inquiry the mind makes is, Who are they? The next is, what are they disputing about? Let me try to answer these two questions.—The parties, my fellow-citizens, are, James Williams, an old citizen of Annapolis, who has resided there for at least fifty years last past—and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, a man but lately come amongst us, about whom we knew nothing until he was brought here to edit the Maryland Republican. Mr. Williams, some time since, thought he was neglected by the council, in not being promoted in a regiment of militia cavalry, in which he had held a captaincy, and affronted premeditatedly by the appointment of a junior captain of the infantry over him. The militia law of the state, under which he held a captaincy, was repealed at the last session of the legislature. When the new appointments under the existing law were making, the council sent Mr. W. a captain's commission, this he would not accept—and wrote them a letter enclosing his commission; which letter he published. This Council, you must know, are a set of elevated men; of course they

one of us lower sort of people. But the Editor of the Maryland Republican; has stepped forward their champion, and to prove that Mr. W. was not entitled to promotion, he brings two charges against him; one is that Mr. Williams's letter to the council is not spelt well; and the other is, that he was a tory last war. How is it known, is the reply to this, that Mr. W.'s letter is not spelt well? The Editor of the Maryland Republican is not a counsellor, neither is he their clerk. Has he access to the papers of the council? He is neither one of the council, neither is he the clerk. Let them who are in the secret answer the question. I have heard talk of back-stairs to congress hall, and back-stairs influence; perhaps there is one also to the council chamber, only to be trod through, I'm sure, if there be one, by democrats.  
Methinks I hear the lower people say, this is strange in a republican government; we all thought we were blest with equal rights. Pho! Equal rights!!! yes, the people all have equal rights to pay salaries. It would puzzle them in these days to shew any other right they have. The Editor of the Maryland Republican has a right to come here, from God knows where, and talk about patriots, and tories, and tarring and feathering federalists, and abuse old men in his paper, and denounce them as enemies to their country; and where does he derive this right from? He is a democrat, and has a good salary. Your salary men and office holders are now the first rate patriots; next to them are those men whom they choose to call patriots—No man can be a patriot without they choose—but the other charge, is that true? What is the proof adduced? This solitary occurrence. Before the last war, and before the people of this then province of Maryland had entered into their resolutions against the importation of tea, Mr. W. then a merchant residing in London for a small quantity of tea; this tea was sent to him. Previous to its arrival, however, the people of Anne-Arundel met, and resolved to oppose the importation of tea, and appointed committees. As soon as this was known, Mr. W. publicly declared, that when his tea arrived, he would give it up to the committee appointed, to do with it as they pleased. When it arrived, he informed the committee of its arrival himself, and refused to enter it or pay duty on it. Another person, concerned in the ship, however, entered her at the custom house here. The people became exasperated; a meeting was called; and enraged at the entry of the ship they would not listen to Mr. W.'s defence, and he was made to bear part of the odium attached to the proceeding. During the war though he furnished a soldier for the service of the state; he was never even suspected after this affair; and the council of the state have more than once given him a commission in the militia. If he was a tory are they not betrayers of the trust reposed in them by ever giving him a commission? What is the irresistible conclusion every man must draw from all this? Federalists do you draw the right conclusion!  
I am an old man—My judgment may err—but I think, you are marked! Z.

**NOTICE.**  
A meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Barney's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on Saturday the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last resolution; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.  
By order,  
ROBT. DENNY, Secretary.  
June 11, 1812. 14 July.

**Elizabeth Hurst,**  
Takes the liberty of informing her friends and the public in general, that she has **PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE BONNETS,** Which she is determined to sell on the most reduced profits for Cash.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 3w.

**Basil Sheppard,**  
TAILOR.  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed into the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Phelps, and opposite the store of Gideon White, Esq. Market-street, where he still continues to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS,** in the Neatest and most Fashionable manner—and from a sincere wish to render every satisfaction to his customers, and a strict attention to orders and promises, confidently hopes to receive a liberal share of encouragement.  
S. Country produce will be received in payment for work.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 3w.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.  
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of May 1812.  
J. J. JONES, Admr. W. A.

**Anne-Arundel County, sc.**  
Application being made to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Davis of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Davis having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in September next, to shew cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.  
Richard H. Harwood.

**To Men of Patriotism, COURAGE AND ENTERPRIZE.**  
Every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honourable discharge, stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed, and laid off, at the public expense.  
THOMAS KARNEY, Lt. Gen.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 14

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to **Public Sale,** for cash, at the Rising Sun, near the Head of Severn,  
The personal estate of Maren B. Duvall, late of the county aforesaid deceased, consisting of Black Cattle, Farming Utensils, and many small articles too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence on Thursday the second day of July next, at 10 o'clock.  
LEWIS DUVALL, Collector.  
At same time and place the subscriber will offer for sale, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture—likewise several Negroes, consisting of one man, two women, and boys and children.  
LEWIS DUVALL.  
June 11, 1812. ts.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the High court of Chancery, will be sold, on Thursday the 23d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased,  
Six hundred fifty-seven and a half valuable land, situate in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. On this land there is a good dwelling house, and every out house necessary on a farm. The soil is well adapted to farming and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plaster. This land lies within two miles of Herring Bay, has on it a good orchard and meadow, is well wooded and watered, is a healthy and beautiful situation, and justly ranks among the best farms in the county.  
The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond to the trustee as such, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.  
Thomas Sellman, Trustee.  
All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale for the sale.

**The Subscriber**  
 Intending to remove from this city in a short time, requests those persons who have property in his hands either to call or send for the same immediately.  
 CALEB HESSEY.  
 No. 21, 1812.

**To the Voters**  
 Of Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.  
 The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.  
 R. WELCH, of Baltimore.  
 April 30, 1812.

**Government House, April 30, 1812.**  
 You are directed to have immediately forwarded the several Major Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.  
 I am sir,  
 Your obt. servt.  
 ROBT. BOWIE.  
 John Gassaway, Esq.  
 Adj. Gen. S. Md.  
 Government House, April 30, 1812.

**ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.**  
 The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland having been called on by the President of the United States, in virtue of an act of the congress of the United States passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland (the State's Quota) to be detached and duly organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I require that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish with promptness and despatch by draught, or otherwise, 1538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty-five men; two troops of cavalry containing forty men each; two regiments of infantry containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and fifty-two men, the proportion of that division. On the Major General of the second division to furnish by draught, or otherwise, 2,178 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty-five men each, and one of 40 men; three regiments of Infantry containing eighteen hundred and twenty-four men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and fifty-four men. And on the Major General of the third division, to furnish by draught, or otherwise, 2284 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, two to contain thirty-five men each, and one to contain forty men; three regiments of Infantry containing eighteen hundred and twenty-four men; and three companies of Riflemen to contain two hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be draughted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be sent over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.  
 ROBERT BOWIE.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Harpers town.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment.  
 WM. S. GREEN, Adm.  
 April 31, 1811.

**This is to give Notice,**  
 That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.  
 CHS. W. HANSON, Executor.  
 21. 6w.

**Joseph Evans,**  
 Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of  
**New and Seasonable Goods,**  
 CONSISTING OF  
 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lutestring, Sarcenets, Ribbons, English and India Nankeens, Superfine Broad Cloths, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Cassimers, Superfine White Flannels, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Cut & Wrought Nails, Wool Hats, And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.  
 With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.  
 A generous discount will be made for Cash.  
 N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.  
 April 23, 1812.

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
 Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet six or seven inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plain jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other cloathing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's-town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Stuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland, the District of Columbia included, Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state, including what the law allows, (the District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in any goal with information so that I get him again.  
 Gassaway Pindell.  
 Philadelphia, May 28, 1812.  
 N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying of said negro at their peril.  
 G. H.

**\*Anne-Arundel County, ss.**  
 I hereby certify, that Barton Cross, living near Owings's mill, in said county, has this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a BROWN MARE, with a small star in her forehead, about five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, ridged mane, short tail, no perceivable brand, trots and paces. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, the 20th day of May, 1812.  
 NICH'S. WORTHINGTON, of Thos.  
 The owner of the above mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take away. BARTON CROSS.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to  
 LEWIS DUVAL.  
 April 31, 1811.

**PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.**  
 The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic; it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleuritis, Cholick, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.  
 It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pedorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, halt a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render a very agreeable relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.  
**Certificates of its Efficacy.**  
 We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.  
 John Peacock,  
 Thomas Adams,  
 John Clark.  
 Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.  
 Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.  
 E. Catharine Walker.  
 Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.  
 Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; in fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.  
 Apollonia Walter.  
 Lexington-street, two doors from }  
 Liberty-street, Baltimore. }  
 Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.  
 By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.  
 Who may be consulted if called on—  
 Kitty M'Clain.  
 Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice; That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J. B. in Red Wax; and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.  
 John Love,  
 Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies.  
 Without which characteristics none will be Genuine.  
 Medicine for sale by  
 Childs & Shaw.

**Ridgely & Pindell**  
 Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a variety of  
**NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
 consisting of  
 American Calicoes, Cambric, Leno, Jaconet, & Knotted Muslins,  
 Firm-Linen Cambric and Long Lawns, American Chambrays & Shirting Cottons, Fine White American Linens, Striped Bed Tickings, Russia Sheetings & Bed Gens Duck, White & Coloured Muscades & Royal Edges for Waistcoating, Seersuckers, Fine Cottons, & Grain Sheetings,  
 They also have on hand Superfine and Second Cloth and Cassimeres, Silk Waistcoatings, Black Jeans and Satin, Best White and Yellow Blankets, Drab Cotton Cassimeres, Carradairs, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Costas, Fine Ticklenburgs, Brown Country Linens, Spinning Cotton; Best Gunpowder, Old and Young Hyson and Congo Teas; Rope, Traces, Plough Lines, and Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Reap Hooks, Weeding Hoes; Wrought and Cut Hoes, and a number of other seasonable goods, which they offer for sale at a small advance for cash, and on reasonable terms to punctual customers on a short credit.  
 They have a few Chests of best quality Choison and Souchong Teas, which they will sell at low prices for cash.  
 April 28, 1812.  
 By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.  
 Whereas great and weighty matters requiring the immediate attention of the Legislature, render it necessary that the power of convening the members thereof, vested in this department should be exercised, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint the third Monday of June next, for the meeting and session of the General Assembly of this state. Whereof the several officers are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.  
 Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, (SEAL) this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
 Robert Bowie.  
 By his Excellency's command,  
 Ninian Pinkney, Clk.  
 ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the several newspapers in the state of Maryland, until the third Monday of June next.  
 Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

**Just in Season!**  
**B. CURRAN,**  
 In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened  
 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham,  
 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays,  
 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens,  
 A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheetings,  
 An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks,  
 And many other articles in the Dry Goods Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and on usual terms to punctual customers.  
 Annapolis, May 7, 1812.

**To the Voters**  
 Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.  
 GENTLEMEN,  
 You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.  
 I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.  
 I am, Gentlemen,  
 Very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 SOLOMON GROVES.  
 May 7, 1812.

**For Sale,**  
 A CHAISE WITH HARNESS,  
 A SOLID CHAIR,  
 A SADDLE,  
 A BRIDLE,  
 A WHIP,  
 A PAIR OF SPURS,  
 A PAIR OF GAITERS,  
 A PAIR OF BOOTS,  
 A PAIR OF GLOVES,  
 A PAIR OF SOCKS,  
 A PAIR OF TROUSERS,  
 A PAIR OF SHIRTS,  
 A PAIR OF COLLARS,  
 A PAIR OF CUFFS,  
 A PAIR OF HANDKERCHIEFS,  
 A PAIR OF HOSIERY,  
 A PAIR OF UNDERWEAR,  
 A PAIR OF SHOES,  
 A PAIR OF SLIPPERS,  
 A PAIR OF GAITERS,  
 A PAIR OF BOOTS,  
 A PAIR OF GLOVES,  
 A PAIR OF SOCKS,  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1812.

[No. 3414.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## FOREIGN.

### IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1812.

This morning the following declaration was published by his Majesty's government:

"The government of France having by an official report, communicated by its minister for foreign affairs to the conservative senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his crown, his Majesty has endeavoured by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of Nov. 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of Nov. 1807, and the retaliatory system of G. Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most severely imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The U. S. of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed by the enemy, who has pretended that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the decree affecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions in which the enemy knew G. Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those decrees still continue in force, but they shall be rigidly executed until G. Britain shall comply with additional conditions equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this code, 'denationalized.'

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British orders in council, he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as if they were the property of the enemy; that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone (to the naval equipment) shall be considered as contraband of war; and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken (on prevention d'etre) and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires, that Great-Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of the maritime war; that G. Britain in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great-Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; and it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British orders in council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the government of the U. S. will not less by a sense of justice to Great-Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of G. Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's government, by revoking the orders in council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then and thenceforth the order in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th day of April 1809 shall, without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said order, would have rendered it liable to capture, and the claimant of any ship or cargo captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice Admirals, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said orders in council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgement of the said court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French decrees or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's government at the time of such capture.

"His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced or revived by the enemy, G. Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminster, April 21, 1812."

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1812.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 1.

Mr. Fitch presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Washington county, N. York, praying the repeal of the Embargo. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton presented a petition from the Spaniards lately arrived at Norfolk from Tenerife, stating that the inhabitants of that island were in great distress of provisions. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheves presented sundry resolutions adopted by the Citizens of Charleston, approving of the measures of the general government, and pledging themselves to support it against both belligerents. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williams said he should not make the motion of which he had given notice on Friday, as he had since understood that the member he had then alluded to was not an officer of the U. S. Army within the view of the constitution. [This is believed to be Mr. Livingston a member of the house lately appointed a Colonel.]

On motion of Mr. Quincy, Resolved that a committee be appointed to inquire what alterations are necessary in several acts respecting consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the relief, protection and indemnification of American seamen. [This is the bill introduced by Mr. Wright some time ago, making it felony in the officer of any foreign government to impress an American seaman, authorizes the latter to resist by force, &c.]

Mr. Grundy hoped the consideration of this bill would be postponed until the stronger measure in contemplation should be adopted. The committee accordingly rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message in writing was received from the President of U. S. which the Speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. The doors were closed, and remained so until the house adjourned—3 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 2.

The house sat till near 4 o'clock with closed doors, and then adjourned.

Monday, June 3.

Mr. Wheaton presented a memorial from 1160 inhabitants of New-Bedford, Mass: praying a repeal of the Embargo Law, and deprecating War. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chittenden presented a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Halifax, Vermont, which was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from sundry importers of Watches and Jewelry, residing in New-York, praying that additional duties may be laid on those articles as contemplated. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the inhabitants of the County of Washington, praying a repeal of the Embargo Law, and deprecating War. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright moved that the resolutions adopted by sundry citizens of Annapolis be received and ordered to lie on the table; with

the view he observed of taking into consideration whenever the question of war should come before the House, which he hoped would be the case in the course of the present session.

The Speaker said these resolutions would not be received, unless addressed to the House.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial from the Commercial Company of Washington, praying for an act of incorporation. Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Dawson presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Fredericksburg, Va. pledging themselves to support the government against the belligerents. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of invalid pensioners, which was referred to a com. of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Williams offered a joint resolution, as an amendment to the rules and orders for admitting the members of the two Houses to a free communication with each other while in secret session, subject to the injunctions of secrecy which may be imposed. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson. Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the U. States to organize additional companies of Rangers; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The joint resolution some days ago offered by Mr. Poindexter, asking the consent of Georgia to a division of the Mississippi Territory into two separate governments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Jonathan Williams, the bill for the relief of Clement B. Penrose, the bill for the relief of William Beale, and the bill confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory under grants from the Spanish government, were severally read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate supplementary to the act organizing the militia of the district of Columbia, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Pearson after some prefatory observations, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of troops which have been enlisted for the service of U. S. under the authorities of laws passed during the present session of Congress, designating those enlisted for the old and those for the new establishment, and the particular corps to which they are attached. That he lay before the house a statement of the number of volunteers who have tendered their services to the executive of the U. S. in conformity with the law passed at this session of congress authorizing the acceptances of volunteers—that he designate the States or Territories from which such tender of services may have been made. That he state what additional improvements have been made in the fortifications or other works of defence on our maritime frontier, during the last six months, and that he state, as far as practicable the actual state of such fortification or works and the quantum of resistance they are in his opinion calculated to afford against the attack of any naval power.

Mr. Troup called for the ayes and noes on considering these resolutions. There were taken, and were, for considering 37—against it 82. So they were rejected.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair on the bill for the relief of Peck (imprisoned for a debt due the U. States, in Rhode-Island) It was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjournd—quarter past one.

Tuesday, June 9.

Mr. Milnor presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, praying that the restrictive system may be abandoned, and deprecating war. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the amendment to the standing rules of the two houses, yesterday offered by Mr. Williams, for a free communication between the two branches while in secret session.

Mr. Rhea opposed it. He said it never had been the intention of those who

proposed it, to give the members of the other house a right to be present in either house by members of the other.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying a repeal of the Embargo Law, and deprecating War. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright moved that the resolutions adopted by sundry citizens of Annapolis be received and ordered to lie on the table; with

the view he observed of taking into consideration whenever the question of war should come before the House, which he hoped would be the case in the course of the present session.

& Pindell  
their friends, and the  
that they have just re-  
ONABLE GOODS,  
of  
American Calicoes,  
Cambric, Leno, Jaco-  
net, & Knotted Mus-  
lin,  
Firm Linen Cambric,  
and Long Leno,  
American Chambrays &  
Shirting Cottons,  
Fine White American  
Linen,  
Striped Bed Ticking,  
Russia Sheetting & R-  
vena Duck,  
White & Coloured Mus-  
silles & Royal Robes  
for Waistcoating,  
Seersuckers, Fine Cas-  
tons, & Grain Scotches  
and Superfine and Second  
Silk Waistcoatings, Black  
and White and Yellow Mus-  
Cassimeres, Carvadies, L.  
Cottons, White India Co-  
and Stripe Casabts, Fine  
Country Linens, Spinning  
Yards, Old and Young Hy-  
Ropes, Traces, Plough Irons,  
Iron and Wool Cards, &c.  
s: Wrought and Cut Nails,  
her reasonable goods, which  
a small advance for cash  
to punctual customers on  
new Chests of best com-  
Teas, which they will sell  
cash.  
ROBERT BOWLE,  
Mayor of Maryland,  
DECLARATION.  
and weighty matters re-  
attention of the Legisla-  
that the power of convey-  
vested in this departmen-  
I have therefore thought pro-  
advice and consent of the  
the third Monday of Jun-  
and session of the General  
te. Whereof the several ab-  
sine to give public and sta-  
at the city of Annapolis,  
of the state of Maryland,  
fifth day of May, in the year  
one thousand eight hundred  
Robert Bowle,  
his command,  
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.  
at the foregoing proclamation  
several news-papers in the  
until the third Monday of  
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.  
of the Council  
in Season!  
CURRAN,  
his supply of SPRING  
has just opened  
Imported Gingham,  
American manufactured Gun-  
and Shambrays,  
and Long Nankeens,  
White Russia Sheetting,  
of Plain and Plaid Silks,  
articles in the Dry Good  
makes his assortment as com-  
as possible, and which  
sold low for Cash, and to  
customers.  
May 7, 1812. if  
the Voters  
del County, and the City  
of Annapolis.  
EN, respectfully informed  
self a candidate for your  
ensuing election of sheriff,  
that you will continue to  
that you generously man-  
election, in consequence  
now in the office, the gen-  
d first on the then poll list,  
it, gentlemen, under cir-  
considerable difficulty, and  
that my endeavours to give  
action have not been alto-  
g. Continue to me your  
support, and depend upon  
exertion shall be made on  
to discharge the duties of the  
city and every degree of in-  
shall comport with justice  
attlemen.  
respectfully,  
obedient servant,  
SOLOMON GROVE.  
For Sale,  
WITH HARNESS,  
RICHARD B. WATTS,  
1812.  
ANNAPOLIS:  
BY JONAS GREEN  
two Dollars per Annum.

each house had free admission into the other as they were only amenable to the particular branch to which they belonged. He believed the rule would have a dangerous tendency.

Mr. Macon supported the amendment. He saw no evil that could arise from it. Mr. Williams followed on the same side; and after a few remarks from Mr. Quincy & Mr. Wright the question was taken and the amendment was rejected, yeas 30.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Harper in the chair, on bill authorizing the State of Tennessee to perfect titles to certain lands. After some debate the committee rose, reported progress and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. communicating copies of correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe. It relates to the Orders in Council and the impressment and desertion of seamen. Mr. Monroe's letter on the latter subject is dated yesterday. The correspondence is of very little importance at the present time. The message and documents were ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned, half past 2.

Wednesday, June 10.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the inventor of a new Shell for maritime defence, praying to be allowed the use of a cannon for the purpose of making an experiment with the Shell. It was referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Kent presented sundry resolutions adopted by a portion of the citizens of Maryland, deprecating war with G. Britain.

Mr. Gray presented a memorial from the citizens of Isle of Wight county, Va. pledging themselves to support the government in warlike measures. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harper observed, that he had a CONFIDENTIAL communication to make from the committee on foreign relations. The galleries were cleared and the doors closed, and so continued until the house adjourned, (about three hours.) [The Senate sat with closed doors also.]

Thursday, June 11.

The House was in secret session a short time to-day.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretaries of war and of the navy, relative to Clarke's newly invented floating batteries. The secretaries do not express a very favourable opinion of the invention. The report was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Wright from the committee just mentioned reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing the raising of certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers. This bill proposes an addition of four companies. Referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Wright the house immediately went into com. of the whole Mr. Nelson in chair, on the bill.

Mr. Wright moved to appropriate 20,000 dollars for defraying the expenses of these additional companies.

Mr. Lowndes moved that the committee rise and report progress, in order to obtain a correct estimate from the War Department. Agreed to.

The house went into com. of the whole Mr. Breckenridge in the chair on the report of the com. of claims on the petition of Amy Darden, (claiming remuneration for a stud-horse taken during the revolutionary war.) This claim has been before Congress about 20 years. The report is favorable. It was agreed to, and the committee rose. The ayes and noes were taken on concurring with the committee of the whole, and it passed in the affirmative, ayes 64, noes 42.

The report was then recommitted to the com. of claims, with instructions to report by bill for the relief of the petitioner.

The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of accounts, relative to the contingent fund of the house. The object of this is to allow the clerk 1-2 per cent on all monies disbursed on account of the house, on his giving bond to the amount of 10,000 dollars. It was agreed to, and the committee rose. The report of the committee was rejected in the house, after a short discussion, ayes 19, noes 78.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Coles, his secretary, covering a correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster.

The correspondence consisted of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, covering documents in relation to a certain man by the name of Bonaparte a British subject who was taken to the London Convention, &c. to the U. States ship *Harper*. The documents it appears that were sent to the U. States, & that no force was made use of to detain him. Letters from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, expressly denying any agency of the British government in investigating the Indians to sell of necessity against the U. States, and com-

plaining of such a charge having been made against it, and covering letters from Sir J. H. Craig and Lord Liverpool confirmatory of this fact and in proof of those gentlemen having urged and pursued a different line of conduct. A letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster says, that whatever may have been the disposition of the British government, the conduct of its subordinate agents has been in direct opposition to Mr. Foster's declaration, and furnishes a number of extracts of letters from the agents of the U. States confirming this fact. This last is dated June.

They were ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned at half past 2.

Friday, June 12.

Mr. Quincy presented a memorial from the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, protesting against War with G. Britain at this time. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chittenden presented sundry memorials from 297 citizens of Vermont, remonstrating against the Embargo and War. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial from 310 citizens of New-York, praying Congress to use every honorable exertion to avert the calamities of war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, reported a bill supplementary to the act granting further time to the purchasers of lands N. West of the river Ohio, to complete their payments. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Cheeves, from the com. of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the issuing of TREASURY NOTES (to the amount of five millions of dollars.) Referred to a com. of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Seybert from the select committee on the subject made a report relative to the Patent Establishment of the U. S. which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Dickey, praying to be allowed the use of a cannon for the purpose of making an experiment with his newly invented Shells, made a report granting him the request. The report was referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

The bill from the Senate making further provision for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes, was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

The house went into com. of the whole Mr. Piper in the chair on the bill authorizing the raising four additional companies of Rangers.

Mr. Wright moved to fill the blank (for defraying the expenses) with \$45,000. This motion, after a short debate, was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill confirming titles to lands in the Mississippi territory, granted by the British government of W. Florida—After some discussion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock, till to-morrow.

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We were yesterday favored with London papers to April 30, and Liverpool to May 1.

In the House of Commons April 28, Mr. Whitbread read the President's message respecting Henry's affair, and demanded whether government was privy to his mission, &c.—Lord Castlereagh replied that the ministers knew nothing of Henry's mission until it had terminated, and then considered it an errand for military information, and took no notice of it, as being at an end; and that a letter which mentions a cypher to be furnished was not among Sir James Craig's enclosures to government, and that ministers knew nothing of it, but what they saw in the newspapers.

Lord Holland called the attention of the House of Lords to the same subject, Lord Liverpool, for himself & others, declared there never had been any attempt, design or wish to effect any separation or division between any parts of the of the U. S. or to foment any disaffection towards the government of that country; nor had any individual been employed by government on such service; that the employment of Henry was unknown to government; and his engagement by Craig was merely to obtain information & to which the administration was not privy.

April 29, the British Parliament went into a committee of the whole to hear the agents of the petitioners against the Orders in Council.

Additional petitions with numerous signatures were presented.

A mob have burnt the factory of Wrood & Dancreft, about 13 miles from Manchester, England.

The British government distrusts the intentions of Bernadotte—and an intercourse opened with Russia is to be carried on without the British ships stop at the ports.

It is said that Buonaparte is seriously indisposed, and his physicians has declared his case a dropsical one.

The French Government has ordered that two millions of rations of soup be distributed daily in the different departments.

The American messengers for Paris are all detained at Morlaix; and no American can leave Paris without a passport to embark for America.

### Just in Season!

### B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheeting, An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks, And many other articles in the Dry Good Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

In addition to the above he has this day opened 122 yards of *Union Factory Shirting Cambrics*, and 146 yards of *Cotton Sheeting*—also *White Jeans and Republican Rib*, for vests and pantaloons.

Annapolis, June 17, 1812. tf.

### Ridgey & Pindell

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a variety of

### NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF  
Handsome Plaid Silks, Plain and White Lustres, Pink, Blue and White Saracens, 4-4 Rich Coloured Silk Shawls, Ribbons Assorted, Extra Long and Short Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Handsome undress blue, purple, pink, & yellow Plaid, & Plain Stripe Gingham, A variety of low price They also have on hand Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk Waistcoatings, Black Jeans and Satinet, Best White and Yellow Nankeens, Drab Cotton Cassimeres, Carradaries, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Cushtahs, Fine Tickenburgs, Brown Country Linens, Spinning Cotton; Best Gunpowder, Old and Young Hyson and Congo Teas; Rope, Traces, Plough lines, and Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Yards; Reap Hooks, Weeding Hoes; Wrought and Cut Nails, and a number of other reasonable goods, which they offer for sale at a small advance for cash, and on reasonable terms to punctual customers on a short credit.  
They have a few Chests of best company Congo and Souchong Teas, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.  
May 28, 1812. 3w.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, will be sold, on Thursday the 23d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased,

Six hundred fifty-seven and a half acres of valuable land; situate in the lower part of Anne Arundel county. On this land is a good dwelling house, and every out house necessary on a farm. The soil is well adapted to farming, and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plaster. This land lies within two miles of Herring Bay, has on it a good orchard and meadow, is well wooded and watered, is a healthy and beautiful situation, and justly ranks among the best farms in the county.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond to the trustee as such, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.

Thomas Sellman, Trustee.  
All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the time fixed for the sale.  
June 11, 1812. T. S.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Rising Sun, near the Head of Severn,

The personal estate of Maren B. Duvall, late of the county aforesaid deceased, consisting of Black Cattle, Farming Utensils, and many small articles too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence on Thursday the 11th day of July next.

LEWIS DUVAL, Collector.  
The same will place the subscriber will offer for sale, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture—likewise several Negroes, consisting of one man, two women, and boys and children.

LEWIS DUVAL.  
June 11, 1812.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1812.

### NOTICE.

We are authorized and requested to state to the Voters of Anne Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

### Legislature of Maryland.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1812.

His excellency the governor having, by his proclamation, convened the legislature of this state on this day, a sufficient number of members appeared to form a quorum.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing a committee to wait on the governor, to inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make. An answer from the senate, agreeing to the proposition, was received.

Mr. Randall delivers a petition from High Lynch, a revolutionary soldier. Read.  
The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication from the Executive.

### IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 15, 1812.

Gentlemen,  
The President of the United States having required of the Executive of this state, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, her militia of one hundred thousand Militia, officers included, we have deemed it indispensably necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier period than the time to which it stood adjourned, in order that provision may be made by law to enable this department to comply with said requisition. We take the liberty to transmit herewith the correspondence which has taken place between this Department and the Executive of the United States, relative to the subject matter of this communication, together with the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," in virtue of which the requisition has been made.

We have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT BOWIE.

The Hon. the General Assembly.

[Here follows the letter from the Secretary of war, calling on the State for her quota of the 100,000 militia, formerly published in the Gazette.]

### [COPY.]

### IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, May 13, 1812.

Sir,  
The constitutional powers of this department being inadequate to a full compliance with the requisition of the President, communicated through you, calling upon this state for her quota of six thousand troops to be completely armed and equipped for actual service, I have thought proper with the advice and consent of the council of state, to address a letter to you, the object of which is to ascertain whether in the opinion of the President of the United States, the probable course of our public affairs will render it absolutely necessary that they should be prepared in all respects to take the field prior to the regular period of the session of our legislature on the first Monday in November next, in order that we may determine whether or not it would be advisable to call an extra session of the legislature, who would no doubt make the necessary appropriation for their equipment.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT BOWIE.

The honorable WILLIAM EUSTIS,

Secretary at war of the United States.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

May 19, 1812.

Sir,  
In answer to your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. I have the honor, by intruditions from the President, to inform the Executive of the State of Maryland, that the *events of our public affairs* will not justify a delay in preparing for actual service the quota of Militia required from that state.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Obedient Servant,

W. EUSTIS.

His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE,

Governor of the State of Maryland.

Read and referred to Messrs. DONALDSON, C. Dorsey, Swearingen, L. Duvall, Wilson and myself.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

On motion by Mr. Randall, Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Messrs. Randall, Graves, Sweet, Plater, Veazey and Handy, a committee for the purpose.

Mr. Downey delivers a petition from sundry Harford county, praying the notlevy any damages sustained thro' lands of individuals, till the next legislature. Read.

On motion by Mr. R. Neal to bring in a bill for the diffri in the several counties of th R. Neale, C. Dorsey, Plater, Grahame and Groomer, were a mittee for that purpose.

On motion by Mr. Marriott was put. That leave be given bill, entitled, a farther supple for regulating the mode of a ons? Determined in the nega nays 42.

Mr. Marriott delivers a pet C. Palmer, stating that he is co Arundel county gaol for wan vil suit, and praying to be re

Mr. Jackson a petition fro bitants of Somerset county, incorporation of a banking Princess-Anne. Read, and That the same be referred to Determined in the negative.

Mr. Groomer a petition fro of Cecil county, praying a James Leech to convey to hi Bead, and the question put, be referred to a committee? the negative.

The clerk of the Senate d niled, An act authorizing the this state to loan money to? Re endorsed, "will pass." Re

Mr. Pechin delivers a me inspectors of the Penitentiary ther provision for the aid an ther, and the question put, be referred to a committee the negative—yeas 23, nays

The clerk of the Senate o ment to an act to incorporat called The Farmers Bank Worcester, endorsed, "will read, passed, and sent to th Mr. Donaldson delivers a arming the militia. Read.

Adjourned till to-morrow

From the Spirit

To the Freeholders of Char

ward, Buckingham and

Fellow-citizens—I dedic

following fragment. That it

sent mutilated shape is to

successful usurpation which

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Maryland.

DELEGATES,

15, 1812.

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a petition from High soldier. Read.

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COUNCIL,

is, June 15, 1812.

United States having tive of this state, to...

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Assembly.

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OPY.] COUNCIL,

is, May 13, 1812.

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LAN EUSTIS, of the United States.

PARTMENT. May 19, 1812.

r Excellency's letter of the honor, by instrudi...

to inform the Exe- of Maryland, that the affairs will not justify a...

Messrs. Randall, Graves, Swearingen, Emory, Plater, Veazey and Handy, were appointed a committee for the purpose.

Mr. Downey delivers a petition from Jacob Knight, a revolutionary soldier. Mr. Street a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying the levy court may not levy any damages sustained by roads passing thro' lands of individuals, till the meeting of the next legislature. Read.

On motion by Mr. R. Neale, Leave given to bring in a bill for the distribution of arms in the several counties of this state. Messrs R. Neale, C. Dorsey, Plater, Quiaton, Jump, Grahame and Groome, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

On motion by Mr. Marriott, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, a farther supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions? Determined in the negative—yeas 9, nays 42.

Mr. Marriott delivers a petition from Jesse C. Palmer, stating that he is confined in Anne-Arundel county gaol for want of bail in a civil suit, and praying to be released. Read.

Mr. Jackson a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying for the incorporation of a banking company at Princess-Anne. Read, and the question put, That the same be referred to a committee? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Groome a petition from Robert Leech of Cecil county, praying a law to authorise James Leech to convey to him a tract of land. Read, and the question put, That the same be referred to a committee? Determined in the negative.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a bill entitled, An act authorising the several banks in this state to loan money to the United States, endorsed, "will pass." Read.

Mr. Pechin delivers a memorial from the inspectors of the Penitentiary, praying for further provision for the aid and support of the same. Read, and the question put, That the same be referred to a committee? Determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 37.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a supplement to an act to incorporate a bank, to be called The Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, endorsed, "will pass." Twice read, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a report on the militia. Read. Adjourned till to-morrow.

From the Spirit of '76.

To the Freeholders of Charlotte, Prince-Edward, Buckingham and Cumberland.

Fellow-citizens—I dedicate to you the following fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated shape is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the freedom of speech in one branch of the American congress to an empty name. It is now established for the first time, and in the person of your representative, that the house may, and will refuse to hear a member in his place, or even to receive a motion from him upon the most momentous subject that can be presented for legislative decision. A similar motion was brought forward by the republican minority in the year 1798\* before these modern inventions for stifling freedom of debate had been discovered. It was discussed as matter of right, until it was abandoned by the mover in consequence of additional information [the correspondence of our envoys at Paris] laid before congress by the president. In "the reign of terror" the fathers of the sedition law had not the hardihood to proscribe the liberty of speech, much less the right of free debate on the floor of congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self-styled republicans, who hold your understandings in such contempt as to flatter themselves that you will overlook their every outrage upon the great first principles of free government, in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the people. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told that the violation of the rights of him you have deputed to represent you, is an invasion of the rights of every man among you, of every individual in society. If this abuse be suffered to pass unredressed—and the people are competent to apply the remedy—we must bid adieu to a free form of government for ever.

Having learned from various sources that a declaration of war would be attempted on Monday next, with closed doors, I deemed it my duty to endeavour, by an exercise of my constitutional functions, to arrest this heaviest of all possible calamities, and avert it from our happy country. I accordingly

already have been informed before these pages can reach you. I pretend only to give you the substance of my unfinished argument.—The glowing words the language of the heart,

\* This motion was drawn, it is believed by Mr. Gallatin, but moved by Mr. Sprigg, declaring it to be inexpedient at that time to resort to war against the French Republic.

have passed away with the occasion that called them forth. They are no longer under my controul. My design is simply to submit to you the views which have induced me to consider a war with England, under existing circumstances, as comporting neither with the INTEREST nor the HONOUR of the American people, but as an IDOLATROUS SACRIFICE of both, on the altar of French rapacity, perfidy and ambition.

France has for years past offered us terms of undefined commercial arrangement, at the price of a war with England, which hitherto we have not wanted firmness and virtue to reject. That price is now to be paid. We are tired of holding out—and following the example of the nations of continental Europe; entangled in the artifices, or awed by the power of the destroyer of mankind; we are prepared to become instrumental to his projects of universal dominion. Before these pages meet your eye, the last republic of the earth will have enlisted under the banners of the tyrant and become a party to his cause. The blood of American freemen must flow to cement his power, to aid in stifling the last struggles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver up into his hands the patriots of Spain and Portugal, to establish his empire over the ocean and over the land that gave our forefathers birth; to forge our own chains! And yet, my friends, we are told, as we were told in the days of the mad ambition of Mr. Adams, "THAT THE FINGER OF HEAVEN POINTS TO WAR." Yes, the finger of Heaven does point to war. It points to war, as it points to the mansions of eternal misery and torture, as to a flaming beacon warning us of that vortex which we may not approach but with certain destruction. It points to desolated Europe and warns us of the chastisement of those nations who have offended against the justice and almost beyond the mercy of Heaven. It announces, the wrath to come upon those who ungrateful for the bounty of Providence, not satisfied with peace, liberty, security, plenty at home, fly, as it were, into the face of the most high and tempt his forbearance.

To you in this place, I can speak with freedom, and it becomes me to do so; nor shall I be deterred by the cavils and the sneers of those who hold as "foolishness" all that savours not of worldly wisdom, from expressing fully and freely those sentiments which it has pleased God, in his mercy, to engrave upon my heart.

These are no ordinary times. The state of the world is unexampled. The war of the present day is not like that of our revolution, or any which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a war against the liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war of which the whole human race are the victims to gratify the pride and lust of power of a single individual. I beseech you, put it to your own bosoms, how far it becomes you as freemen, as christians, to give your aid and sanction to this impious and bloody warfare against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, if any such there be, who are insensible to motives not more dignified and manly than they are intrinsically wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you, by the regard which you have for your own security and property, for the liberties and inheritance of your children, by all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country and yourselves from a calamity, the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine.

Ask yourselves if you are willing to become the virtual allies of Buonaparte? are you willing, for the sake of annexing Canada to the northern states, to submit to that overgrowing system of taxation, which sends the European labourer supperless to bed? to maintain by the sweat of your brow armies, at whose hands you are to receive a future master? Suppose Canada ours. Is there any one among you who would ever be, in any respect, the better for it? the richer—the freer—the happier—the more secure? And is it for a boon like this, that you would join in the warfare against the liberties of man in the other Hemisphere, and put your own in jeopardy? or is it for the nominal privilege of a licensed trade with France that you would abandon your lucrative commerce with Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, and their Asiatic, African and American dependencies—in a word, with every region of those vast continents? That commerce which gives a vent to your tobacco, grain, flour, cotton, in short to all your native products, which are denied a market in France.

There are not wanting men so weak, as to suppose that their approbation of warlike measures is a proof of personal gallantry, & an opposition to them indicates a want of

patriotism to join in the acclamation of the day, than steadily to oppose one's self to the mad infatuation to which every people and all governments have, at some time or other given way. Let the history of Phocion, of Agis and of the De Witts answer this question. My Friends, do you expect to find those who are now loudest in the clamour for

war, foremost in the ranks of battle? or is the honour of this nation indissolubly connected with the political reputation of a few individuals, who tell you they have gone too far to recede, and that you must pay with your ruin, the price of their consistency. My friends, I have discharged my duty towards you; lamely and inadequately I know, but to the best of my poor ability. The destiny of the American people is in their own hands. The net is spread for their destruction. You are enveloped in the toils of French duplicity; and if, which may Heaven in its mercy forbid, you and your posterity are to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to modern Pharah, it shall not be for the want of my best exertions to rescue you from the cruel and abject bondage. This sin, at least shall not rest upon my soul.

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, May 30th, 1812.

MR. BULET'S First Practising Ball, Will take place This Evening, 7 o'clock, at the Assembly Room. Price 75.

New Publications, And recent editions, of valuable and interesting BOOKS, for sale by GEO. SHAW & CO.

Christian Researches in Asia, by the Revd. Claudius Buchanan, L. L. D. price \$ 1 25 cts.

"We should be afraid of appearing extravagant to our readers were we to say all that we think respecting the importance of this work. But we wish them to judge for themselves whether we exceed the bounds of moderation, when we rate its value above that of any other work, connected with our Oriental Empire, which we have yet seen." [English Review.]

The Life of Beilby Porteus, Late Bishop of London, price 87 1-2 cts. by his nephew Robert Hodgson.

"We have only room to add, that Mr. Hodgson has acquitted himself in this publication with great ability; has written in a style worthy of his subject. He has brought together many interesting incidents, and placed them before us with scholarlike perspicuity." [European Magazine]

Practical Piety, by Hannah More, 62 1-2 cts. 1 00 and 1 50.

"The authoress of these volumes writes with a thorough knowledge of the human heart; she is intimately acquainted with all its means of self-delusion, with its frailties and its passions; with its semi-perceptions of truth, and its subtleties of evasion, and she explores its most secret recesses." [Christian Observer.]

Festivals and Fasts of P. E. Church: to which is added, Pastoral Advice to Young Persons before and after confirmation—price 1 25.

Christian Sacrifice, to which is added "Instructions" for Confirmation—50 cts.

Devout Exercises of the Heart, In meditation & Soliloquy, Prayer and Praise; by Elizabeth Rowe—1 00.

Large 4to Family Bibles with Plates, Maps, Index, and a Concordance; together with a Concise view of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, price 10 and 12 50.

4to Family Bibles, at 4 dolls. 8vo. Bibles, 3 00. Pocketdo.—various prices.

Prayer Books, various editions and prices. Davies Sermons, 3v. 7 00. Knox's do Tappan's do. 4 00. Paley's do. 2 00. Morehead's do. 2 00. Burder's do. 2 00. Beattie's Evidences of the Christian Religion, 62 1-2 cts. Beattie's Works, 10 vols. 12 00. Burke's Works, 4 large 8vo. vols. 10 00. Life and Pontificate of Leo Tenth, 4 vols 8vo. 11 00. Ferguson's Rome, 3 vols. 7 50. Life of Catharine 2d. 2 vols. 5 00. Lempriere's Universal Biographical Dictionary, 2 vols. 7 00.

Thinks-I-to-Myself, 75 cts.

"The author of this novel has certainly been in the habit of thinking in a way that has proved amusing to all classes of readers; there are few that will not laugh at his comic and approve his serious thoughts." [British Critic.]

Constance De Castile, a new poem by Wm. Sotheby, 75 cts.

Crabbe's Poems, 1 25.

"Few poems are better calculated than this to interest the feelings, to meliorate the heart, and to inform the mind." [Anti-jacobin Review.]

A few copies of Walsh's American Review. Spectator, 8 vols. 7 00. Goldsmith's Works, 5 vols 7 00. Burn's Works, 4 vols. 6 00. Shakespeare's Plays, 8 vols. 10 00. Doddridge's Expositor of the New Testament, 6 large 8vo. vols. 13 50. New Whole Duty of Man, 2 50. Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Lady, 2 50. British Eloquence, 2 vols—6 00. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 2 vols. 4 50. Stewart's Philosophical Essays, 3 00. Forbe's Life of Dr. Beattie, 2 75. Life of Sir Wm. Jones, 2 75. Life of Dr. Darwin, 2 00. Paley's Natural Theology, 2 00. Weekly Monitor, 2 25. American Lady's Preceptor, 87 1-2 cts.

Subscriptions received for the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, Walsh's Review, Port Folio, Select Reviews, Edinburgh Reviews, Quarterly Review and Christian Observer.

Geo. Shaw & Co. have for Sale Royal, Medium, Demi, Folio, Quarto, Foolscap, Papers; Inkpowder, Sealing Wax, Wafers and Quills.

Annapolis, June 18. 3w.

The Vaccine Lottery NOW DRAWING, Contains four capital prizes of \$ 20,000 Three of \$ 5,000 Ten of \$ 1,000 Price of Tickets—\$7 50, for sale by CHILDS & SHAW, AND GEO. SHAW & Co. June 18. 3w.

Edward Harwood ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has opened his office in the house occupied by Judge Harwood. June 18. 3.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away on the 7th instant, from the subscriber, manager for V. Maxcey, of Tulip Hill, on the farm called the Levels, on West River, a negro man named TOM PULLY, about 35 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, rather square built, and light complexioned, with a high forehead, short bad teeth, and a lisp in his speech. He had on when he went away an osnaburg shirt and pantaloons of coarse brown linen; he had with him a wallet & two hats, an old and new one. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him to the subscriber at said farm, or lodge him in any gaol within the state, shall receive if taken within twenty miles of said farm Twenty-five Dollars, and if taken more than twenty miles off, Fifty Dollars Reward—and all reasonable expenses.

Thomas Atwell. West River, June 18, 1812.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Joseph Chaney of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act and the supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value, to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Joseph Chaney be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 22d day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Chaney shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

By order, William S. Green, Clk.

NOTICE. The subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and of the several supplements thereto, after this notice shall have been published agreeably to law, eight weeks from the date hereof.

William Whetcroft. June 18. 8w.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. Application being made to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Davis of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Davis having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday, in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said Monday in September next, to shew cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

William Duvall Has on hand at his store, lower end of Corn-Hill-street, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Chocolate, Liquors of various kinds, Salt Bacon, Pork, Lard, Peas, Beans, Crackers, Barreled Herrings, Cotton, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. also.

Bottled Porter & Ale, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for Bacon, Lard, or Corn Meal. Annapolis, May 7, 1812.

POET'S CORNER.

ORIGINAL.

MR. GREEN, Will oblige a friend, by inserting the following pieces in his paper as soon as convenient.

M\*\*\*. Who is she with dark brown hair, Bright blue eyes, and forehead fair; Ivory teeth and dimpled chin, Bosom never stained by sin; Lips that never uttered guile, Mouth that well becomes a smile; And many a charm that lurks unseen, Veil'd in a Virgin's modest mien? 'Tis M\*\*\* has the charms I tell, For in her breast does heaven dwell; Her lips have never utter'd guile, Sweetly her mouth becomes a smile, The dimples play around her cheeks, All animation when she speaks; Her teeth with polish'd ivory vies, And brilliant blue are M\*\*\*'s eyes.

TO M\*\*\*. I love thee for thyself, and not for wealth; Nor could I love thee more if fortune deign'd To pour her rainbow favours on thy head; Nor less if fate denied thee ought of wealth. Love is the fruit of thy endearing smile, The dimpling sweetness of enchanting grace That plays around thy lips like buds of love, To shew how angels look when mostly pleas'd. Thy voice is music, and like evening stars, (That twinkle in the mild expanse of heav'n;) The dazzling beauty of bewitching love Sparkles and dazzles from thy lucid orbs. How soft, sweet maid, thy gentle bosom heaves, And how, adown the polish'd ivory, breaks The silken prospect of seducing curls. Thy bosom inmates form a holy wreath Of flowers, celestial, blooming still in heav'n. There peace presides, & there affection dwells With soft-eyed pity, whom a whisper wakes. When pain and sorrow seek a speedy friend, A healing balsam to the wounded heart, Thy name comes dancing on the wings of joy. With such perfections can't thou blame the bard, If in the hour of sleep he twines thee round, And locks thy bosom in a fond embrace? Oh! 'twere a sin, that should not be forgiven, To think of M\*\*\* and not dream of love.

Basil Sheppard, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed into the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Phelps, and opposite the store of Gideon White, Esq. Market-street, where he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the Neatest and most Fashionable manner—and from a sincere wish to render every satisfaction to his customers, and a strict attention to orders and promises, confidently hopes to receive a liberal share of encouragement. Country produce will be received in payment for work. Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 3w.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Arney's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on Saturday the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance. By order, ROBT. DENNY, Secretary. June 11, 1812. 11 July.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis. The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office. R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812. 1f.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery this day, it was unanimously resolved, that a further day be given for the present holders of prize tickets to present them for payment. Therefore, all possessors of prize tickets are hereby notified that said tickets will be considered donations to the Church, if not demanded by the 20th of June next. The balance immediately expended as the law authorizing the lottery expressly directs. John Golder, Tr. St. A. C. L.

N. B. The managers again request payment from all persons indebted to them for tickets by note or otherwise, as all unsettled accounts by the 20th of June (without respect to persons) will then be issued on. J. G. Annapolis, May 28, 1812. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812. CHS. W. HANSON, Executor. May 21. 6w.

Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lutesing, Sarcenets, Ribbons, English and India Neckties, Superfine Broad Cloths, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Cassimers, Superfine White Flannels, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Cut & Wrought Nails, Wool Hats, And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

With a General Assortment of Groceries as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court. April 23, 1812.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet 3 or 4 inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plaid jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other cloathing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's-town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Stuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr. Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland, the District of Columbia included, Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state, including what the law allows, (the District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in any goal with information so that I get him again. Gassaway Pindell. P. P. Post, May 28, 1812. 1f.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the records of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Isaac Holland of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Isaac Holland having satisfied me that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid acts, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Holland be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Annapolis Gazette for three months successively, to wit, on Monday in August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Isaac Holland should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812. Richard H. Harwood.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wondrously efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholick, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Cramp and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phtisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters. John Peacock, Thomas Adams, John Clark. Baltimore, April 19th, 1812.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effected your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual. E. Catharine Walker. Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Concerning it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered. Apollonia Walter. Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore. Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy. Who may be consulted if called on—Kitty McClain. Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass, the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Ink, and the outside label signed by me, and Red Ink. John Love, Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine. The above valuable Medicine for sale by Childs & Shaw.

By his Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS it has been stated to me, that Levin C. Mackall has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the laws and peace of society should be brought to justice; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do hereby and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS To any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence; provided he, she or they, any of them, be brought to justice: And do further in virtue of the powers vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the aforesaid condition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve. ROBERT BOWIE, By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town; the National Intelligencer, and the Star, at Easton. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Elizabeth Hurst, Takes the liberty of informing her friends and the public in general, that she has PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE BONNETS, which is determined to sell on the most improved profits for Cash. Annapolis, June 4, 1812. 3w.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis. GENTLEMEN, You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll being resigned. I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made in my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of diligence, that shall comport with justice. I am, Gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES. May 7, 1812. 1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to LEWIS DUVALL, Admr. de bonis non. Oct. 31, 1811. 1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for payment, to make immediate payment.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN. Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVIIIth YEAR. MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOIS, THURSDAY, The Committee of Foreign Relations of the United States of America. 1812—REPORT— That after the experience of the United States have had of the great British government towards us by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify a world their patient forbearance to which it has been due, to avenge the wrongs, and rights and honor of the United States must support the nation among the most illustrious, and the Star, at Easton. Forbearance has ceased to be on the one side, and peace and tranquillity on the other. The ambition, the lust of power, the avarice of Great Britain, the complete dominion and exercising over it an unrelenting tyranny, have left to us no alternative only, between the loss of our rights, and a more complete subjugation. Happily for the United States, under the aid of Heaven, the crisis is formed, and peace is soon to be restored. They have suffered no wrong, received no insults, however they cannot obtain redress. More than seven years of the commencement of the aggression by the British rights and interest of the manner of its commencement, hostile than the spirit which profecuted. The U. S. done every thing in the relations of friendship. Of this disposition they proof, at the moment of the victims of an oppression of the last war had no commencement of the warned us of dangers, sought to provide. As the Minister of the U. was instructed to lay ment to enter into a points on which a co-tween the two countries, war, and to propose of their claims on fair. The invitation was accepted and commenced and thing had occurred to would not terminate the parties. It was these circumstances, by surpris, on an im-merican commerce, v of the United States their citizens in ruin. The commerce on unexpectedly made, and the colonies of enemies of G. Britain itself; sanctioned by Britain in regard to colonies; a solemn governments in the practice of the present war, more clapped, without any. The injustice of equalled by the ab-ledged for it. It with government, t nemy had no right gulations, so as to war to the inhabi-pretension, peculiarly incompatible with the well establish law of nations, in that venerable every state is co-out, and cannot t's rights, as to a Neutral nation.



friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have also weighed impartially the reasons which have been urged by the British government in vindication of these encroachments, and found in them neither justification or apology.

The British government has alledged in vindication of the orders in council that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions committed by her on our neutral trade with the British dominions. But how has this plea been supported? The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destructive a waste of the property of our fellow-citizens to have been forgotten. The decree of Berlin of Nov. 21st, 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war. Eighteen months had then elapsed after the attack made by G. Britain on our neutral trade with colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the proclamation of May, 1806. Even on the 7th Jan. 1807, the date of the first British order in council, so short a term had elapsed, after the Berlin decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the U. States.

A retaliation which is to produce its effect by operating on a neutral power ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral had justified it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent, it ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the order of Nov. 11th, was issued, it is well known that a minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at Paris, that it was not intended that the decree of Berlin should apply to the U. States. It is equally well known that no American vessel had then been condemned under it, or seizure been made, with which the British government was acquainted. The facts prove incontrovertibly, that the measures of France, however unjustifiable in themselves, were nothing more than a pretext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proof has already been afforded by the British government itself, and in the most impressive form. Although it was declared that the orders in council were retaliatory on France for her decrees, it was also declared, and in the orders themselves, that owing to the superiority of the British navy, by which the fleets of France and her allies were confined within their own ports, the French decrees were considered only as empty threats.

It is no justification of the wrongs of one power, that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true, to have been urged by either, as it could afford no proof of its love of justice, or its magnanimity or even of its courage. It is more worthy the government of a great nation, to relieve than to assail the injured. Nor can a repetition of the wrongs by another power repair the violated rights, or wounded honour of the injured party. An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others. To that condition the U. S. are not reduced, nor do they fear it. That they ever consented to discuss with either power the misconduct of the other, is a proof of their love of peace, of their moderation, and of the hope which they still indulged that friendly appeals to just and generous sentiments would not be made to them in vain. But the motive was mistaken, if their forbearance was imputed, either to the want of a just sensibility to their wrongs, or of a determination, if suitable redress was not obtained to resent them. The time has now arrived when this system of reasoning must cease. It would be insulting to repeat it. It would be degrading to hear it. The U. S. must act as an independent nation, and assert their RIGHTS, and avenge their WRONGS, according to their own estimate of them, with the party who commits them, holding it responsible for its own misdeeds unmitigated by those of another.

For the difference made between Great-Britain and France, by the application of the nonimportation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration. In the commercial restrictions to which the U. S. resorted as an evidence of their sensibility, and a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing, holding to each in respect to itself, the same accommodation, in case it accepted the condition offered, and in respect to the other, the same retaliation, if it refused. Had the British government entered into the arrangements which were entered into with the British minister, in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, which France would the U. States have had to resist, with the armaments belonging to their character, the continued violation of their rights. The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the

U. S. and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of those injuries. But that is a concern which the U. States will look to and settle for themselves. The high character of the American people, is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle it, on conditions which they have a right to claim.

More recently, the true policy of the British government towards the U. States has been completely unloaded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the orders in council should not be repealed, until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, and that the trade of the U. States, with France and her allies, should be prohibited until G. Britain was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration, it appears, that to satisfy the pretensions of the British government, the U. S. must join G. Britain in the war with France, and prosecute the war, until France should be subdued, for without her subjugation, it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed. It has been manifested that the U. S. are considered by it as the commercial rival of Great-Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British ministry in all its measures towards the U. S. since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt longer, the course which the U. S. ought to pursue towards G. Britain.

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war, it must be evident to the impartial world, that the contest which is now forced on the U. S. is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence. Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect. They wish to call the attention of the house to those of a permanent nature only, which trench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the U. S. of the principal advantages of their revolution, if submitted to. The control of our commerce by G. Britain, in regulating at pleasure, and expelling it almost from the ocean; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger; the impressment of our citizens from on board our own vessels on the high seas, and elsewhere, and holding them in bondage until it suited the convenience of these oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it. The British government might for a while be satisfied with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretensions would soon increase. The proof, which so complete and disgraceful a submission to its authority would afford of our degeneracy, could not fail to inspire confidence that there was no limit to which its usurpations, and our degradation might not be carried.

Your committee believing that the free-born sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of much blood and treasure, and seeing in the measures adopted by G. Britain, a course commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will prove to the enemy and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the will and power to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation, and confidently trusting that the Lord of Hosts will go with us to battle in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an immediate appeal to ARMS.

#### AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President of the U. S. be and he is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the U. States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to the U. S. commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the U. S. against the vessels, goods and effects of the same United Kingdom of

Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812.  
H. CLAY, Speaker of the H. of Rep.  
W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tem.  
Approved JAMES MADISON.

#### FOREIGN

NEW-YORK, JUNE 13.  
LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.  
Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Mentor, Capt. Bernard, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 4th of May.

Captain B. informs us, it was reported at Lisbon, that another battle had been fought between the British and French armies, in which the latter lost between 3 and 4,000 men.

The embargo was not officially known at Lisbon when Capt. B. sailed, but two ships (the Erie and Oronoko) had just arrived in the Tagus from New-York, having sailed the morning our embargo reached here.

Markets were very good at Lisbon—flour twenty dollars, rice from 10 to 12 dollars, corn from two and an half to three dollars.

FROM ENGLAND.  
[Circular from Hugh and Duncan.]

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.  
Wheat and flour are steady, and the scarcity of provisions is daily more felt in conjunction with the decline of trade caused many disturbances throughout the country. These occurrences joined to a disposition to consider them as the effect of the orders in council, as evinced by numerous petitions to parliament, for their revocation, appears at length to have had some influence with the minister, who has agreed to the appointment of a committee to examine the subject.

CITY ADDRESS.  
On Tuesday, the city address was presented to the Prince Regent at the Levee; to which his royal highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the petitions of any part of his majesty's subjects, for the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain. I have full confidence in the wisdom of parliament, the great council of the nation. Being firmly of opinion that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, which it is the declared object of your petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself and the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me to be best calculated to support the best rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the constitution at home. These endeavours can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

The board of trade has deemed it expedient to make a farther alteration in the Baltic licences. The following official communication on this subject was published yesterday.  
Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 27.  
The Lords of the committee of council for the trade have taken into consideration the state of the trade with the Baltic, and the difficulties to which the trade may be exposed by a change of political circumstances. I am therefore directed to acquaint you, that their lordships have come to the resolution to grant licences permitting any vessels not French, of not less than 100 tons burthen, to proceed from any Russian port in the Baltic, laden with hemp, flax, tallow, lintseed, or grain, to Matwyck or Hano Bay, (the names of ships, &c. being indorsed on the back of the licence at the time of clearance) such cargo to be there transhipped on board of such British vessel which may be there, in order to be imported into a port of G. Britain. I am however to add, that it is to be distinctly understood, that no licence will be granted to those who are to proceed to a British port, on the plea of there not being British ships to convey the said cargoes to G. Britain.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
THOMAS LOCK,  
To Samuel Thornton, Esq. Gov. }  
of the Russian company. }

AFFAIRS WITH AMERICA.  
House of Lords, April 28.

Lord Holland called the attention of their Lordships to a message which had appeared in the papers purporting to have been sent by the President of the U. States to the American Congress, intimating that a conspiracy had been formed by an agent (Henry) of the British government against the U. S. and that "documents" accompanied the message, importing that the agent was accredited by the noble Secretary of State (Lord Liverpool) or by the British commander in chief in Canada. He hoped the noble lord would be able to give a direct disclaimer on the subject.

The Earl of Liverpool said he had not the least objection to stating, that with respect to the President's message, which however had not been officially communicated to him, he had no difficulty unreservedly to disclaim that in any act of theirs, or through any person whatever, they had never intended to do any thing which had for its object a separation of one part of the U. States from another: That with respect to any person employed, it was without any authority whatever on the part of his majesty's government, and even without the knowledge of the fact that any individual was employed. With respect to his knowledge of the alleged object, he was satisfied the respectable person alluded to (gen. Craig) only required such information as was necessary for the security of that part of his Majesty's dominions, which he governed.—The situation of that officer rendered certain information necessary: But as to any intention on the part of any one connected with his majesty's government, to foment dissensions among the United States, it was what he expressly disclaimed.

Lord Holland enquired if Henry had been employed by, or had been known to be employed by the government?

The Earl of Liverpool solemnly swore the house, that Henry was so far from having been authorized by the government, that they had not even known of his having been employed until after his return to Quebec.

After the intervention of other business, Lord Holland again alluded to the documents which had accompanied the President's message, and which he said from their appearance required some preliminary resolution.—If any thing like fact had been disclosed in them, it was nothing less than the mission of a person not authorized, to the subjects of a friendly power, for the purpose of exciting a rebellion, and of offering assistance to such as would engage in it.

Lord Liverpool said, nothing was further from the fact than the light in which the noble Lord placed the subject. Nothing had occurred which by any means warranted inferences of the nature alluded to. Lord Holland here said he should on Friday move for the production of the correspondence on the subject.

In the house of commons on the same day, Mr. Whitbread put questions to ministers on the same subject; and

Lord Castlereagh said he felt really obliged to the hon. gentleman for giving him an opportunity of stating his belief that the accusation had been unfairly brought by the American government. As to a disposition to wish to break the American union he would on the part of all those who were then in office as well as of all those who are now in office, distinctly, and in the most peremptory manner disclaim any such disposition, or having ever acted upon any such principle. It appeared that one Henry had been employed by Sir James Craig, but without the knowledge or privity of the British government; and the first intimation government ever had that such an agent had been employed, also stated that he had been recalled. When this agent was employed, Sir James Craig expected an immediate attack on Canada; but the moment his apprehensions of an attack on Canada had subsided, he lost no time in recalling him.

Mr. Whitbread wished to know what measures had been taken when minister, were informed that this agent had inquired into the disposition of the Federalists, as it regards war?

Lord Castlereagh in reply said as the news of the recall of the agent was received at the same time as of his employment, no particular disapprobation had been expressed at General Craig's conduct; who had taken the step as a measure in contemplation of an immediate attack upon the colony; for the defence of which he was responsible. As soon as the danger appeared to be diminished, he recalled the agent.

Mr. Whitbread said he was not satisfied, and intimated his intention of making a motion on the subject.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Pakenby respecting the letter of "Ryland," which recognized the "cypher" to be used in the communication,

Lord Castlereagh said he had searched for this letter from seeing it stated in the newspapers, and could find no traces of it.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 28, 1812.  
Lord Stanley, after a review of the distressing effects of the Orders in Council on every part of the Empire, moved, that the different petitions from Birmingham, &c. &c. against them, should be referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Rose expressed his satisfaction that the time was come when the subject could be fully discussed. He then went into an able and minute investigation and exposition of the whole subject of the Orders, and concluded by declaring, that he should deplore their repeal; but as some inquiry was necessary to satisfy the public mind that the distresses complained of by the petitioners did not grow out of these orders, he should not object to the motion.

Messrs. Baring and Br. demned the policy of the as they affected the relation and were replied to by Lord Stanley inquired, ry should shew that they were a principal cause of Ministers would refuse to

The Chancellor of the Percival) said, even if it a part of the temporary p year was to be at tribu Council; yet, if it were were other concurrent pressure was merely temp say that he could pledge the system.

The motion was unanim the committee was orde to day.

The charge brought a ment by the government as we said it would, an e majesty's ministers in e ment. Lord Liverpool is disclaimed any intention that might tend to a dominions of the United that government had not Henry's being employed i ter his return to Quebec, made a similar declaratio Commons.

There can be but one to the eagerness which to make the corresponde taking any steps with ou ca, or our government's the accuracy or inaccu response. The man shape of a traitor to his places implicit confide Paris papers have arriv They are silent respect ture from Paris. It al with them to take r event till two or three d place. Buonaparte is so subjects, that he never exact period of his depar pose no doubt, to preven him in crowds with th their blessings.

These papers mention Austrian troops toward formation of corps de r Young Beauharnois in Italy, but whether to Buonaparte's absence, is not stated.

BOSTON, J. We are indebted to Chronicle for the loan of May 12, and a Greeno received by the Adar place.

LONDON, (GOU Assassination of It is under feeling dismay, that we record in the history of our co any other—the affain as he was entering the of Commons yesterday 5'clock. Mr. P. was and expired immediat mained in the crowd, a

The prisoner spoke —"I have admitted fact—but with p thing in my justifi the redress of my grie I have been ill-treated I am, and what I am of State and Mr. Bee had frequent commu of this fact six weeks gistrates of Bow-stre wrongfully by a gove in a letter from Arch fought redress in vain nate man, and feel he his breath) sufficient have done."

The coroner's jury proceedings by brin ful murder against y ship broker of Liver The assasin of have been advised and the opposition n pressed their horror active in securing said to have been fu

Sale of Men, Women an posed at public Parker, in the cit day the 13th day not sold for any and just debts. BURT June 25



