

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1812.

[No. 3416.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1812.

THE UNANIMOUS ADDRESS

Of all the Federalists who met at the late Session of the Legislature, TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Fellow-Citizens,
At a period like the present, when the tempest of war overwhelms our beloved country, and she is menaced with the scourge of humanity, which has so long desolated continental Europe; the undersigned members of the minority in the House of Delegates are impelled, by a sense of duty to their constituents and in justification of their own political conduct, to claim your serious attention to a review of the causes of the impending evils.

Aware of the gravity and importance of the task, which we have assumed, it has not been undertaken without mature deliberation. For many years a course of measures has been pursued by those who have been entrusted with the management of public affairs, which has gradually impaired our national prosperity.—The most prominent of its baleful consequences have been the annihilation of commerce, a diminution of revenue, and an increasing expenditure, distress, suspicion and alarm at home; contempt, insult and aggressions abroad.

Before we enter upon a detail, which will evince the truth of this representation, in justice to the motives by which we are actuated, and the principles which have ever directed our conduct, we treat you to be guarded against the unjust insinuation of those, who will endeavour to persuade you, that our object is to create an unwarrantable opposition to the national administration. No, fellow citizens! ours is the only republic upon earth. Rational liberty, an exile from the Old World, has found a temple in the New World. Ours is a government emanating from the people. They have delegated a portion of their power to agents, who are bound to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of freedom to their constituents. If they should fail to perform this interesting duty, they should discharge the high obligation, the people have reserved to themselves a constitutional corrective. Their unworthy servants will be dismissed, and their authority will be confined to more faithful and more competent agents. We will not trespass upon your patience by a reference to documents, already published to the world, which blazon our shame, and give energy to despair.

It is known to you fellow citizens, that by the blessing of Divine Providence, the wisdom of the sages, and the valor of the heroes of the revolution, secured to us the blessings of independence, and we found ourselves at the end of that glorious struggle free to establish a government of our choice, to perpetuate those blessings to posterity. "By the peaceable working of events" a constitution was framed and adopted: the U. S. assumed the imposing and interesting attitude of a young but powerful nation, rapidly approximating to greatness, under the banners of Freedom. And here permit us to remind you, that our first steps in the prosperous march to national aggrandizement were guided by the prudence and firmness of that glorious chief, who had been our sword and buckler in the day of battle. The government was scarcely organized under the new constitution, when the French revolution commenced. Need we recount the momentous consequences, which have characterized its progress, and termination, & its influence upon the policy of our own country. The task is unnecessary as it would be painful. If we can demonstrate to your satisfaction, that the management of our public affairs has been injudicious and impolitic; that no time should be lost in arresting the career of men who obstinately persevere in a system so pernicious in its consequences: you will not hesitate a moment to apply this constitutional corrective. For this purpose only, we have resolved upon this appeal to the good sense, the spirit, and the interests of the yeomanry of Maryland. We shall endeavour to make it plain, intelligible and dispassionate, with a firm reliance that our motives will be duly appreciated: that our efforts will avail to rouse you to a jealous vigilance of the measures of government. Should our flattering expectations be realized, we shall hail, with exultation, the day when our country was rescued from the jaws of destruction.

We proceed to the painful retrospect which our duty has enjoined. The limits of this address forbid a particular enumeration of every incident and every measure, which have combined to involve us in the toils of our enemies. It is sufficient to remark, that it gave birth to those insults and aggressions, which have so long harassed the commerce, and endangered the peace of the U. S.—and here you will turn with pleasing but mournful recollection to the policy which distinguished the administration of Washington.

Although embarrassed by an Indian war; by the vast debt incurred during the revolutionary contest; by the imperfect development of the resources of our country, by the uncertainty of the efficacy of our system of revenue, and other difficulties, arising from the recent organization of the government, he was not deterred from the adoption of the most energetic measures to vindicate the honour, and protect the commerce of the nation. The most impartial nation were served, but our rights as a neutral nation were maintained; when violated, negotiation was resorted to, but negotiation was accompanied by force. He met the demands, the event justified his policy. He secured the peace, which is that to assume a respectable posture of defence is the best security for the enjoyment of the blessings of peace; a favorite maxim of the father of his country. However gratifying to our feelings, we will not dwell upon a theme so honourable to the American character; memory faithfully retains the

record of the blessings we have enjoyed. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures extended, improved and augmented with unexampled rapidity. The rising greatness of America was the envy of the civilized world. Oppressed humanity, cast a longing look to the western Hemisphere and pined for an asylum with the supposed favourite of Heaven. It cannot be distinguished that a mournful reverse of fortune is destined to reform the page, which will convey to posterity this portion of our history.

A summary of the circumstances, which have obscured the brightening prospect of national glory is necessary to animate your exertions to avert that calamity which without the signal interposition of divine providence must shut it in for ever. These circumstances are encountered in the history of parties, which divide our country now, and debilitate our national councils.

France was the ally of America in her contest with the mother country, because she was the hereditary and implacable enemy of G. Britain. America was grateful for her assistance, without analyzing the policy, which prompted her to afford it.

France awakened from the sleep of centuries, and suddenly vindicating the rights of man against man's oppression, afforded a spectacle to which freemen could not be indifferent. America viewed it with unspeakable interest. Gratitude stimulated by sympathy effervescence to enthusiasm, an awful crisis was about to plunge our country into all the horrors which have marked the progress of a convulsion, which has involved kingdoms, empires, and republics in one tremendous ruin. That Being who had graciously rescued us from the tyranny of Britain again bared his arm for our salvation. He inspired and strengthened the same agent who was our leader in the tented field.—The wisdom and intrepidity of Washington interposed between his country and the abyss which gaped for her destruction. The proclamation of neutrality secured to us the blessings of peace, but its illustrious author and his friends became the subjects of suspicion and obloquy to many of their fellow-citizens. From this period, fellow-citizens, you will date the rise of parties in this country.—Their progress is distinguished by characters, which uniformly take their coloring from their original attachment to France has been the base of our national happiness. It is in reality the efficient cause of all the evils which have accumulated upon us as to the disastrous moment, when it is about to commit us in a war with G. Britain and its more dreadful concomitant an alliance with France.

Unfortunately for our unhappy country though the prejudices of a majority of your fellow-citizens have sanctioned this fatal predilection, it urged you to expel from your confidence and councils, those men to whose patriotic exertions you are indebted for the early greatness of the Republic. You hailed with affection and exultation their successors as exclusive patriots and friends of liberty—alone worthy to direct your destinies. Liberty—the true oracle of wisdom, has demonstrated their incapacity and your delusion—alas! how much that delusion has been increased and protracted by the vile arts and inflammatory writings of foreign incendiaries. Can you be at a loss to account for the zeal and industry they have used to hoodwink the good people of the U. S. to their true interest. In censuring the conduct of these depraved but unfortunate men, we ought not to conceal, that there are circumstances, which, in some degree, extenuate the guilt they have incurred. Many of them are natives of Ireland—a dependency of Great-Britain. Ireland has long languished under oppressions reproached by humanity, and discountenanced by just policy. It would argue penury of human feeling and ignorance of human rights to submit patiently to those oppressions. Centuries have witnessed the struggles of Ireland; but with only partial success. Rebellions and insurrections have continued with but short intervals of public tranquillity. Many of the Irish, like the French, are the hereditary foes of G. Britain. America has opened her arms to the oppressed of all nations. No people have availed themselves of the asylum with more alacrity, or a greater number than the Irish. High is the meed of praise, rich the reward, which Irishmen have merited from the gratitude of America. As heroes and statesmen they honour their adopted country.—But it cannot be concealed, that recent events have brought to our shores emigrants from Ireland, who embittered by irreconcilable enmity to G. Britain, are the strenuous advocates of her great rival, and are exerting every effort to further the views of France by instigating our rulers to war with the object of their hate. They have employed the press as a grand engine to promote their views; and our country is deluged with inflammatory misrepresentations, calculated to impress you, fellow-citizens, with a belief that those who have so long & so arduously contended for the continuance of peace in opposition to the present policy, are Tories, enemies of the country, and devoted to Britain. Having disclosed to you the source, whence this detestable calumny has proceeded, we are persuaded you will reject it with derision and contempt. With great reluctance, fellow-citizens, we have trespassed thus far upon your patience. The importance of the subject, the urgency of the situation, and the necessity of your must feel in their minds, the necessity of your question now to be decided by the people—whether it is expedient under existing circumstances to engage in a war with G. Britain, will, we hope, justify us in claiming

your attention a little longer. If you are still blind to the means by which our present rulers beguiled you and established their popularity, you cannot be indifferent to the existing dangers which surround you. If it be the policy of your administration to select G. Britain as your enemy, and we have every reason to believe, that such is their infatuated determination, we implore you fellow-citizens, to pause and reflect upon certain consequences of such an act of desperation. Reflected, that these consequences must result from the present situation of our country. It is a maxim of sound policy, that no nation should encounter the perils and calamities of war, without a well founded expectation, bottomed upon a correct estimate of its resources and actual preparation, that the great object contended for, will be attained by the contest. Where then the evidence that the U. S. are prepared to wage war with one of the most formidable powers upon earth, with a reasonable prospect of ultimate success? Will not war with G. Britain, in reality, be a degrading submission to the imperious demands and unwarrantable aggressions of France. Where is the statesman so weak or so wicked as to deny that the fatal effect of the mistaken policy will be to force us into an unnatural alliance, offensive and defensive, with the imperial scourge of Europe? We wish not to be considered as alarmists. We appeal to historical examples to corroborate our assertion, that a contest with one belligerent necessarily induces an alliance with its adversary. But, fellow-citizens, the most distressing part of our duty remains to be discharged, it is to expose to your observation the real state of the nation, reduced by the suicidal measures of administration to a degree of debility, which has awakened the anxiety and apprehension of every friend to his country, and encourages the insults and aggressions of our enemies. Behold the heart-rending spectacle of national depression, an exhausted treasury and an expiring commerce, resulting from the indiscretion of your cabinet, and the inseparable concomitants of its restrictive system, and wasteful expenditure of national revenue, announce in a language which cannot be understood the inadequacy of the means requisite for offensive operations and the certainty of exactions from agriculture, whenever the pride of opinion or the spirit of revenge shall call them into existence.

Among the most operating causes of this national debility, the fourteen months embargo challenges the first consideration. The declared object was to save our men and shipping, and by a denial of our raw materials, and bread stuffs to the belligerents, to coerce them to that justice which we have a right to demand. Experience has verified every prediction of its wickedness and inefficiency, which the minority in congress opposed to its adoption. France deemed it so innocuous to her prosperity and commerce, that an imperial edict, aided in its enforcement by subjecting to condemnation American shipping for a contravention of its prohibitions, and Great-Britain considered it only as a measure of inconvenience restriction upon the American people. Your shipping (one object of its protection) fled from its care. The honest portion of the American people, have been its only victims. Their produce was sacrificed, and the utter inadequacy of the means employed to obtain the contemplated object, prostrated the national character abroad. After these deplorable effects, it was abandoned by those whose indiscretion produced it; marked by the approbation of the citizens of this country—a non-importation law with G. Britain next arose—the operations of which have depressed the price of produce, deprived the union of many millions of revenue, and placed almost the whole commercial capital of our cities in the power of G. Britain. To this is superadded a ninety days embargo, prohibiting the American Farmer the benefits of the advantageous market, which he otherwise would now derive from the suffering state of the world.

In this our state of national poverty, we had a right to require from those interested with the responsible and honourable task of administering our limited wealth, a pure and correct expenditure. In this legitimate right we have been much disappointed, for we have seen with regret and indignation at a crisis demanding the undivided exertions of the American people, and on the eve of an election deeply affecting the continuance in office of the present chief magistrate of the U. S. a bribe of fifty thousand dollars, given by your cabinet from your treasury, which John Henry, as you procure disloyalty, which were supposed might implicate the integrity of those who deemed it a sacred obligation to oppose by every constitutional means, the

errors which lead to a dissolution of the union. We have with like emotions, seen these documents, thus bought, (and furnishing proof of the honourable and patriotic devotion to the country of those very opposers of the cabinet) tortured and made the foundation of execrative denunciation of a majority of a section of the union, which must be considered in every aspect to possess an immense weight in the future destinies of the republic. We had a constitutional right to expect that the citizen, who was elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people and was then charged with the preservation of the Union, would pursue every honourable and legitimate means, to bring to punishment, and to subject to merited detestation, every combination of the disaffected. We have here again been disappointed; for we have seen the president of the U. States announce to the congress, the existence of such disaffection among our citizens, and instead of detaining the witness, upon whose testimony such an announcement was made, we have seen him stipulating with him, that an examination should not be had, and least such a stipulation should be violated from any inquiries which the congress might deem it expedient to originate, we have had the degrading spectacle of a national armed vessel being prostituted to the disgraceful purpose of removing him beyond our jurisdiction.

It was to be expected that the day was not far distant, when a full development of the pernicious tendency of the measures of the cabinet would be submitted to the nation. Experience had taught those who now manage our national concerns, that the freemen of America would not long submit to a course of policy reprobated by patriotism and wisdom. We dread lest we may attribute to this knowledge, the recent power, exercised by the House of Representatives, inhibiting an immediate representation of the people from detailing at large the facts and reasoning impelling him to submit for consideration, a proposition deemed by him as vitally affecting the prosperity of his constituents and the perpetuity of the republic; such a right we deem an assumption of power, directly violating the republican temper of our constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the constitutional right of the citizen to be heard by his representative—a precedent, which, if submitted to, might enable a corrupt and unprincipled man to bring the House of Representatives in sitting with closed doors, and thus excluding those interested in the correct administration of the government from a knowledge of the motives and bearings of the propositions submitted, we deem highly alarming, and our alarm is increased, when we are informed that questions of the highest import to the union, not less than "peace or war" are thus originated and discussed from official correspondence, not deemed confidential, but which is submitted to the public. We are at a loss to attribute such a proceeding to any other object than to a temper, to prevent a full disclosure of the views of the cabinet.

We are, like unto you, principally engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and have no interest inconsistent with yours. We invoke you, by every consideration dear to Freemen, to divest yourselves of every feeling incompatible with sound deliberation, and to decide if the course of policy at present pursued by your administrations will lead to national honour, to the stability of the union, or your individual prosperity—and if you should believe with us this policy will be injurious to those only objects of our confederation, we ask from you, a hearty and zealous co-operation in excluding, on the first Monday in October next from your confidence, all those who uphold such a course.

- Annapolis, 18th June, 1812.
(Signed) *Saint-Mary's County*—John R. Plater, Raphael Neale, Luke W. Barber.
Prince-George's County—John C. Herbert, Francis M. Hall, Henry A. Callis.
Worcester County—Ephraim K. Wilson, Wm. M. Williams, Robt. J. H. Handy, Littleton Quinton.
Calvert County—Thomas Reynolds, Peter Emerson, Joseph Ireland, Richard Grahame.
Somerset County—Geo. W. Jackson, Arnold E. Jones, Esme M. Waller, Henry Long.
Kent County—Richard Frisby, Jarvis Spencer, William Graves.
Charles County—Thos. Rogerson, Geo. D. Parnham, Nichs. Stonestret, Clem. Dorsey.
Dorchester County—Edward Griffith.
Montgomery County—Abraham Jones, John Higg, Edward Owen, Charles Evans.
Allegany County—Bart Howard, Th. Blair, Mr. H. Neale, from St. Mary's, Mr. Boyer from Kent, Capt. Somerville from Prince-George's, and Mr. Cresson from Allegany, did not attend.

Harwood
AT LAW,
in the house occupied
2
3.
ROBERT BOWIE,
of Maryland,
ANNAPOLIS.
has been stated to me
that he has lately lost two
books and evil disposed
same; and whereas
that all offenders a
peace of society should
I have thought prop
proclamation, and in
and consent of the
of
ED DOLLARS
shall discover and
nor perpetrator of
he, she or they, or
right to justice. And I
of the powers vested
full and free pardon
an accomplice, who
perpetrator or perpet
on the aforesaid con
and the seal of
Maryland, at the city of
fourteenth day of May,
our Lord one thousand
and twelve.
ROBERT BOWIE,
in command,
PINKNEY, Clk.
of the council.
foregoing proclama
in each week for
weeks in the Maryland
Maryland Gazette at An
Federal Gazette, Anne
Baltimore; Barton's pa
Maryland; the National In
at Easton.
NIAN PINKNEY,
of the Council.
Voters
County, and the City
Annapolis.
respectfully informed
a candidate for your
election of sheriff.
you will continue to
you generously mani
in the office, the gra
on the then poll has
gentlemen, under cir
considerable difficulty,
my endeavours to give
have not been altoge
Continue to me your
port, and depend upon
shall be made on
the duties of the
and every degree of in
comport with justice.
men,
fully,
dient servant,
LONDON GROVES.
tf
TICE.
having obtained from
of Anne-Arundel coun
administration de bonis non,
state of Nicholas, Har
county aforesaid de
having claims against
requested to bring them
and authenticated, so as
court. And all those
manner indebted to the
ereby requested to make
nt to
DUVALL, Ad'mr.
de bonis non.
tf
TICE.
having obtained letters
on the personal estate
of Anne-Arundel coun
all persons having claims
of the said deceased to
legally authenticated, for
to be admitted to the
mediate payment.
S. GREEN, Ad'mr.
APOLIS:
JONAS GREEN.
Dollars per Annum.

Mr. R. Neale delivers a bill entitled, An act for the distribution of arms in the several counties of this state; which was read the first and second time by special order, and on the third time by Mr. R. Neale, the title was altered so as to read: "An act to authorise the governor in certain cases, to arm the militia of this state."

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Donaldson delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Jehu Chandler, beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the printer of the state to print a sufficient number of copies of the votes and proceedings of the legislature at its last session, for each justice of the peace of the state.

By order, JAS. F. HUSTON, Clk. Which was read.

Mr. Jackson delivers a petition from the members of the First Baltimore Troop, praying an alteration in the 13th section of the law for the better organization of the cavalry throughout the state; which was read, and the question put, that the same be referred to the committee appointed to bring in a further supplement to the militia law.

The following is the section here alluded to: "13. And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present cavalry officers shall be, and are hereby revoked, and new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective regiment, squadron or troop: Provided, That the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, [number] or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time."

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow: AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. R. Neale, Plater, Barber, Frisby, Graves, Spencer, A. Dorsey, Reynolds, Gralame, Ireland, Emmerson, Rogerson, Parnham, Bonestreet, C. Dorsey, Jackson, Waller, Long, Griffith, F. Hall, Herbert, Callis, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Quinton, A. Jones, Riggs, Owens, Evans, Howard.—30.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Marriott, Belt, Z. Duvall, Randall, Harryman, Stevens, Wainwright, Tennant, Dooris, Veazey, Groome, Moffitt, T. Williams, Claude, L. Duvall, Burgess, Emory, Little, Handy, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Forwood, Street, Willis, Tillotson, Bayard, Jump, Pechin, Donaldson, Bowles, T. B. Hall, Downey, Blair, Tomlinson.—36.

So it was determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Donaldson the question was put, that the said petition be referred to next General Assembly.

Resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Randall delivers a bill entitled, A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Which was read. The house adjourns until three o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M. On motion by Mr. Archibald Dorsey, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That we deem war with Great Britain (under existing circumstances,) inexpedient; and that it would be destructive of the true interest of our constituents to resort to war at the present period.

Resolved, That a declaration of war against one of the belligerents would be submission to the other. (The remainder in our next.)

The following is a list of laws passed by the General Assembly of this state at June session, 1812.

No. 1. An act authorising the several banks in this state to loan money to the United States.

2. A supplement to an act entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany.

3. A supplement to the act entitled, "An act to incorporate a bank to be called the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester."

4. An act authorising an appropriation for the penitentiary of this state.

5. An act to authorise the governor in certain cases to arm the militia of this state.

6. A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the relief of Joseph Enalls, of Dorchester county.

7. A further supplement to an act to alter the public road leading from Miles River Ferry, through the lands of Jacob Loockerman, of Talbot County.

8. An additional supplement to an act entitled, An act for the opening and extending of Pratt Street, in the city of Baltimore.

9. A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

2. A further supplement to an act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrolment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required; & upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to be approved of by a regiment court martial.

And be it enacted, That all able bodied white male citizens of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except ministers of the Gospel, and except those exempted by the act of Congress, shall be liable to stand their draft, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect—and that all surgeons of regiments & extra battalions & their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporal inability, before they proceed to any certificate of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will not grant a certificate of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same; or withhold it through prejudice or ill will."

From the National Intelligencer of June 27. Two important decisions have been made in the H. of Representatives yesterday, the one a refusal to agree to any repeal or modification of the non-importation—the other, a postponement until the next session of the bills for laying the war taxes. It appeared to be the opinion of those who voted for this postponement that it would not be detrimental to the public service, in as much as the taxes were not necessary for the service of the present year, and could be considered at the next session in time to put them in operation for the service of the ensuing year. This latter decision will have the effect to shorten the present session, which we are induced to believe will not extend beyond the next week. It is thought, that an act will pass before adjournment for re-assembling Congress in the last end of October or beginning of November.

From the Federal Gazette. THE STATE OF THE CITY. "Under an impression that the citizens who assembled yesterday at the market office, would have made a statement somewhat like official, of the transactions of Monday evening, we postponed giving an account of that very extraordinary and alarming proceeding. It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday last, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a number of persons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks and other instruments of destruction, assembled at the office of the Federal Republican in Gay-street, a wooden building belonging to Mr. Robert Oliver, of this city, broke into the house, threw the types, printing presses, paper, &c. into the street, and destroyed them and levelled the house to its foundation. One of the persons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the street, and was killed on the spot. The mayor of the city, the judge of Baltimore county court, the judge of the court of oyer and terminer, and several magistrates and military officers were present, and witnessed this dreadful outrage, which their peaceful efforts were insufficient to prevent, although it was generally known during the preceding day that the attack was meditated.

Such are the simple facts, upon which any comment we are capable of making must be weak and inadequate. In a land alleged to be the only one where true liberty exists, whose citizens boast that they are the "freest and most enlightened in the world," in the very centre of the city famed for its police, and emphatically styled "the most republican in the United States," in the presence of its judges, its magistrates and military officers, in open defiance of the dictates of reason and of all laws divine and human, the property of a man the most respectable, the most benevolent which the city can boast, has been wantonly destroyed."

NEW-YORK, JUNE 25. News from our squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers. Capt. Lester of the brig Indian Chief, arrived at this port last evening from Madeira, and informed us that on the 18th instant he spoke the homeward bound English fleet from the convoy of a frigate and brig of war, consisting of one hundred sail of merchantmen, and that on Tuesday last, he spoke our squadron, under the command of Commodore Rodgers, and informed him of the Jamaica fleet. The Commodore immediately shaped his course for the English fleet, under a crowd of sail, with a fair wind.

The English frigate conveying the fleet had a disabled merchantman in tow, which circumstance will facilitate in all probability, the capture of the whole fleet by our squadron.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 18. Extract of a letter from Mr. Sinclair, commanding U. S. Gun-Boat No. 164, dated at St. Mary's, the 6th inst.

"On the 28th ult. midshipman Edelen, who came here from Charleston in Gun-Boat No. 168, was ordered on board my boat. On the afternoon of the same day, he shot himself through the heart, and the ball lodged in his right shoulder just under the skin. He committed the rash deed on deck, and expired instantly. It appears he was engaged to be married to a young lady, and the day fixed for the nuptials; but her parents interfered, and prevented the match.

"Mr. Edelen was a native of Charles county, Maryland, of a very respectable family."

Farmers Bank of Maryland, June 29th, 1812. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Public Sale. Pursuant to the testament and last will of Helen Weedon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, on the North side of Severn River.

Part of the Personal Estate of said Helen Weedon, consisting of Black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Beds and Bedsteads, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, & a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

THORNTON RIDOUT, & HENRY DUYALL, Ex'rs. July 2, 1812. ts.

For Sale. By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of July next, That well known Tavern in the city of Annapolis, now in the occupation of William Brewer, called "The City Tavern." This property will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchaser, and Annapolis being the seat of government in the state of Maryland, every person must acquire knowledge is very valuable—it is the principal Tavern in the city, is exceeded by few in this or any other state for the convenience of its accommodations, and now rents for 1,000 dollars per annum.

This establishment consists of two separate houses—the one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire places, each large enough for four beds, a dressing table to each bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms without fire places. The Old House contains three large dining rooms, a bar, bar-room and dressing room, on the first floor: a sitting room and eight lodging rooms on the second floor, and very excellent garret-rooms for servants. There is an excellent kitchen and wash house—Stables sufficient for fifty horses, and a Billiard Room on the premises.

Also a fine Garden, attached to the house, in which is a large and very good Ice-House. The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, for the balance a credit of two years will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security. Sale to commence on the premises at ten o'clock, A. M. Possession will be given at any time after the 12th day of August next.

Thos. H. Bowie, Trustee. June 25, 1812.

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 die in action, his heirs 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 KANEY, Lt. Com. Annapolis, June 4, 1812.

In Council, June 18th, 1812. ORDERED, That "An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton, the Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December, in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as is now prescribed by the Constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 27, 1812. Sw.

Sale of Negroes. A number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, will be exposed at public sale, at the House of Isaac Parker, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 13th day of July next.—They are not sold for any fault, but to pay honest and just debts. Terms of sale Cash.

BURTON WHETCROFT, ts. June 25, 1812.

NOTICE. The subscriber intends applying to the Judges of Charles County Court, at their next term, for the benefit of the insolvent law and its supplements.

Joseph Turner. June 25, 1812. Sw.

100 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the farm of the subscriber, on the 22d instant, on the head of South River, Anne-Arundel county, a mulatto man named BEN commonly called BEN PROUT, he is about five feet ten inches high, a stout strong looking fellow, and is marked with a cherry on one of his cheeks, his age twenty-five.

He has a father now living in Annapolis, William Prout, and also a wife, who I believe is free, he has some connections too living in Baltimore, and I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to gaol, immediate information be given me thereof, so that I get him again, Ten Dollars if taken in, or ten miles from Annapolis or my place of residence, Thirty Dollars if taken any greater distance in the county, Fifty Dollars if in Baltimore, or elsewhere out of the county, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state of Maryland.

Joseph Howard. June 25, 1812.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the farm of the subscriber, on the 15th instant, 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 osenaburg shirt and pantaloons of coarse brown linen; he had with him a wallet of red hair, and a 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 Howard. 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.

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 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 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.

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 said act, 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 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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 18-5, and of the several supplements thereto, after this notice shall have been published agreeably to law, eight weeks from the date hereof.

June 18. 3 William Whetcroft, Sw.

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 the adjournment; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order, ROBT. DENNY, Secretary. June 11, 1812. 14 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 execute the various duties connected with that office.

10 R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812.

Edward Harwood

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has opened his office in the house occupied by Judge Harwood. June 18. 3X 3.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying 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 court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said act, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

Government House, April 30, 1812.

Str, 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. 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 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 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 two 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 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.

ROBT 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 Annapolis.

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. 3X Sw.

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. 11

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, American Calicoes, Plain and White Lustreings, Cambric, Leno, Jacobinet, & Knotted Muslins, Pink, Blue and White Sarcenets, Fine Linen Cambric, and Long Lawns, 4-4 Rich Coloured Silk Shawls, American Chambrays & Shirting Cottons, Extra Long, and Short Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves, Fine White American Linens, Striped Bed Ticking, Russia Sheetting & Ravens Duck, Silk and Cotton Stockings, White & Coloured Marzelles & Royal Ribs, for Waistcoating, Handsome undress blue, purple, pink, & yellow Plaid, & Plain Stripe Gingham, Seersuckers, Fine Cottons, & Grain Scythes, A variety of low price tons, and Grain Scythes.

They also have on hand Superfine and Second Cloth and Cassimers, Silk Waistcoatings, Black Jeans and Satinet, Best White and Yellow Nankeens, Drab Cotton Cassimers, Carradaries, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Custans, Fine Tickenburgs, Brown Country Linens, Spinning Cotton; Best Gunpowder, Old and Young Hyson and Congo Tea; 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.

They have also on hand Chests of best company Congo and Spanish Peas, which they will sell at reduced prices for Cash. May 18, 1812. Sw.

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 Sheetting, 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.

In addition to the above he has just opened 722 yards of Union Factory Shirting Cambrics, and 146 yards of Cotton Sheetting—also White Jeans and Republican Rib, for vests and pantaloons.

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 Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; the National Intelligencer, and the Star, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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. 11

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 undersigned within twelve months from the time of sale for the sale. T. S. June 11, 1812. 11

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'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

LXVIIIth YEAR

MARYLAND GAZETTE, ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY,

Legislature of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE

The house proceeded to the

report of the committee

referred the communication

relating to the arming

of the militia. A

Mr. Parnham, the question

words, "And it has therefore

of the General Assembly

make immediate preparation

of six thousand men in readi-

ness to be struck out of the pre-

amble. The house being equally

determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. C. D.

was put, that the words "of

the state," be inserted in the

word "service." Unanimously

in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Don-

aldson was put, that the word

be inserted in the second

words "one canteen."

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Parn-

ham was put, that the two

be struck out for the purpose

following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Gov-

ernor of the state of Maryland

be authorized and directed

to commission one or more

persons, to be called upon

composing the said quota, to

ascertain as are required

therein, entitled "An act to

provide for the national de-

fence of the United States

shall first guarantee

the same, or other arms and

ammunition, in quantity and

quality, to be furnished to

the militia of this state shall

be determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. B.

was put, that the blank in

be filled up with the words

"and dollars." Resolved.

The question was then

put, whether the said resolu-

tion be concurred in. The

yeas and nays being

as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Pla-

ces, Graves, Marriott, Belt,

Wall, Reynolds, Graham-

son, Rogerson, Stonestre-

ng, Harryman, Stevens,

Wat, Dooris, Jackson,

Smith, Vezay, Groome, N.

F. Hall, Herbert, Callis,

Burgess, Emory, Little

Wilson, Handy, Quint-

on, Jones, Shaiver, Sapder,

Willis, Tillotson, Bay-

ly, Donaldson, Bowles, T.

A. Jones, Rigg, O'Ne-

al, Tomlinson.—63.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Parnham, Ev-

ers, Resolved in the affir-

mative. The house adjourns

on the 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY,

The resolutions relating

to the equipment of the quota

of the militia were

referred to the committee

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1812.

[No. 3417.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1812.

Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1812.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report of the committee to whom was referred the communication from the executive, relating to the arming and equipment of the militia. And on motion by Mr. Parnham, the question was put, that the words, "And it has therefore become the duty of the General Assembly of Maryland, to make immediate preparation to put its quota of six thousand men in readiness for service," be stricken out of the preamble.

The house being equally divided, it was determined in the negative by the speaker. On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey the question was put, that the words "At the expense of the state," be inserted in the preamble after the word "service." Unanimously determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, that the words "one blanket," be inserted in the second resolution after the words "one canteen."

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, the question was put, that the two first resolutions be stricken out for the purpose of inserting the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Governor and Council of the state of Maryland be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to furnish to the non-commissioned officers and privates composing the said quota, such arms and accoutrements as are required by the act of congress, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," provided the executive of the United States shall first guarantee a return of the same, or other arms and accoutrements equal in quantity and quality, to the state of Maryland, when the service of the quota of militia of this state shall have been completed. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, the question was put, that the blank in the fourth resolution be filled up with the words, "twenty thousand dollars." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, that the house concur with the said report and assent to the resolutions therein contained.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Plater, Barber, Frisby, Graves, Marriott, Belt, A. Dorsey, Z. Duval, Reynolds, Grahame, Ireland, Emmer-son, Rogerson, Stonestreet, C. Dorsey, Randall, Harryman, Stevens, Wainwright, Tenant, Dooris, Jackson, Waller, Long, Griffith, Veazy, Groome, Moffit, T. Williams, F. Hall, Herbert, Callis, Claude, L. Duval, Burgess, Emory, Little, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shaiver, Sanders, Forwood, Street, Willis, Tillotson, Bayard, Jump, Pechin, Donaldson, Bowles, T. B. Hall, Downey, A. Jones, Riggs, Owens, Blair, Howard, Tomlinson.—63.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Parnham, Evans.—2.
Resolved in the affirmative.
The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The resolutions relative to the arming and equipment of the quota of militia, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a bill entitled, An act authorising an appropriation for the penitentiary; which was read the first and second time by especial order; and on motion by Mr. Donaldson the question was put, that the blank be filled up with 8,000 dollars. Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, the following resolution was read, assented to and sent to the Senate:

Resolved, That the executive of Maryland change the word "Maryland," to be marked on all arms and accoutrements now in the armory, and which shall be hereafter received.

On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, if they should deem it expedient, to cause the public property and offices to be re-

The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolution disapproving of war; which being read throughout, the question was put, that the house assent to the same.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Plater, Barber, Frisby, Graves, Spencer, A. Dorsey, Reynolds, Grahame, Ireland, Emmer-son, Rogerson, Parnham, Stonestreet, C. Dorsey, Jackson, Waller, Long, Griffith, F. Hall, Herbert, Callis, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, A. Jones, Riggs, Owens, Evans, Blair, Howard.—32.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Marriott, Belt, Z. Duval, Randall, Harryman, Stevens, Wainwright, Tenant, Dooris, Bennett, Veazy, Groome, Moffit, T. Williams, Claude, L. Duval, Burgess, Emory, Little, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Forwood, Street, Willis, Tillotson, Bayard, Jump, Pechin, Donaldson, Bowles, T. B. Hall, Downey, Tomlinson.—35.

So it was determined in the negative.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The present is an awful crisis—we are now involved in war—all its horrors and calamities await us. We are now reduced to that situation in reality, when "there is no time to deliberate but to act." Your united efforts, fellow-countrymen, are required to meliorate the sufferings which must inevitably ensue—to subvert the machinations of foreign and domestic foes—to rally about the constitution of your country as the Palladium of your liberties. Sufficient has been said on the object of the war, and the injuries we have sustained from our enemy. Our aggressions have been committed on our property, that attacks have been made on our national honour, is not denied; each of which, in the opinion of our rulers, was a sufficient justification on our part to commence hostilities—Granted. But while we deplore the sad necessity to which we have been reduced, is it not a subject of bitter lamentation that there should still exist a blind partiality in our national councils for a nation whose aggressions have multiplied in a geometrical series, who is willfully deaf to the calls of justice, and treats our demands with derision and contempt? A nation whose only resources are pillage, and whose despotic power spreads terror over the civilized world? A government which arose by a political convulsion from an ocean of blood, and pronounced by its dreadful explosion that its name was despotism—A nation which has broken down the barriers of eternal justice; which has destroyed in its rapacious jaws all the republics of Europe; who stored the caissons of our own ships in their national granaries to support the myrmidons and defray the expenses of the mighty Napoleon; one which has beaten, imprisoned and massacred our seamen. Notwithstanding these accumulated injuries, aggravated insults, and that too in defiance of a most solemn treaty, there is a French influence in our country at once dangerous and alarming. Shall it be said that the American people are kneeling as suppliants at the foot-stool of a French usurper, or soliciting an alliance with a government whose fraternal hug would be more deadly than the grasp of a serpent? Every nation she has kindly condescended to take under her protection has either been dissolved by the poison of corruption, or crushed into subjection by the rapacity of despotic authority. What augurs the solemn embassy of Barlow, and what are his communications to government?—"I have made known your requests, submitted to the Emperor your demands, who seems graciously disposed to grant your requests, to make restitution for past injuries, but is really at present so much engaged he has not leisure to pay them any attention!"—Is this then the nation we owe any respect who has no time to listen to the calls of justice? But what can we expect from a nation which denies the fountain of all justice, "and whose religious creed is founded on the principle that there is no God." Since the period of the revolution we see nothing exhibited in the policy of this people but a scene of perfidy and treachery unparalleled in the history of nations. The barbarous days of Vandalism are forgotten when we reflect on the illuminated period of the French Republic; and the vices of a Nero and Caligula dwindle into insignificance when contrasted with those of a Bonaparte. Who has forgotten the arrival of Lanet in 93?—the murder from the then "dear sister republic," the infatuation which then spread among the American people, and the conduct of that insidious

history when illuminated fraternities were scattered like the pestiferous effluvia of the poison tree of Java, from Altamaha to St. Croix? When anarchy and disorganization were the order of the day, and French consuls, and French assignats, the order of the night? When our civic feasts were introduced to celebrate French victories, and our water-melon frolics to disseminate French principles? When political infidelity was a paramount title to the suffrages of the people? When foreign influence, like the golden calf, seduced multitudes from the worship of true liberty? When our government stood trembling on the crater of a revolution, when combustible materials were kindling for its destruction? Who does not recollect that disastrous juncture when the epidemic of atheism and anarchy was so fatally virulent that the some few of the leaders of the faction had been regularly inoculated by French Mountebanks, more than half of the people of America had taken it the natural way? To check this distemper the deplorable medicine of reason was an abortive prescription; you might as well attempt to restore a lunatic to his senses by a decoction of poppies, or to cure the pestilence of Smyrna by the panacea of Don Quixotte.—At one period so rapid and extensive was the current of these republican ethics, that the terrible alluvion had well nigh swept away every monument of civilization that brightens society; whelmed every virtue that corrects the obliquities of human life; and desolated every hope of happiness that attach man to a future existence! This faction was growing to an alarming height, when their midnight cabals, secret conspirings, and Catalinian conspiracies, were detected, exposed and confounded by our guardian Washington; who like Uriel, descending on the sun-beam, discerned the latent fiend entering our paradise in a mist! But so audacious was this mighty faction that the development of their crimes only served to heighten their effrontery; the obituary "hic jacet" of our federal constitution was already written in blood by these disciples of Barras; and this fair domain of liberty, this vast and noblest empire of time, was first to be lulled into a deceitful security by the hypocritical cant of French philosophy, and then to be reasoned into conviction by the cogent logic of French bayonets. Thus continued this fatal epidemic to rage, and, alas, the seeds of this distemper are settled in the vitals of our republic! Whoever wishes to see unfolded the rise and progress of this blind partiality for France, may see it completely developed in Marshall's life of the Immortal Washington. There may be seen who were the first apostates from the worship of liberty, the then alarming aspect of French influence, and the succumbing pliability of political sycophants. Has the scene yet changed? The first paroxysms of the distemper have subsided but the system is not yet cured, therefore we occasionally see political vertigos and inflammations, which threaten the demolition of government, the total subversion of all good order.

We ought, patriots and countrymen, ever to look with a suspicious eye on the friendship of the French nation, and deal with these ferocious demoralizers as our crafty mariners trade with the savages of the Indian ocean; with our men at their posts, our guns loaded; and our slow matches burning. Can we say we are in no danger because the vast Atlantic rolls between us and France? Would to God it would ever prove a barrier against the introduction into our country of French morality, French philosophy or French politics. Pass in review those nations where the revolutionary mania of France has prevailed, and you see confusion and conspiracy have been the symptoms of the disease, and misery and massacre its crisis. Holland was bit by the French Tarantula, and nothing could cure the wound but French music.—The once flourishing and fertile province of Belgium have been incorporated, plundered and depopulated; their firesides have been polluted by the debaucheries of Frenchmen; their dykes filled with the dead bodies of their fellow-citizens. Venice, after being embraced by this "terrible people," has been sold for the household service of the emperor. Geneva was once the beehive of Europe, and the happiest of nations, till its crude, unpolished, antiquated notions of liberty were alchemized in the all dissolving crucible of French philosophy; but she now exists only on the map of the geographer. The Swiss enjoyed as perfect a system of liberty as could subsist in the pastoral state of mankind—becoming the allies of France, they were entangled in the same woven coils of friendship—their love of democracy was fevered to infatuation by the

ing under the disastrous infliction of the right to groan, the liberty to starve! Need I mention the diabolical stratagem and perjury of the mighty emperor to wheedle unsuspecting Ferdinand within the attractive power of his ferocious fangs? Need I paint the calamities of Spain, Portugal, Austria, and others, which have been swallowed up in the overwhelming alluvion of French rapacity? No, your imaginations will arrive nearer the reality than it is in the power of language or the pencil to describe.—It is but to suggest these nations afflictions and your indignation is immediately harrowed up against this pretended lover, this guardian of America's honour! In the bitterness of anguish you would exclaim, gracious God! whence proceeds this infatuation, why is it suffered to prevail in the sanctuary of American liberty? Would chains sit easy on your limbs if wrested by a Frenchman? Let the poor American sailor answer! Would poison be more palatable if administered by the hand of a Buonaparte? Let the shades of the departed sufferers of Egypt answer! If not why then so solicitous to make a treaty with a government which derides religion as a farce, denounces the laws of nations as "worm-eaten codes," has no pledge to offer for the sincerity of its intentions, no sanction to seal the obligation of its contracts? To expect a rigid adherence to the maxims of national justice from a people which has thus annihilated all its religious and political duties, would be as fatal as it is vain. It would be more rational and safe to sleep with the crocodile on the banks of the Nile, or repair to the den of the panther for hospitable banquet.

To portray the ravenous ambition with which France has been actuated towards the people and government of America, would be but to detail her unblushing perfidies and our own national degradation; therefore let us beware of her embraces, let us shrink back from the friendly fraternal kiss, as from a monster that is yawning for our destruction! Let the sage precepts of the Saviour of his country sink deep in your hearts; read with attention that part of his valedictory address which portrays the danger of foreign influence, and see how fatally his predictions have been verified.

"A passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation."

"As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter."

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, Fellow-Citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government.—But that jealousy, to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and calumniated. Beware therefore, ye Citizens, of the appearances and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests."

These, Americans, these are the words of

writer, has forgotten that dubious era in our

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.

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.

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 said act, 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 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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them, in the recess of said 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.

By order, William Whetcraft, Sw.

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 adjournment; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order, ROBT. DENNY, Secretary.

To the Voters

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.

Edward Harwood

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

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying 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 court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

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. 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 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 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 two 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 equiped, 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 Federalist at New York; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

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.

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 Sheeting & Russia Duck, Picklenburg, Buraps, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Prints, Gingham, Madras & Bandann; Silk handkerchiefs, Baftas, Namodies, Cosas and Gurrabs, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Julins, Marseilles and Dimity Waistcoating, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lutestring, Narcelets, 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, Iron and Nail 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 10th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

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 Lustreings, Pink, Blue and White Sarcelets, 4-4 Rich Coloured Silk hawes, 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 Cassimers, Silk Waistcoatings, Black Jeans and Satinet, Best White and Yellow Nankeens, Drab Cotton Cassimers, Carriadiaries, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Custahs, 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 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.

They have also on hand Chests of best company Congo and Senegal Teas, which they will sell at reduced prices for Cash.

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.

In addition to the above he has this day opened 422 yards of Union Factory Shirting, 200 yds of Cotton Sheeting—also White Jeans and Republican Rib, for vests and pantaloons.

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 Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town; the National Intelligencer, and the Star, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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.

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, it 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.

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'r.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Legislature of HOUSE OF DELEG.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1

The house proceeded to the report of the committee referred the communication relative to the arming of the quota of the militia. Mr. Parnham, the question was, "And it has therefore the General Assembly make immediate preparation of six thousand men in readiness to be struck out of the pream. The house being equally determined in the negative b.

On motion by Mr. C. Dor was put, that the words "A the state," be inserted in the word "service." Unanimously in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson was put, that the words be inserted in the second resolution "one canteen."

Determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Parnham was put, that the two first struck out for the purpose following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Governor of the state of Maryland be hereby authorized and directed to commission the non-commissioned officers composing the said quota, such commissions as are required.

Resolved, That the Governor of the state of Maryland be authorized and directed to provide for the national defence a uniform militia throughout the States, provided the executive States shall first guarantee, or other arms and acc in quantity and quality, to land, when the service of militia of this state shall have been determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Bow was put, that the blank in the said bill be filled up with the words "filled dollars." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put concur with the said report resolutions therein contained. The yeas and nays being as follow:

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1812.

[No. 3417.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1812.

Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1812.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report of the committee to whom was referred the communication from the executive, relating to the arming and equipment of the quota of the militia. And on motion by Mr. Parnham, the question was put, that the words, "And it has therefore become the duty of the General Assembly of Maryland, to make immediate preparation to put its quota of six thousand men in readiness for service," be stricken out of the preamble.

The house being equally divided, it was determined in the negative by the speaker. On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey the question was put, that the words "At the expense of the state," be inserted in the preamble after the word "service." Unanimously determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, that the words "one blanket," be inserted in the second resolution after the words "one canteen."

Determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Parnham, the question was put, that the two first resolutions be stricken out for the purpose of inserting the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Governor and Council of the state of Maryland be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the non-commissioned officers and privates composing the said quota, such arms and accoutrements as are required by the act of congress, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," provided the executive of the United States shall first guarantee a return of the same, or other arms and accoutrements equal in quantity and quality, to the state of Maryland, when the service of the quota of militia of this state shall have been completed. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, the question was put, that the blank in the fourth resolution be filled up with the words, "twenty thousand dollars." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, that the house concur with the said report and assent to the resolutions therein contained.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Plater, Barber, Frisby, Graves, Marriott, Belt, A. Dorsey, Z. Duvall, Reynolds, Grahame, Ireland, Emmer-son, Rogerson, Stonestreet, C. Dorsey, Randall, Harryman, Stevens, Wainwright, Tennant, Dooris, Jackson, Waller, Long, Griffith, Veazy, Groome, Moffit, T. Williams, F. Hall, Herbert, Callis, Claude, L. Duvall, Burgess, Emory, Little, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Forwood, Street, Willis, Tillotson, Bayard, Jump, Pechin, Donaldson, Bowles, T. B. Hall, Downey, A. Jones, Riggs, Owens, Blair, Howard, Tomlinson.—63.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Parnham, Evans.—2.
Resolved in the affirmative.
The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The resolutions relative to the arming and equipment of the quota of militia, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a bill entitled, An act authorising an appropriation for the penitentiary; which was read the first and second time by special order; and on motion by Mr. Donaldson the question was put, that the blank be filled up with 8,000 dollars. Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, the following resolution was read, assented to and sent to the Senate:

Resolved, That the executive of Maryland cause the word "Maryland," to be marked on all arms and accoutrements now in the armory, and which shall be hereafter received.

On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, if they should deem it expedient, to cause the public property and offices to be re-located in places of security as they may direct.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolutions disapproving of war; which being read throughout, the question was put, that the house assent to the same.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Plater, Barber, Frisby, Graves, Spencer, A. Dorsey, Reynolds, Grahame, Ireland, Emmer-son, Rogerson, Parnham, Stonestreet, C. Dorsey, Jackson, Waller, Long, Griffith, F. Hall, Herbert, Callis, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, A. Jones, Riggs, Owens, Evans, Blair, Howard.—32.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Marriott, Belt, Z. Duvall, Randall, Harryman, Stevens, Wainwright, Tennant, Dooris, Bennett, Veazy, Groome, Moffit, T. Williams, Claude, L. Duvall, Burgess, Emory, Little, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Forwood, Street, Willis, Tillotson, Bayard, Jump, Pechin, Donaldson, Bowles, T. B. Hall, Downey, Tomlinson.—35.
So it was determined in the negative.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The present is an awful crisis—we are now involved in war—all its horrors and calamities await us. We are now reduced to that situation in reality, when "there is no time to deliberate but to act." Your united efforts, fellow-countrymen, are required to meliorate the sufferings which must inevitably ensue—to subvert the machinations of foreign and domestic foes—to rally about the constitution of your country as the Palladium of your liberties. Sufficient has been said on the object of the war, and the injuries we have sustained from our enemy. That aggressions have been committed on our property, that attacks have been made on our national honour, is not denied; each of which, in the opinion of our rulers, was a sufficient justification on our part to commence hostilities—Granted. But while we deplore the sad necessity to which we have been reduced, it is not a subject of bitter lamentation that there should still exist a blind partiality in our national councils for a nation whose aggressions have multiplied in a geometrical series, who is wilfully deaf to the calls of justice, and treats our demands with derision and contempt? A nation whose only resources are pillage, and whose despotic power spreads terror over the civilized world? A government which arose by a political convulsion from an ocean of blood, and pronounced by its dreadful explosion that its name was despotism—A nation which has broken down the barriers of eternal justice; which has destroyed in its rapacious jaws all the republics of Europe; stored the cargoes of our own ships in their national granaries to support the myrmidons and defray the expenses of the mighty Napoleon; one which has beaten, imprisoned and massacred our seamen. Notwithstanding these accumulated injuries, aggravated insults, and that too in defiance of a most solemn treaty, there is a French influence in our country at once dangerous and alarming. Shall it be said that the American people are kneeling as suppliants at the foot-stool of a French usurper, or soliciting an alliance with a government whose fraternal hug would be more deadly than the grasp of a serpent? Every nation she has kindly condescended to take under her protection has either been dissolved by the poison of corruption, or crushed into subjection by the rapacity of despotic authority. What augurs the solemn embassy of Barlow, and what are his communications to government?—"I have made known your requests, submitted to the Emperor your demands, who seems graciously disposed to grant your requests, to make restitution for past injuries, but is really at present so much engaged he has not leisure to pay them any attention"—Is this then the nation we owe any respect who has no time to listen to the calls of justice? But what can we expect from a nation which denies the fountain of all justice, "and whose religious creed is founded on the principle that there is no God." Since the period of the revolution we see nothing exhibited in the policy of this people but a scene of perfidy and treachery unparalleled in the history of nations. The barbarous days of Vandalism are forgotten when we reflect on the illuminated period of the French Republic; and the vices of a Nero and Caligula dwindle into insignificance when contrasted with those of a Buonaparte. Who has forgotten the arrival in 1793, of the ambassador from the then "dear sister republic," the infatuation which then spread among the American people, and the conduct of that insidious missioner, who, in the language of an illustrious writer, has forgotten that dubious era in our

history when illuminated fraternities were scattered like the pestiferous effluvia of the poison tree of Java, from Altamaha to St. Croix? When anarchy and disorganization were the order of the day, and French consuls, and French assignats, the order of the night? When our civic feasts were introduced to celebrate French victories, and our water-melon frolics to disseminate French principles? When political infidelity was a paramount title to the suffrages of the people? When foreign influence, like the golden calf, seduced multitudes from the worship of true liberty? When our government stood trembling on the crater of a revolution, when combustible materials were kindling for its destruction? Who does not recollect that disastrous juncture when the epidemic of atheism and anarchy was so fatally virulent that tho' some few of the leaders of the faction had been regularly inoculated by French Mountebanks, more than half of the people of America had taken it the natural way? To check this distemper the depletory medicine of reason was an abortive prescription; you might as well attempt to restore a lunatic to his senses by a decoction of poppies, or to cure the pestilence of Smyrna by the panaceaous elixer of Don Quixotte.—At one period so rapid and extensive was the current of these republican ethics, that the terrible allusion had well nigh swept away every monument of civilization that brightens society; whelmed every virtue that corrects the obliquities of human life; and desolated every hope of happiness that attach man to a future existence! This faction was growing to an alarming height, when their midnight cabals, secret complotings, and Catalinian conspiracies, were detected; exposed and confounded by our guardian Washington; who like Uriel, descending on the sun-beam, discerned the latent fiend entering our paradise in a mist! But so audacious was this mighty faction that the development of their crimes only served to heighten their effrontery; the obituary "hic jacet" of our federal constitution was already written in blood by these disciples of Barras; and this fair domain of liberty, this vast and noblest empire of time, was first to be lulled into a deceitful security by the hypocritical cant of French philosophy, and then to be reasoned into conviction by the cogent logic of French bayonets. Thus continued this fatal epidemic to rage, and, alas, the seeds of this distemper are settled in the vitals of our republic! Whoever wishes to see unfolded the rise and progress of this blind partiality for France, may see it completely developed in Marshall's life of the Immortal Washington. There may be seen who were the first apostates from the worship of liberty, the then alarming aspect of French influence, and the succumbing pliability of political sycophants. Has the scene yet changed? The first paroxysms of the distemper have subsided but the system is not yet cured, therefore we occasionally see political vertigos and inflammations, which threaten the demolition of government, the total subversion of all good order.

We ought, patriots and countrymen, ever to look with a suspicious eye on the friendship of the French nation, and deal with these ferocious demoralizers as our crafty mariners trade with the savages of the Indian ocean; with our men at their posts, our guns loaded, and our slow matches burning. Can we say we are in no danger because the vast Atlantic rolls between us and France? Would to God it would ever prove a barrier against the introduction into our country of French morality, French philosophy or French politics. Pass in review those nations where the revolutionary mania of France has prevailed, and you see confusion and conspiracy have been the symptoms of the disease, and misery and massacre its crisis. Holland was bit by the French Tarantula, and nothing could cure the wound but French music.—The once flourishing and fertile provinces of Belgium have been incorporated, plundered and depopulated; their firesides have been polluted by the debaucheries of Frenchmen; their dykes filled with the dead bodies of their fellow-citizens. Venice, after being embraced by this "terrible people," has been sold for the household service of the emperor. Geneva was once the bee-hive of Europe, and the happiest of nations, till its crude, unpolished, antiquated notions of liberty were alchymised in the all dissolving crucible of French philosophy; but she now exists only on the map of the geographer. The Swiss enjoyed as perfect a system of liberty as could subsist in the pastoral state of mankind—becoming the allies of France, they were entangled in the same woven coils of friendship—their love of democracy was severed to infatuation by the modern refinement of rights and liberties, and their once virtuous and patriotic

ing under the disastrous infliction of the right to groan, the liberty to starve! Need I mention the diabolical stratagem and perjury of the mighty emperor to wheedle unsuspecting Ferdinand within the attractive power of his ferocious fangs? Need I paint the calamities of Spain, Portugal, Austria, and others, which have been swallowed up in the overwhelming alluvion of French rapacity? No, your imaginations will arrive nearer the reality than it is in the power of language or the pencil to describe.—It is but to suggest these nations afflictions and your indignation is immediately harrowed up against this pretended lover, this guardian of America's honour. In the bitterness of anguish you would exclaim, gracious God! whence proceeds this infatuation, why is it suffered to prevail in the sanctuary of American liberty? Would chains sit easy on your limbs if riveted by a Frenchman? Let the poor American sailor answer! Would poison be more palatable if administered by the hand of a Buonaparte? Let the shades of the departed sufferers of Egypt answer! If not why then so solicitous to make a treaty with a government which derides religion as a farce, denounces the laws of nations as "worm-eaten codes," has no pledge to offer for the sincerity of its intentions, no sanction to seal the obligation of its contracts? To expect a rigid adherence to the maxims of national justice from a people which has thus annihilated all its religious and political duties, would be as fatal as it is vain. It would be more rational and safe to sleep with the crocodile on the banks of the Nile, or repair to the den of the panther for hospitable banquet. To pourtray the ravenous ambition with which France has been situated towards the people and government of America, would be but to detail her unblushing perfidies and our own national degradation; therefore let us beware of her embraces, let us shrink back from the friendly fraternal kiss, as from a monster that is yawning for our destruction. Let the sage precepts of the Saviour of his country sink deep in your hearts; read with attention that part of his valedictory address which pourtrays the danger of foreign influence, and see how fatally his predictions have been verified.

A passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, Fellow-Citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government.—But that jealousy, to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.—These, Americans, these are the words of your beloved Washington.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

ST. LOUIS, (Louisiana) May 10.
INDIANS.

Some time since, a party of Indians came to the house of Mr. John McGowan, who resides about 40 miles from Vincennes, on the state road; the family were retiring to bed unconscious of danger, until alarmed by the discharge of a gun which killed McGowan as he lay on the bed. Three boys who were in the house immediately jumped up, put out the light, and fired at the Indians, who went off with two horses belonging to the family.

We are sorry to observe that permission is given to 12 Winebago chief to proceed to Washington, from Fort Wayne. This manoeuvre is only to gain time to collect their forces; they have at this time similar embassies, at every Indian village beating up for recruits, &c. are successful. Their present rendezvous is at Rock river and are said to be 800 strong spies from this body hover on the frontier of St. Charles, but are well watched by our rangers.

Upwards of thirty Osages of the Arkansas band, were lately surprised near fort Osage by the Winebagoes, Sacs, and Ioways, and cut to pieces; the conquerors obtained considerable plunder as the Osages had just received their annuities and were on their return home.

Further.—The savages appear to be engaged on every quarter of our frontier, in committing depredations upon the lives and property of the settlers. On the 29th of last month, they killed and scalped a man near Greenville. Our letters from Chicago, mention two murders there, and a letter just received in town from Defiance, situated at the junction of the Auglaise with the Miami of the lakes, mentions that three men were found murdered near that place; whether by the Indians or not was not known.

In consequence of the murder at Greenville, a volunteer company of militia from Miami county, marched to that neighbourhood, and an express has just arrived with intelligence that they had met with a party of Indians, had killed two of them, wounded a third, and taken two squaws and a boy prisoners, and were in pursuit of the wounded Indian, and they state a determination to kill every Indian they met with until they have further orders.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding Fort Dearborne; to Captain William Wells, at Fort Wayne.

CHICAGO, 15th APRIL.

Our situation here will be very disagreeable for a while, as we are obliged to keep close to the garrison or be in danger of losing our scalps.

The party of Winebagoes that wintered near this place are mostly gone back to the Prophet, as I am told by other Indians.

Since writing this letter three of our militia have deserted, one Frenchman and two half Indians. It is believed they have taken off with them 10 or 11 horses, and gone towards Millewakee.

JUNE 6.

On Wednesday last, Gov. Howard set out to St. Charles, to send out a company in place of the three months rangers, until Capt. Boone can raise his company for 12 months. Capt. Callaway marched on the next day at 6 o'clock A. M. at the head of an elegant company for the frontier. After the governor left St. Charles for this place, he received a letter by express from lieutenant Campbell, commanding at Fort Mason dated the 2d inst. stating that he had been informed by a man who could be relied on, of two parties of Indians on the Mississippi, not far above the fort; it was believed that Fort Mason was their object; the governor returned to the town of St. Charles and sent additional instructions to Capt. Callaway; some other arrangements are making, the details of which we cannot give at present. A third party of Indians was discovered a few days since, below Fort Mason; Captain Boone is now in pursuit of them with a part of his company, who volunteered after a service of three months of the most arduous kind. We expect hourly to hear from him, the term of service of the rangers expired on the 3d inst. The company to be commanded by Capt. Boone for 12 months, assembled at St. Charles on the 18th inst. It is hoped that before that time enough will join to make a full company.

FRANKFORT, (K.) JUNE 10.

Extract of a letter from a volunteer from this place, to Col. John Allen.

VINCENNES, 30th MAY, 1812.

"In my route from Port William to this place, I passed between the frontier settlements and the Indians, where I saw 50 or 100 houses evacuated through fear of Indians.

"This day governor Harrison requested our whole company to parade before him; which they did together with a considerable number of other soldiers and many citizens. A suitable place being selected for our reception, the governor made a speech. He then laid before us all Indian transactions for time past, which being lengthy I will pass over. I think it the friendly from the unfriendly Indians. No-

thing will be determined on until the arrival of the next eastern mail, at which time governor Harrison expects letters from the war department. There is no doubt of the hostile disposition of the Indians, as there are large camps of them near this place; perhaps 4 or 500 of them in one of the camps; how many in all we do not know.

"But I know of no plan by which we can hope to succeed, except by quick marches and hard fighting—for we are informed the Indians are encamped in bodies of 5 or 600 men in a camp, within 48 hours march of this place. It is supposed they will come by water; to prevent their taking us in that way by surprise, a constant guard is kept up every night.

"I cannot avoid naming to you (for gratitude requires it) the honorable hospitality of some gentlemen of this place. They have caused to be driven into our camp (which is a mile or two from town) several waggon loads of provisions unknown to us until they arrived—some of this was seasonable enough to us, as the provisions we brought from Frankfort were considerably injured. But as we are pretty well supplied with corn and bacon we shall henceforth decline accepting any thing more from the citizens of this territory—I must name some of these gentlemen, who have contributed so largely to our comfort.—Jonathan Purcell gave us a cart load of corn and bacon; Captain Bruce and others gave us another cart load of provisions; and James Crow gave us also, corn and bacon to a considerable amount. Others we understand, are preparing to do likewise; but as I have before said, we must reject their kind offers.—We expect to fight—and if we do, I think we shall fight hard."

Extract from a Kentucky volunteer, to the editor of the Argus, dated

VINCENNES, JUNE 2, 1812.

"I wrote you by Mr. Greenup, on the 30th ult. referring you to my letter to Col. Allen, I will now name to you what has transpired since. Two expresses have just arrived here—the purport of one we understand to be, that the Indians have been committing some depredations at Fort Harrison; it is said about 100 of them have driven away the beehives at that place; the governor has, however, since informed me that the statement is erroneous as to the driving off the beehives.—The other is from Fort Wayne. We now wish the help of the Scott county volunteers; with them and the force that is here (notwithstanding the fourth regiment's absence) we think we would be able, ready and willing, to try the issue of a battle. I believe we shall try it without the Scott company."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 3.

Yesterday arrived brig Pallas, Capt. Cole, from Ireland, with 49 passengers. On the 24th ult. in lat. 40, long. 30, was brought to by the Belvidere, when Capt. Cole was ordered on board with his papers; when he got on board he found the captain of the frigate lying on a sofa, with his thigh bound up, from which he supposed him wounded.—The capt. of the frigate said that war was declared by the American government against England, and that he should send in every vessel that was loaded he could meet with.—The capt. of the Belvidere further informed Capt. Cole, that he had had an engagement with the Yankee Fleet, the day before, and that Commodore Rogers was at the head, that all of them together could not take the Belvidere from him. That he had one man killed, and two wounded. He spoke with great disdain of the American Navy, saying they dared not come along side but kept yawning across his stern, & firing. Of this Capt. Cole saw strong marks, as most of the curtains in the cabin were cut to pieces; he also observed, the Belvidere was much otherways torn to pieces; and having received some shot between wind and water, he understood they were obliged to leave her boats & start the water casks to lighten her. The Belvidere just before she fell in with the Pallas, had taken the brig Malcolm, capt. Jordan, of Portland, with a cargo of wine, which was then astern, and meant to carry her to Halifax. The Belvidere pressed four seamen from the Pallas.

The Pallas left Ireland, 23d May.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the testament and last will of Helen Weedon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will Expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, on the North side of Severn River,

Part of the Personal Estate of said Helen Weedon, consisting of Black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Beds and Bedsteads, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, & a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known and attendance given by HORATIO RIDOUT, 27th July, 1812.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1812.

NOTICE.

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

The U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, Capt. HULL, sailed from this port on Sunday morning last, with a fair wind, for New-York.

Arrived in this city on Friday evening last, from Frederick-town, about 150 recruits, under the command of Col. Beall.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

On Saturday last, a number of citizens assembled at the Cool Spring Cove, near this city, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence. H. H. Harwood, Esq. was appointed President, and Captain S. Maynard Vice-President. After dinner the following toasts were drunk with entire unanimity.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. George Washington—Peace to his name, honour to his glory, and heaven to his virtues.
3. Speed to the plough—Perpetual motion to the wheels and looms of our country, and may the white sails of America cover the ocean.
4. The Federalists of Maryland—Ever ready to support the government of their country, though they may disapprove the measures of the administration.
5. The memory of those who fought and bled in the cause of American liberty.
6. The Law—May it always be the supreme authority in a free government.
7. The memory of General Hamilton.
8. Those who have enjoyed offices of trust and yet are poor—we respect them, for they must be honest.
9. The object of every just War—A speedy and honourable Peace.
10. The present army of the U. States—May it be found as brave and as faithful as were the heroes of '76.
11. The State of Maryland.
12. America, Commerce and Freedom.
13. May the United States be as firm as a rock in the war in which we are now engaged.
14. Ourselves—The enemies of mobs, the friends of social order—of course the friends of good government.
15. The Cool Spring Cove—May the constitution of the United States and the Liberty of the Press, last as long as its waters flow.
16. The Sons of Columbia, who fought for her Liberty—May they never be forgotten.
17. The American Eagle—Soaring in the pure ether of Freedom, she hears with equal disdain the arrogant crowing of the gallic cock, and the roaring of the British Lion.
18. Ourselves and our sentiments—May we ever maintain our present Independence, and may the Sun of those who wish to abridge it set never to rise again.

FOURTH OF JULY.

36th year of American Independence.

On this day, which the page of history will consecrate to the end of time as the era of American Liberty and Independence, a portion of the Citizens of Annapolis and neighbourhood, agreeably to arrangement, sat down to a handsome dinner prepared by Mr. Isaac Parker, on the College Green, under the shade of that majestic Poplar, by whose venerable branches, our revolutionary heroes, in times of old, were wont to be covered, when they assembled for the purpose of expressing their devotion to the sacred cause of their country.

At the request of the company General John Gassaway acted as President, aided by Major J. C. Higgins and Captain H. Woodward; and Lieut. Col. Lewis Duval, aided by Capt. J. Sands and Lieut. W. S. Green, acted as Vice President; on which occasion the following toasts were drunk with great patriotic zeal and social harmony, followed appropriately by the discharge of caannon and well-timed cheers.

1. The day—its annual return cheers the patriot and animates him to deeds of valour.
2. The constituted authorities of our country—we rally to them, 'tis our political salvation.
3. The President of these United States, with the heads of Departments—energy and perseverance in the cabinet.
4. The Congress of the United States—they deserve well of their country.
5. The memory of the Immortal Washington, and the heroes who fought, bled and died in the cause of American Independence.—We thank them for our inheritance; its worth we prize, and we now here, in the face of Heaven, pledge ourselves to hand it down

to our posterity untarnished, or die in the conflict.

6. The brave Commodore Rogers—we prize him as our countryman, he honours the nation.

7. The officers and seamen of our little Navy—they know tyranny of our enemy, and will teach them politeness and humanity.

8. The army old and new—they will again, very soon, prove themselves worthy of their occupation; an Eagle can surely soar to the high plains of Abraham.

9. Our Brethren on the English and Savage frontiers—may their valor, aided by our brave soldiers, soon convince the savages that English perfidy will avail them nothing but misery, and England that the savages will be benefited by their losing a foot-hold in America.

10. The agricultural and commercial interests of our country—keep heads well up, with a bold front, and when required a quick march, and all difficulties must quickly and manfully end.

11. The manufactories and manufacturers—they deserve, and will continue to receive encouragement.

12. Henry, the British spy, and those at the head of so vile a deed—cursed, eternally cursed, be the nation or man who so wickedly and perfidiously attempt to so the seeds of civil discord in our blessed and beloved country.

13. Thomas Jefferson, late president of the U. States—we rejoice with him in having it in our power to congratulate our countrymen that that declaration of independence, framed at a time that tried men's souls, stands the test of time unshaken.

14. The militia of our state—they are the momentary safeguard—they will do their duty.

15. The surviving soldiers of '76—we revere them, they have taught us the art of war.

16. The declaration of war against Great-Britain—'tis right; negotiation was finally exhausted, it remained to submit or to fight, the former course inglorious, the latter glorious—the standard is hoisted, and all our good citizens rally to it—may it be substantially nailed, to be lowered only by the hands of the enemy.

17. Our native State—its commander in chief, and the Executive Council.

18. Our Fair Countrywomen—we know their influence, may their smiles reward only the true-hearted.

It is said the choice of electors in New-Hampshire is to be by general ticket.

Flag of Truce! We understand the collector of this port yesterday received a commission for a Flag of Truce to carry AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, esq. late British Minister to the U. S. from Boston to Halifax.—Mr. FOSTER is expected in town in a few days.

Bost. Pat.

Commodore Rogers was spoken with his squadron, on the 25th ult. in longitude 67, in chase of the Jamaica fleet. This is at last, we believe, correct, and all we have on the subject.

N. Y. Col.

The minority in Congress have protested against War, and have sent an address to their constituents, on the subject of the war with G. Britain.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 27.

Mr. Lacombe offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws of the U. S. as to admit to the rights of citizens such aliens as have migrated from the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, previous to the 18th of June, 1812; with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely. His reason for this was, that as the House refused to lay taxes, the issuing of these notes would be detrimental to the public credit. Mr. B. afterwards withdrew his motion, and the amendment was agreed to. So the bill is passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the exportation of naval and military stores to the British settlements in North America.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment declaring that no goods, wares or merchandises shall be imported as a duty of any description.

Mr. Gholson opposed it. He is not only highly unpolitic, but violation of our treaties with Russia. He wished to have as much possible during the war.

Mr. Williams supported the amendment. If some such measure was not taken, Britain would in a short time whole of our import and export thus the principal reason on our side to war would be defeated.

Mr. Wright said this amendment operate most unjustly upon the part of community, by prohibiting from selling their produce to nations with us. Besides, this proposition a declaration of war against the French vessels, that produced the decree.

Mr. McKim and Mr. Williams favour of the amendment, and against it.

Mr. Potter said he should support the amendment, with a view of putting the war as soon as possible. Some American people would consent to a privation of some sort, to war vigorously. If they would not to have been declared.

Mr. Widgery opposed the amendment it would operate as a pro-largo, the last measure on which would vote for except as a pro-largo, the last measure on which it was rejected, ayes 15, noes 15.

Mr. Williams then offered an amendment, for excluding British merchandise imported in American vessels. Mr. Bibb said this was a measure they were already prohibited by Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Rhea renewed the proposition some days ago, prohibiting the sale built vessels by whomsoever except such as may be captured.

Mr. McKim proposed two amendments declaring that no merchandise imported after the first of October place of any foreign port with the U. S. except the produce of such state; the vessels of any nation habit the free entry of American ports be permitted to an entry.

They were both rejected. Mr. Pickin enquired whether clearances to certain species of G. Britain, it was in vessels to clear out for all other British empire?

Mr. Calhoun replied that particular places had been de-ferred of their contingency.

On motion of Mr. McKim recommitted to the committee, And the house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Monday, June 28.

Mr. White presented a memorial of the inhabitants of Salem (Mass.) in relation to the war with G. Britain. Ordered to be read.

Mr. Morrow reported a lead mine in the territory (heretofore called Upper Louisiana) to a committee of the House.

Mr. Lacombe reported a bill to the several laws respecting the U. S. before the 18th inst. notwithstanding the war.

Mr. Calhoun, from the foreign relations, to whom the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain British goods without amendment.

Mr. Newton offered an amendment that no foreign vessel to import any articles, the produce or manufacture to which such vessel belong.

Mr. N. observed that the non-importation had been introduced by G. Britain other flags to introduce it would in fact be in a better trade during the war.

By this measure the time of peace. By this measure the time of peace. By this measure the time of peace.

Mr. Grundy said this measure was declared to be for doing—interfering with the neutrals. It was in British navigation system.

Mr. McKim denied that war with G. Britain had with our trade to her other attempted to regulate the rest of the world.

The question was taken on Mr. Newton's amendment. Ayes 31, noes 15. The bill was then ordered for a third reading. The bill for the modification of the militia of the U. S. was read a third time.

Mr. Holson opposed it. He said it would not only be highly unpolitic, but an absolute violation of our treaties with Russia, Prussia, &c. He wished to have as much trade as possible during the war.

Mr. Williams supported the amendment. If some such measure was not adopted, G. Britain would in a short time possess the whole of our import and export trade, and thus the principal reason on our part for going to war would be defeated.

Mr. Wright said this amendment would operate most unjustly upon the agricultural part of the community, by prohibiting them from selling their produce to nations in amity with us. Besides, this proposition resembled a declaration of war against the whole world. It was an act of ours prohibiting the entry of French vessels, that produced the Rambouillet decree.

Mr. M'Kim and Mr. Williams spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Lowndes against it.

Mr. Potter said he should support the amendment, with a view of putting an end to the war as soon as possible. Surely the American people would consent to bear taxes or privations of some sort, to prosecute the war vigorously. If they would not war ought not to have been declared.

Mr. Widgery opposed the amendment. If adopted it would operate as a permanent embargo, the last measure on earth that he would vote for except as a precursor of war.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, and it was rejected, ayes 15, noes 91.

Mr. Williams then offered another amendment, for excluding British merchandize, unless imported in American vessels.

Mr. Bibb said this was unnecessary, as they were already prohibited by law.

Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Rhea renewed the proposition he made some days ago, prohibiting the entry of British built vessels by whomsoever owned, except such as may be captured. Lost.

Mr. M'Kim proposed two new sections; one declaring that no merchandise shall be imported after the first of October, from any other place of any foreign state in amity with the U. S. except the produce and manufacture of such state; the other providing that the vessels of any nation which shall prohibit the free entry of American vessels, shall not be permitted to an entry.

They were both rejected.

Mr. Pitkin enquired whether by prohibiting clearances to certain specified dependencies of G. Britain, it was intended to permit vessels to clear out for all other parts of the British empire?

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was not. The particular places had been designated on account of their contingency to the U. S.

On motion of Mr. M'Kim, the bill was recommitted to the committee of foreign relations.

And the house adjourned, (half past 3 o'clock.)

Monday, June 29.

Mr. White presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Salem (Mass.) deprecating war with G. Britain. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill concerning the lead mines in the territory of Missouri, (heretofore called Upper Louisiana.) Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Lacock reported a bill supplementary to the several laws respecting naturalization. This bill authorizes all aliens who were in the U. S. before the 18th inst. to become citizens notwithstanding the war.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was recommitted the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to certain British ports, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Newton offered a new section, declaring that no foreign vessel shall be permitted to import any articles, except such as are the produce or manufacture of the country to which such vessel belongs.

Mr. N. observed that without such a provision the non-importation law would be a dead letter. G. Britain would make use of other flags to introduce her merchandize, and would in fact be in a better situation as to our trade during the war, than she was in time of peace. By this means, the war would be protracted to an unnecessary length.

Mr. Grundy said this would be doing precisely what we declared war against G. Britain for doing—interfering with the trade of the neutrals. It was in fact re-enacting the British navigation system.

Mr. M'Kim denied that we had gone to war with G. Britain because she interfered with our trade to her own ports, but because she attempted to regulate our trade with all the rest of the world.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, on Mr. Newton's amendment, and it was rejected. Ayes 31, noes 49.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for the more perfect organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed.

The bill authorizing the president to lease certain public lots in Washington city, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways & means, asked and obtained leave to report a bill authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. deferred stock, and providing for the exchange of the same. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Macon also reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing the loan of eleven millions. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of gen. James Wilkinson, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It was afterwards read and passed. [This bill allows him remuneration for the transportation of his baggage.]

The bill to facilitate the transfer of Louisiana Stock was read a third time and passed, as was also the bill making compensation to the President of the Senate acting as Vice-President of the U. S.

And the house adjourned, 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 30.

The Speaker read a letter from Wm. Duane of Philadelphia, accompanying a book on military affairs, written by him. Referred to a committee on that subject.

The bill to prohibit the exportation of naval stores, &c. to Canada, was read the third time.

Mr. Wright moved to postpone it till November; there was no necessity for passing a special law to prohibit the exportation of our produce; the declaration of war and president's proclamation did this already. This bill moreover was a palpable violation of our treaties with other powers, Russia; Prussia, Denmark, France and Sweden, congress had no right to legislate on those nations out of the rights solemnly secured to them by treaty.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, on Mr. Wright's motion, and lost, ayes 44, noes 44—the Speaker voting in the negative.

Mr. Pitkin was opposed to the passage of the bill. He contended that it contained a very important modification of the crime of treason. By the law of the U. States at present in force, any citizens furnishing the enemy with ammunitions of war was punishable with death; whereas by this bill, if any citizen should be guilty of so doing he was merely liable to fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Calhoun denied that the bill violated any treaty, or contained any new definition of treason. It embraced nothing but municipal regulation.

Mr. Grundy contended that the object of this bill was not to punish treason, but to prevent its being committed.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes on the passage of the bill, and it was REJECTED, ayes 50, noes 57.

Mr. Harper from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill respecting alien enemies. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A message was received from President, recommending the creation of an additional number of general officers, Quarter-masters, &c. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house took up the Resolution passed by the Senate, for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and request him to appoint, a day of HUMILIATION and PRAYER, throughout the U. S. It was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

And the house adjourned, 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 1.

Mr. Turner from the joint committee appointed to inquire what business ought to be done during the present session, when it will be proper to adjourn, and what day congress ought to stand adjourned, reported a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the H. of Representatives to adjourn their respective Houses on Monday the 6th inst. and a bill fixing the next meeting of Congress on the first Monday in November. The resolution was concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It was afterwards read and passed.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill making further provision for the Army of the U. States. This bill authorizes the president to appoint four additional brigadier generals, &c. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Hall moved that the vote of the house yesterday, rejecting the bill prohibiting the exportation of naval stores, &c. be re-considered. The ayes and noes were taken, and the motion was agreed to, ayes 53, noes 38. The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole this day.

The house went into com. of the whole, Mr. Desha, in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontiers of the U. States.

Mr. Cleeves offered several amendments to the bill making appropriation for the repair and keeping in service of the frigates Constel-

lation, Chesapeake and Adams, and 90 gun-boats; also for the repair of such of our frigates as may be damaged in action, and for the purchase and repair of such vessels as may be taken from the enemy. They were all agreed to. The appropriation for fortifications is 500,000 dollars.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend the several acts respecting naturalization was also ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; as was also the bill respecting alien enemies.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, (of Del.) the doors were closed and remained so the remainder of the day.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale on Monday, the 20th July, a quantity of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, almost new, also the Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other property. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser for all sums under 10 dollars pay cash, for all sums over 10 dollars notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The notes to be given on the delivery of the property.

WM. TUCK.

July 9, 1812.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1812.

John Brewer (2), William Brewer, Solomon Ballabragger (2), Clerk of Anne-Arundel County (3), William Daws, Mr. Delburg, near Annapolis. Peter Hanes, John Haskins. The Hon. Wm. Kilty. The G. Secretary of Grand Lodge of Maryland. Alisha Lannam of brig Hornet. Mary Marsh, Thomas Mendeth. Christopher Neale James Patton His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Harriet Price, Lieut. O. A. Page, U. S. navy. James Royston. Benedict Stewart (2), John Stewart, Mary Stocket. Isaac Taylor. Letty William, Annapolis.

Thomas Bechnal. Samuel Godman, Richd. Kerby. Sale Lenchomb. Theodore Swain, Magothy, Clement Smith, near Annapolis, Jared Snodon, near Annapolis. John C. Thomas. John Worthington, Osobon Williams, Benjamin Winterson, Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

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 Lustres.	American Calicoes, Cambric, Leno, Jaco-net, & Knotted Mus-lins.
Pink, Blue and White Saracens.	Fine Linen Cambric, and Long Lawns, American Chambrays & Shirting Cottons.
4-4 Rich Coloured Silk Shawls.	Fine White American Linens.
Ribbons Assorted.	Striped Bed Ticking.
Extra Long, and Short Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves.	Russia Sheetting & Ravens Duck.
Silk and Cotton Stockings.	White & Coloured Mar-sellias & Royal Ribs, for Waistcoating.
Handsome undress blue, purple, pink, & yellow Plaid, & Plain Stripe Gingham.	Seersuckers, Fine Cot-tons, & Grain Scythes.

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, Carradarries, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Custans, Fine Tickenburgs, Brown Country Linens, Spinning Cotton; Best Gunpowder, Old and Young Hy-ton and Congo Teas; Rope, Traces, Plough Lines, and Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Soap 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.

†† They have a few Chests of best company Congow and Souchong Teas, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.

July 2, 1812.

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 3, 1812.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
June 29th, 1812.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

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, commended 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 follies; with its semi-perceptions of truth, and its subtleties of evasion, and she explores its most secret recesses." [Christian Observer]

Festivals and Fasts of the 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 Evidence of the Christian Religion, price 10 and 12 50.

4to Family Bibles, at 4 dolls. 8vo. Bibles, 3 00. Pocket do.—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. 3 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 do. 2 vols. 5 00.

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 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.

Junius's Letters, 1 00.

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, 1 00.

Subscriptions received for the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, Walsh's Review, Fort 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.

The Vaccine Lottery

NEW 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.

In Council,

June 18th, 1812.
ORDERED, That "An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton, the Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December, in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as is now prescribed by the Constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 27, 1812. 2 5w.

Sale of Negroes.

A number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, will be exposed at public sale, at the House of Isaac Parker, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 13th day of July next.—They are not sold for any fault, but to pay honest and just debts. Terms of sale Cash.

BURTON WHETCROFT, ts.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends applying to the Judges of Charles County Court, at their next term, for the benefit of the insolvent law and its supplements.

June 25, 1812. 3 Joseph Turner, 8w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the farm of the subscriber, on the 22d instant, on the head of South River, Anne-Arundel county, a mulatto man named BEN, commonly called BEN PROUT, he is about five feet ten inches high, a stout strong looking fellow, and is marked with a cherry on one of his cheeks, his age twenty-five. He has a father now living in Annapolis, William rout, and also a wife, who I believe is free. He has some connections too living in Baltimore. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to gaol, if immediate information be given me thereof, so that I get him a gain. Ten Dollars if taken in, or ten miles from Annapolis or my place of residence, Thirty Dollars if taken any greater distance in the county, Fifty Dollars if in Baltimore, or elsewhere out of the county, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state of Maryland.

June 25, 1812. 2X Joseph Howard, 1f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 5th instant, from the subscriber, a negro for V. Maxcey, of Tulip Hill, at 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 complexion, with a high forehead, short bad teeth, and a lip in his speech. He had on when he went away an osnaburg shirt and pantaloons of coarse brown linen; he had with him a top hat, 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 more than twenty miles off, Fifty Dollars Reward—and all reasonable expenses.

Wm. Green, June 16, 1812.

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 Sheetting, 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.

In addition to the above he has this day opened 122 yards of Union Factory Shirtting Cambrics, and 146 yards of Cotton Sheetting—also White Jeans and Republican Aprons for vests and pantaloons. Annapolis, June 17, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them, in the recess of said 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.

June 14, 1812. William Whetcroft, 8w.

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 23d 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.

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 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.

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 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 25th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

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, Russia Duck, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Ticklenburg, Burlaps, Hessians & American Linens, Plaid Lutestring, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimittes, Sarcenets, Ribbons, English and India Nankeens, Calicoes and Chintz, Superfine Broad Cloths, Gingham, Madraas & Bandanno Silk handkerchiefs, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Casimers, Baftas, Mamodies, Cos-sas and Gurrals, Superfine White Flannels, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Marseilles and Dimity Waistcoating, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose, 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. 12X

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying 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 court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said act, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of July next, That well known Tavern in the city of Annapolis, now in the occupation of William Brewer, called "The City Tavern." This property will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchaser, and Annapolis being the seat of government in the state of Maryland, every person must acknowledge is very valuable.—It is the principal Tavern in the city, is exceeded by few in this or any other state for the convenience of its accommodations, and now rents for 1,000 dollars per annum.

This establishment consists of two separate houses.—The one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire places, each large enough for four beds, a dressing table to each bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms without fire places. The Old House contains three large dining rooms, a bar, bar-room and dressing-room, on the first floor; a sitting room and eight lodging rooms on the second floor, and very excellent garret-rooms for servants. There is an excellent Kitchen and wash house.—Stables sufficient for fifty horses, and a Billiard Room on the premises.—Also a fine Garden attached to the house, in which is a large and very good Ice-house.

The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, for the balance a credit of two years will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security. Sale to commence on the premises at ten o'clock, A. M. Possession will be given at any time after the 12th day of August next.

Thos. H. Bowie, Trustee.

June 25, 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 Ben. April 23, 1812. tf.

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 his 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 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 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 Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; Bartig's paper at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer, and the Star, at Easton.

By order, **NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk of the Council.

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. tf.

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.

T. S. June 11, 1812. 5 ts.

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'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

NEW-YORK, JUL By the ship Atlas, capt. here yesterday from Ireland the N. York Gazette, have paper of the 27th of May, day dates of the 23d.

This paper states the import of a complete change in the situation—All the former ministers—and a new administration formed of the Prince of Wales.

The following important originated from a motion brought the 21st May, by Mr. S. motion which produced an vote—For an humble address to his highness the Prince Regent take such measures as the forming of a strong and efficient. This motion was supported by the Prince of Wales. After a heated discussion—for the previous day against it, 174. Majority 4. Mr. Wyne moved should be carried up by mover, and by Lord Mil only. The gallery was closed on this motion but it was a that report.

The change in the Eng might have led to very imp cer to us, if war had not But as it is, it may be the ing the war.—The Orders doubt be repealed; particu by a decree dated at the P the 28th of April, 1811, wifels excepted from the Berlin and Milan decrees Nov. 1810.

MOST IMPOR

INTELLIGENCE FR

We congratulate the our candle Advertiser and our whole of the British cabi their resignation.—This to the civilized world, w London paper of May were favoured by captain Atlas, arrived last evening Belfast. On the motion of of Commons, which led 4. In our next we shall on the occasion.

RESIGNATION OF

This very important c announced in two of th Friday.

SECOND ED

"Courier C

"We have just learn ministers have sent in afternoon."

SECOND EDITION

"Ministers resigne

cabinet is out.—This is PACKET BY

The London Journ arrived by express from the following additional ministerial arrangements

LONDON, SATU

We stated in a feci that the Prince Regen dics of the House of that he would be plea miffily stated that he into his serious and in

In the course of the ev communicated to the opposition, that minist out, and they only co usual the formation of

Royal Highness, we not a message to M his lordship's attend the day to consult h ment.

The following list of some of the int handed about in the this day.

NEW

Lord Holland, fir Lord Grenville, p Lord Moira, priv Mr. Canning, ho Mr. Ponsonby, w Lord Grey, foreig Marquis Wellesl

Mr. Tierney, an Lord Erskine, to Lord Lauderdale of controul

BOSTON, JULY 2.
LATEST FROM CADIZ.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Gen. Putnam, Nant., 41 days from Cadiz.—By this arrival we received Cadiz papers to the 15th ult. Capt N. informs us, that the morning he failed a very heavy cannonading took place which lasted till 10 o'clock that night. A great number of shells were thrown into the city. The official account of the Embargo had been received 3 days before he failed. There were fifty American vessels in port—and flour was selling at \$ 19 50—Corn 25—Rice 8 50.

GENERAL COURT.
On Saturday the Legislature of this State was adjourned to the second Wednesday of Oct ber next. Sixty one acts passed. The session last year terminated the same day of the month.

At the close of the session the Senate passed a resolve calling on the hon. Messrs. Otis and Bigelow to lay before the Legislature the correspondence they (as President of the Senate and Speaker of the House) had entered into in consequence of a Resolve of the Legislature passed Feb. 1809. The preamble to this order of the Senate insinuated that the above gentlemen were accessory to the pretended Plot of Henry. The resolve was committed, and the committee made a dignified and spirited report on the subject, which was accepted, only 11 rising against it; and a resolution expressing the most perfect confidence in the uprightnes, ability and patriotism of Messrs. Otis and Bigelow passed unanimously. These gentlemen then communicated all the correspondence which had taken place, which was ordered to be printed.

SALEM, JULY 3.
By Mr. Hickox W. Field who came passenger in the sch'r. Thomas, from Nyaourg, we have been politely favored with French and German papers to the middle of May, from which we have taken a few articles, as follows.

TRANSLATIONS.
The king of Prussia, issued an order on the 9th of May, for the delivery of his capital city of Berlin into the hands of the French Gen Druette. His majesty, with a small body guard resides at Potsdam.

The emperor of Austria and other distinguished persons were expected in Dresden in the month of April.

A letter of the 8th of April from Vienna speaks of the emperor's intended departure from his capital.

It was thought the empress would accompany Napoleon to Prague and Dresden.

The 19th March was celebrated at Madrid as the birth day of Joseph Buonaparte.

At Constantinople, (Feb. 25.) in consequence of unfavorable dispatches from Bucharest, every thing was activity, nerve and preparation for renewed hostilities with Russia.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries had been recalled from the Congress at Bucharest.

Accounts from Turkey state the active force of the Turks this year to be superior to that of either of the two preceding years.

A formal capitulation of Bern (Switzerland) to Talleyrand was made the 28th of March. After the capitulation the number of Swiss troops in the pay of France was to be 12,000.

Six Polish regiments (part of "the army of Arrogan") which had been several years in Spain, passed northerly through Pau the latter part of March.

Other troops it is said are going to Spain.

April 4th the four magnificent regiments of fusileers of the Imperial guards returned to their friends in Paris, much to their joy and surpris.

Sixty new battalions are to reinforce the French army in Spain.

Large Magazines were establishing between the Elbe and the Vistula.

Baron Schenk envoy from the king of Wirtemberg to the court of St Petersburg has been recalled.

The names of the persons arrested at Paris for illicit correspondence with a foreign power are Saget, Michel Salmon and Mefes of the war office.

It appears that Michel condemned to death for correspondence with a foreign government had been in the habit of furnishing the Russian government with statements of the French military force and operations for 8 or 9 years.

Madras, Oct. 17, 1811.—A pestilential fever is depopulating the districts of Madura and Palamcata, to the South....One may pass thro' twenty villages without meeting a soul. The territory is covered with skeletons and corpses. It is supposed 80,000 have perished.

BALTIMORE, JULY 7.
Capt. Moore, of the brig Jason, 18 days from Miragoane (Hayti, or St. Domingo) informs, that Christophe began cannonading Port au Prince 2d April, from the batteries erected round the town, within short cannon shot; which he continued almost without intermission until 12th June, during which time he was hard battered by the British in the neighbourhood of the town, with considerable loss to both sides; but Christophe's troops

attacking, necessarily suffered the most as Petion merely acted on the defensive. About this time, Christophe's batteries were brought by regular approaches within pistol shot of the walls of Port au Prince, and threw hot shells not only in every part of the town, but to the harbour; when General Magny, (*ci-devant Duke de Plaisance, and Marshal de l'Empire*) surrendered himself to Petion, with the whole of the right wing of Christophe's army, consisting of the 3d, 7th and 14th regiments, with Col. Mark, and several officers of inferior rank. On the following day, say 13th, Christophe retreated precipitately, leaving all his artillery, ammunition and stores, behind; having previously, as was reported, killed all the wounded. Petion being informed of an insurrection in the department of Arribonite, immediately dispatched Col. (now made Gen.) Mark with the 7th regiment to their assistance with the appointment of Gen. of that department. The defection in Christophe's army was very general, even amongst his guards; and it was reported and believed that Gen. Dot was at the head of an insurrection at Mirebalais, in favor of Petion. [C. H. Books.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1812.

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

No. I.
To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
As a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election to represent Anne Arundel county in the Legislature, I have no other apology to make, than to gratify the wishes of a number of persons who have solicited me, and a desire to serve my country—to participate in the common dangers and burthens of resenting the injuries on our national rights, independence and honour. The same principles of amity, and disposition which has been evinced by the general government of the U. States, to preserve peace with the belligerents of Europe has governed my heart, and been the principal of my actions, from the time my mind became sufficiently matured, and capable of acting and thinking for itself: that line of conduct I have invariably pursued, both in private and public life—a fact that is well established by all classes of people who know me. When I held a seat in the legislature in the year 1810, my votes and proceedings being referred to will prove to the world I not only discovered an attachment to republican principles, but shewed myself, as every American ought, an independent republican. I did not let justice warp to party, my oath, and a solemn one it was, always remained on my mind; as I declared before I went into that house, so I now say if elected, I go there an impartial man, I go there the friend of the people, the friend of the government, and as one entertaining the highest respect for the constituted authorities of my country. In my pretensions, and in asking my fellow-citizens for a continuance of their support to a seat in the legislature, I only ask them for the same trust they have heretofore confided; from no sinister views, no private prejudice, but an honest desire of contributing to the public good.

The constitution of the state of Maryland says, "the people shall elect four delegates for their respective counties, of the most wise, sensible and discreet of the people, residents of the county where they are to be chosen, to represent them in the Legislature." Now my fellow-citizens the constitution is very particular on this head, no doubt meaning sensible, wise and discreet, as to virtue, understanding, patriotism and love of country, for "virtue never will be moved though ludeness court in the shape of heaven;" therefore ignorance and error cannot promote virtue, because vice and prejudice tend to stupify the mind, and make man blind to truth and their best interests; and when you once explode from legislatures this description of individuals "a new world rises, and new manners reign" from want and beggary and slavish submission; the avenue to prosperity and wealth opens, and smiling cheerfulness prevails in every countenance.

The insults and aggressions for years past committed on the commerce and citizens of the U. S. upon the high road of nations, has been such as must have excited the indignation and resentment of every true friend of

his country. In such light I view the late measures of England and France, which have unavoidably brought us into a war; not a war with which the people are pleased, but a war the people are bound to support in defence of their insulted country; in defence of their insulted honour and national rights. A war for justice is not a departure from virtue; the war we are about to engage in is one, in which every virtuous American must feel himself interested; it is not a war from ambitious motives, but a war in self-defence; it is not a war such as is engaged in Europe, where the military hirelings or slaves are ready to obey the commands of their master, and destroy the lives of their fellow creatures; but a war for individual protection, and individual right. Americans would blith to enter into a war to destroy social laws, or wantonly excite calamities in civilized association. In all governments the right of rules should be founded on the regard they pay to the preservation of the people; neither religion or morality teach any other doctrine. The president of the U. S. down to the lowest office holder, should be aware that he presides over a people who submits to the laws no longer than while they promote the happiness of the people, it is by this tenor they hold the power and dare not violate the sacred compact.

Notwithstanding the right of the people, as will be acknowledged by every man of intelligence, to choose for themselves representatives conformably to the constitution of Maryland, I have been informed from undoubted authority that a few individuals are endeavouring and industriously concerting a plan, to select a representation for Anne-Arundel county in the ensuing Legislature, & strange as it may appear, some of those busy gentlemen are residents of the city of Annapolis, and not entitled to vote for county members. The people of Anne-Arundel county are not yet so depraved, they can choose their own delegates, and let the citizens of Annapolis choose for their city; the people of Anne-Arundel county can select patriots enough, can select republicans, men whose wisdom, virtue and fidelity to their country, will never flatter on a comparison with those officious citizens of Annapolis.

"The infamous flandering thief is worse, Than the poor rogue who steals your purse." Fellow-citizens, Those are the men whose improper interference never fail to produce anarchy and confusion; it is a tyrannical usurpation of your rights, it is wresting from you the free privileges of citizens and voters; why will any man resident in the city of Annapolis interst himself in the right of voting for representatives in the county? I am sure my fellow men, we should stand degraded indeed if we could not select proper characters for ourselves. A ticket arrangement has taken place, and you are to be compelled to vote for four men in whom you are not allowed the privilege of choice: now my fellow-citizens if this ticket is to be crammed down your throats by a few men, where is your free choice of voting? where is your boasted liberty that those men say they are so anxious to protect?—Swallowed up by those few men, who laugh in their sleeves, who laugh behind your backs, that you have become the fools and dupes of their plans and schemes, while they wallow in the spoils of office and luxury. My fellow-citizens if you are freemen, on the first Monday of October next exercise the right, freemen; take your stand upon republican ground, let republicanism govern our actions, the will of the people (and not a few men) always govern me, I hold the principle right, proper and virtuous. Virtue is the same in every condition; republics supported by virtue are applauded in the breast of every good man, even when she falls prostrate she is applauded, like the temple of the Gods, she is venerable in ruins.

ANDERSON WARFIELD.
For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
The time has arrived, fellow-citizens, when every person who is at all interested (and which of you is not?) in the administration of our public affairs, should meditate deeply on the situation of the country. We are involved in a war, the termination of which is uncertain, whether we regard the time or the manner of its conclusion. It may be that the present generation will not live to see its end, and if that end, when it arrive, be such as minds not too sanguine may reasonably anticipate, Heaven forbid that the writer of this address should survive it! The peace which succeeds this war may be the calm of despotism, uninterrupted even by the murmurs of a people, hitherto accustomed not to whisper their opinions, but loudly to proclaim them.

To spread unseasonable and unnecessary alarm, is as wicked as it is weak; but more wicked would it be to suffer you to sleep on the brink of a precipice, to which you have been led blind fold, and not to disturb you, until suddenly awakening you plunge into the gulf below, nor see its horrors till you feel the shock which destroys you.

* I wish it understood, I mean no reflection on the Legislature of Maryland, or the delegates of Anne-Arundel county. My principles would lead me to teach mankind, that liberty is the institution of God, to expose the mysterious arts which hold so great a part of mankind in chains and darkness, and impose on the credulity of the people; no slavery on earth is so horrid, and so much to be dreaded as that, wherein the slave is ignorant of the means of his confinement.

Fellow-citizens! I wish to alarm you, for this is the season of danger; nor should any motive short of a desire to open your eyes to your true interests, have induced me to obtrude upon the public view the melancholy picture which passing events have painted upon my own mind. Willingly would I have confined my attention to the circumstances of domestic life, and busied myself exclusively with private affairs and social pleasures; but this is no time for such occupations.—The storm approaches, and he must be blind indeed who does not foresee that its violence may wreck his happiness.

No man enjoys blessings rationally who does not look to their termination as an event at least possible, and therefore to be guarded against with all circumspection. For this reason, although I have for many years lived in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, I could not avoid the reflection, that these blessings, having been the result of a wise and virtuous administration of our public affairs, must be destroyed, or greatly abridged, should a different course be pursued. I could not but perceive that our happiness was in great measure owing to our distance from the scene of European contention, and to the prudence of our rulers, in refusing to entangle us in an alliance with either of the great belligerents; the conclusion then was not difficult to be drawn, that if those who preside over our national councils should so far forget good policy as to involve us in a common cause, with either France or England, particularly with the former, no calculation could be made, favourable to the permanency of our independence. That event, so much deprecated, is now fast approaching. Approaching do I say? perhaps it has already arrived; for that we are, or very soon shall be, entangled in a strict union with France, is as certain as that we are already involved in a war with England. Why else is the sycophant Barlow dancing attendance on the Imperial monster, who treats his country with insult, and himself with derision? It loaths me to see the cringing adulation which the minister of a great and free nation pays to a man whom every republican should detest as a tyrant, and as an apostate from those political principles which he once professed to follow and admire. It loaths me to see the same minister, in his turn, greedily swallowing all the flattery which a French courtier knows so well how and upon whom to bestow. Alas! poor Barlow! He fancies he possesses influence enough with Buonaparte to induce him to change his whole system of warfare, while the very facts, which he details in his official correspondence, clearly prove that his credulity and vanity have made him an object of laughter, to be brought out whenever it pleases his imperial and royal majesty to be merry. Some of you forget, and many of you are too young to remember, the horror in which this country was involved during the revolutionary war. The recollection of them has been effaced by the happy consequences resulting from them. But in a war like the present, what good have we in view to indemnify us for the evils necessary attendant upon all wars? Shall we oblige G. Britain to give up the impressment of seamen? to relinquish her principles of blockade? to repeal her orders in council?—Where is the force by which we are to coerce such measures? Maritime rights can be supported, and maritime wrongs redressed, by maritime means alone; and such are not in our power. The gallant little navy, which was rapidly advancing to maturity under the administrations of Washington and Adams, has been suffered by their economical successors to dwindle almost to annihilation for want of nourishment, while the treasures of the nation, which should have afforded it support, have been wasted on inefficient substitutes, & fruitless experiments, on gunboats and torpedoes. To wage war on land for rights which can be enjoyed only on the ocean, must strike every mind as ridiculous and absurd. But how much more absurd entirely to abandon that commerce, which even in its abridged state we found profitable; and to the number of seamen already confined in British ships to add a number ten times greater, by using, for the protection of both, means not adapted to the object.

But it is said, we war for honour. For Honour? Alas! Honour has long since died of a lingering consumption, and our political necromancers have conjured up his ghost from the grave to impose upon your senses. The honour we are now fighting for is not that good old national honour whose conduct was guided by national expediency; it is that rash phantom, the god of the fashionable world, who, not content with having blighted the peace of domestic life, has thrust himself into the national councils to murder the repose of nations.

Such are the ostensible causes of this most inexpedient war.—For its true grounds we must search into the records of past years, and mark the chain of causes, which have gradually produced this lamentable event. Space is not now permitted me for this investigation. It shall be made the subject of a future address.

A CITIZEN.

SOUTH AMERICA.
By capt. Snow, from Laguyra, is received that the expedition from Mirando, in which he was generally defeated. The Laguyra, Caracas, &c. had begun from their astonishment and general indignation into which they had been thrown to reforme the transaction of their great degree as their country would admit. [C.]

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 2.

Mr. Bacon from the committee means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian department & of the Indian department referred to a committee of the whole; afterwards passed.

Mr. Cheves offered a resolution pointing out a committee to take measures of retrenchment and economy in the Navy Department (with power to report) with power to report to the next Congress.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone till November. Lost. The yeas agreed to and a committee of Mr. Grundy offered a resolution pointing out a committee to be granted additional compensation of the two houses of Congress in consequence of the unusual length of session. Agreed to.

The bill making further appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontier of the navy of the United States was read a third time and passed.

A bill to amend the naturalization law concerning the alien enemy was read a third time and passed.

The bill to prohibit the export of arms and provisions to other British provinces, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. M'Kim offered an amendment to the bill to amend the act prohibiting articles from any foreign port unless they should not proceed to ports.

Mr. Goldsborough opposed the bill if these specified articles were read, there would be an impediment for exportation of other articles such as Tobacco and Cotton, ordered both unjust and impolitic to amend the amendment out all that part which prohibited cargo, so as to include all vessels laden. This modification Mr. M'Kim, & the amendment, was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson moved to reconsider the bill of the 30th, says 53. It is a third reading this day and passed.

The bill to admit the entry of the East-Indies on certain articles was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Rhea offered the following resolution, that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the keeping of prisoners of war, by bill or otherwise. Aye half past 4.

Friday, July 3.

A variety of bills were read and passed.

Mr. Randolph spoke against the bill authorizing a subsidy of six per cent, and deferring the payment for an exchange of it would overthrow the present laws and says on its passage:

Ayes—Messrs Anderson, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Condit, Curtis, Desha, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, Huffy, Hyneman, Ken Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Gan, Nelson, New, Newnan, Piper, Pleasants, Ring, Roberts, Sevier, Seyb, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Williams, Widgery, W. Noes—Messrs. Baker, Boyd, Bickeridge, C. Cooke, Dawson, Fitch, Hawes, King, Lewis, Pearson, Randolph, Saml Sturgess, Taggart, Van 26.

A confidential message from the Senate, on which they were opened in when a number of bills are stages in the house, of which it would be in this stage of the session. It was with great diff kept in the house to determine much whether there were

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war for honour. For
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A CITIZEN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By capt. Snow, from Laguyra, intelligence is received that the expedition from Coro had arrived so near as to have several skirmishes with the army of Miranda, in which the former were generally defeated. The people of Laguyra, Caracas, &c. had begun to arouse from their astonishment and general consternation into which they had been thrown, and to reform the transaction of their business in as great a degree as their circumstances would admit. [C. H. Books.]

CONGRESSIONAL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 2.
Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making further appropriations for the support of the military establishment & of the Indian department. Referred to a committee of the whole this day. It afterwards passed.

Mr. Cheves offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire what measures of retrenchment and reform are necessary in the Navy Department [expenditures of public money] with power to act during the recess and to report at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the resolution till November. Lost. The resolution was agreed to and a committee of 13 appointed. Mr. Grundy offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill granting additional compensation to the officers of the two houses of Congress, in consequence of the unusual length of the present session. Agreed to.

The bill making further appropriation for the defence of the maritime frontier and for the support of the navy of the United States was read a third time and passed; also the bill to amend the naturalization law, also the bill concerning the alien enemies.

The bill to prohibit the exportation of naval stores arms and provisions to Canada and other British provinces, was again taken up. Mr. McKim offered an amendment, declaring that no vessel laden in whole or in part with the prohibited articles should be allowed to depart for any foreign port until she has given bond not to proceed to the prohibited ports.

Mr. Goldsborough opposed the amendment. If these specified articles were alone prohibited, there would be an implied permission for exportation of other articles not specified such as Tobacco and Cotton. This he considered both unjust and impolitic. He moved to amend the amendments by striking out all that part which particularizes the cargo, so as to include all vessels with whatever laden. This modification was accepted by Mr. McKim, & the amendment, thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till December. Lost, yeas 30, nays 53. It was ordered to a third reading this day and subsequently passed.

The bill to admit the entry of vessels (from the East-Indies) on certain conditions was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Rhea offered the following:
Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the safe keeping of prisoners of war, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted. Adjourned half past 4.

Friday, July 3.

A variety of bills were ordered to a third reading and passed.

Mr. Randolph spoke against the passage of the bill authorizing a subscription to the old six per cent. and deferred taxes, and providing for an exchange of the same. He said it would overthrow the public credit. The yeas and nays on its passage were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Carr, Clapton, Condit, Curtis, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Huffy, Hyneman, Kent, Lacock, Little, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Morgan, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sevier, Seybert, Spear, Smiley, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wright.—58.

Noes—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleeker, Byrd, Beckenridge, Cheves, Chittenden, Cook, Dawson, Fitch, Goldsborough, Gray, Hayes, King, Lewis, Lowndes, Moseley, Pearson, Randolph, Sammons, Sheffer, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Van Corlandt, Wheaton. 26.

A confidential message was received from the Senate, on which the doors were closed.

They were opened in about half an hour, when a number of bills passed through different stages in the house, the particular progress of which it would be unnecessary to detail at this stage of the session.

It was with great difficulty a quorum was kept in the house to day; and I doubt very much whether these will be a quorum to-mor-

row or Monday. Luckily there is nothing of public consequence before them.

Saturday, July 4.

An Oration was delivered in the Hall this morning by Mr. Rush, comptroller of the Treasury. The house met at three o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Clay moved that the house reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill for the appointment of an additional number of General Officers.

The question was taken by yeas and noes, and it was carried, yeas 42, noes 35.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. Wright moved to strike out the word "four" (brigadier generals) and insert "two". Agreed to. The committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. King gave notice that he should on Monday at half past ten o'clock move for a call of the house.

The bill for the appointment of an additional number of General Officers were read the third time and passed, yeas 49, noes 29.

And the house adjourned (quarter before 5.)

Monday, July 6.

Mr. Randolph from the committee appointed to inquire into the application of public money, made a report which was ordered to be referred to the committee last week appointed on the expenditures of the navy department.

The bill authorizing the President to accept and organize volunteers was read the third time.

Mr. Rhea offered an amendment, declaring that no letter directed to any place without the United States should be hereafter received at any post office. This amendment was rejected, as well as several others, and the bill passed.

Mr. Goldsborough offered a resolution for taking off the injunction of secrecy from all the proceedings of the present and last session and the session of 1805—6.

The Speaker said this motion could not be received with open doors. They were accordingly closed, and remained so about two hours, when it appeared the injunction of secrecy had been taken off in part, and the proceedings ordered to be published.

The House adjourned (for want of a quorum) to meet at 4 o'clock, but it was almost 6 before a quorum could be obtained, after a call of the house.

On motion of Mr. Newton a committee was appointed to inform the President of the proposed adjournment. After waiting about two hours, the committee returned & reported that the President had no further communications to make.

And then, Mr. Clay (Speaker) after wishing the members a pleasant journey home, Adjourned the house until the first Monday in November.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

Several very valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, mortgaged by Charles Gantt to John Duval.

The terms of sale are—The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
July 16, 1812.

RAN AWAY

From the service of Mr. Linthicum, living in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGRO JAMES. He is about five feet six inches high, slender made, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to; his age about twenty—his clothing when he went off was a striped yarn roundabout and trousers, coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a shoemaker—he has connections on Herring Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to said Linthicum. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, twenty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjacent counties; forty dollars if taken in the city of Baltimore, and fifty dollars if out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON.
July 16, 1812.

H. G. S. Key,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has opened his Office in the house formerly occupied by John Brewer, Esq. July 16.

Baltimore Hospital.

6th July, 1812.

THE Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The ASYLUM erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner as to be made perfectly cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick, and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard, shaded by forest and other trees; now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.

Doctors Colin Mackenzie, James Smyth.

Attending Surgeon.

Dr. W. Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.

Doctors George Brown, Miles Littlejohn, John Coulter, John Campbell White, John Crawford, Solomon Birkhead, P. Chatard, John Cromwell, Ashton Alexander.

Visitors of the Hospital.

John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, William Ross, Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Fredericktown, Herald at Hagerstown, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement, once a week for eight weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

July 8. 8t.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis July 1, 1812.

John Brewer (2), William Brewer, Solomon Ballabarger (2), Clerk of Anne-Arundel county (3), William Daws, Mr. Delburg, near Annapolis. Peter Hanes, John Haskins. The Hon. Wm. Kilty, The G. Secretary of Grand Lodge of Maryland. Alisha Lannam of brig Hornet. Mary Marsh, Thomas Mendeth. Christopher Neale James Patton His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Harriet Price, Lieut. O. A. Page, U. S. navy. James Royston. Benedict Stewart (2), John Stewart, Mary Stocket, Isaac Taylor, Letty Williams, Annapolis.

Thomas Bechnal. Samuel Godman, Richd. Kerby. Sale Lenchomb. Theodore Swain, Magothy, Clement Smith, near Annapolis. Jared Snodon, near Annapolis. O. Thomas. John Worthington, Osbon Williams, Benjamin Winterson, Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 29th, 1812.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale on Monday, the 20th July, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, almost new, also the Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other property. The terms of sale are, that for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars notes will be required, with approved security, payable at ninety days, with interest from the day of sale.—Notes to be given on delivery of the goods.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
July 2, 1812. WM. TUCK.

In Council,

June 18th, 1812.

ORDERED, That "An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton, the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December, in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as is now prescribed by the Constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 27, 1812. 3 5w.

50 Dollars Reward.



Ran away on the 5th instant, from the subscriber, manager for V. Maxey, of Tulip Hill, at the farm called the Levels, on West River, an 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 osanburg shirt and pascaloons 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 goal 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1812.

[No. 3419.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDRESS

Of the Senate, to the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The senate announce to their constituents that war exists between the U. States and Great-Britain and its dependencies. This last resort of injured nations is, at all times a most serious event; at the present peculiarly solemn. It is a war against violence and rapacity, by an unoffending nation, also from the vortex and collision of European politics—whose utmost ambition was to live in honourable peace with the world—at home, to enjoy the equal benefits of a republican government, and a broad, to carry the productions of its soil and industry in the usual channels of legitimate commerce.

We will not enter into a detail of the injuries inflicted on us, nor of the flimsy pretences by which she has affected to justify her outrage—It is sufficient to say that England no longer pretends to disguise her ambitious designs, under the pretence of retaliation on her enemy. She asserts her unbounded right to dominion, only because she assumes unbounded power. She annexes conditions to the repeal of her orders, which she knows we have no right to require of her enemy— which she knows are impossible—thus adding mockery to her long train of perpetrated injuries. With the boldness of the highwayman, she has at last stripped the mask from violence, and vindicates her aggressions and improvements on the only plea of tyrants; that of whim and convenience. The same plea extends to the wretched victim of savage barbarity on our frontiers.

It was not sufficient that we were remote from European politics, & courted peace under every sacrifice; acquiesced in minor injuries—remonstrated against those of a deeper dye—forebore until forbearance became pusillanimity—and finally retired from the controversy, with the delusive hope that a spirit of moderation might succeed that of violence and rapine. We were hunted on the ocean—our property was seized upon by the convulsive grasp of our now open and acknowledged enemy, and our citizens forced into a cruel and ignominious vassalage. And when we retired, we were pursued to the threshold of our territory—outrages of an enormous cast, perpetrated in our bays and harbours—the tomahawk of the savage uplifted against the parent, the wife, the infant on our frontiers; and spies and incendiaries sent into the bosom of our country to plot with the desperate and ambitious, the dismemberment of our government, and involve us in all the horrors of a civil war.

We have fought in vain for the motives of this horrible warfare. What British subject has ever been personally injured by America? What British property has ever been confiscated or condemned? What insult has ever been offered to the emblems of national authority? In a time of profound peace when we were supplying their citizens with the products of our soil, and replenishing their coffers by a lucrative commerce; with no disputes concerning territory; with no armies or navies to excite their jealousy; we have experienced injuries and outrages, at which the humanity of modern warfare revolts.

The constituted authorities of the U. S. in congress assembled, submitting the justice of their cause to the God of battles, have at length declared war against this implacable foe: a war for the protection of commerce; a war for the liberties of our citizens; a war for our national sovereignty and independence; a war for our republican form of government, against the machinations of despotism.

The senate affect not to disguise from their constituents that the times are times of peril. The enemies of republics are on the alert. The present is deemed the favourable time for the dismemberment of the union—that favourite project of the British government, which has been attempted by their authorized agent, and we have alarming proofs it countenanced and cherished by citizens of this government. Yes, we say with assurance, that a deep and deadly design is formed against our happy union. We say it from conviction forced on our minds; from declarations from responsible sources; from intrigues that have existed between the enemies of republics, and an authorized British spy; and from a settled determination in individuals to oppose the government in the prosecution of the war now forced on us.

The senate will not assert that there exist a party (in the two grand divisions in which parties are generally divided in the U. States, and on which the senate are reluctantly compelled to animadvert) which gives countenance to such nefarious projects. The great body of the people are Americans. It is the ene-

mies of republics of whom we speak; monarchists in principle and by profession; who disguise not their enmity to our happy government, and do not conceal their intention to embrace the opportunity of popular disaffection and commotion to attempt a revolution. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and with the dangers attendant on our beloved country, as well from our declared enemy as our intestine foes, the senate have completed the duties which as members of the social compact each individual owes to his country; and they declare them to be a firm support of the government of their choice. The rightful authority has decreed; opposition must cease: he that is not for his country is against it. The precedents on record will serve for your guide. When engaged with this same enemy, our fathers obeyed the calls of their country, expressed through the authority of their edicts: In imitation of their example, let the laws every where be obeyed with the most prompt alacrity; let the constituted authorities be aided by the patriotic efforts of individuals; let the friends of government rally under committees of public safety, in each town, district and plantation; let a common centre be formed by a committee in each county; that feasible information may be given of every movement of the enemy. Let our young men, who compose the militia, be ready to march at a moments warning to any part of our shores in defence of our coast.

These precautions are rendered necessary against our external foe, and the internal machinations she may again attempt. These measures are sanctioned by the example of our fathers in our revolutionary struggle; and relying on the patriotism of the whole people, let us commit our cause to the God of battles, and implore his aid and success in the preservation of our dearest rights and privileges.

In Senate, June 26, 1812—Read and accepted.

SAMUEL DANA, President.

ADDRESS

Of the House of Representatives to the People of Massachusetts.

Fellow-citizens,

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, having nearly completed the ordinary duties of the session, upon the eve of an adjournment, are induced to delay their departure for their homes, by the intelligence just received, of war declared by the U. S. against Great-Britain. Though the recent course of public affairs has led some of us to anticipate this event as the natural and inevitable consequence of the insatiation which has presided in the national councils, and of the fatal desertion of your interests by some of your own representatives in congress, yet we are sensible that this calamity will fall upon most of you as a sudden and unexpected visitation, & be regarded by you as an instance of inconceivable folly and desperation. We also know, that it will be natural to look towards your state legislature for the suggestion of some means of relief from a condition so repugnant to your wishes and interests. Most gladly would we devote our time and exertions to any means of repairing the mischief already begun, or of averting the ruinous consequences which await our country. But our disposition, unless seconded by the active energies of the people, can be of no avail. The system deliberately adopted at a former session, for securing permanent power to a majority of the senate in defiance of the voice of the people, impedes and defeats the expression of the public will. The approbation of war measures by a majority in this branch, and by certain members of Congress from this state, exhibits you as a divided people to those who triumph in your divisions, as a source of their own power, and the national government has been induced to believe that your fears and dissensions combined with your sober habits, and natural aversion from the appearance of opposition to the laws, are sufficient pledges for your tame acquiescence in the abandonment of your local interests, and for your supporting at the expense of your blood and treasure, a war unnecessary, unjustifiable and impolitic, which under the pretence of vindicating the independence of our country against a nation which does not threaten it, must too probably consign your liberties to the care of a tyrant who has blotting every vestige of independence from the continent of Europe.

Having presented a temperate and respectful memorial to congress, praying them to avert the evils of war, without effect, it no longer becomes us to conceal our sentiments upon the causes and tendency of the present war. The time perhaps, approaches, when like other minions of French power and in-

fluence, we shall be expected to observe a timid and profound silence upon the measures of administration. A war begun upon principles so outrageous to public opinion, to the feelings and interests of this people, can be supported only by the violence which destroys the freedom of speech, and endangers the liberty of the citizen. But while our chamber is not yet encompassed by a standing army, and the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended, we will lift up a warning voice to our constituents; and apprise them of their danger.

When amidst the peaceful scenes, in which for thirty years you have been accustomed to repose, you are made to realize that war exists; when you find that to supply the exhausted treasury, paper money has been issued, and that direct and burthensome taxes must be imposed upon your land and your occupations, while the means of providing for their payment is diminished; we feel with what inquisitive anxiety you will look around you for the causes of your tribulation: No invasion of your country has been threatened. No enemy was near. No enterprise upon our country has been undertaken—Neither treason, insurrection, nor resistance to the execution of the laws, were to be apprehended. Your commercial rights, it is true, have been exposed to violation by the belligerent nations, and injuries have been sustained, that were entitled to redress. But though the measure of injury cannot effect the right of reparation, it ought not to be disregarded by a wise nation in its attempt to procure atonement, by a resort to the last extremity.

Without stopping upon this solemn occasion, to notice the insinuations and assertions so lavishly made, of a plot to dismember the union, by employment of secret emissaries, and attempts to excite Indian hostilities, insinuations and assertions wholly unsupported by proof, and which furnish conclusive evidence of a want of more important reasons; we may consider the causes assigned by government for this appeal to arms, to be in substance,

1st. The impressment of American seamen.

2d. The principles of blockade, imputed to the British government, by which ports not actually invested may be considered as subject to blockade.

3d. And principally. The orders in council.

In regard to the impressment of our seamen the British government have at no period pretended to the right of taking them, knowing them to be such. They claim the right of visiting neutral ships in search of their own subjects; and in the exercise of it, abuses, though to a much less extent than the people have been led to believe, have been practised. But the conclusive remark upon this subject is, that Mr. Monroe now secretary of state, and Mr. Pinkney the present attorney general, had made an arrangement with the British government, for the protection of our seamen, which in their judgment would have been perfectly competent to that object. But this arrangement, president Jefferson, evidently and fatally determined to preserve every source of irritation, refused to confirm. Since that period the British government has always professed a willingness to enter upon new arrangements; their minister has lately explicitly offered to obtain the restoration of every American seaman, upon being furnished with a list of them. We cannot but add, that the senate of this commonwealth has refused to concur with the house in the means of procuring from every town a list of their impressed citizens, the number of which we have reason to believe would appear quite inconsiderable in comparison with the exaggerated allegations of our administration, as well as with those who by this act of their own government, are now exposed to capture and confinement in prison ships.

Upon the question of constructive blockades, separate from the orders in council which rest on special circumstances, there can be no pretence for a controversy, involving the necessity of war. The British government has declared in "official communications," that to constitute a blockade "particular ports must be actually invested and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter." To this definition it is understood that the American government assents. But it is alleged that Britain violates her professed limitation of this right of blockade, by her orders in council, which are in effect a constructive blockade of France, and her dependencies.

It is far from the disposition of your representatives to investigate the reasons advanced by G. Britain in defence of this measure, which her present administration consider es-

sential to the maintenance of her independence. But we may confidently appeal to your good sense for confirmation of the solemn truth, that war against G. Britain alone at the moment she declares her orders in council repealed, whenever a revocation of the French decrees shall have effect, is a measure stamped with partiality and injustice. By the operation of these orders our commerce is excluded from the ports of France, and her dependencies. But were they repealed the municipal regulations, heavy duties, and other multiplied embarrassments in those ports, would be obstacles to that commerce not less effectual than the British edicts.— Thus to obtain the right to traffic with France which would not be worth pursuing, we renounce a participation in a lucrative commerce with the rest of the world. To indemnify the merchant for his partial losses, his whole property is exposed to capture. To secure retribution for occasional depredations; and individual outrage upon solitary vessels by British cruisers, the entire navigation of the country and your brave seamen will fall a prey to their fleets which cover the ocean.

This cursory view of the alleged causes of hostility, compared with your own observation and recollection of the course of events, will enable you to judge not only of the sincerity of the administration, but of the solidity of their motives. We beg you also to recollect that the French decrees, while they were much more outrageous in principle were long anterior in time and therefore first demanded resistance from our government; and that it appears by public documents, that the orders in council would have been revoked had not our administration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquishment of principles of blockade, which are now recognized as conformable to the law of nations. From these considerations we are constrained by a sense of duty to express our fears and persuasion, that the deplorable event which has now come to pass, is attributable to other causes. The most prominent of these is the embarrassment arising from the precipitate declaration of the president of the U. States, that the French decrees which violated our commercial rights, were repealed. This assurance has been contradicted by a series of events and circumstances, which leave no room for doubt. By the sinking and burning of our vessels on the high seas; by the formal declaration of the French government enforcing and amplifying those decrees; and finally, by the language of the last presidential message to Congress, which, while it still asserts the repeal of those decrees, explicitly admits, "that since the period of such pretended repeal, her government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or pledged for French spoliations on the property of our citizens." It is thus manifest that the mock revocation of those decrees is an insult to common sense. Yet to disguise the imposition practised upon our executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and evade the retraction of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

Another and more remote cause of this war, we are compelled to refer to a disposition in many whose influence predominates in our national councils, to aggrandize the Southern and Western States at the expense of the Eastern section of the Union. It is unquestionably true, that the partial and local interests of the different states might by a spirit of accommodation be so blended and reconciled as to produce a great and harmonious whole, capable of securing the highest degree of national felicity and strength. But we cannot disguise our conviction, that a system coeval with the formation of our Constitution was digested and has been unceasingly pursued to create and secure a preponderance of weight and power over the commercial states. Whatever tends to check the growth of the navigating interest, and prevent the accumulation of wealth in those states; whatever discourages the increase of their population and encourages emigration from them; whatever will contribute to the extension of territory in the Southern and Western region, by conquest or otherwise, will materially contribute to the attainment of that object. The war now commenced is adapted to produce these effects.

The first result will be a wide and wasteful sweep of our vessels by capture. The shipping of Massachusetts is her main finew.— The loss of it is irretrievable, as it constitutes capital. But to a Southern planter this is at most a temporary evil, as foreign bottoms will carry his crops to market. But

le.
of the Chancellor
will expose to
18th day of July
in the city of Annapolis
of William Brewster.
This property
to the purchaser
of government
any person must
It is the principal
needed by few in this
convenience of its acco-
for 1,000 dollars per

consists of two
the New House
with five plates, each
a dressing-table
chairs; also two
House contains
parlour and dining
sitting room and
floor, and very
There is an excel-
Stables sufficient
Room on the pre-
ched to the house,
ice-house.

the tenth of the purchase
ay of sale, for the
will be given, the
security. Sale to
at ten o'clock A. M.
any time after the

Bozies, Trustees.

Voters

County, and the City of Annapolis.

respectfully informed
candidate for
election of sheriff
you will continue
generously man-
in, in consequence
the office, the
on the then poll has

gentlemen, under
difficult, and
endeavours to give
have not been al-
continue to me
and depend upon
shall be made
the duties of the
every degree of
import with justice.

ally,
gent servant,
MON GROVES.

Real Estate Sale.

of the high court of
d, on Thursday the 21st
o'clock, if fair, if not
after, at the late dwelling
deceased.

and a half acres of
the lower part of Anne-
is land is a good dwelling
ouse necessary on a farm.
to farming and is con-
lover and the use of plain-
in two miles of Herring
orchard and meadow, is
d, is a healthy and beauti-
y ranks among the best

are, the purchaser to give
ch, with approved security
purchase money, within
months from the day of sale.
Sillman, Trustee.

claims against the said
ased, are hereby requested
the vouchers thereof, to the
months from the time fixed
T. S.
n.

County and City of Annapolis.

leave respectfully
voters of the city of
ne-Arundel county, that
for the office of sheriff
tion, and flatters him-
that he will be able to
action in the execution
ies connected with that
WELCH, of Bon.
t.

NOTICE.

having obtained letters of
on the personal estate of
te of Anne-Arundel coun-
all persons having claims
of the said deceased to
legally authenticated, for
persons indebted to the said
mediate payment.
S. GREEN, Admr.

APOLIS:
JONAS GREEN

Dollars per Annum.

libly, in the mo... they contrive to... of apprehension... to leave... exposed to... danger is often... to deal difficulty... Every page... instances of fatal... and Americans... of the coolest vigi... of danger. Does it... to examine whe... time making to... of a foreign insu... councils, betraying... vading our very libe... to the truth, thin... address these reflect... this subject, becau... of the topic is m... writers who not... riality for France... tion, and affect the... influence in our... and alarming, "but... the seeds of the... viduals of our repub... of party spirit fe... upon well meaning... plain and obvious to... influenced by the... ough the medium of... to be weak, unjust... ribe a true appella... claim as disinter... and countymen... and assertions I not... tiously believe to be... umnies upon those at... unjust to their mo... their feelings.

subject of the internal restraints imposed in the ports of France upon the colonial trade through America, he is instructed to inform them that "the least that ought to be expected to follow would be such countervailing restrictions on the French commerce as must destroy the value of the intercourse between the two countries." And for the sequestration and detention of our vessels under this pretext "it is evident that for every injury sustained the parties are entitled to reparation"—Of the direct trade in our own products "it is indispensable that it be free, that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing, and with this view, that the system of carrying it on by licences granted by French agents be immediately annulled. You will make it distinctly understood by the French government, that the U. S. cannot submit to this system"—and an intimation added, that if the French consults her still disregarded the president's injunctions to discontinue the practice, their exequators should be discontinued. Of the seizures under the Bynone decree he is instructed that "as the pretext under which these vessels were taken, is no justification of the act, you will claim an indemnity to our citizens for every species of injury arising from it." "The Rambouillet decree was a still more unjustifiable aggression on the rights of the U. S. and invasion of the property of their citizens"—and "never noticing its pretext and complexion instructs him" to make it distinctly known to the French government that the claims to a just reparation for these spoiliations cannot be relinquished, and that a delay in making it will produce very high dissatisfaction with the government and the people of these states." Respecting the influence France has exerted to the injury of the U. S. in all the countries to which her power has extended he is instructed to claim indemnity, and for all the injuries committed by persons acting under the authority of the government of France "of these the most distinguished and least justifiable are the burning of the vessels of our citizens at sea" he is directed to claim reparation of their government; and generalizing the policy to be expected of France in future, it is remarked that "She must indemnify us for past injuries and open her ports to our commerce on a fair and liberal scale." Such were the instructions with which Mr. Barlow sailed not a year ago to France.—But this is not all—in the additional instructions dated the 21st Nov. 1812, it is expressly stipulated that a mere repeal of the French decrees will not be sufficient to satisfy America, and an active prohibitory policy must be adopted "in strict conformity with the principles of those decrees." "The trade by licences must be abolished. I cannot too strongly express the surprise of the president (after all that has passed) that it should still be adhered to." And in adverting to the probability of our merchant vessels being permitted to arm for defence he observes "the object will be to enable them to support their rights against all who attempt to violate them. This confidence ought to be a strong additional motive to France to inhibit her privateers from interfering with American vessels" and then repeats again "the United States will maintain their rights equally against all nations who violate them."

Such is the true amount of the submission which the "councils of the nation" have directed Mr. Barlow to pay to France—such are the positions assumed by our government towards that country—such the conditions that the government and the party and people who confide in the government are determined not only to assert in discussion, but if not promptly fulfilled, will maintain by all the energies of the nation, as they have decided to do with her great rival in iniquity—the British.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE
AND A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.
(To be continued.)

No. II.
To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
From the time man emerged from his paltry state, and discovered the weakness and imperfection of his nature, the greater became the necessity of organizing a body politic, or social compact. The object being to protect the whole, and each individual, that the whole should protect all its parts, and that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole, or, in other words, that the community should guard the rights of each individual member, in his person and property. The end of all government being the promotion of happiness, and mankind became interested in the plans and policy to produce this great object of Liberty the light of life! the sun of human kind. And in every government, more particularly in those possessing the mild and benign features of a republic, the oppressed and distressed of all countries find an asylum, its republican form affords ruin only by certain individuals obtaining an ascendancy in a factious way.—Men who are in the language of Washington, "Perhaps at war with all governments," exciting mutiny and corruption among the people. Such men are unfit to share any part in the administration of these states; it is to men of entirely different principles, that we Ameri-

cans should commit the cares of our persons, our liberties, and our property. Yes, my fellow-citizens, let us at this time inculcate a love of native country. Let us commit our cares to men whose known principles, whose virtue and vigorous spirit will embolden them to advocate and promote measures, which add to the country, national magnanimity; which will swell the annals, and adorn the name of a free people, and leave to future ages a subject of just admiration and applause! it is a principle of this kind I admire; it is this principle only I wish to see prevail, and from a sincere desire to promote it, have I ever offered myself to the consideration of the public.

Notwithstanding the unjustifiable conduct of the belligerents of Europe, that has thrown us into a war, rather than submit to a continuation of their disgraceful depredations; the arm of industry should not be paralysed, for industry is the companion of liberty, and considered the daughter of necessity.

The war we are about to engage in, is of a different nature from the wars of ancient republics; whose object was to conquer and make acquisition for their country, and fill the public treasury with the spoils of kingdoms. The Americans wish no such war, they never wish to see the citizens of a commercial republic, amass riches for a particular body in a state, from which they derive neither glory, honor or profit. A government reduced to this situation, is similar to an old worn down debilitated constitution, whose system is only sustained by cordials, or like a leaky ship at sea, only kept from foundering by a continual working of the pumps. This shews the unhappy state of a country where tyranny and despotism prevail. Under such governments, piracy is preferred to honorable commerce, they acknowledge no right but that of power, and think that whatever is practicable, is just. It is a maxim true in all governments, that the prosperity of the country is the prosperity of each citizen. In a republic it is very appropriate; and where this is lost sight of monarchy, or what is worse, despotism is sure to rise upon the ruins of a depraved republic.

It has been with peculiar concern I have seen our commerce, the handmaid of agriculture, suffer depredation; and our seamen torn from their native country, by the cruel usurpation of power. This noble race of our fellow creatures, deserve the peculiar care of government, I know them well; a number of them have been by the restless arm of power carried against their will into foreign employments; with this portion of mankind the sea is their habitation; the sea is the school for sailors, some of them have been born on the water; they plough the ocean from whence they get their food; they grow familiar with storms, & learn without risk to overcome dangers. The members of a government who are unwilling to protect its citizens on the element peculiar to their engagement, are unworthy to be continued in their place, they should shudder at least at the dangers which surround them. "Those who have slavish souls, are not far removed from slavery, and the sacred flame of liberty can only be kept up by chaste hands." Be assured our independence has groined under European scourge, and you are not safe until you unite with the true friends of your country, who look to your best interests. Trauple faction under foot, and overcome your debility, and convince the world your virtue is not destroyed. Bury in oblivion the detractors of liberty; bury in oblivion those men, who either from prejudice of education, or the want of education and honesty, never failed to destroy republicanism and liberty. It is to those men and their inability to stop the raging vices and evils, the fatal blow shall turn democracy to despotism.

Fellow-Citizens,
In the management of our political concerns, we should learn how the spirit of commerce should be united and preserved with the spirit of liberty. View from your shores the people of unhappy Europe, in succession once the glory of the commercial world, now reduced to poverty and distress, pray God they may never be a model for us; let us keep our eyes constantly fixed on them; entangle an alliance with none, nor imitate their proceedings; but let their conduct be our instruction, and their examples our guide.

To return to the right of representation, which under our constitution is derived from the people. Why shall a few individuals at any time assemble together, and point out to all the people of Anne-Arundel county, the persons they shall vote for. It is pitiful, and the man that has no talents, understanding, and information sufficient to recommend himself to the people, must be a poor creature indeed! indeed he must be a poor creature!!!

Under the constitution of Maryland and the U. S. the people have so wisely contrived their government, that through representatives of the people, what is impracticable to be done in person, should be done by them; now then it never was contemplated the representatives should be chosen by a few, but the many. If the aristocratic plan now suggested should succeed, in future there will be no necessity for an election; a few people are to nominate the men that are to represent you, and the business

is done; on the meeting of the assembly those men have nothing to do but go to Annapolis and take their seats, as a full representation of all the people of Anne-Arundel county!!! Genius of my state and native county, raise your voice against it. Freemen of Anne-Arundel county, resist such an encroachment upon your rights, vote for whomsoever you may think best qualified to promote your happiness and prosperity. The present times call for your support. Talents are what you want, statesmen are what you stand in need of; they will be your support in time of danger. It is in vain to look to party prejudice to support you. Let us inculcate the necessity of unanimity, and convince the foes of our country, we are not "a divided people," for be assured in the language of Mr. Thompson,
"On virtue alone can a government stand;
"For lost the sociestment of mankind,
"The greatest empires by scarce felt degrees,
"Will moulder loose away, till unstain'd,
"They prone at last to total ruin rush!
"Unblest by virtue, government a league,
"Betwix a circling junctio of the great,
"To rob by law! religion a mild yoke,
"To tame the stooping soul, a trick of state,
"To mask their rapine, and to share the prey;
"While the determined voice and heart are sold,
"What's boasted freedom, but a sounding name!
"And what election, but a market vile
"Of slaves self barter'd! virtue, without thee,
"There is no ruling eye, no nerve in states,
"War has no vigor, no safety grace;
"Even justice warps to party, laws oppress;
"Their weak authority, protects no more,
"First break the balance, and their scale the sword,
"Thus nations sink, society dissolves,
"Rapine, guilt and violence, break loose,
"Confounding life and turning love to gall,
"Man hates the face of man, and Indian woods,
"Hide in the savage haunts, no beast so fell."

ANDERSON WARFIELD.

HYMENEAL.
Married—On Thursday evening last, near Philadelphia, JOHN GOLDER, Esq. of this city to Miss MARGARET MATILDA M'NECHEN, of Philadelphia.

A BRITISH SQUADRON.
Extract of a letter from Capt. Lee.
U. S. Cutter Eagle, New-London, July 15.
At 11 o'clock yesterday, I discovered from Montauk-Point four large sail steering in towards the light. When within about 4 leagues 3 of them hove to, and the other flood in within two leagues of the light, and spoke a fishing smack, and then hauled off. I took them to be our squadron and wished very much to speak them. I stood off and raked and stretched under the lee of the three that were lying to, and found one of them to be a two-decker, and I believe a 74 gun-ship. At the same time another frigate came up from the southward. They then filled away with their starboard tacks on board, wind S. W. I do not know that they were English ships, but thought it would not be improper to give you this information.

We understand, that the captain of a privateer, which detained several American coasters, has been arrested at Portland at the suit of the concerned. [Bost. paper.]

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint Resolution of the two houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, as a day of public Humiliation and Prayer: And whereas such a recommendation will enable the several religious denominations and societies so disposed, to offer, at one and the same time their common vows and adorations to ALMIGHTY GOD on the solemn occasion produced by the war, in which he has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to invade these United States; I do therefore recommend the third Tuesday in August next, as a convenient day, to be set apart; for the devout purpose of rendering to the SOVEREIGN of the Universe, and the BENEFACITOR of mankind, the public homage due to His Holy Attributes; of acknowledging the transgressions which might justly provoke the manifestations of His Divine displeasure: of seeking His merciful forgiveness, and his assistance in the great duties of repentance and amendment; and especially of setting the most fervent supplications, that in the present season of calamity and war, he would take the American people under his peculiar care and protection; that he would guide their public councils, animate their patriotism, and bestow his blessings on their arms; that he would inspire all nations with a love of justice and of concord, with a reverence for the unerring precepts of our Holy Religion to do to others as they would require that others should do to them; and, finally that turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us, he would hasten the restoration of the blessings of peace.

Given at Washington the ninth day of (L. S.) July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.
JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Arrived last evening, at this port, the British schooner Fanny, prize to the Dolphin Privateer, Capt. Stafford, from Baltimore, taken in lat. 35, 48, long. 72, 30, bound from St. Croix to Halifax.

New-York, (noon) July 19.
We have no certain accounts from Com. Rodgers since the 30th ult. at which time he was on the edge of the Grand Bank steering E. We have seen several fishermen who left Montauk on Tuesday last, who saw 4 or 5 ships of war off that place; and we have reason to believe that those ships were Com. Rodgers's squadron. When they left Montauk they steered S.

ENEMYS FLEET.
On Friday, off the Capes of Delaware, Capt. Hill of the Thetis saw 4 ships of War under English colours, chasing a large ship, without colours. [Supposed the American frigate Constitution] and E. N. E. and the running ship 3 miles a head of the squadron. [The Norfolk Marine News gives the arrival of a sch. from Lisbon, which the day before, saw the Constitution off Cape Henry bearing West half South, 80 miles, standing East, Passengers at Philadelphia in the Packet from Cape May, heard 60 or 80 heavy guns on Friday, North of Cape May. Fed. Gazette.]

TAKE NOTICE.
Those indebted to the subscriber by note or open account, are requested to call and settle the same with GIBSON WHITE, Esq. of Annapolis, who is authorized to receive and give receipts for the same—Otherwise to call at my Boot and Shoe Factory, No. 25, South Calvert street, Baltimore. Those not complying with this notice suits will be commenced against next September term without respect to persons.

Seth Sweetser.
N B I will sell, on accommodating terms, my Farm on the north side of South River—Also my late dwelling house in Annapolis. S. S. Baltimore, July 22, 1812. 4t.

State of Maryland, sc.
By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 21, 1812.
On application by petition of William Kilty, administrator of John Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for 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, the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, and the American of Baltimore.
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 on the personal estate of John Kilty, 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 27th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of July, 1812.
William Kilty, Admr.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.
Several very valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, mortgaged by Charles Gantt to John Duval.
The terms of sale are—The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
July 16, 1812.

RAN AWAY
From the service of Mr. Linthicum, living in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGRO JAMES. He is about six inches high, slender made, speaking in a peculiar manner when spoken to; his age about twenty—his clothing when he went off was a striped yarn roundabout and trousers, coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a shoemaker—he has connections on Herring Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to said Linthicum. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, twenty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjacent counties; forty dollars if taken in the city of Baltimore, and fifty dollars if out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON,
July 16, 1812.

libly, in the mo... they contrive to... of apprehension... to leave... exposed to... danger is often... to deal difficulty... Every page... instances of fatal... and Americans... of the coolest vigi... of danger. Does it... to examine whe... time making to... of a foreign insu... councils, betraying... vading our very libe... to the truth, thin... address these reflect... this subject, becau... of the topic is m... writers who not... riality for France... tion, and affect the... influence in our... and alarming, "but... the seeds of the... viduals of our repub... of party spirit fe... upon well meaning... plain and obvious to... influenced by the... ough the medium of... to be weak, unjust... ribe a true appella... claim as disinter... and countymen... and assertions I not... tiously believe to be... umnies upon those at... unjust to their mo... their feelings.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the testament and last will of Helen Weedon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will **Expose to Public Sale**, on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, on the North side of Severn River,

Part of the Personal Estate of said Helen Weedon, consisting of Black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Beds and Bedsteads, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, & a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

ROBERT RIDOUT, } Ex'rs.
HENRY DUVALL, }
July 2, 1812. ts.

In Council,

June 18th, 1812.

ORDERED, That "An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton, the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December, in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as is now prescribed by the Constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 27, 1812. 4 sw.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 17th instant, from the subscriber, manager for V. Maxey, of Tulip Hill, at 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 lip in his speech. He had on when he went away an osanburg shirt and pantaloons of coarse brown linen; he had with him a waist & 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 goal 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.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 29th, 1812.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and one director for the Branch at Fredericktown.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them, in the recess of said 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.

June 18, 1812. William Whetcroft, Sw.

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.

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 Robes vests and pantaloons. Annapolis, June 17, 1812. tf.

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.

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 shew cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts a prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

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 act, 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 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.

H. G. S. Key,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has opened his Office in the house formerly occupied by John Brewer, Esq. July 16.

Baltimore Hospital.

6th July, 1812.

THE Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The ASYLUM erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner as to be made perfectly cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick, and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard, shaded by forest and other trees; now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.

Doctors Colin Mackenzie, James Smyth.

Attending Surgeon.

Dr. W. Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.

Doctors George Brown, Miles Lattlejohn, John Coulter, John Campbell White, John Crawford, Solomon Birkhead, P. Chatard, John Cromwell, Ashton Alexander.

Visitors of the Hospital.

John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Ross, Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Fredericktown, Herald at Hagerstown, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement, once a week for eight weeks, and send in their accounts for payment. July 8. St.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis July 1, 1812.

John Brewer (2), William Brewer, Solomon Ballabarger (2), Clerk of Anne-Arundel County (3), William Daws, Mr. Delburg, near Annapolis. Peter Hanes, John Haskins. The Hon. Wm. Kilty The G. Secretary of Grand Lodge of Maryland. Alisha Lannan of brig Hornet. Mary Marsh, Thomas Mendeth. Christopher Neale James Patton His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Harriet Price, Lieut. O. A. Page, U. S. navy. James Royston. Benidiot Stewart (2), John Stewart, Mary Stocket. Isaac Taylor. Letty William, Annapolis.

Thomas Bechnal. Samuel Godman, Richd. Kerby. Sale Lenchomb. Theodore Swain, Magothy, Clemment Smith, near Annapolis, Jared Snodon, near Annapolis. John C. Thomas. John Worthington. Osbon Williams. Benjamin Wintecroft. Anne-Arundel county. JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will **Expose to Public Sale**, on Tuesday the 28th day of July next, That well known Tavern in the city of Annapolis, now in the occupation of William Brewer, called "The City Tavern." This property will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchaser, and Annapolis being the seat of government in the state of Maryland, every person must acknowledge it very valuable—it is the principal Tavern in the city, is exceeded by few in this or any other state for the convenience of its accommodations, and now rents for 1,000 dollars per annum.

This establishment consists of two separate houses—The one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire places, each large enough for four beds, a dressing table to each bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms without fire places. The Old House contains three large dining rooms, a bar, bar-room and grating-room, on the first floor; a sitting room and eight lodging rooms on the second floor, and very excellent garret-rooms for servants. There is an excellent Kitchen and wash house—Stables sufficient for fifty horses, and a Billiard Room on the premises—Also a fine Garden attached to the house, in which is a large and very good Ice-House.

The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, for the balance a credit of two years will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security. Sale to commence on the premises at ten o'clock, A. M. Possession will be given at any time after the 12th day of August next.

Thos. H. Bowie, Trustee.
June 25, 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 diligence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812. tf.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying 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 court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said act, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the several acts a prayed for.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

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 the office. R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812. tf.

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 estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Arrived this morning, ship from Liverpool. Sailed 14th.

received the editor of the Federalist a file of London papers of the 12th inclusive. The continued as did the orders in minor changes in the cabinet in our extracts, and the sum make in great haste.

The London Courier of July following cabinet nomination Earl Liverpool, first lord of Mr. Vanittart, chancellor of

Earl Eldon, lord chancellor, president of the council, lord secretary of state (foreign), secretary, Bathurst, secreta Melville, admiralty, earl privy seal, lord Buckingham, controul—lord Mulgrave, or Corn Exchange, June 1 wheat inconsiderable—Whe 144s.—Flour, fine, 110 a 1 Mr. Vanittart had taken cilor of the exchequer.

Earl Liverpool continued

The King's health, ment gained the fame. His (old) was privately celebrated mly at Windsor.

House of Lords were occu June in examining witofess the orders in council.

An alarming fire broke out (secondaries) in the Rope Ho yard in Plymouth, 400 f building, which was 1400 laved by great exertions; damage mostly destroyed; damage > 100,000 dollars.

The Packet from New mail had arrived.

The loan was to be 22 to be on the 16th June.

No actual engagement be and Russian armies; but as

LONDON, JUN

From a French gentleman we received yesterday the ment, dictated in the acc Bonaparte, on the eve of we understand, published head quarters in Prussia.

PROCLAMA "Frenchmen! I am ag wage war with the North. "Soldiers! I myself w the Russian!

"In the commencement be present in St. Peterbu out to the emperor Alex dary of his dominions.

"Poland shall be the place it beyond the power St. Peterburg again to r

JUNE 1

Royal Exchange, We INTELLIGENCE FR

The Orion's convoy ha the Belt. Letters contin opening of the Russian p are laid, on good authori and the French at Pillau copy all the forts of P

cession also of the sea po facilitate the entry of g and fifty vessels from P Riga for grain, the exp prohibited by the Russi lame prohibition is enfor

JUNE 2

The result has been a the consistency of all th House of Commons res ministers has been mol Mr. Stuart Wortley bro tion last night, upon w moved one amendment, nother. The first amen without a division—and tured by a majority of nifters. Mr. Stuart V then negatived without

Three things are obli debate:

1. That Mr. Wortl by his own motion, wh to be mere milk and w very glibly a dram of b by lord Milton. He ha that he was totally inc charge he undertook, nst of the country, mads which were i so utterly feeble, that from his hands, and if

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1812.

[No. 3420.]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning, ship *Armata*, Leeds, from Liverpool. Sailed 14th June. By this arrival the editor of the *Federal Gazette* has received a file of London papers to the evening of the 12th inclusive. The old ministry continued as did the orders in council; some minor changes in the cabinet will be observed in our extracts, and the summary which we make in great haste.

The London Courier of June 11, gives the following cabinet nominations:

Earl Liverpool, first lord of the treasury—Mr. Vanittart, chancellor of the exchequer, lord Eldon, lord chancellor, earl Harrowby president of the council, lord Castlereagh secretary of state (foreign), Sidmouth, home secretary, Bathurst, secretary of war, lord Melville, admiralty, earl Westmoreland, privy seal, lord Buckinghamshire, board of control—lord Mulgrave, ordnance.

Corn Exchange, June 12.—Supplies of wheat inconsiderable—Wheat, fine, 140 a 144s.—Flour, fine, 110 a 115s.

Mr. Vanittart had taken his seat as chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Liverpool continued to act as premier. The King's health, mental and bodily, remained the same. His birth day (74 years old) was privately celebrated by the royal family at Windsor.

House of Lords were occupied on the 10th June in examining witnesses on the subject of the orders in council.

An alarming fire broke out (charged to incendiaries) in the Rope House, at the Dock yard in Plymouth, 400 feet only of the building, which was 1400 feet long, was saved by great exertions; the machinery mostly destroyed; damage estimated at more than 100,000 dollars.

The Packet from New-York with May mail had arrived.

The loan was to be 22 millions; bidding to be on the 16th June.

No actual engagement between the French and Russian armies; but advancing.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

From a French gentleman who has arrived, we received yesterday the following instrument, dictated in the accustomed spirit of Buonaparte, on the eve of a new war. It is well understood, published from the French head quarters in Prussia. [Chronicle.]

PROCLAMATION.

"Frenchmen! I am again called upon to wage war with the North.

"Soldiers! I myself will lead you against the Russians.

"In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the emperor Alexander the fit boundary of his dominions.

"Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the cabinet of St. Petersburg again to ruin it.

"NAPOLEON."

JUNE 10.

Royal Exchange, Wednesday Night.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BALTIC.

The Orion's convoy has got safe through the Belt. Letters continue to mention the opening of the Russian ports. The Russians are said, on good authority to be at Memel and the French at Pillau. The French occupy all the forts of Prussia; they are in possession also of the sea ports, with a view to facilitate the entry of grain. One hundred and fifty vessels from Pillau, &c. had entered Riga for grain, the exportation of which is prohibited by the Russian government: the same prohibition is enforced in Prussia also.

JUNE 12.

The result has been as we anticipated, and the conformity of all the former votes of the House of Commons respecting the present ministers has been most *lignally* redoubled. Mr. Stuart Wortley brought forward his motion last night, upon which Lord Falkstone moved one amendment, and Lord Milton another. The first amendment was negatived without a division—and Lord Milton's negatived by a majority of 125 in favour of ministers. Mr. Stuart Wortley's motion was then negatived without a division.

Three things are observable in last night's debate:

1. That Mr. Wortley was afraid to stand by his own motion, which all sides allowed to be mere milk and water, yet he swallowed very glibly a dram of brandy prepared for him by Lord Milton. He has shewn, we must own, that he was totally incompetent to the great charge he undertook. He risked the government of the country, by giving notice of a motion, which when it dropped, fell down from his hands, and if he had not abandoned,

no foul in the house, except himself, and perhaps four or five more would have voted for it. And then, though he attacked the opposition in his speech and asserted in his reply that he would not do any thing which should tend to bring them as a body into power, he voted for Lord Milton's opposition amendment to his own motion.

The second point of last night's debate was that though Mr. Canning himself declined to vote, his friends flaid and voted against government.

The third, and to the country the most important consideration is, that notwithstanding this circumstance, and though the opposition had strained every nerve, a triumphant majority of 125 defeated their schemes, dashed the cup from their lips just as they were on the point of tasting it, and broke the fetters in their hands just as they were about to impose them on the sovereign and the country. The house of commons has declared its resolution to uphold the ancient and whole constitutional prerogatives of the crown, and has rescued the prince and his people from the hands of overbearing what was justly called an ambitious and obligarchy.

[Couriers.]

Vifcount Sidmouth was yesterday sworn in as the privy council secretary of state for home department, in the room of Mr. Ryder.

Earl Bathurst was sworn in secretary of state for the war and col. department, in the room of the earl of Liverpool. The Noble Vifcount and earl received the seals of office accordingly.

Earl Harrowby was introduced and conducted to the presidency of the council, in the room of Vifcount Sidmouth.—[Ibid.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Whilst the arrogant leaders of the Opposition are styling themselves the only fit men to govern the country, holding up the present ministers as incapable and incompetent, we are furnished with another proof of their incompetency in the continuation of the successful and glorious career of our arms upon the Peninsula, thus shedding upon their retreat from office, it unfortunately for the country, they are destined to retreat, a most brilliant ray at parting.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington and a Lisbon mail arrived this morning.

Gen. Hill, who had been detached to destroy the works and bridge of Almeida has completely succeeded in that important enterprise. The enemy, who conceived themselves to be almost impregnable were as completely disappointed as they were at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz—after a sharp conflict, they gave way on all sides, some attempting to escape by the Tagus, in which attempt 256 were drowned, 100 were killed, and 300 made prisoners. Our loss was small. The 50th regiment particularly distinguished itself.

The success of this expedition cuts off all communications between Marmont and Soult, and if we may hazard a conjecture with respect to lord Wellington's motive for undertaking it, it was that he conceived it to be a necessary preliminary step to offensive operations against Soult.

Lord Wellington and the Lisbon papers give the most flattering accounts of the success and activity of the Guerillas.

Courier.

JUNE 9.

TO THE POLISH NATION.

"Poles!—I will confer upon you a King.

"I will extend your limits.

"Your country shall be greater than it was in the days of Stanislaus.

"The Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, our uncle, shall be your King.

"This Sovereign has bestowed upon us his friendship, he has proved it by his conduct and his attachment to the common cause.—His troops are now placed at our disposal; unite yourselves with them and never revive the ancient animosity which was encouraged towards his subjects, and which extinguished the glory of your ancestors.

"NAPOLEON."

"Holstadt, May 25.—The Danes have embargoed in their ports all the French privateers, and forbidden, for the future, depredations of these vermin on their coasts.—The Swedish property they had lately taken in the Sound, they have ordered to be restored. These friendly appearances indicate a change of system."

JUNE 11.

The following letter was received yesterday containing much more recent intelligence than that obtained by last Anholt mail:

"The Baltic, June 2.

"We had letters yesterday from Hanno, and I am glad to find that the Orion's convoy, which was sent through the Belt, after the enemy's privateers were very troublesome.

"Letters from Riga of 18th ult. state that the Russian ports were to be opened to us; but the Customs and other authorities had not received their instructions.

"Reports from two or three houses mention, that the Russians were at Memel; and that the French had occupied Pillau; but Colberg, and other sea ports, were still kept by the Prussians. The French seem to occupy all the ports of that unhappy country, and I am far from thinking that they have any good design in not possessing themselves of the seaports, imagining that their motives of forbearance are with the view to facilitate the entry of grain, the want of which begins to press very heavily on that miserable state.

"One hundred and forty vessels from Pillau, Memel, &c. had entered Riga to procure grain, within the last six weeks, and this is the cause of the Russian government prohibiting the exportation."

"Hanno, May 28.

"Letters from Prussia, as late as the 24th inst. have been received here to-day, and they bring us the information that the export of corn has been prohibited in all the ports of that country. This order applies even to vessels that had already their cargoes on board, and it is very much apprehended that they will be compelled to unload.

"According to a recent account from Konigsburg, we have got the news that the French cavalry found itself under the necessity of falling as far back as Berlin, owing to the deficiency of provisions, of which there is a great scarcity throughout Prussia. This, I hope, will keep the French army in check, until Russia is ready to give battle to the enemy. This day the convoy is arrived—Admiral Morris who is here, left it off Funen."

By a gentleman who has reached London from Prussia we learn some singular advantages under which the French Commissariat contracts for corn. All vessels containing this commodity in the Prussian ports, are seized; a valuation is made of the cargo, at the discretion of the French, & the sellers are paid in bills on the Treasury at Paris, which are to become due in 1816.—But this is not sufficient. Before payment is given, both the old contributions & the new contributions are deducted from the amount in proportions adjusted by the same discretion. The bills so applied are already at a discount of 72 per cent.

MINISTRY.

In answer to all the quibbling and special pleading of the Court about the fairness of its proceedings in the late negotiations, we oppose, and shall continue to oppose, the declaration of Lord Harrowby, "That the ministers have resumed their offices in order to prevent opposition from carrying their measures." This declaration cannot be too often repeated, nor too minutely canvassed.—It not only contains the leading policy of the court in the late negotiation with opposition, but is the key to all negotiations into which the court enters with men who seek to form an administration on principles independent of its will. The ministers, it is avowed, resume their offices to prevent opposition from carrying their measures. What were those measures? Catholic emancipation—conciliation of America—pacification of the manufacturing districts—economy in the public expenditure—and the rigid application of every guinea that could be spared to the effectual prosecution of the war in the Peninsula. [M's Chron.]

Still we linger about the name of Canning and cannot help wishing he would, and thinking he might take office with perfect consistency and honor to himself, certainly with the greatest advantage to his country. The Catholic Question cannot be a sufficient objection to a juncture with the present Ministry after the declaration of Lord Castlereagh last night, that every individual of the Cabinet was at perfect liberty to take such a part as his private opinion might direct and that the influence of government: would not stand in the way of any concessions which might grow out of existing circumstances. This declaration we contend removes the main obstacle on the part of Mr. Canning, though our opinion upon the subject remains unchanged, thinking that the question cannot be conceded without the utmost danger to the Constitution; and confident that if the empire thought there was an intention of conceding it, there would be petitions against it from every town between the Hebrides and the Land's End.

[Courier.]

A report was this morning circulated of a very severe skirmish having taken place between the Russians and the French, but we could not upon inquiry trace it to any authentic source.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1812.

NOTICE.

We are authorised 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.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

Dr. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

Elk-Ridge, 27th July, 1812.

Federal Ticket for Dorchester.

Edward Griffith,
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
John Stewart,
Richard Tootell.

The British Brig BLOODHOUND proceeded down the Bay on Sunday last.

ADDRESS

OF THE TOWN OF NEWBURYPORT,
To the Executive and Legislature on the Subject of War.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Council, and the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

The inhabitants of the town of Newburyport, in the county of Essex, beg leave in this eventful moment, to express to you, without further introduction, their sentiments on the state of our common country—and we hope that in times like these, though the voice of an individual might be lost in the tempest, the voice of thousands may still be heard.

Your honours are already acquainted with facts: our page, shall therefore, not be that of the historian. A ruinous, an unexpected, a mad war, has been declared by the general government, against the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland; a war without object, without hope; a war for which the nation is not prepared, but which has been prepared for the nation, in opposition to the feelings of a great majority of the people; a war in which is jeopardized all that is dear to man, all that is the birthright of freemen. In the prosecution of this war, ourselves, our brothers and our sons, have been decimated and doomed to the sword. Our commander in chief has been called upon by an officer appointed by the general government, to resign into his hands, those who have been thus, by lot, severed from the body of citizens, and converted at once into soldiers. His excellency has delayed a compliance, as he would delay the surrender of a son, to pass through the fire unto Moloch. The call will be repeated, until there is either a final refusal or a surrender of the victims.

We are sensible of the importance of this juncture; every moment is pregnant with the fates of men; perhaps even before this address shall reach those for whom it is intended, that assent will be given which is to determine the fate of at least ten thousand of our fellow-citizens.—We do not speak for the sake of counsel.—In the body we address, there is both wisdom and firmness enough to justify the confidence of those, who are yet the subjects of a free government:—a government purchased by our fathers and our brothers blood; a government to which we are attached by ties as strong as death; but we pledge to your honourable body our warmest and most solemn assurances of supporting, by our wealth, by our labours, by our all, every measure to which you may direct us for the security of our liberties as freemen, of the peace of our fire-sides, and of the temples of our God; of the Infinite Being who has given us liberty, who has filled our hearts with devotion to it, and strengthened our arms for the defence of it.

We view this war, which in our opinion will be the death blow to American freedom, as the last struggle of the last republic on earth; and we believe that when it shall be finished, if ever that be, the historian whose pen has recorded the death of every other free government, with the exception of that of G. Britain, will also write "hic jacet" on the tomb of our republic. We view the emity of England, terrible as she is upon the waters, fruitful as she is in the means of annoying us, and clothed as she is with the thunder, as a thing highly alarming to those of us who have yet some title to love; who

the Chancellor will expose to public view the day of July next, the city of Annapolis. This property to the purchaser, of government in person must be the principal object of its acquisition, for 1,000 dollars per

consists of two separate New House with five pieces, each a dressing table in pairs; also two rooms in the second story, one a room and dressing room and eight floor, and very extensive. There is an excellent stable sufficient for room on the premises attached to the house, in good Ice-House.

ten of the purchase of sale, for the law will be given, the usual security. Sale at ten o'clock, A. M. any time after the 12th

Bowie, Trustee.

Voters of the City of Annapolis.

respectfully informed candidate for your election of sheriff you will continue to you generously man in consequence of the office, the government then poll have

gentlemen, under considerable difficulty, and any endeavours to give have not been altogether continue to me your part, and depend upon shall be made on the duties of the and every degree of is comport with justice.

fully, agent servant, OMON GROVES.

County Court, April Term, 1812.

Judges of the said court in writing, of John Doe the benefit of the ad solvent debtors, and the schedule of his property, on oath, as for annexed to his petition, satisfied by competent John Dove has resided for more than two years the time of his application, his petition that he is and having prayed to be confinement on the terms, said John Dove be do fine, and by coming a published in the Maryland months successively, before the county court of said county, on the first of next, for the purpose of see for their benefit, and if they have, why the said John Doe the benefit of the act

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

begs leave respectfully the voters of the city of Anne-Arundel county, that for the office of sheriff election, and flatters him that he will be able to satisfaction in the execution of duties connected with the R. WELCH, of Ben.

NOTICE.

having obtained letters on the personal estate of late of Anne-Arundel county, benefits all persons having claims of the said deceased, legally authenticated, persons indebted to the immediate payment. WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS: BY JONAS GREEN

two Dollars per Annum.

have property embarked upon the ocean, on which her power is unequalled, who have dwellings within the reach of her cannon; or friends, to bleed beneath her sword. But the most deadly hostility of G. Britain, we regard as a refuge from the storm when compared with an alliance with France. The former must necessarily lead to the latter. To the discerning mind this is a proposition self evident; but even intuition is shut out as unnecessary, so abundant is the evidence of the intention of the general government to unite our destinies in those of France. And who envies her her miserable destiny? None!—then, who can envy the still more miserable fate of her allies? The ghosts of Switzerland's, of Geneva's, of Genoa's, of Holland's liberty, rise from their graves and point to the monster under whose sword, or whose more destructive arts they bled. The shades of the Bourbons, of the Charles's of the Frederick's swim before our eyes, and tell us that the King of France is to nations the King of Terrors. If so miserable is the condition of her most honourable, powerful and spirited allies: if all their honour, all their spirit has been trodden in the dust beneath the feet of the Imperial Despot, what must be the inexorable degradation of a nation without honour, without energy, without spirit? Will the cringing policy of our nation save them from the contempt of him whose will is their law? No; we shall be his "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but, for honorable consideration, he will not think us worthy to be "let with the dogs of his flock."

We are bold to say that in this war, we are a nation sold to France: and in this affection, could the volumes of French police be opened, we hesitate not to say that these polluted volumes would prove us correct. Are our modern self-styled republicans made of stiffer stuff than a Wilkes or a Sidney? Yet in those volumes have been found recorded the names of both Sidney and Wilkes, as pensioners of France. And one of their public functionaries has lately and publicly declared, that by French spies, they are intimately acquainted with the most profound secrets of even the British cabinet. The emissaries of the tyrant are present wherever power is to be gained, or freedom to be assailed. Like the frogs of Egypt, they come up into the closets of our ministers, and croak in the levees of Pharaoh. Let the measure of general policy as it relates to England, in which the views and wishes of the French Emperor have not been consulted or his commands obeyed, be pointed out; and we will confess that the hand of Napoleon does not guide our councils. Let one instance be shown in which our compliance has not been as mean as it was implicit and we will believe that we are an independent people. Let the nations be named who have been made more happy, more powerful, and more independent by an alliance with France, and we will consent to become her ally. If none of these things can be done, are we not justified in saying, that we are already the subjects of that "Scourge of God" in every thing but in name?

But enough of France:—enough of England—Let us revert a moment to ourselves. We profess, because we feel an attachment to the general government of our country.—Our national constitution is the proudest monument of Legislative wisdom—if administered in the spirit of it as it was by Washington and his associates, it would continue to confer upon the people, the happiness which, under his administration they enjoyed. We are attached to it as the cement of our national fabric. But we have a more intimate connection with the government of our own commonwealth: and we are bound to that if possible, by ties still stronger.—By the Constitution of this state, our militia are under the command of the Governor and Commander in Chief; and whether in war or peace, our governor is the only commander we will recognize. We wish, therefore, firmly and decidedly to express to your Excellency and Council, that under your command we are ready to march for the purposes expressed in the constitution of the U. States; to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, and to enforce the laws. We will march under no other—The soil that is sanctified by the bones of our fathers, the soil that has fed our veins with the blood, and strung our nerves with the strength of freemen, we will defend. If force is offered to drive us from it, we will resist unto blood. We were most of us born, we have all lived, and we will all die Freemen.

Let those who will, bend the knee to the terrible King, and show their meanness by their submission; let those who will, exclaim "who is like unto the Beast, or who is able to make war with him"—but we will never "receive his mark on our forehead," nor shall scorn ever point her finger at a Son of ours, and say—that man's Father was a Frenchman's Slave. Our fields which we now possess were fertilized by the blood of our ancestors and our fires, our ovens will render them still more fertile for our children, but without the immediate command of our lawful captain, conscripts or

not conscripts, we will never stir an inch.—Should a tide from the south and west overwhelm us, that tide to sweep us away, must rise higher than our mountains: should the tempest of civil commotion destroy us, that tempest must tear us from the bottom of our valleys; for rather than let our blood mingle with the waters of the St. Lawrence, or cement the walls of Quebec, every valley shall be the pass of Thermopylae, every height—Bunker's Hill.

Your honorable body is now acquainted with our sentiments. We speak, as we said before not for counsel; but we are disposed to strengthen the hands of him whom we have raised to his present stormy seat. We look to our Governor, as to our political Moses, conducting us through the wilderness of intrigue and terror. Like Aaron and Hur, we would stay his hands and hope, that e'er the Sun, which in him has risen upon us, be set forever, every, every foe to our freedom and independence will be numbered with the host of Amalek.

From the Connecticut Herald. Messrs. Walter & Steel. The following is the advice of the council of this state, conveyed by his excellency the governor, at Hartford on the 29th ult. on the subject of calling out part of the militia of this state into actual service. It is known that his excellency the governor expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with the advice of the council, and declared that he should conform thereto, in far as he might have any agency respecting the subject matter thereof.

At a meeting of the governor and council of the state of Connecticut, at Hartford on the 29th of June, A. D. 1812. His excellency the governor has requested of this board advice respecting the course which it is proper to take on a requisition of the national government, communicated through the medium of general Dearborn, for detaching five companies of the militia, drafted under the act of Congress of the 10th of April last, for the defence of New-London and N. Haven. The order for this draft of 3,000 men was received and immediately executed. On the 12th of June, inst. the secretary of war requested of the governor, that as many of the militia thus drafted, as gen. Dearborn should require for the defence of the sea-coast, should be ordered into the service of the U. States.

Preferring that nothing would be required which was not warranted by the constitution and the law, assurance was given of a compliance with this request. The council entirely approve of the promptitude with which the governor has thus manifested his readiness to comply with all legal and constitutional requisitions, a promptitude always shewn by the government of Connecticut.

Gen. Dearborn now requests that four companies of the militia drafted as stated, be detached for the fort at New-London, and one company for the fort at New-Haven, to be put under the command of the officers of the army of the U. S. stationed at those posts. His excellency the governor has requested the "serious and deliberate attention" of this board, to the following questions arising out of the requisition of Gen. Dearborn. "Can the militia be legally and constitutionally demanded, until one of the contingencies enumerated in the constitution shall have arisen? And can a requisition to place any portion of the militia under the command of a continental officer be executed?" The council impressed with the great importance of these questions, have seriously and deliberately examined them, and in compliance with the request of the governor, now present to him the result of their deliberations.

The constitution of the U. S. has wisely ordained that Congress may provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. The acts of Congress of February, 1793, and of April, 1812, in strict pursuance of the constitution, provide for calling forth the militia into actual service in the exigencies above named.

This board is not informed that the requisition of gen. Dearborn, said to be in pursuance of that of the secretary of war, of the 12th of June, inst. is grounded on any declaration made by the president of the U. S. or notice by him given, that the militia are required to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions, or that the U. S. are in imminent danger of invasions. As none of the exigencies recognized by the constitution and laws of the U. States are shewn to exist, this board deem his excellency the governor, to be of right: the commander in chief of the militia of this state, and that they cannot thus be withdrawn from his authority.

The council, to the second inquiry, observe, that the constitution of the U. States provides, that the appointment of the officers of the militia shall be referred to the states respectively: in the event of their being called forth into the actual service of the U. States, in any of the exigencies specified, the

laws of the U. S. provide, that they are to be called forth as a militia, furnished with officers by the state. The militia organized under the act of the 10th of April, from which the detachment in question is required, have been regularly and in conformity to law, formed into a division, consisting of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies.

The requisition of Gen. Dearborn is, that five companies, which constitute a battalion, be detached, four of which are required for the fort at New-London, and one for the fort at New-Haven, to be put under the command of the officers there stationed. The council do not perceive in the constitution or laws of the U. States, any warrant for thus taking from the officers duly appointed by the state, the men under their control, and thus impairing, and as the case may be, eventually destroying the military force of the state. Nor do they perceive any law, authorizing the officers of the army of the U. States, to detach from a body of drafted militia, now organized with constitutional officers, a portion of its men, and thus weaken, and as the case may be, annihilate the detachment. They do perceive however, that a compliance with such a requisition, might transfer the militia of the respective states into the army of the U. S. and that thus the officers of the militia might be left without any command except in name, and that the respective states might thus be deprived of the militia, which the constitution has guaranteed to them. In this view of this interesting subject, the council advise his excellency the governor, not to comply with the requisition of general Dearborn.

In view of this result, made from a conviction that it is just and conformable to the constitution, the council feel entirely disposed to give ample assurance, that this state will ever support the national government in all constitutional measures, and presume that in case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, the governor will deem it expedient to make such provision for the protection of the sea coast, by the militia, of the state, in co-operation with the military force of the U. S. as the public exigency may require, and as is warranted by law.

In regard to other matters in the governor's communication, the council forbear to remark particularly, relying with perfect confidence on the wisdom of his excellency, to pursue such a course in any emergencies which may arise, as becomes the chief magistrate of a free and enlightened people, and imploring the blessing of the God of our fathers, for protection in the midst of the calamities of war.

Passed in the Council. Attest, THOMAS DAY, Secretary. June 29th, 1812.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

The private armed vessels of the U. States. To Captain _____, commander of the private armed _____, called the _____.

1. The tenor of your commission under the act of Congress entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," a copy of which is herewith annexed, will be kept constantly in view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally, to extend to low water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league or three miles from the shore of countries at peace both with Great Britain and the United States.—You may nevertheless execute your commission within that distance of the shore of a nation at war with G. Britain, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation if permitted so to do.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, or of their passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

4. Towards enemy vessels and their crews, you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize the nation of which you are members.

5. The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels are to be sent as soon after the capture as may be to the judge or judges of the proper courts of the U. States, to be examined upon oath touching the interests or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time are to be delivered to the judge or judges all papers, charter parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters and other documents and writings found on-board; the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the capturing vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, seduction or embargement.

By command of the President of the U. States. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

From the Boston Palladium, July 21. Capt Cushing, a passenger in a Portuguese brig, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from Fayal, informs that on the 29th June, long 52, he was brought too by the sloop of war Hornet, and Commodore Rodger's Squadron, and after a particular examination and informing of the War, IMPRESSED fourteen Americans (two mates and twelve seamen) belonging to vessels condemned at Fayal, and coming home in said brig as passengers.—They were told they would not be able to find employment if they came home, in consequence of the War!! The Squadron steered East.

A gentleman who left Montreal, Canada, on the 14th inst. informs, that Governor Prevost had caused the persons who lately took and burned two vessels near Ogdenburg to be arrested and their property seized to indemnify the owners; that the inhabitants of two ranges of towns on each side of the line had agreed to abstain from voluntary hostilities and to arrest individual aggressors; that the militia of Canada are embodied and disciplining, and appear very loyal; and that they calculate on 15,000 regulars in Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The following official acts for lessening the horrors of War, will be gratefully received by the friends of humanity, PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Coak Sherbrooke, Kt. Bath. Lt. General Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS every species of predatory warfare carried on against defenceless inhabitants living on the shores of the United States contiguous to this Province and New Brunswick, can answer no good purpose, and will greatly distress individuals; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to order and direct all his Majesty's subjects under my Government to abstain from molesting the inhabitants living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this Province and New Brunswick, and on no account to molest the goods or unarm'd coasting vessels belonging to defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers so long as they shall abstain on their part from any act of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants of this Province and New Brunswick, who are in similar situations.—It is therefore my wish and desire that the subjects of the United States living on the frontiers may pursue in peace their usual and accustomed trade and occupations without molestation, so long as they shall act in similar way towards the frontier inhabitants of this Province and New Brunswick. And I do hereby order and command all his Majesty's subjects within my jurisdiction to govern themselves accordingly until further orders. Given under my hand & seal at arms, at Halifax, this 3d day of July, 1812, in the 52d year of his Majesty's reign. J. C. SHERBROOKE. By his Excellency's command, B. H. COGSWELL.

HAVING understood that the inhabitants of EASTPORT have manifested a disposition to avoid hostilities with the subjects of G. Britain, it is hereby made known to them and to all concerned, that from a wish to discourage as far as possible every species of predatory warfare which can only have a tendency to distress private individuals, we have respectively issued orders to the naval and Land Forces to respect the persons and property of the inhabitants of EASTPORT so long as they shall carry on their usual and accustomed trade and intercourse with any parts of these Provinces, and abstain from acts of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants thereof and their property; nor shall this system of perfect neutrality toward Eastport be departed from without due and timely notice being previously given to the inhabitants thereof. Given under our hands at Halifax this third day of July, 1812. J. C. SHERBROOKE, Lt. Gen. Comm'r. H. SAWYER, Vice Admiral.

Restoration of the Chesapeake's Seamen. The American Tars who were forcibly wrested from the Chesapeake by the British frigate Leopard, were restored to that vessel on Saturday last in the harbour of Boston. They were conducted on board the Chesapeake by Lt. Simpson, the British officer, and received at the gangway by Lt. Wilkinson of the Chesapeake, with the following pertinent address:—

"I am commanded by Com. Bainbridge to receive these two American tars on the very deck from which they were wretchedly taken in time of peace, by a vessel of your nation of superior force." Middleman Sanders conducted the men to the quarter deck, and the commodore received them with these appropriate and truly American observations:—

"My Lady—I am glad to see you on this deck you were taken by British for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country now offers to you an opportunity to redress your wrongs; and I can assure you will be delirious of doing board of this very ship. I trust that you in future."

Three cheers were given by a company of citizens and seamen, in witness the interesting transaction.

From the American Farmer. TO FARMERS. The following method is recommended for preserving wheat for years from the ravages of mice or less every year in Maryland, Pennsylvania Delaware, &c. and more particularly on the adjacent country. Get your wheat out of your barn as you possibly can; clean the floor from the chaff and wheat; if you have not put your wheat away in the chaff with it. I knew who for several years during the revolutionary war free from all insects. Rats cannot burrow in this bank, it will fall on them. Those that lay logs or rails on the floor keep the damp from rising to injure the straw well tread down—put on this floor mixed with all its you fill the pen, line the floor; when you have filled your way, stack your straw on the floor, that the straw extends the width of the pen to carry off the rats.

The different printers of this State will render a service to the public by giving the above a few insertions.

SALEM, JULY 1. Arrived, British sloop Endeavour of Bermuda from Newfoundland, with sugar, private sloop Polly, of this port, master of the Endeavour in Cape Sable, the Polly and Endeavour discovered a ship and brig in which they took to be the determination was in the board the ship—but having within gun shot of the ship, to be an English sloop of war, (probably the Indian) when crowded all sail and stood for several shots at her, which reach her. It afterwards of sloop of war manned out he about 40 men, and coming gave three cheers, and a fire of musketry and one of the Polly immediately returned tremendous fire of musketry that in a few minutes the Polly and struck her colours, being nearly within gun shot, took to her sweeps, and she escaped. The loss of could not be ascertained, been immense. The last Polly with 16 sweeps—seen when she returned privateer sustained no injury in company with the the transport that has been celled, having been captured while the sloop of war Polly.

ANOTHER. A fine British brig of verpoul bound to St. John arrived at Marblehead the Lion and Snowbird was armed with 6 guns and 40 men.

FRONTIER. Pasture of affairs. Gen. Brock, preside Upper Canada, acting vice, and commander of the forces in Upper Canada, Newark, superintendent on the river. He is an experienced officer, and he came from Littleton of the declaration of war, with a serious Fort Niagara—but, been reported, he made.

Expecting a defence army, the Canadian been removing their the river, into the Queens-town, and there are no inhabitants officers and soldiers various parts of the boxed up and delin-

July 21.
My Ladz—I am glad to see you. From this deck you were taken by British outrage, for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country. Your country now offers to you an opportunity to avenge your wrongs; and I cannot doubt but that you will be desirous of doing so on board of this very ship. I trust the flag that flies on board of her, shall gloriously defend you in future.

Three cheers were given by a numerous company of citizens and seamen, assembled to witness the interesting transaction.

From the American. TO FARMERS.

The following method is recommended to preserve wheat for years from the fly that prevails more or less every year in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Jersey, and more particularly on the bays, rivers, and adjacent country.

Get your wheat out of your straw as early as you possibly can; clean the straw well from the chaff and wheat; if you have a barn, put your wheat away in bulk, leaving the chaff with it. I know wheat kept several years during the revolutionary war in this way free from all insects. Rats and mice cannot burrow in this; it will continually fall on them. Those that have no barns may make pens with logs, or fence rails; first laying logs or rails on the earth sufficient to keep the damp from rising to injure the wheat, then cover the floor 12 or 18 inches thick with straw well tread down—put your wheat on this floor mixed with all its chaff, and as you fill the pen, line the inside well with straw; when you have filled your pen in this way, stack your straw on the top of it, feeling that the straw extends well over the top of the pen to carry off the rain water.

The different printers through the U. States will render a service to the farmers by giving the above a few insertions.

SALEM, JULY 18.

Arrived, British sloop Endeavour, Newman, of Bermuda from Newfoundland, bound to St. Andrews, with sugar, prize to the privateer sloop Polly, of this port. The prize-master of the Endeavour informs the officer of the Cape Sable, the Polly and Dolphin discovered a ship and brig in company both of which they took to be merchantmen; and their determination was in the first place to board the ship—but having proceeded nearly within gun shot of the ship, discovered her to be an English sloop of war of 22 guns! (probably the Indian) when she immediately crowded all sail and stood for the Polly, firing several shots at her, which however did not reach her. It afterwards coming on calm the sloop of war manned out her launch with about 40 men, and coming within musket shot, gave three cheers, and commenced a brisk fire of musketry and one four pounder, which the Polly immediately returned with such a tremendous fire of musketry and language, that in a few minutes the launch was silenced, and struck her colours. The sloop of war being nearly within gun shot the privateer took to her sweeps, and succeeded in making her escape. The loss of the Englishmen could not be ascertained, but it must have been immense. The launch came up to the Polly with 16 sweeps—only five could be seen when she returned to the ship. The privateer sustained no injury! The brig that was in company with the sloop of war, was the transport that has been carried into Gloucester, having been captured by the Madison, while the sloop of war was in chase of the Polly.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

A fine British brig of 200 tons, from Liverpool bound to St. John's loaded with salt, arrived at Marblehead yesterday, a prize to the Lion and Snowbird privateers. The brig was armed with 6 guns, but made no resistance.

FRONTIER NEWS.

BUFFALO, JULY 14.

Posture of affairs on the Lines.
Gen. Brock, president of the parliament of Upper Canada, acting governor of the province, and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Upper Canada, is at present at Newark, superintending the various defences on the river. He is stated to be an able and experienced officer, with undoubted courage. He came from Little York, soon after hearing of the declaration of war, and it was believed, with a serious intention of attacking Fort Niagara—but, contrary to what has been reported, he made no demand of surrender.

Expecting a descent from the American army, the Canadians have, for ten days past, been removing their families and effects from the river, into the interior. At Newark, Queens-town, and other villages on the river, there are no inhabitants, except a few civil officers and soldiers. It is even said that an immense quantity of specie, plate, &c. from various parts of the Province, have been boxed up and declined to Quebec.

The British are understood to have about 6 or 700 regular troops stationed between the lakes, from Fort George to Fort Erie. These men are generally those who have seen service in various parts of the world. The militia of the province are ordered out en masse. Great discontent prevails in consequence of this requisition; there being no help to gather in the crops, the clamours of the people are but little short of rebellion. There is no civil authority in Canada—no magistrates will act—the martial code has superseded the civil law. Many young tradesmen in Canada from the States will be ruined. They are required to take up arms or leave the country. They cannot collect their debts, nor bring away their property—but many have come away and left their all in jeopardy.

The British are said to have more than 100 pieces of flying, field, and garrison artillery; in the different defences on the Niagara river. Fort Erie has been strengthened considerably—a redoubt of many rods in length was thrown up on Wednesday and Thursday last, on the hill a few rods below the house of John Warren, junior, and directly opposite the house of Gen. Peter B. Porter, at Lower Black Rock. There is also a small battery on a point below Chippawaw, mounted with two pieces of heavy artillery, calculated to play upon the fore-house and mills of Schlosser. Below the falls there is a small stone battery, near the bank of the river, where the lower ladder formerly stood. On Thursday evening last, a rifleman deserted from the other side, and crossed the river immediately below the falls on a pine log; he stated that but a little way from the battery up the river, a field-piece was stationed in the bushes, in order to fire into Schlosser village. The woollen factory of Mr. John W. Stoughton (consisting of two carding machines, and fulling and dressing machinery) is very much exposed. On the hill, about half a mile from the stone battery, are placed two 18 pounders. The ladders on both sides of the river are taken up. On the hill near Queens-town, there is a small defence on very commanding ground. Below Queens-town, and nearly opposite the seat of Benjamin Barton, Esq. there is a defence work of several rods in length. Opposite Youngs-town, there is another redoubt thrown up. Fort George, at Newark, nearly opposite the American garrison, is considered the strongest and most important fortress in U. Canada. On Wednesday morning last, during a thick fog, four British soldiers standing as sentinels on the river near Fort George swam over to the American shore. Three of them brought over their arms.

It is stated by gentlemen of intelligence at Lewis-town, that the government of Canada have in their employment, under pay, 250 Indians, armed and complete—a part of them are mounted. Joseph Willcocks, editor of a little paper, which lately died at Newark, and which uniformly opposed and calumniated the government of Upper Canada, has tendered his services to that government during the present war.

Brigadier-general William Wadsworth, from Genesee, commands the troops on our frontiers. His aids are maj. Adam Hoops and maj. Wm. H. Spencer. His headquarters are now at Lewiston. It is impossible to state the precise number of troops under his command—because the militia ordered on the lines are returning, and the companies composing the regiments under his command have not all arrived—but, from what we can learn, there are in regular troops, volunteers and detached militia, above 4000, stationed at Black Rock, Lewiston, Youngstown and Fort Niagara. The troops in general are in excellent health, in good spirits, and well supplied. They appear quite impatient for want of employment. There has been some firing from the sentries on both sides of the river.

Information from Lake Champlain states that Gov. Lewis, Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, is at that place building boats with the utmost activity—and the recruits in Vermont are delinquent for that place. The northern regiment of cavalry of this state are ordered to Plattsburg immediately.

It was reported at Fort Niagara last week, that the British had sent from Little York every armed ship in pursuit of the brig Onondaga.

Andrews Barker, son of Judge Barker, of this village, together with three other persons, citizens of the United States, escaped from Canada, at Long Point, in a skiff, and safely arrived in this village on Friday last. A week last Saturday the militia of Putneyville, Ontario county, by means of some row-boats, captured a British merchant vessel.

UNHAPPY OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Henry M. Bride was passing a sentry at Youngstown, the sentry hailed him three times and Mr. M. Bride making no answer, the sentry fired upon him. He held his hand on his breast and the ball passed through his hand and pierced his heart. It is thought that Mr. B. was somewhat disguised with liquor, otherwise he would have answered the sentry. He lived but a few minutes, and the person who shot him had boarded at his house.

The British armed ship Queen Charlotte, lying at Fort Erie, soon after the declaration of war was received, left her mooring and proceeded up the lake—is now understood to be at Fort Malden, the great depot of Indian supplies. His majesty's sloop of war has gone up the straits of Mackina, and passed into Lake Michigan, and captured an American merchant vessel, said to be either the Mary or Salina. We understand that an official account of the capture has been received at Fort Erie.

On Sunday evening last, a barn about a mile from this village, belonging to Mr. John Despar, was burned by a Canadian Frenchman. He was examined yesterday before the Magistrate and confessed the fact—upon which he was committed to jail.

There is some sickness prevailing among the troops stationed on the lines, but not as much as might be expected, during the intense unrelenting heat of the summer.

QUEBEC, JULY 4.

This morning the brigade of flank Companies under the command of Col. Young, of the King's, marched from the encampments on the plains for Montreal. These men will be the first wherever there is danger. They count amongst them Conquerors at Alexandria, Copenhagen and Martinique; and they are all of that description of men who, in the fields of Spain and Portugal, have gathered laurels from the brows of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Moscow.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, was at Berthier on Thursday.

We have authority to say that a division of the 103d Regiment passed the Brandy Pots this morning.

RUMOURS.

Since the Congress of the U. States has been pleased to enact war against these Provinces we have had a thousand rumours in daily circulation; some favorable, some unfavorable, some having a distant relation to the truth; some pure inventions; all tinged with absurdity, or horribly magnified and distorted. It is a part of the system of a feeble enemy, to perplex the public mind with such rumours—it succeeds for some time as the eagerness for news, where all are interested, is apt to obscure the judgment.

One of the most fertile of the subjects upon which rumour for these two days past, has been plying his thousand tongues, is the riotous conduct of some bateau-men or voyageurs, in the vicinity of Montreal. It appears that these gentlemen happened to fancy that they had a better right to some deserters from the embodied militia at La Prairie, than the party that had apprehended them; they accordingly rescued one of the number, and having continued to be riotous, and refusing to give up the rescued man and the ring-leaders in the rescue, a party of Troops and Militia, with Magistrates at their heads, went from Montreal to bring them to reason.—Exhortations proving vain, they were dispersed by force, one of the offenders killed and two or three wounded, and a dozen sent to gaol at Montreal. The affair did not end here if rumour speaks the truth. That it will not end there, we are pretty certain; for if there is a man in this country so wicked as knowingly to obstruct the laws, he most assuredly will be punished. If there are any ignorant as not to know, that the first duty of every man is to obey those who have lawful authority over them, they must be instructed, and, we fear, ignorant fools can only be removed by example.

We understand that the whole of the British naval force on Lake Ontario, was at the last dates, before Sacket's harbor, blockading that port.

That commodore Woolsey, in the United States brig Onondaga, had put into Oswego, where he has landed his guns, and is erecting a land battery for defence.

We also understand, that maj. Van Rensselaer has his head-quarters at present at Sacket's Harbour. [Alb. Gaz.]

BOSTON, JULY 24.

From SALEM, July 23.

Messrs. Editors,

"This morning arrived privateer sloop Dolphin, of 2 guns, having captured a ship of 14 guns and 13 men (only 3 of them English) from England, in ballast, for Nova Scotia. She was taken on Friday morning last.

Last Thursday, the Dolphin spoke a ship from Galway, 22 days, bound to N. York. The Lieut. of the Dolphin informs us, that he saw on board this ship a paper (date not recollected) which stated that the Orders in Council were revoked. This paper did not contain the official act, but spoke of it as certain, and congratulated the public upon the event. The men on board said, that the revocation was unconditional; but the Lieut. of the Dolphin understood it from the paper which he read, to be on condition of the repeal of our non-importation act. The paper contained the debates on the subject.

"We have obtained thro' this channel a Galway paper of June 20, London dates to June 15, which we saw on...

BALTIMORE MOB.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 27.

"Last night I was witness to a scene that has never been paralleled since the days of Robespierre. The Federal Republican was printed in George-town and distributed here yesterday—about 9 o'clock the mob assembled and proceeded to the house which Hanson had rented for an office—the attack was expected, and he was prepared for it—he was attended by a number of his friends armed with muskets. The mob commenced by breaking down the door, and were repulsed by a discharge of guns, which killed and wounded several—the fire was returned by the mob, but did no injury—hostilities continued all night—guns were occasionally fired both from the house and the mob. The party within surrendered this morning to the civil authority, and were committed to prison—I do not know them all—there are I suppose upwards of fifty. The town has been in the utmost confusion all the morning. The prisoners were escorted to gaol by a troop of horse, and I suppose there were upwards of 5000 people assembled on the occasion. I will if I have time write you a more particular account this evening."

A variety of reports are circulating respecting the conduct of the mob on Tuesday night. It is said the gaol was forced, and several of those who defended the house, and had delivered themselves into the hands of the civil authority, were murdered in the most savage manner—some go so far as to name four or five who have suffered. As we have no certain account of this affair, we decline giving publicity to any of these rumours—a few days will ascertain their truth or falsity.

Public Sale.

Will be Exposed at Public Sale, on Friday the 21st day of August next, the following VALUABLE NEGROES, at James Hunter's Tavern; in the city of Annapolis, viz.

ONE Negro Woman aged 30 years, one Mulatto Girl aged 16 years, one Negro Boy aged 8, one do. aged 4 years, one Negro Girl aged 6, and one Negro Woman, and infant child, aged about 32. A credit of eight months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved securities.

The Negroes will be sold at private sale if application be made previous to the day of sale. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to. July 30, 1812. J. M. Brown, ts.

For Sale,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

A smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette. July 30. J. M. Brown, ts.

In Council,

July 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the further Supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagers-town.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state."

And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrollment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court-martial.

2. And be it enacted, That all able bodied white male citizens in this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress shall be liable to stand their draught; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra-battalions and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporeal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporeal inability, to any person liable to do militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation before some of the justices of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection; or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or withhold it through prejudice or ill will."

Passed June 18, 1812.

