

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1812.

[No. 3421.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

## IMPORTANT.

By the Brig Brutus, Moore, from Cadiz, we learn that Marshal Soult had arrived on the opposite side, with a reinforcement of 12,000 men—that a constant bombardment was kept up by the French, who had thrown over hundred shells a day into Cadiz, which had done some damage, and placed the shipping in the harbor in considerable danger.—Markets good.—Four \$ 28.

The ship Maria-Peen, Capt. Porter, informs that in lat. 48, long. 40, he passed through the British homeward bound fleet of 100 sail.

## Very late and very important intelligence from London.

Yesterday afternoon, the Pilot-Boat Thorne returned at this port from a cruise of 10 days off the Coast.

In the Sound the Thorne fell in with and boarded the brig Felix, capt. Cornwall, in 22 days from Galway, for this port, and obtained from capt. C. a London paper, (The Star) of the evening of the 17th June, which the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* were politely favored with, and from which we have made the following important extracts, relative to the REPEAL OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

## LONDON, JUNE 17. HOUSE OF COMMONS. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Brougham moved that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that the House had inquired into the distressed state of the manufactures of the country, that the result of their inquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his Royal Highness of their desire that the maritime rights of the country should be maintained unimpaired they recommended the revocation of those orders as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringement of the rights of neutral powers.

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support of his motion. Mr. Rolle in opposition and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord Castlereagh [one of the ministers,] at the conclusion of his speech, said,

If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgment between the Crown and the American Government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the Executive Government of this country that showed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negotiations would be so managed as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the two countries. The vote he would propose to the House would be, to pass to the orders of the day. (An universal cry of hear, hear, hear, from the opposition side of the House.) He confessed he did not understand that cheer.—If the documents which were necessary had been before the House, he should have met the motion with a direct negative; as it was not so, that would be the motion with which he should conclude.

Mr. Whitbread said, the noble lord seemed to wish the House to believe that he proposed to do something conciliatory to America. But did he mean to act immediately on his proposition? or was it his intention to send out to America, and tell her, that if she would relax in her late system of the Non-Intercourse act, this country would suspend, or revoke or abandon, or do what, with the Orders in Council? Did he mean to give any relief to the starving manufacturers and ruined capitalists, or did he mean to advise his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to withdraw the Orders in Council, till this question should be determined?

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said he meant as he had stated, that a proposition should be made to the American government to suspend immediately the Orders in Council, on condition they should that they would suspend their Non-Intercourse Act; and that in the interval both parties should use their endeavors to prevail on Buonaparte to restore the rules of commerce to their ancient customary limits.

Mr. Ponsonby said, he saw no reason for any such proposition as that mentioned by lord Castlereagh. The American Minister had distinctly and plainly stated to our ambassador there, that as soon as the Orders in Council were rescinded, that instant the Non-Intercourse Act would cease. The Noble Lord's

proposal could therefore do no good; and nothing less than express revocation of the Orders in Council could be availing and effectual.

Mr. Canning entertained the same opinion of the Orders in Council as he originally did, that they were a justifiable measure of retaliation on the enemy; but that retaliation he always considered of a political and not a commercial nature. It was becoming the character of this country to exert its strength in defence of its just and necessary rights; but it was also becoming its character to exercise its rights, so as to keep within the rules of strict justice to others. He did not approve, therefore, of converting a measure of political retaliation into a commercial monopoly for ourselves; but he was happy that such a principle was disclaimed. Whether it was right or not to permit this inquiry to be commenced, he would not now consider, but he felt himself under some difficulty; for he had always considered this as a great political question, though certainly connected with commerce, which no British statesman ought to lose sight of; and yet by consenting to try it on the ground of commercial pressure, the question was prejudged.—There were in truth, great political parties interested in this question—America, Great Britain and France; and yet, from our mode of trying the question, we precluded ourselves, in some measure, from the exercise of a due discretion in regard to our own Orders in Council, with a view to what might be done by the other parties.

This was his opinion. But now, however, the inquiry had taken place, and the only remaining consideration was, how to turn it to the best advantage. The Rt. Hon. Gentlemen then contended that revocation was better than suspension. He had no hopes that concession would make any change in the measures of France.—But he yielded to the hopes of a reconciliation with America, and relief to the distresses of this country.

Mr. Brougham congratulated the House and the country on the prospect of speedily getting rid of these orders in council. He hoped they should never hear of them again; indeed, he was sure they would not, for he should like to see any one that would dare to re-animate them. He hailed the absence of his honorable and learned friend (Stephen) tho' he should have been sorry for it on any other occasion; for it was evident his honorable and learned friend had not been able to bring himself to witness the death of his darling offspring, the orders in council. The inquiry had been long and tedious, but it had not been in vain. He declined all idea of having considered the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht as part of the Law of Nations. The noble lord, he hoped, would withdraw his motion of proceeding to the orders of the day, and explain more distinctly what was the exact intention of Government. He suggested that the debate might be adjourned till Friday, that they might understand each other more clearly before they came to a decision.

Lord Castlereagh must oppose the orders of the day to the address, which he considered as an unconstitutional interference with the executive Government. But the words of Address covered the proposition which he had suggested, for it recommended to his Royal Highness to repeal or suspend the orders in council.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Gallery cleared. No division, however took place; but we understand that after some conversation, lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham withdrew their motions, upon an understanding that his lordship was pledged at least to the measure of the suspension of the orders in council.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

## THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will be seen from our report of the debate of the House of Commons last night, that ministers have determined to rescind the orders in council, but they mean, most wisely, as we think, to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American non-intercourse act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations if France be permitted by the Americans, with impunity, to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations by which the conduct of her rulers has been ever distinguished. The Gazette of Saturday will contain a proclamation to this effect.

## ZANESVILLE, (OHIO), JULY 22. CANADA.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that gen. Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side.—There is no mar to this pleasing

news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provision, and some baggage of the army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Louis Dent, paymaster, from this town, capt. John Sharp of Marietta, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50; and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated.)—The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of col. Byrbees, daughters being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening direct from Urbana, and who brought us general Hull's proclamation, of the 12th inst. states, that a quarter master had arrived at Urbana from Sandwich who verbally gave the melancholy information that after crossing the river a soldier in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off, and the ball passed through major Munson's arm and entered his body, as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live; col. Cais after the army arrived at Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, but without effect. By deserters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100, seven hundred of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter, and gov. Hull's proclamation, will afford further explanation.

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds. Surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated Detroit, July 7th, 1812.

In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schooner, with public property, and the greater part of the officers cloathing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick. On the 1st of July we hoisted the sails for Detroit from the Rapids. The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night, and about ten o'clock the next day, opposite to Fort Malden, she was made a prisoner of war by the British, 30 on board, among whom were paymaster Lewis Dent, capt. Sharp of Marietta, a lieut. of the 4th regiment, and three officers wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening I passed Malden up a different channel unopposed by the British, but harrassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms, and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th instant the artillery opened on the British dogs (in Sandwich) and we continued firing 24 pounders on them till ten o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats loaded with produce out of their warehouses. We have reason to believe that a number of them were killed. I saw one of the balls strike among a crowd of them—how the rascals ran—one ball made its way thro' their meeting-house—it was a pleasing scene to me. Our army at 12 miles distance heard the firing, and hastened their march. The British still keep our men.

BY WILLIAM HULL, Brigadier General and Commander in Chief of the North Western Army of the U. States.

## A PROCLAMATION.

### INHABITANTS OF CANADA!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the U. States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain have once more left them no alternative but many resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of UNION now waves over the territory of Canada: To the peaceable unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great-Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct, you have felt her tyrants, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The U. States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave

decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct, in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world; and which afforded us a greater measure of peace, and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights; remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations, raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interests and the just expectation of my country you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of G. Britain be pursued and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation.

No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrongs, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness.—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The U. S. offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely, and may he who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General, A. P. HULL, Captain of the 13th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, and aide de-camp. Head quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

## NASHVILLE, JULY 4.

By a gentleman from the frontier, we learn that a company of Rangers commanded by capt. Mason from Franklin have come up with a party of Indians and killed etc.

He states he saw a despatch from the captain, who writes that he came upon the trail of Indians near the head of Sandy River; that he pursued it for some time, having an advanced party as spies, that at length they came up with the Indians who were on and had pursued for some distance the route the Greeks take in going to the Wash-bash—that about the time they were discovered, the Indians discovered the party, and one raised his gun and levelled it at the party—no time was therefore to be lost, and the advance party five in number fired; one Indian fell and the rest retreated and were pursued some distance by their bloody trail, but without being overtaken.

## WAY

Mr. Linthicum, in Beck, Anne-Arundel May last, NEGR five feet six inches tall, quick, and steady in his age about twenty he went off was about and trousers and old hat. He is and pretends to be connections on the he came having to Harrison to any persons submit said follow the subscriber, Anne-Arundel, taken in any of the dollars if taken and fifty dollars in living information in Fig. Point, Anne G. HARRISON.

## Voters

County, and 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 on the then poll has

gentlemen, under considerable difficulty, any endeavours to give have not been allowed continue to me your ret, and depend upon shall be made to ge the duties of the and every degree of comfort with justice, fully, ent servant, OMON GROVES.

## County Court,

April Term, 1812.

Judges of the said court in writing, of John Dove the benefit of the act for solvent debtors, and the schedule of his property, on oath, as far as is annexed to his petition, satisfied by competent John Dove has resided in for more than two years the time of his application, his petition that he is and having proved to be confinement on the terms is, it is therefore ordered said John Dove be discharged, and by causing a published in the Maryland as successively, before the next, to give notice before the county court said county, on the third next, for the purpose of re- for their benefit, and to have, why the said John the benefit of the act as

S. Green, Clerk.

## Voters

County and the City of Annapolis.

leave respectfully voters of the city of Anne-Arundel county, that for the office of sheriff tion, and flatters him- it he will be able to tion in the execution is connected with that

of Dec. if

## NOTICE.

ing obtained letters of the personal estate of Anne-Arundel coun- all persons having claims of the said deceased to legally authenticated, for their indebted to the said date payment. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## POLIS:

JONAS GREEN,

Dollars per Annum.

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.

TAKE NOTICE

Those indebted to the subscriber by note or open account, are requested to call and settle the same with GUNSON WHITE, esq. of Annapolis, who is authorized to receive and give receipts for the same—Otherwise to call at my Door and Shoe Factory, No. 13, South Calvert street, Baltimore. Those not complying with this notice suits will be commenced against me near 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.

Baltimore July 22, 1812. S. S. 41.

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; in 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. S. W.

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 side, that an election will be held at the said town, 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, JONAS PINKNEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to apply to the Judge 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, 1809, and of the several supplements thereto, after this notice shall have been published agreeably to law, eight weeks from the date hereof.

June 16th. William Whitbread, Jr.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 778 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 Sheet; 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 Colton Sheetings—also White Jeans and Republican Rags, vests and pantaloons. Annapolis June 17, 1812. G.

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 30th 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 show 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, passed at November session, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Davis having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday in September next, to show cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 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 of 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 testified me that he has 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 show cause if any they have, why the said Isaac Holland should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 17th 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 Littlejohn, John Coulter, John Campbell White, John Crawford, Solomon Birkhead, P. Chatur, 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 5. St.

State of Maryland, sc.

By Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 21, 1812.

On application by petition of William Kelly, administrator of John Kelly, 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 Kelly, 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 be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of July, 1812.

William Kelly, Adm'r.

RAN AWAY

From the service of Mr. Linticum, living in South river neck, Anne Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGR JAMES. He is about five feet six inches high, slender made, speaks quick, and answers when spoken to; his eye about twenty—his clothing when he went off was striped yarn roundabout and trousers coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a shoemaker—he has connections on the rigg Bay, from whence he came, and has been hired by Araminta Harwood to be Linticum. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said James 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 out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in the Town of Anne Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON, July 16, 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 ticket having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under the circumstances of considerable difficulty, to 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.

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, upon 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 in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for.

Text. 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 that office.

R. WELCH, of Hen. April 30, 1812. G.

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 Frederick Green, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVIIIth YEAR

NEW-YORK, JULY 1812. IMPORTANT By the Brig. Brutus, Mr. we learn that Marshal Soul the opposite side, with 12,000 men—that a con was kept up by the French, five hundred shells a day had done some damage, and ping in the harbor in confid Markets good—four \$ 28.

Very late and very important London Yesterday afternoon, the returned at this port from days off the Coast. In the Sound the Thoro boarded the brig Felix, 32 days from Galway, for tained from capt. C. I (Star) of the evening of the Editors of the Me were politely favored with we have made the follow trads, relative to the R ORDERS IN COUNCIL

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1812.

[No. 3421.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.  
IMPORTANT.

By the Brig. Brutus, Moore, from Cadiz, we learn that Marshal Soult had arrived on the opposite side, with a reinforcement of 12,000 men—that a constant bombardment was kept up by the French, who had thrown five hundred shells a day into Cadiz, which had done some damage, and placed the shipping in the harbor in considerable danger.—Markets good.—Four \$ 28.

The ship Maria-Peen, Capt. Porter, informs that in lat. 48, long. 40, he passed through the British homeward bound fleet of 100 sail.

Very late and very important intelligence from London.

Yesterday afternoon, the Pilot-Boat Thorne returned at this port from a cruise of 10 days off the Coast.

In the Sound the Thorne fell in with and boarded the brig Felix, capt. Cornwall, in 22 days from Galway, for this port, and obtained from capt. C. a London paper, (The Star) of the evening of the 17th June, which the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* were politely favored with, and from which we have made the following important extracts, relative to the REPEAL OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Brougham moved that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that the House had inquired into the distressed state of the manufactures of the country, that the result of their inquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his Royal Highness of their desire that the maritime rights of the country should be maintained unimpaired they recommended the revocation of those orders as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringement of the rights of neutral powers.

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support of his motion. Mr. Rose in opposition and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord Castlereagh [one of the ministers,] at the conclusion of his speech, said, If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgment between the Crown and the American Government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the Executive Government of this country that shewed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negotiations would be so managed as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the two countries. The vote he would propose to the House would be, to pass to the orders of the day. (An universal cry of hear, hear, hear, from the opposition side of the House.) He confessed he did not understand that cheer.—If the documents which were necessary had been before the House, he should have met the motion with a direct negative; as it was not so, that would be the motion with which he should conclude.

Mr. Whitbread said, the noble Lord seemed to wish the House to believe that he proposed to do something conciliatory to America. But did he mean to act immediately on his proposition? or was it his intention to send out to America, and tell her, that if she would relax in her late system of the Non-Intercourse act, this country would suspend, or revoke or abandon, or do what, with the Orders in Council? Did he mean to give any relief to the starving manufacturers and ruined capitalists, or did he mean to advise his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to withdraw the Orders in Council, till this question should be determined?

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said he meant as he had stated, that a proposition should be made to the American government to suspend immediately the Orders in Council, on condition they should that they would suspend their Non-Intercourse Act, and that in the interval both parties should use their endeavors to put on Bonaparte to restore the rules of commerce to their ancient customary limits.

Mr. Ponsfby said, he saw no reason for any such proposition as that mentioned by Lord Castlereagh. The American Minister had distinctly and plainly stated to our ambassador there, that as soon as the Orders in Council were rescinded, that instant the Non-Intercourse Act would cease. The Noble Lord's

proposal could therefore do no good; and nothing less than express revocation of the Orders in Council could be availing and effectual.

Mr. Canning entertained the same opinion of the Orders in Council as he originally did, that they were a justifiable measure of retaliation on the enemy; but that retaliation he always considered of a political and not a commercial nature. It was becoming the character of this country to exert its strength in defence of its just and necessary rights; but it was also becoming its character to exercise its rights, so as to keep within the rules of strict justice to others. He did not approve, therefore, of converting a measure of political retaliation into a commercial monopoly for ourselves; but he was happy that such a principle was disclaimed. Whether it was right or not to permit this inquiry to be commenced, he would not now consider, but he felt himself under some difficulty; for he had always considered this as a great political question, though certainly connected with commerce, which no British statesman ought to lose sight of; and yet by consenting to try it on the ground of commercial pressure, the question was prejudged.—There were in truth, great political parties interested in this question—America, Great Britain and France; and yet, from our mode of trying the question, we precluded ourselves, in some measure, from the exercise of a due discretion in regard to our own Orders in Council, with a view to what might be done by the other parties.

This was his opinion. But now, however, the inquiry had taken place, and the only remaining consideration was, how to turn it to the best advantage. The Rt. Hon. Gentlemen then contended that revocation was better than suspension. He had no hopes that concession would make any change in the measures of France.—But he yielded to the hopes of a reconciliation with America, and relief to the distresses of this country.

Mr. Brougham congratulated the House and the country on the prospect of speedily getting rid of these orders in Council. He hoped they should never hear of them again; indeed, he was sure they would not, for he should like to see any one that would dare to re-annate them. He hailed the absence of his honorable and learned friend (Stephen) who he should have been sorry for it on any other occasion; for it was evident his honorable and learned friend had not been able to bring himself to witness the death of his darling offspring, the orders in Council. The inquiry had been long and tedious, but it had not been in vain. He declined all idea of having considered the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht as part of the Law of Nations. The noble lord, he hoped, would withdraw his motion of proceeding to the orders of the day, and explain more distinctly what was the exact intention of Government. He suggested that the debate might be adjourned till Friday, that they might understand each other more clearly before they came to a decision.

Lord Castlereagh must oppose the orders of the day to the address, which he considered as an unconstitutional interference with the executive Government. But the words of Address covered the proposition which he had suggested, for it recommended to his Royal Highness to repeal or suspend the orders in Council.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Gallery cleared. No division, however took place; but we understand that after some conversation, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham withdrew their motions, upon an understanding that his lordship was pledged at least to the measure of the suspension of the orders in Council.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will be seen from our report of the debate of the House of Commons last night, that ministers have determined to rescind the orders in Council, but they mean, most wisely, as we think, to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American non-intercourse act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations if France be permitted by the Americans, with impunity, to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations by which the conduct of her ruler has been ever distinguished. The Gazette of Saturday will contain a more particular notice of this effect.

ZANESVILLE, (OHIO,) JULY 22.  
CANADA.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that gen. Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side.—There is no war to this pleading

news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provisions, and some baggage of the army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Louis Dent, paymaster, from this town, capt. John Sharp of Marietta; a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50; and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated.)—The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of col. Byrnes, daughters-being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening direct from Urbana, and who brought us general Hull's proclamation, of the 12th inst. states, that a quarter master had arrived at Urbana from Sandwich who verbally gave the melancholy information that after crossing the river a soldier in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off, and the ball passed through major Munson's arm and entered his body, as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live; col. Cais after the army arrived at Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, but without effect. By deserters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100, seven hundred of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter, and gov. Hull's proclamation, will afford farther explanation.

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds, Surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated Detroit, July 7th, 1812.

In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schooner, with public property, and the greater part of the officers' clothing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick. On the 1st of July we hoisted the sails for Detroit from the Rapids. The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night, and about ten o'clock she next day, opposite to Fort Malden. She was made a prisoner of war by the British, 30 on board, among whom were paymaster Lewis Dent, capt. Sharp of Marietta, a lieutenant of the 4th regiment, and three officers' wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening I passed Malden up a different channel unopposed by the British, but harassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms, and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th instant the artillery opened on the British dogs (in Sandwich) and we continued firing 24 pounders on them till ten o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats loaded with produce out of their warehouses. We have reason to believe that a number of them were killed. I saw one of the balls strike among a crowd of them—how the rascals ran—one ball made its way through their meeting-house—it was a pleasing scene to me. Our army at 12 miles distance heard the firing, and hastened their march. The British still keep our men.

BY WILLIAM HULL,  
Brigadier General and Commander in Chief of the North Western Army of the U. States.

A PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the U. States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of UNION now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to ~~had~~ *had* enemies, not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great-Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct, you have felt her tyrants, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or to resist the other. The U. States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave

decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct, in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world; and which afforded us a greater measure of peace, and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever ~~was~~ *was* the lot of any country.

In the name of my country and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights; remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations, raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interests and the just expectation of my country you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of G. Britain be pursued and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation.

No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrongs, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness.—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The U. S. offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely, and may he who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General,  
A. P. HULL, Captain of the 13th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, and aide de camp.

Head quarters, Sandwich,  
July 12, 1812.

NASHVILLE, JULY 4.

By a gentleman from the frontier, we learn that a company of Rangers commanded by capt. Mason from Franklin have come up with a party of Indians and killed one.

He stated he saw a despatch from the captain, who writes that he came upon the trail of Indians near the head of Sandy River; that he pursued it for some time, having an advanced party as spies, that at length they came up with the Indians who were on and had pursued for some distance the route the Greeks take in going to the West—~~that~~ *that* about the time they were discovered, the Indians discovered the party, and one raised his gun and levelled it at the party—no time was therefore to be lost, and the advance party five in number fired; one Indian fell and the rest retreated and were pursued some distance by their bloody trail, but without being overtaken.

**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.

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-Bidge, 27th July, 1812.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The outrage committed by the Mob of Baltimore-town on Tuesday last, equals, if it does not transcend, any act of enormity committed during the French revolution. The persons who, with Mr. Hanson, had defended his house against a lawless banditti who had assembled to pull it down, having surrendered themselves to the civil authority, were committed to goal, and placed under the protection of the law, for the purpose of being tried in the manner the constitution and laws of the state prescribe. The mob, composed chiefly of foreigners, in subversion of the constitution, and violation of the law, and in defiance of the civil and military authority, broke into the prison, dragged out the prisoners, and in the most cruel and savage manner murdered General Langan, an old revolutionary officer, upwards of 70 years old; who in the most humble attitude of prayer implored mercy, and that they would spare him a short time that he might prepare for death. In this posture, while imploring mercy, they refused him time to say, "Lord! be merciful to me a sinner." Fractured and beat in his skull, and mangled in his body, with bludgeons, and an axe. In the same savage, and cruel manner they beat, wounded and mangled, General Lee, Murray, Hanson, Winchester, Hoffman, Nelson, Thompson, and many others. The citizens of Baltimore chilled with fear, or under the influence of the spirit of party prejudice, made no effort to rescue the prisoners from the hands of their destroyers. In perpetrating this outrage the mob have subverted the constitution, trampled on the laws and the liberty of the press, set at naught the civil and military authority, and violated the sanctuary of justice. This is an awful crisis. It is incumbent on all Americans of Maryland to unite together as a band of brothers, and rally round their constitution and laws. It is the indispensable duty of the executive, and the magistrates of Baltimore, to make every exertion to have these offenders apprehended and brought to condign punishment. The demand of justice should be heard from every part of the state. The blood of Langan crieth from the earth for justice, and will be heard. The outrage of this day has fixed an indelible stigma on the town of Baltimore. The tooth of time cannot wear it out. It is recorded on the memories of the present race, and will be transmitted, with all its attendant circumstances, from father to son, until the last trump shall summon the living and the dead to appear before the judgment seat of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and then it will appear in all its deformity against those concerned in it, directly or indirectly.

THE FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

From the Spirit of '76.  
**THE BALTIMORE MOB.**

With the voracious spirit of a mob, and its bloodthirsty appetite, our infant Republic has but little knowledge. In whatever light the existence and supreme authority of one in Baltimore may be viewed, its sway over the liberty of the press and freedom of speech in that city is terrible and ominous of what is to be expected. Another, and a far more dreadful narrative which we are about to relate of a horrid scene of this species of oppression on the rights, privileges, and immunities of individuals, than the one which occurred on the 27th ult. will afford but a faint and glimmering idea of the extent to which this kind of civil warfare is carried when once set in motion. The particulars which we have collected, are from gentlemen of the first respectability, who were of the party arrayed against the mob.

Although the public anxiety appears to be much excited to hear all concerning the origin, progress and success of the melancholy proceedings to the late passed at, which information can be procured from that quarter, yet our time and the limits of our columns compel us to be brief.

Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson of Maryland, had signified his determination to re-establish upon the ruins of the Federal Republic (which had already been demolished by a furious mob) another paper under the same title, and upon carrying his determination into execution, and the re-appearance of his paper last Monday, excited & brought forth

threats of violence upon his life, liberty and property, from the self-same mob which was the engine of demolition to the former establishment, of which he was in part the proprietor.

Here commences the brief detail in question. In consequence of these threats, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Hanson to a few friends, about 30 gentlemen accompanied him to his house with a view to support the liberty of the press, guaranteed to him by the Constitution and Laws of his country. Whilst they were in the house, at an early hour in the evening, the dwelling was surrounded by a lawless banditti and violently assaulted for at least two hours, before any resistance was made by the gentlemen in the House. The mob was frequently requested by Mr. Hanson, and others, to desist or they would be fired upon, but persisting in the attack and having destroyed the whole of the window-glass and sashes, a discharge of musquetry was fired over their heads from the 2d story, with a view of shewing a determination to resist them by force; but finding it had not the effect of dispersing them, and the door being burst open, a discharge was fired at them from the lower story which silenced them for a short time. The attack was again renewed by them, when the party in the House found it necessary for their own preservation to re-commence the fire, which again dispersed them for about an hour, when they returned with a field piece and an increase of their force. But (as it is stated) they were unable to discharge the cannon for want of balls of a proper magnitude. Shortly after, Maj. Barney at the head of a troop of horse appeared before the house and took possession of the door; from which time the firing from all parties ceased: Having stated to the mob, in effect, that he was not their political enemy, and would take possession of the house—and looking up to the gentlemen in the house, observed that his intention was to protect their persons and property. The Mayor then entered the room and pledged himself to the gentlemen therein that if they would deliver themselves into the hands of the civil authority that the house and every thing in it should be protected and their persons placed beyond the reach of injury. Those terms, after a considerable time, were acceded to, and the party in the house marched off to jail, under a military guard; and after they had remained there for several hours, the mayor & Judge Nicholson entered their apartment, and gave them assurances of being protected; and the mayor pledged himself to remain with them during the night, and that the military had been ordered out for their protection. Soon after, however, he departed, and the mob collected about the jail, forced the doors, fell upon the gentlemen in confinement, and exercised the most inhuman barbarity upon their persons—so much so as to deprive several of their lives.—During which scene of cruelty and bloodshed, neither the civil nor military authority appeared to fulfil the pledge given by both.—A further detail of these horrible proceedings will be given hereafter, together with the names of the unfortunate gentlemen who lost their lives.

From the National Intelligencer.  
**DREADFUL COMMOTION.**

Within a few days past, the city of Baltimore has been the theatre of the most distressing scenes this country has witnessed for many years. Our ears, and those of our neighbors have been assailed by rumors, which being, as usual in such cases, exaggerations of fact, have given rise to the most gloomy apprehensions. Not having before us the materials from which to present an impartial detail of the transactions alluded to, we shall attempt nothing more than a naked statement of facts, as they have come to our knowledge. They are briefly these: On Monday last was refused at Baltimore and Georgetown in this district, at one and the same time, the publication of a newspaper called the "Federal Republican," the printing office of which had been demolished by a mob about a month ago. In the house whence the paper issued, had been previously deposited, in open day, many muskets and much ammunition, with other warlike weapons; and a party assembled in the house, for an account of whose intentions and general description we refer our readers to the following extract from the Federal Republican issued at Georgetown on Wednesday morning:

"Means had been previously accumulated and plans devised for fortifying and defending the house, which was maintained by a band of selected heroes, who volunteered from different parts of the state and the city, and were commanded by officers of the first distinction who had rendered eminent services in the war of our revolution. Accordingly, the defence was as much marked by gallantry and valor as by humanity and forbearance."

Whether it was that this re-publication of this paper conveyed fresh matter of offence to those who first took umbrage at it; whether an association of the people had sworn the extermination of this print; or whether their indignation was principally roused by the garrisoning of an armed citadel in the midst of their city, we cannot say. But on the even-

ing, a body of people collected around the house, (wherein one of the Editors the other remaining, as we understand, at Georgetown, had taken up his residence,) in a tumultuous manner, the mob being chiefly of boys at first but increasing as the scene acquired greater interest. The persons in the interior of the house, after warning the assailants (as they state them to have been, but as others deny, saying that mere curiosity drew them together) fired upon them, killed one person (Dr. Gale, the Electrician) and wounded from 20 to 30 some dangerously. The populace, it is said, then retired, but thirsting with a desire to revenge the death of the unarmed persons whom design or curiosity had first assembled, returned to the attack with a piece of artillery. Before however, this could be brought to bear on the garrison of the house, the persons who composed it, under the persuasion of the civil authority, surrendered themselves and were marched to the jail as a place of security, under the protection of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the place, who could scarcely save them from the rage of the people, so much had they been infuriated by the sight of their dying and wounded fellow-citizens. These persons having been lodged in jail, it was hoped that the tumult had subsided. But no; the most dreadful scene was yet to come. The mob reassembled in great numbers, and well prepared with instruments for the purpose, broke open the jail, rushed into the apartment where the prisoners were confined, and with clubs and other weapons assailed them, killed one person (Gen. Langan of this neighbourhood) and dangerously wounded several, of whom it is reported that one (Gen. Harry Lee, of Virginia) has since died of his wounds. Some of those who were in confinement escaped unhurt; and others slightly wounded, and have gone from Baltimore, some of them having passed through this city.

We have stated facts, as far as we have been able to collect them, impartially—Whenever an authentic detailed statement shall appear, we shall publish it.

Such a scene of violence, we believe, is unprecedented in the annals of the Republic. Long may it be before we witness its repetition!

The excellent Charge of his honor De Witt Clinton, Mayor of New-York, to the Grand Jury of that city, contains sentiments worthy of a dignified and independent Magistrate, and ought to cover with shame and confusion, the licentious sentiments, nay, the direct invitations to violence and outrage, which disgrace the administration papers as well at Washington, as elsewhere. Society has no object more worthy of regard or veneration, than a civil magistrate asserting the authority of the Laws with dignity, resolution and effect, when the minions and tools of power are attempting to establish Tyranny by intimidation and menace.

[Pensmouth Oracle.]

Extract of a letter from Urbana, Ohio, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 18.

"Mr. Fowler, who is immediately from Detroit, informs us that the army of Gen. Hull met with a friendly reception from the Canadians at Sandwich; fifty of their militia joined our army on Sunday last; our troops manifest a friendly disposition to all who continue at their places of residence. Mr. Fowler met with an Indian near Detroit on Sunday, who informed him that the British had sent their women and children from Malden to the eastward; that they expected our army to march to Malden immediately; that 700 English and 300 Indians would meet them at the end of the Long Bridge to give them a fight. An express was immediately despatched to Gen. Hull, communicating their intentions. The Long Bridge is over a deep and miry creek. By marching about 3 miles higher up, the army will be able to wade the creek." [American.]

Arrived, at Baltimore, the British brig Lamphrey, from Jamaica for Halifax, with rum and sugar—prize to the Essex frigate—she had captured a transport with 150 soldiers on board bound to Halifax, from Jamaica, and ransomed her, disarming the troops and taking their parole.

Extract of a letter dated Newport, (R. I.) Sunday evening July 26.

"The information which I have to communicate may be somewhat interesting to your readers. This afternoon there arrived at this place, the brig Dispatch of New-Haven, which had been taken by the British fleet now on the coast, and was suffered to

proceed to a port in the U. States, with 155 mates, captains and seamen, on parole, who unfortunately have been captured by the same fleet from the various vessels whose names are subjoined.

The British fleet consists of the Africa 64, mounting 76 guns (it is said); the Shannon 38, mounting 48; the Belvidera 38 mounting 44; Guerrier 38, mounting 48; and the Aeolus 32 mounting 38. The Shannon is the flag ship under the command of commodore Brouce, capt Dagus commands the Africa. On the 16th inst. within sight of Little Egg Harbour, this fleet captured the Nautilus, Lieut. Crane, after a chase of 2 hours. The sea was rough, and impeded the sailing of the Nautilus, though she threw overboard 7 of her guns in the chase, and started her water. Lieutenant Crane remained on board the Nautilus, but his officers and men were taken on board the Africa.

Last Friday week the fleet began a chase of the Constitution, capt. Hull, in lat. 37, long. 72, which lasted until the Sunday morning following, when it was given up. During this chase the Belvidera which was the nearest ship fired 24 bow guns, and the Constitution returned 7—the former fell short of, and the latter over-reached, their object. Capt. Hull excited the warmest admiration among the British officers for his excellent management of his ship during the whole chase.

The Captain of the Belvidera was still ill of his wounds in consequence of the attack upon him by the President. All the evidence which I have been able to collect from the captains and mates who have arrived here, is that the English officers described the President with great accuracy; that she was near enough to the Belvidera to have taken her; that the Belvidera actually fired 104 shot at the President during the chase. One man told me he saw two of the shot which entered the Belvidera, and they were too large for her 18 pounders and not large enough for her 24 pounders.

The officers of the Nautilus were attended to with great respect; and all the men both of the state and merchant ships were treated remarkably well. The fleet was left in lat. 38, 50, long. 70, 26.

From the Boston Gazette.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in our harbor last evening of the frigate Constitution, Captain Hull. She left the Chesapeake Bay on the 16th, in the afternoon saw a frigate, and gave chase; the wind being light they could not come near enough before the night to ascertain who she was. It continued calm the principal part of the night. On the morning of the 17th saw a British squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and a schooner;—the nearest frigate within gun-shot. Throughout the whole of this day it was calm, and every exertion made, by towing and warping to make headway; but the enemy by attacking all their boats to two frigates were evidently gaining upon the Constitution, and occasionally enabled them to bring their bow guns to bear upon her. This kind of manœuvring, and the frequent discharge of the Constitution's stern chasers, continued the whole of this day—On the 18th at day light a small breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior.—The chase was continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations. The Constitution was bound to New-York, but from the unfavourableness of the wind, has put in here.

We feel an additional pleasure in stating the safety of this vessel, as it puts to rest the thousand rumors which have been in circulation respecting her; and more especially as it enables us to contradict the article in the last N. York Evening Post, that "she was compelled to go to sea without powder or ball," which we do on the authority of an officer of the ship, who assures us that she is completely provided with every necessary munition of war, and has a full crew of brave and gallant seamen.

Providence.

Outrage.—On Monday a gang of ruffians took a small schooner from Eddy's Point, in this she was fitted for a privateer, and there scuttled. This shr. was owned in honor. Mr. Ellery, col. H. Samuel Thurber, and Sylvester, Esqs. who had purchased her, were preparing her, agree to the laws of the union; to the enemies of the United States.

Philadelphia.

On Monday evening a number of persons from this city, it may not be proper to insert, as we understand the objects of judicial proceedings from this city to Morrisville on Tuesday morning, attacked in a body and beat up a paper, published in the account of some piece of paper. On the alarm the citizens began to assemble, and others took to their carriages, and fled with all possible speed.

NEW-YORK, JULY 26.  
MORE PARTICULARS.

The following account of a respectable gentleman of New-York, who was engaged in the action, and account furnished Mr. Hull by judge Atwater, is does not go into the corresponding remarks, the narrative, that

"Many other parties, such as, that our people opposite the battery safely from the Royal Geese, screaming of the men, Capt. W. says the shot forated her magazine, and have blown her up. A number of the landing of British low the harbour, which ed. The inhabitants of their valuable effects was emulous to excel the country. The British that we had a single gun the 32 pounder gave the diversion. It appears that divert themselves a little in a defenceless port—pated joy vanished in the ordnance. The vessels were scuttled to prevent taken; but will be raised trouble. From this I see prowess, I imagine taught the Royal Tiger not soon forget."

ACTION AT SACKET'S HARBOR.

"On Sunday morning capt. M. T. Woolsey lying in Sacket's Harbor from the mast-head sail, all British, viz: 1 of 24 guns; the Prince ship, supposed of 22 20; the Seneca of 18 of the other not leagues distant, bearing with the wind d troops were immediate arms, and expresses neighboring detachments who arrived in the c to the amount of near after sun-rise, the brought to, and capt house boat, about Harbour on her return Point. The boat's ed and set on shore, col. Bellingher, the Harbour, demanding the Oneida, and the Nelson, seized for a venue laws and fittings and declaring, that to surrender the vessel would burn the inhabitants under contract this capt. Woolsey in the Oneida and league of the square turned and moored with a battery erected springs on his cable the most experienced sent, left the One mand of a lieutenant shore and took the

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Providence, July 23.

Outrage.—On Monday night last a gang of ruffians took a small schooner from Eddy's Point, in this town, where she was sitting for a privateer, carried her a short distance down the river, and there scuttled and sunk her. This shr. was owned in shares by the hon. Mr. Ellery, col. Henry Smith, Samuel Thurber, and Sylvannus Martin, Esqs. who had purchased, and were preparing her, agreeably to the laws of the union; to cruise against the enemies of the United States.

Philadelphia, July 30.

On Monday evening last, a number of persons from this city, whose names it may not be proper at present to insert, as we understand will be the objects of judicial proceedings, proceeded from this city to Morristown; about sunrise on Tuesday morning they attacked in a body and beat the printer of a paper, published in that village, on account of some piece published in his paper. On the alarm being given the citizens began to assemble, but the rioters took to their carriages and returned with all possible speed to the city.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

MORE PARTICULARS.

The following account is from a respectable gentleman of Herkimer, who was engaged in the action, and may be relied on as perfectly accurate. [The account furnished Mr. Cook of Albany by Judge Atwater, is no less so, but does not go into the details.] Our correspondent remarks, in addition to the narrative, that "Many other particulars are given, such as, that our people on the point opposite the battery saw the splinters fly from the Royal George, heard the screeching of the men on board, &c. Capt. W. says the shot must have perforated her magazine, and if hot must have blown her up. Alarms were given of the landing of British troops below the harbour, which were unfounded. The inhabitants removed many of their valuable effects, but every one was emulous to excel in serving his country. The British did not know that we had a single gun mounted, till the 32 pounder gave them the information. It appears they calculated to divert themselves a little on the Sabbath in a defenceless port—but their anticipated joy vanished in the smoke of our ordnance. The vessels in the harbour were scuttled to prevent their being taken; but will be raised without much trouble. From this specimen of yankee prowess, I imagine a lesson will be taught the Royal Tigers that they will not soon forget."

ACTION AT SACKET'S HARBOUR.

On Sunday morning the 19th inst. capt. M. T. Woolsey, of the Oneida, lying in Sacket's Harbour, discovered from the mast-head of his brig, five sail, all British, viz: the Royal George, of 24 guns; the Prince Regent, a new ship, supposed of 22; the Elmira of 20; the Seneca of 18; and the name of the other not known, about five leagues distant, bearing up for the harbour with the wind dead ahead. The troops were immediately called to arms, and expresses sent to call in the neighboring detachment and volunteers, who arrived in the course of the day to the amount of nearly 3,000. Soon after sun-rise, the Prince Regent brought to, and captured the custom-house boat, about 7 miles from the harbour on her return from Gravelly Point. The boat's crew were liberated and set on shore, with a message to col. Bellinger, the commandant at the Harbour, demanding the surrender of the Oneida, and the late British shr. Nelson, seized for a breach of the revenue laws and fitting for a privateer; and declaring, that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels, the squadron would burn the village or lay the inhabitants under contribution. Soon after this capt. Woolsey left the Harbour in the Oneida and ran down within a league of the squadron, when he returned and moored his vessel on a line with a battery erected last week, with springs on his cables. Capt. W. being the most experienced engineer present, left the Oneida under the command of a lieutenant, and went on shore and took the command of a 32

pounder mounted the day before on the battery, the other guns of which consisted of nine pounders.

By this time the enemy had arrived within gun shot, the Royal George, as flag-ship, ahead, and firing was commenced from the 32 pounder. This was returned by the squadron, which stood off and on—and a brisk cannonading was reciprocally continued for more than two hours, all our guns being well manned and served—and it was plainly discovered that the Royal George and Prince Regent were much injured. At this time, as the flag-ship was wearing, to give another broadside a ball from the 32 pounder\* was seen to strike her and rake her completely, after which the squadron fired but a few guns, and bore away for Kingston—our brave citizens gave three hearty cheers, and greeting the ears of his majesty's faithful subjects with the well remembered tune of Yankee Doodle from all the music at the post, not a man being hurt on our side.

The officers, detached troops, volunteers, and citizens universally, displayed a degree of firmness, intrepidity and patriotism on the occasion worthy the sons of freemen and defenders of republican government.

The action was maintained within point blank shot. Most of the enemy's balls struck the rocks below the battery, and one 32 pound shot was picked up by our citizens, it having lodged near the breast work.

\* Judge Atwater informs us, that Mr. Woolsey, brother to captain W. who was in the action, says the shot was from one of two long brass nines belonging to this state, under the care of capt. Camp, of Sacket's harbour.—Two shot from these pieces hulled the Royal George, and one carried away the foretopgallant mast of the Prince Regent. Judge A. also met on Tuesday morning, at Turin, 45 miles this side of Sacket's Harbor, 2 long twelves on travelling carriages, which would probably reach the harbour on Wednesday evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 23. MEXICO.

A gentleman arrived in this city from Havana, has communicated to us the following news, brought by a vessel from Vera Cruz. Rayon and Morelos having united their forces, Callejas collected his army and marched from Puebla with the view of meeting reinforcements and artillery which he knew had marched from Vera Cruz to join his troops; but he was anticipated by Morelos, who aware of his plan, detached a numerous troop of cavalry which took possession of the artillery and ammunition—the same detachment captured also the Cattle Petrote. Callejas, astonished and intimidated by this unexpected blow, took a strong position at a place called Bigas, ten leagues from Xalapa; he had an army of 10,000 men, cavalry and infantry, when Morelos attacked him in his entrenchment—the battle commenced at 10 in the morning, and lasted till 4 in the afternoon. The victory remained for some time doubtful, but Morelos's troops being supported by a detachment sent by Rayon, the royalists were defeated, Callejas being himself wounded, and taken prisoner, with the whole of his staff: he has been conducted to the fort of Petrote; the enraged people demand and call loudly for his head. Guadalajara, Valladolid, Guanajuato, Xacatecas and the other principal cities are in possession of the insurgents. We hear nothing of Mexico, nor of the Vice Roy; but it is more than probable that now the work is consummated.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability at Nachitoches, to the editors of the Natchez Chronicle, dated May 10, 1812.

"I am not able to detail you any particulars relative to the revolution in Mexico, but generally, that the revolutionists are in great force, and advancing this way; and it is expected will cut their way through all opposition, so as to open a free communication to this place, where they will be supplied with arms, &c. (if not men) to enable them to complete the revolution. Col. Bernard who left this place last fall for the text of a government has returned here again, and some persons with him, and are communicating with the generals of the revolutionary armies of Mexico relative to future operations. The present moment is pregnant with important events—a few weeks will unfold them. I hope within six months to see the citizens of the United States pass and repass as freely throughout the present Spanish dominions to the South Sea, as they now do through their own country."

The Secretary of War has requested the Governor of the state of Maryland to order 350 of the state's quota of Militia into actual service. His excellency has accordingly issued his orders to the Major General of the third division. The detachment of militia now ordered into service, is for the defence of this city, and it is expected they will arrive in the course of a week or two. Col. Beall we expect will march to the invasion of Canada. [Mar. Rep.]

Valuable Lands for Sale,

By virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 12th February, 1810, and duly recorded in Prince George's county, Maryland, executed to the subscriber by Marsham Waring, late of said county, for the purpose of securing certain debts due from the said Waring to the Bank of Columbia, and of indemnifying his endorsers for discounts actually paid by them, will be exposed to Public Auction to the highest bidder for ready money, on Wednesday the second day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the late dwelling house of the said Waring, on the premises.

All the lands with their appurtenances, of which he died possessed in the county aforesaid, supposed to contain from 750 to 850 acres, all the right, title, and interest, of the said Marsham Waring, deceased, will be sold. Evidences of his title, the deed of trust, and a survey of the land, will be shewn on the day of sale.

This property is situated in a healthy, thickly settled neighbourhood, on the most direct road from the City of Washington to Annapolis, about ten miles from the former, and about twenty miles from the latter place, and about 10 miles from Bladensburg. The greater part of the land is of excellent quality, it contains a full proportion of wood, and some valuable bottom, and is all, or nearly all, under fence.

The improvements are a roomy and comfortable wooden dwelling-house, with cellars, kitchen, stable, and other out houses, a good garden, and a considerable orchard of good fruit. Payment in Cash, will be required immediately on the sale being declared, and if not so paid, it will be considered null, and the property will be again offered at auction as before, and so in succession until it is finally sold and paid for, when a deed in due form conveying such title, and such only as is vested in me, by virtue of the deed of trust before mentioned, will be made to the purchaser. Walter Smith.

George town, July 30, 1812.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, will be sold, on Wednesday the 2d September 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 Hunting 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 chancery, within six months from the time fixed for the sale. T. S.

August 6, 1812.

to the office of the Maryland Herald for payment, a week for eight weeks, and send their accounts next the above advertisement (inside down) once and the Lancaster Intelligence, will please to insert the same in the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis. The Editors of the Baltimore American, July 29, 1812. Thomas Quantrell, Hagar's-town, Md.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Will receive proposals for making three thousand water proof knapsacks, five hundred camp kettles, and three thousand canteens fit for service; two hundred fifty rifles with bayonets, fifty braces of horse-man's pistols, and one hundred horseman's swords.

The Executive

By order NISIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. July 15. It is requested that the proposals may be made as early as possible, as the articles are necessary in order to equip the state's quota of 100,000 men required by the President of the U. States. At. Printers who publish for the state will insert the above four times.

BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

SALEM, JULY 31.

Last evening arrived here a cartel 7 days from Halifax, with 14 or 15 American prisoners, among whom was Mr. John Gardner, late supercargo of the ship Marquis Someruellos, of this port. Mr. Gardner informs us, that they had received at Halifax

Late Intelligence from England.

A ketch arrived there on Wednesday last from Plymouth, bound to the U. S. with dispatches for the British minister, but learning from a vessel she spoke that Mr. Folger was in Halifax, put in there for advice; and it seems her dispatches were of such a nature that it was determined to send her immediately for New-York; and she failed in company with the cartel. What was considered as giving importance to them was doubtless the positive repeal of the Orders in Council which took place on the 18th of June, as the governor assured Mr. Howe, the publisher of the Gazette. Mr. Gardner understood this vessel brought London dates to the 21st. The publication of the paper was delayed for the intelligence the day Mr. Gardner came away, and he was not able to obtain one. Much good as to a reconciliation seemed to be expected from this act of concession in the British government. The ketch is probably in N. York by this time.

Mr. Folger has sailed for England in the Atlanta.

An embargo was laid at Halifax for 30 days in order to collect the coasting and merchant vessels for protection by convoy.

The Americans were treated with great kindness by Ad. Sawyer and by the inhabitants, and the crews were suffered to go at large till they learnt the depredations of our privateers, when they were confined in prison, but well treated.

N. York, Sunday noon, Aug. 2.

"POSTSCRIPT.—Arrived in the Bay, H. B. M. ketch Gleaner, of 10 guns, 35 days from England and 9 from Halifax, with Mr. George Barclay (son of the Colonel) as messenger with Despatches for the American government and his B. M's charge d'affaires.—Mr. Barclay will immediately leave this for Washington.

"We have not yet perused our newspapers."

[Under the Salem head [anticipated] is a report of the repeal of the Orders in Council.]

From the Federal Gazette. COMMUNICATION.

Gentlemen of the City Council,

The late unhappy occurrences by which the peace and harmony of our city has been destroyed have excited the attention of every citizen, and at a meeting which took place of a number of very respectable citizens, it was determined that Gen. Stricker, John Montgomery, Samuel Sterret; Dr. J. C. White, Lemuel Taylor and William Gwynn, Esq. in conjunction with myself, should investigate the business, and endeavor to bring it to the public view in its true colours: After mature deliberation those gentlemen resolved to recommend to me the calling of the council, as from the mode of their appointment, they could not consider themselves authorized to prepare and publish any statement on the subject. The honor, the interest, and future prosperity of Baltimore requires a candid, impartial, and minute investigation of the business, and, as guardians of the public welfare, it appears to me to be expected from you, to direct the mode and nature of the inquiry, and to afford it the sanction of the highest constituted authority of the city: EDWARD JOHNSON.

Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1812

The joint committee to whom the Mayor's communication was referred, beg leave to report, that it appears to your committee to be the most effectual mode of accomplishing the object contemplated by the communication, that a joint committee of the City Council composed of the President and three members of each branch be formed, to inquire into the causes of the late commotions in the city and the extent of the same, and make report thereof to the Mayor for publication; and that the said committee be authorized to request the aid in the discharge of the above duty, of thirteen other citizens; to proceed without delay in the above examination and report.

First Branch. JAMES GAREY, WM. STEWART, THOMAS KELL.

Second Branch. JOHN CAMPBELL, HENRY PAYSON, WM. McDONALD.

The above report occurred in by both branches, and the President of each Branch, with the above Gentlemen, appointed a committee for the purpose mentioned in said report. S. H. MOORE, Clerk First Branch City Council. THOS. RODGERS, Clerk Second Branch.

POET'S CORNER.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.
To the Memory of Henry Kirk White.
Green Springs the turf on Henry's grave,
And fairer flowers successive rise:

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 Hagerstown.

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.

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.

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 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 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.

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 the name 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 25th day of July, 1812. William Kilty, Admr.

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 to next September term without respect to persons.

Seth Sweetser. 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.

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 Sheet, 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 Sheet, also White Jeans and Republican Ribbed Vests and pantaloons. Annapolis, July 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 retaining 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 be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 12th 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 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.

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 Derauged 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 their 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 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 to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

July 8. 4 St.

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. 8 William Wheteroff. 3w

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 5 years, one Negro Girl aged 6, and one Negro Boy aged 3, and an 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. 2

RAN AWAY

From the service of Mr. Linticum, 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 cloathing 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 Linticum. 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.

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,

14 Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES. if

May 7, 1812.

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.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

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.

18 R. WELCH, of Ben. if

April 30, 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, &c. all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXIXth YEAR.

Extract from the Wash

But—WE OUGHT TO Truly, we ought to vol all that is incumbent on th But who will say, that we volunteer to march to Quebec volunteer, who list. The and the act will certainly But no man is obliged to this service;—if we ex those, who by a formal vote, have "pledged their talents," and we may add, too—to the men in power, are perhaps, in honor bound to turn out and pledge, whenever the gov for soldiers. If not, what ing, and what is the am solemn pledge? It was unprincipled, as well as faithless servant, that Lord—"I go Sir"—"an

If we except these m certainly must—we shal say, who ought to voluntee

We ask—Who ought t

Not our Rulers?—Th safe at the helm, to guide state through the storm; tured to meet. They w Quebec. Not our Nation

They must consult ou home. They must rem in the walls of the Cap not march to Quebec.

Not our Governors?— ough to do to regulate cerns; to guard their rveraignties, and to command their militia. march to Quebec.

Not our Justices an but they, can hold the and keep the peace, a victorious eagles are Floridas, and while th is seen thundering in t na on the banks of th

No—They will not mar

Not our Sheriffs?— with their whole poss Constables, will have t serving writs, levying collecting the War T try will not budge an nada line.

Not our MILITIA C They will not volun surely; and, as Offic wanted—if we excep for Gen. Dearborn wa He calls only for co companies"!!—The to march to Quebec.

Not our Ministers They belong to the not to the Army—Th of souls, at home— Quebec, they might soul and body toge

march.

Not our Lawyers— rich in these hard upon the sins and m ple. They will not at—for a shilling a

Not our Doctors— way do more execut will not consent to KILLED, under the

Not our Merchants they are already pi in proportion to t times. They will drafted, they will

Volunteer for Quebec

Not our Mechanic better in their shu agree to quit their and their trade, ju

ing to thrive—to ad off for Quebe not Volunteer.

Not our Wealth cannot leave their drafted, when the they will not go

stitute. They wil for Quebec.

Not our Young A the above classes their sons, or the

teer for Quebec?— may be—who w ing, so long an