## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ABNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1814.

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MISCELLANEOUS

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. TREATY OF ALLIANCE. VIENNA, APRIL 7.

The Gazette of this city contains in the French and German language the following

TREATY OF ALLIANCE Between his majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of G. Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Prussia, signed at Chaumont, March 1, 1814:—

In the name of the most holy and

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity,
Their imperial and royal majesties, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his ma-jesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Prussia, having transmitted to the French government proposals for a general peace, and being at the same time animated with the wish, proposals, to strengthen the mutual obligation existing between them for the vigorous prosecution of a war which is designed to relieve Europe from its long sufferings, and to secure its future repose, by the re-espower; and on the other hand, in case Providence should bless their peaceful views to agree on the best means of securing the happy result of their exertions against every future attack :

Their imperial and royal majesties, the four powers, separately with

They have named for their plenipotentiaries his imperial spostolic majesty to negociate the conditions of this treaty with his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Clemens Winzel Lotharius, Prince of Metternich, Winneberg Ochsenhausen, knigh to the golden fleece, &c. minister of state, and minister for foreign affairs; and his mujesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on his side, Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, his privy counsellor, secreta-ty of state, &co. who having exchang-ed their full powers have agreed

on the following articles :powers engage by the present treaty, in case France should refuse to sc-cede to the serms of the peace pro-posed, to exert the whole force of

the fortresses.

2. The high controlling powers catually engage to enter the companies extend of hostilities not extend of hostilities not any convention whatsoever, except by a joint consent of them allows their many to their many their many that the object of the way, by the best of the object of the way, by the best by a joint consent of them allows their many till the object of the way, by they best by a joint and the object of the way, by they best agreed upon the way.

3. In order to obtain this great object as soon as possible, his majesty the King of Great-Britain engages to jurnish a subsidy of 5,000. OCOL sterling for the service of the year 1815, which shall be equally divided between the three powers; and their imperial royal majestics forther engage to settle before the first of January of every future year, is case (which God forbid) the war should continue so long, the advance in money that, may be necessary in the course of the subnecessary in the course of the subsequent year.

The subsidy of \$,000,000l, herein specified, shall be paid at London in monthly instalments, and in equal

receive it.
In case peace should be concluded between the allied powers and trance before the end of the year, the subsidies calculated at the rate paid to the end of the month in which the definitive treaty shall be signed and his Britannic majesty promises, over and above the subsi-dies here stipulated, to pay to Au stria and Prussia the amount of two months, and to Russia of four months, to defray the expenses of the march of their troops, back to their own territories.

4. The high contracting powers shall be mutually authorised to have officers duly commissioned with the generals commanding those armies. who may freely correspond with their governments, and sequaint them of the military events, and of every thing relative to the operati-

ons of the armies.

5. Though the high contracting powers have reserved it to themselves, in the moment when peace shall be concluded with France, to consult with each other on the means by which they may most certainly secure to Europe, and reciprocally to each other, the maintanance of this peace; they have nevertheless thought it necessary for the defence of their European posabove named, have resolved to con-firm this double agreement by a so-lean treaty to be signed by each of the order of things resulting from crs have agreed to he the duration the said peace, to make immediate. ly a defensive convention,

6. For this end they mutually a gree, that if the dominions of one o the high contracting powers should be threatened with an invasion from France, the rest shall leave no means untried to prevent such invasion by amicable mediation.
7. But in case such endeavours

should be fruitless, the high contracking powers engage to send to the party attacked an auxiliary army of 60,000 men.

8. This army shall consist of 50,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with a preportionate train of artillery & ammunition. Care should be taken that it shall take the field at the very latest in two months after it is called for, and in the manner most effectually for the power so attacked or threatened.

posed, to every the whole force of their dominions for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and to employ it in the most perfect agreement, in order by shis means to proceed for themselves, and all Europe, a general peace, under the protection of which all nations may maintain, and accurate enjoy their independence and their rights.

It is to be understood, that this new agreement is not to make any things in the obligations already existing between the contracting powers, concerning the number of 20th sterling for every horseman, to the full amount of the stipulated contingent to be employed against the contracting to the first of the stipulated contingent to be employed against the contracting to the first of the stipulated contingent to be employed against the contracting to the stipulated contingent. The manner in which G. Britain will have to afford its ansistence in every particular case shall be arranged by an amicable agreement between the Entity government and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the against and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the against and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the against and the power attacked or threatened.

The days of the courses are a second to the mumber of the same principle shall be extended to the mumber of ance in every particular case shall be arranged by an amicable agreement between the British government and the power attacked or threatehed, at the same time that the assistance is required. The same principle shall be extended to the number of troops which his Britishia majesty engages to furnish by the first article of the present treaty.

10. The untilized army is under the immediate command of the general in this of the requiring powers hat it shall be led by its own general, and employed in all military operations according to the sules of war. The pay of the saxilary army to be at the charge of the powers.

also quarters, will be furnished as soon as the auxiliary army has passed its own frontiers, by the power requiring—and be supplied according to the same standard as it amplies its own troops, in the held and in quarters.

11. The military regulation and economy in the interior administration of the troops depends wholly on their own general. The trophies to the troops which have gained them.

12. The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in case the assistance herein stipulated

case the assistance herein stipulated proportions, to the ministers of the should be found insufficient, to make respective powers duly authorised to receive it.

13. The high contracting powers reciprocally promise, that in case one or other of them should be the subsidies calculated at the rate drawn into hostilities by furnishing of 5,000,000L per annum, shall be the succour herein stipulated, neither the requiring party, nor party engaged in war as an auxiliary, shall make peace, except with the consent of the other.

14. The engagements contracted by this treaty shall by no means detract from those which the high contracting powers may lave entered already into with other powers, nor hinder them from concluding alliances with other states, which may have for her object the attainment of the same happy result.

15. In order to give greater effect to the above atipulated defensive arrangements by the union of the powers most exposed to a French invasion, for their common defence, the high contracting courts have resolved to invite those powers to join the present treaty of defensive alliance.

16. As it is the object of the present treaty of defensive alliance to maintain the balance of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights and territo ries of other states, by which the world has suffered for so many of the present treaty for twenty years, reserving it to themselves, if circumstances should require it, to proceed to the prolongation of it three years before its expiration,

17. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible. In testimony where-of, the respective plehipotentiaries have signed these presents, and affixed their seals.

Done at Chaumont, March 1, Feb. 17) 1814. (Signed) Prince de METTERNICH,

Count de NESSELROBE.

[The treaties signed the same day with the king of Great Britain, & the king of Prussia, are word for word the same as the above. The first is signed by Lord Castlereagh, his Britannic majesty's minister of state for foreign affairs; the second by Baron Herdenberg, Chancellor to his Prussian Majesty.]

From the Political Register.

The military correspondence laid before Congress by the President, being voluminous, we present to our readers some extracts from the letters of our great men, with remarks by a correspondent.

State of the Army. We possess little military subor-

dination or respect."
"The chief of an army is obeyed more from courtery than from princi-" It is an Herculean rask, to ex-

tract order from Chaos. " Bir George certainly presumes ou

our imbecility."

Where are the 1000 men reported to me by Colonel Duane."—Wil-

Answer-Duane and his 1000 men were attending the POLES at the election in Philadelphia !

"Lane's and Leonard's regiments have come on with mumps and meaales, and totally destine of the least materials."

. My force is rate and of a de-letter, that will be forever falling

A. The officers, with a few honora-ble exceptions, are sout as low as the soldiers, and endure bardiffs and pri-vations of badly; all have assumed

their native rement."
"We want a little more Mercury in the ranks at least,"-Hamp-

"E quevir liene, non fit Mercurius."

A No return of any description from your division of the army has ever been received."-ABMSTRONG to HARRISON.

"The most severe attention to discipline must be begun, and the slightest departure from it, whether in officer or soldier, noticed and punished."-ARMSTRONG.

This rather ex post facto-at the end of the second campaign.

Models

Of the familiar and figurative style in

"The main objection to the plan is, that it but wounds the tail of the Lion."-ARMSTRONG. Sing Bubera Dosdera Granegumeel The Fox in the trop, be was caught by

the tail." " This part of the plan cannot be confided to militia-they must be propp'd by a regular corps, otherwise the back door may not be sufficiently closed

and barr'd. "Kingston, or the point below seized, all above periahes, because the Tree is then girdled."

"The resolution of treading back my steps, was taken at Antwerp."-ARMSTRONG.

"The Secretary at War has tread back his steps." - WILKINSON." "Facilis descencus Averni;

Sed revocare gradum, bie labor." "If Vincent be within the peninsula, Harrison will root bim out."-"It remains with you, to sweep the rest of the line before you."-ARM-

STRONG. " This armament is to sweep the St Lawrence."

"The chemy have about 3000 men, on paper; shall I make a sweep of them?"-WILKINSON.

" Sweep hoa, sweep, Without a ladder or a rope." " With Macdonough's aid, I have ut a stopper on the Lake."

What I am aiming at is, tranquility on the road, by kicking up a dust on the lines."-HAMPTON. "The snail's pace of the reinforce-ments, under Coles and Randolph,

occasion me surprise." " I shall leek at the troops in battalion on Tuesday."-WILKINSON.

"Major General Hampton must not budge (fudge) until every thing is matured." " I fear Yeo will avoid a contest,

to spin out the campaign."
Than doth a spinster."

" Sir George has gone to the head of the Lake-to prevent him playing tricks with Boyd, I have sent him the

note, &c." "I hear not a word from Hampton : I hope he does not mean to take the stud: but if so, we can do without him, and he should be sent home."

" Sir George, did not get clear of the ducks."

Erratum-for ducks, read geete. "I was strongly tempted to turn about and put an end to bis teasings." "Their gun-boats however conti-

"Bogic here and scrotth me there."
It was probably the Highland regiment with their kills, that were thus an dulging a national propentity." This tragedy the enemy, in true

dramatic style proposed to end in a farce."-Lewes.

Tragos Hireus et ode cantas.

a Tragedy nagedy mun."

There has been a shameful and corrupt neutrality on the lines. -1 have directed these officers to break the truce & should other means fail, to act the part of the michievous urch. in, who to get two peaceable tab-bies at "making the fur fly?" hold them up tagether by the tail."—

HANPTON,

An impudent arramption of civil an abortly.

Delusion.

"I keep up the delution bere-"
"I am desirous to keep my neighbours under a despion as long as possible."
"I shall keep up the delution a
long as possible."—WILLINGS.

Who where the deliders? Their knight; hips, sie Tes and ite Gen ly were not. How the good people the United States been under a defust-

Militia.

confided to militia."—Assaraogo.
"I am well aware of the inteleratible expense which attends the employment of a large milita force."
"The new drafts from this state (Ohio) are not to be depended on."—Harmson. a This part of the plan cannot be

Who teasted " the militia" at a pub-Answer. HARRISON.

Palaver.

on less fortunately in the patrictic states of Kentucky and Ohio, you are authorized to call out the militia." ARMSTRONG.

Blarney. "My own Kentuckians."-HARRE

Egotism.

"I dictate this under much de-

" I have escaped from my pallet and with a giddy head."

" I am feeble to childhood." " I have been during my sickness

"I am well again and that's a good thing."—WILKINGON.

When I'm sick I'm very bad,
When I'm dead I'm out of trouble,
When I'm well Lyang about,
And gar the lasses sail todle.
Tail todle, liley salle?

The Sublime. " What an awful crisis have I eached !"-WILKINSON.

" Visions of glary spare my aching

Serious Reflections. disgrace of our arms will be complese, the public will lose all confidence

" Our operations in this quarter are but beginning, at a time when they ought to have ended."-ARM-

STRONG. "The moment has arrived, when t is perhaps necessary for us, to be estimated at as much as we are worth."

"Too much must not be expected; from us."-HAMPTON.

"These suggestions spring from my desire to increase our own confidence, and to popularize the war." WILKINSON.

Finis cum fistula popularum jig.
"Washington carried his whole force against the Hessians in New-

Jersey, and beating them recovered that moral strength, that self confidence, which he had lost by many preceding disasters. Webare now in that state of prestration which he was in, after he had crossed the Delaware, but like him ... We may soon .... get on our legs again .- ARMSTRONG.

Like him!...We! !...Like Wash-ington!!!...O good sirs!...Nay, Mr. Setretary... Not so fast, gentlemen .... There is no similitude .... Tae companient is odious. Washington was never conspicuous for embesidery " more or less," nor distinguished as " the man with gold buttons on

He, honest was, brought a order out of chaos," He was obeyed from " respect and

from principle." He, although occasionally ember-rassed was never "sunk," never "prostrate."

"protrate."

He and his faithful followers "endured hardships and privations" not
"badly," but cheerfully.
"Lie Harbington!"—He was no
tait-wounding, tree-griding, backdoor closing, step-back treading,
out-rooting, Upper Canada have
sweeping, eyes right eyes left-en
potence appuying, stepper-pulling,
pole-straighting, caterwauling, furflying, stiachievous archin—nodustup-kicking, shall-pating, not-budgeing, stud-taking harsemagra—No
trick playing, dear-deludring chains
carrying, miniature-aporting, taken

inty 1814. f Anne ition, in of said f the act ent debt on, eighe several ms menitors, on in them, the said y compe-ohn Sim-

preceding tion within his pe-dy of the unty, and efrom; it judged by John Simy causing inserted in ryland Reree succes. rd Monday tice to his the said the city of Monday of rpose of rethen and he said act

reen, Clk. unty, sc. erm, 1814. ard H. Hare judges of rt, in the rey petition in

up his pro-

mer, of said enefit of the dry insolvent supplements tioned in said roperty and a oath, as far m, being and the said Sastated in his al confinement be discharged o ordered and Samuel Plumn custody, and py of this or-Maryland Gamonths succes-Monday of Septo his creditors, Arundel county Monday of Seprpose of recom heir benefit, and hey have, why e said acts and.

m. S. Green. 1 County il Term, 1814. remiali Townley judge of the third e state of Maryof Anne-Arundel ition. in writing, of said county, t of the act of asof sundry insolupplements thereioned in said acts, erty, and a list of , as far as he can g annexed to his petition that he is

nt for debt, and ged therefrom, it I Johnson be disody, and that by nd Gazette or the in weekly, for threa , before the third ppear before Anneourt on the third nber next, for the ending a trustee for o shew cause, if any said Vachel Johnson e benefit of the said

m. S. Green, Clk. RRAN, form the citizens and y, that he has receiv-icles in the od Way, resent & approaching the he will sell low for

ril 28, 1814. tf. F OF THE an NAVY, LIST OF THE NAVY. ORGE SHAW'S Store,

thin Office. 2-1 21 soliq-

to punctual custom-

wheedling, Ohio-litting, Kentuckyarizing smell-luogus.

No, gentlemen—He was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the bearts of his countryssen."

ye are swirth."

VIDETTE.

From the Charlestown City Gauette, a decided and vigorous administrati-

The mystic veil that has darkened the penetration of many heretofore, why our troops engaged in the U.S. service have not been regularby paid off, continues to obscure the minds of many of our well disposed citizens, and some of the warmest friends to the administration, who have been the most zealous to assert its rights, are growing lukewarm in the further prosecution of the war, on account of this mismanages ment in some of the heads of de-

partments. It is a principle tenaciously adhered to by individuals, that man should be ever vigilant and prompt in the performance of civil contracts. So soon as he fails in this point, he forfeits his confidence among men, and loses that standing in society which he once held, however respectable it might be. Let us reason analogically, and see if this principle will not apply to nations as well as individue. There is a reciprocal obligation between the citizen and the government. The government can exact obedience, by a prosecution of its laws ; on the other hand, the citizen or subject can resort to a proper tribunal for redress. But such measures are painful-they are impolitic-they have a tendency to destroy confidence, and corrode that national affection, which should be nurtured in the bosom of every A. mericani There should always ex ist complete confidence between the citizen, the soldier and the govern ment; and that confidence can only be kept secure, by a ready performanca on the part of government; and like individuals it will be lost, should it fail to comply.

It is but justice, which imperiously demands that the poor militiaman, who takes up arms for his country, eaving too often a help-less family in distress, should expeet pay in return. The little fields which he has been wont to cultivate for the sustenance of his family, lie unimproved by the harrow or plough in his absence; and those little ones whom he " suffered not the winds of heaven to visit too roughly," are deprived of those comforts which his paternal care at home never failed to yield them .-How necessary, then, how feelingly alive should our government be to the deprivations of its citizens, and its own interests, in retaining the confidence of its warmest supporters, by promptly complying with its contracts, in being always ready to meet the demands of its soldiers, and in returning those reciprocal obligations which they would always be proud to advance.

But it is a fact, for which society should mourn, for which our government should stand abashed, that our soldiers have been too irregularly paid in so much that the language of complaint, and justly too, is as familiar as the sound of the town clock, that strikes at its regular pe-

The militia from the state of Geor-gia, engaged in the U.S. service for the last year in the Creek expedition, have only a few days since received their balance of pay. The volunteers from this state, now in the U. S. service in the Creek nation, nearly four he wied miles from their homes, although the articles of war say that " a soldier shall feceive his pay every month, and the arrears shall not exceed two months." yer never have they received one cent, When called for by General Pinkney, not a solitary individual was breard to complete. They rendracoused at Abbeville Court bouse, and arrived at Furt Hawkins six drys previous to the time required of them by the general. They were hastered immediately into the nation, and are now at least two hundred miles from a trace of civilization, encaged in building Fort Jackson. They have been actively emposed the whole of their time, on they match or bard langue, excepting of Paris, huilding of boots for the transportation of provisions and opening and repairing of reads.

many taught them to erect, when sometimes on half allowance. All this was borne with the modesty of Carolinians, and the patriotism of soldiers, without a marmer. And now, as I am credibly informed, when a requisition is made for funds to pay them off, they cannot be obtained. This high-toned patriotism, inflated with bombast and bell-sounding epithets, that has been puffed by emry ranting orator, in every seaport town and country village throughout the U. Statesthat beautiful line of the poet, so often sung by every surante cavalier to his mistress,

"My watch-word is honour, my pay is renown," has proved itself to be what? A lady's dream! or like the sensitive plant, that recedes at the gentlest touch.

The time of service for which they were called out, will shortly expire ; and it is more than probable, if we may make inferences from former precedents, that they will return to their homes worn out with fatigue, emaciated with a sultry clime, and without their pay How was it that Romulus succeeded so well with his soldiery? It was by paying them well. How is it that Buonaparte has kept thousands of armed hosts in the held for fifteen years? Not by a forced conscription only, but by dispensing liberally the spoils of the enemy, and untying the strings of his purse. How is it that the British government, whose national debt would baffle the skill of the soundest arithmetician to calculate, has her armies filled with the bravest soldiers, and her ships with the choicest seamen? By promptly paying them their wages. How was it that the great political skill and goodness of Washington, had like to have failed in preserving our independence, even after, as we thought, it was secured to us ?- Recolled the noxious seeds of dissension were springing up in every quarter of the continent, that the soldiers were yet unpaid. Why is it that our little navy has so victoriously triumphed over the enemy; and why has the reverse happened to our land forces? Because the one has been regularly

That there is such a principle, abstractly, as love of country, I grant; but it is rother refined for the present age. We love the spot where first we can recall the remembrance of childhood; we are pleased with those diversions, and the particular objects that delighted our youthful fancy. But finally, the reciprocal obligations which are due from the citizens, the soldier and the government, is the "adamantine chain" that binds them to the threshold of their country; and as policy is a ruling principle in the affairs of nations, it should be the policy of this government not to leave room for her countrymen to murmur. But lamentable is the fact, that the common language of the soldiery is, "the government had better desist from the war, since she is unable to pay her soldiers." What is the cause of this misfortune the writer is unable to say. If poverty has assailed the vaults of the treasury, he would be among the last that would complain; but unwilling to indulge such an idea, he must believe that there is a want of proper conduct in some of the departments, or that they are insensiole to the rights of a soldier; and placed as they are, at an immense distance from them by their exalted rank, their complaints will at length die with the gale that wafes them. CLEON.

COL. CHAPIN & GEN. MCLURE Gen. M'Clure, in his defence, printed last winter, reflected on Col. Chapin. The Col. who has just returned from Canada, where he has been a prisoner, has made the following publication. How much of it, if any, may be fact, and how much, if any, may owe its origin or colouring to resentment, the public must form such judge ment as it thinks proper.
N. B. Palladium.

From the Buffalo Gazette. Col. Chapin to the Public.

The distressing acenes exhibited on the Ringars frontier last fall and winter, drawing excited many paloius acusations and animous enquiries for the exact which led to those disgraceful discaters, have induced use

res continued at Fort George, no ill that strange phenomenon, Goo. M. Clure, appeared. He with much pomp and parade, however, kept, out of harm's way, by riding up and down on the east side of th atreights of Niagara, till I had with a small force of Volunteers, Militia and Indians, roused the enemy from his encampment at the 4 mile creek. Then, this mighty man crossed the river with all the wind of a Hull or Smyth, aided by the fætid stench of C. S. who burst forth with terror and rage upon the defenceless inhabitants of Canada. These terrible. beroes, however, very cautiously avoided any engagement with the enemy-They conceived it sufficient for them to war with women and children; to lay waste their dwellings; to "burn up the damn'd ras-cals," was their favorite maxim.-Their march from the Beaver Dam to Queenston, will long be remembered by the distressed victims of that march. In this march, property of almost every description was plundered and buildings burnt under his own view. This, however, was a mere prelude to the tragedy he was afterwards destined to act. The illfated town of Newark was burnt under his orders, the night of the 10th of December, 1813. Here was exhibited a scene of distress, which language would be inadequate to express; women and children were turned out of doors in a cold and stormy night; the cries of infants, the decripit file of age, the debility of sickness, had no impression upon this monster in human shape; they were consigned to the great house. whose canopy was the heavens, and whose walls were as boundless as the wide world.

In the destruction of this town, the vulcan McClure, was aided by the most active exertions of Joseph Willesche, that perjured villain, who had for a number of years resided in this pleasaut village, and had been patronized in it far beyond his merits; and at a time when it became his dury as a man of justice and as a subject of his majesty, whose government he had so often sworn to proted and d-fend, he like a cowardly sycophant, deserted the cause of his country, and actually led a fatal night, setting fire to his neighbors' dwellings, and damning every American, applying the epithet of flagrant act of barbarity. It will be recollected that this town was burnt at a time when the British forces were not in any considerable force within the distance of 30 miles. |

The General next selected the A merican side of the Niagara for the theatre of his future operations .-He took up his quarters at Buffalo. A small force of about 200 regulars was called from Canandaigua, which we should have supposed ought to have been sent to the protection of Fort Niagara, as that place was menaced by the enemy. Instead of this, the general ordered them to remain at Buffalo. Fort Niagara was taken on the morning of the 19th December, 1813. The day previous, the General was informed by a citizen, who had made his escape of December last past, he, (this from Canada, that an attack would be made on Fort Niagara at the time derick Miller, near the late village it was. Here them is something velocity to be something to the condition of Buffalo, Brig. Gen. McClure and ry remarkable in the conduct of the General; instead of dispatching an express with this very important in-telligence immediately, he omitted it, if not altogether, till it was too late for the express to ride there.— As soon as the capture of that post was known at Buffalo, the General removed himself and men from Buffalo to the Cold Springs, a distance of two miles. This movement appeared to be made in order that the redoubtable General should have time to retreat without hearing the whistling of British hearing the whistling of British balls, which by the bye we suppose would have been very unpleasant to the General's organs of hearing, as he was totally unused to such sounds. Here he remained a few days; but finding from intelligence which he received from Ganada, that the enemy were preparity to attack Buffalo, he took up his line of march to Batavia, a distance of 40 miles; no doubt conceiving that a place of greater safety, as there he could not hear the report of the enemy's gates. From Batavia, I was told, that he made his retreat good on his session

the consequences of an invasion of it by an enemy whose character here-tofore had been marked with acts of outrage and cruelty, and who now was stimulated to the most desperate measures of retaliation, by the con-duct of McClure in the burning of Newark. They repeatedly requestprotection. The public are already acquainted with the protection he afforded. The ruins of the Ningara Frontier; the tears of the widow, and the cries of orphan children, still remain as a proof of the cow ardice and villainy of this man and his associates.

As it regards myself and the command I held in the army while it was under McClure, I think proper to state the principal reason which induced me to resign. After having been repeatedly exposed to much danger by order of McClure, especially when he ordered me to 40 mile creek in Upper Canada, and while I remained there under his orders, with about 40 men, he said in presence of Mr. Curtis, whose affidavit I pro cured, " that he regretted I had not been taken by the enemy, that he wished I had been, that he hoped the damn'd rascal would be." Now the public will observe, that I was acting under the orders of McClure, and had taken a commanding position at that place. He ordered Col Hopkins to command the men in the rear of me, who were 12 miles fr. that place. I was ordered to remain at the Forty till I was reinforced, but contrary to the assurances which McClure had given me, Col. Hopkins was ordered to remain 12 miles in the rear of me.

Should any person concerned reply to these observations, further facts will be developed ; meanwhile the public are requested to peruse the subjoined documents; others are in my possession, and will be published next week.

CYRENIUS CHAPIN. June 13.

Niagara County, ss. Benjamin Caryl, of Buffalo, in the said county, being sworn saith, that he in company with Captain Frank Hampton, of the 24th regt. banditti through the town on that U. S. infantry, on or about the 3d day of January last at Batavia, then and there heard the said Hampton declare, that he most cordially rejoiced TORY to all who disapproved of this at the burning of the village of Buffathat he regretted the loss of two or three of its inhabitants only; and in the same conversation he heard him say, that he wished he-had the power of God Almighty, he would exercise the same in damning the greater part of the inbahitants of Buffalo to all eternity. Further this deponent said not. BENJ. CARYL.

> Sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1814, Samuel Tupper, first judge, common pleas, for Niagara county.

State of New-York, Niagara coun-

ty, 88. Asa Ransom, of the town of Clarence, in the county of Niagara, being solemnly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 25d or 4th day his aids, and several gentlemen from Buffalo and elsewhere were there-In a conversation with Erastus Granger, Esq. this deponent heard Gen. M'Clure publicly declare, that he would take away the regulars and was going away himself. Judge Granger asked him if he meant to take away the ammunition; General McClure answered that he did; Jodge Granger observed, for God's sake don't do that, for we shall all be destroyed. Buffalo will be burned and we shall have nothing to detend ourselves with. Gen. M'Clure then said, I will stay and defead you, if the inhabitants will arrest you, if the inhabitants will arrest and bind that dame'd rascal, (CRA-PIN) and bring him to me, if they will not do that they may be all destroyed, and I don't care how soon. And this deponent further saith, that he had understood that McClure and Chapin had quarrelled violently about the burning of Newark, and that he believed that animosity continued to exist to the time of Gen. McClures departure from Buffalp, which was on it about the days above municipals. And further this deponent saith nut.

ASA RANSOM.

Sworn to, Re.

heard the said Rodgers declare in the presence of ber of other gentlemen, the ber of other gentlemen, that withed to God that Buffala was in and that he would give 100 dails any perion that would bring him mation that Buffalo was attaully ed. And further these depoi

> DUDLEY FRINK JACOB I. FORT

Sworn to, &c.

State of New-York, Niagara ty, we.

Nehemiah Seelye, late a resident of the village of Buffalo, being se-lemnly sworm saith, that on the 224 or 3d day of Dec. last, he this de-ponent had a conversation at the house of Frederick Miller, near Buffalo, with Donald Frazier, a lieutenant in the regular service, who was then acting as an aid to General M'Clure-in which conversation the said Franier said, that if Buffalo should be burned, he had no doubt the inhabitacts would be remunerated by government, that he believed it would be an advantage to the country to have it burned, it would make bundreds of soldiers, it would stimulate men to enlist to prosecute the war with more rigour—he asld, if he had a house in Buffalo, he should be glad to see a fire brand in it in two minutes. And further suith

NEHEMIAH SEELYE. Sworn to, &c.

#### Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subser ber will expose to Public Bale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seconteenth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in

A valuable tract of land called IFest Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomoco river in the said county, a-bout six miles below Allen's Fresh.— The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abeadance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate nurchasers. purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next—In the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and sectoring the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the pur-

THE HARRIS Jun Trustee apolis, July?

An Overseer Wanted BY THE SUBSCRIBER I wish to cirpley one at present, or a the end of the year, who is houset, a ber and industrieds, to superfetend of a usuall farm, two and one half mile from, and on the north side of, Seran ferry or viver.

EDMUND BRICE

party, the real enemies for them to render a posterity and to the pr of action in that horru government was despivirtue and without c the demand of restit from us. England bons the thefts of Bus have sacrificed the ho tune of our country." Extract from a lette

25,000 old troops for Great-Britain thinks for or mean to effect negotiation at Gotte CLAY, the most acliv is one of our ministe sell, was, in the ti reclorial government ry Johnson, a famous against American ah tle more esteem than it possible tosend suc plomatic nominations to be adapted to the time of Catharine of nation in Europe tool to send the handsom court-to France of the most adroit and but to send to Gotte have calumniated Gr have expressed in te sured, their batred ment, is an imprude ly could commit. " Here, the appoi

April 80th, u.I see by this m

that British transport

at Bourdeaux donts

changed-A man wi not stay here with success; and such tachment shewn by pister to that monet ish idea that he w that about the 20th at his table, before that the Emperora would be brought ; in a few days! Th taken place was fo thinking man, from alesced powers pr French ground ; at from their imme from the general

France. "Some of the catock should be Court; or if they Rufus King. "Mr. Crawford ago in company w reagh, who said, peace did not tak

not be the fault of

Crawford did not speak a word duri But what is o sgainst the power who, having no endestroy our town and our shipping rit left in our cou from the lielm and government, men us into such a sto appears no cause for our entry int British ships are entry to all the v seamen will be no since Great Brit as least 100,000 ly-for 20 years of othern again, seas will be no l

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premier will be rat day of January ine the purchaser ghts of ownership the present posses secting the crop on

to whole purchase it, the subscriber is a a deed to the pur-

S. Jun Trustee

146

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MUND BRICE

BSCRIBER

BALE

aid to Gene

negotiation at Gottenburg, since a CLAY, the most active for the war, is one of our ministers, and as Russell, was, in the time of the Direclorial government, clerk to Henment, is an imprudence that we only could commit.

thanged-A man who was in favour of the Buonaparte government cannot stay here with any prospect of success ; and such has been the attachment shewn by the present miish idea that he was all powerful. that about the 20th March, he said, at his table, before eight persons, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the ring of Prossia, would be brought prisoners to Paris in a few days! The event that has taken place was foreseen by every reinking man, from the day the co-alesced powers put their feet on French ground; and that, not only from their immense power, but from the general dissatisfaction in

Rufus King. "Mr. Crawford dined a few days

not be the fault of G. Britain. Mr.
Grawford did not reply to that, nor
speak a word during all the dinner.

"But what is our country to do
against the power of Great-Britain,
who, having no enemy but us, will
destroy our towns, our commerce,
and our shipping? Is there no spirit left in our countrymen to chase.
from the helm and administration of
government, men who have brought
pu imp such a state of ruin? There
appears no cause of war at present,
for our enery into the ports where

we shall be utterly ruined."

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 7, 1814. PERSAL REPUBLICAN TICKER FOR ROS

CHESTER COUNTY.

FOR CARGLINE COURTY,

During the last session of our

state legislature, a bill originated in the senate for building a certain number of barges, at the state's expence, for the protection, as was said, of those points along the shores of the Chesapeake which had been left undefended by the general government. This met the fate it deserved in the lower boase, and was rejected after a very little debate.-It seemed in some to occasion much displeasure, but, independent of the expence, we have recently learnt from Barney's flotilla, how far they are calculated to effect the object for which they were intended. Few depredations had been committed by the enemy in the neighbour hood of the Patuxent until Commodore Barney had incautiously placed himself in that river, and in tem of affording either protection or security to the property of individuals, he has been the cause of its destruction. Many industrious families, through the means of this flotilla which was to drive the enemy from our bay, or at all events to protect our citizens in the undisturbed quiet of their various occupations, as well as their property, have been lighted from their homes by the blaze of their dwellings, and compelled to see the hard-earnings of their industry seized and carried away by an enemy. At the very moment it was communicated to our rulers that this little bantling force had gotten itself entrapped in a situation which required some aid from them for its protecon, orders were issued to a detachment of troops, which for some time previous had been lying idle in the metropolis, to march for the frontiers, leaving the state, and the flotilla, to take care of themselves. After a time, however safew. troops were collected, but not sufficient to check that depredatory spirit with which the enemy entered the river. This is another instance to show how much disposed our president is to protect individuals along the sea-hoard, when he has in view such mighty objects as the conquest of Canada. Would our citizens but bestow their serious reflection on this subject, we should then expect to see them withdrawing their confidence from a set of men, who had rashly planged them into a war, and then left them to struggles gainst ite adverse current. Error must ultimately give place to truth, and sophistry be vanquished by the superior force of reason and argument .-There is a point beyond which the forbearance of virtuous but, misguided men cannot go; this crisis we believe is couldly approaching. They have seen that they have been mocked and abused by the very men they had plated in authority; and will they submit to such degradation when they hold in their own hands a remedy for all their exita?

humanity shrinks, the hext resort was to excite a general indignation by leaving the dwallings of citizens along the frontier to certain destruction-After a description of the scene at Newark, it becomes us to speak cautiously of the ferodty of our enemy. That there are many among us who would rejoice at the destruction of towns and villages by the enemy, along our frontiers, inasmuch as it would have a tendency to produce a general thirst for revenge, we have always believed, and therefore we suspect it is that so trifling preparations have been made for their defence, while retaliation has in so many different ways been courted.

Per the Maryland Gazette. An attempt has recently been made in the Baltimore American, (and the National Intelligencer has given currency to the slander.) to throw an odium on the executive of Maryland, by drawing an invidious comparison "between the govern-ment of Virginia, and the government of Maryland, in respect to their preparations to meet the enemy." After repeating with exultation, the general orders of the governor of Virginia, to twenty regiments of militia "to hold themselves in readiness to march, &c." the writer exclaims " yet we do not hear of one step of our executive to call out the militia, nor of one effort to assemble the posse comitatus to resist the enemy in any one way, or at any given point ! we hear of no spirited or military preparations to meet and repel the invaders, but we hear of prevish complaints against the general government, and of pitiful supplications for assistance from Washington and Baltimore."

Although the character of our commander in chief for patriotism, and a vigilant attention to his duty, is so firmly established with the respectable men of each political sect who know him, as to render any explanation of his conduct unnecessary, t may yet be proper to detail a few plain facts, as connected with our militia system, and its recent operations, for the satisfaction of sundry well-disposed citizens, who may not be in possession of the requisite information on the subject. The military establishment of Maryland consists of three grand divisions, under the controul of Major-Generals, each containing four brigades; the 4th, 5th. 7th, and 8th brigades, are attached to the first division, embracing the counties of Prince-George's, Montgomery, St. Mary's. Charles, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, & the lower part of Frederick; Har-ford, and the eight counties on the eastern shore, form the second desion; and the third division inblows Allegany, Washington, Baltimore town and county, and the upper part of Frederick. By the late militia law it is enacted, "that in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of the state, a major-general, brigadier-general or commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, shall have full power to order out the mi-Iftia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the threatened invasion may be."
In virtue of this provision, Colonel Taney, on the appearance of the enemy in the Patuzent, ordered out his regiment, comprising the whole of Calvert county; and on information being given to the commander in chief, a detachment of three companies were ordered from mine-Acundel. Gen. West, of the fourth brigade, was also directed to furnish whatever number of menths colonel might deem adequate for his defence; arms and ammunition were expedited to the various military posts that required these articles; and orders were issued to Generals Bar-rick and Williams, commanding the 7th & 8th brigades, to hold half their brigades in readiness, to march at a moment's warning. In addition to these preparations for defence, Gen. Philip Scuart, who commands the 5th brigade, bad actually taken the field, and possessed a discretionary power to order out the entire population of St. Mary's and Charles counties. Here then we see two whole brigades and a molecy of the other two, which constitute the 1st military division, comprehending resolve regiments, either in all so moment's warning. In addition to

of Maryland has been in requisition, and that her exertions, a comparative view being taken of the extent, population and physical attength of the state, have considerably exceeded those of Virginia.

There is, indeed, one assertion contained in the paragraph reterred to, the truth of which we are disposed to atknowledge; the writer says, "we hear of no spirited preparation to meet and repel the invaders." No-and for the honeur of our state it is to be hoped we never shall. Our country has been already too much degraded by empty threats and vain-glotious boastings; they have procured for her the ridithey have procured for her the ridi-cule and disdain of foreign nations, and raised the blush of mauly shame on the cheeks of every honourable American. From the merited contempt which such conduct inspires, Maryland at least will, under th guidance of her present chief magistrate, be exempt; he was the addier, and continues to be the disciple of Washington; he does not like a Smyth, a Hull, or a Madison, issue a proclamation when action is necessary; he performs his duty efficiently, though silently; and although he may not alarm the enemy by the harshness of his epithets, he will obtain for the citizens, by the vigour of his measures, that securihose who are bound to afford it.

As to "making aupplications to Baltimore and Washington for assistance," the assertion is not true with respect to the former, and it was perfectly correct in our Executive to apply for it to the latter. Had the government granted it with promptitude and effect, and instead of lending the regular force to the at-tack of Canada, had employed it to repelt! enemy from our own shores, the citizens of the exposed countles (their corn fields and harvests havong been necessarily abandoned) dread an approaching scarcity of the ticles of life; long will the inhabitants on the Patuzent deplore the illa system, and hold the ry of its conductors in detestation. A MARYLANDER

We understand that the Marshal of this District, has received orders to release all retaliatory prisoners of war, and that it has accordingly been done. They are now to be considered only as ordinary prisoners [Bos. Paper.]

Boston Weekly Messenger July 1.

A gentleman from Burlington informs, that the British und American armies had encamped within sight of each other, and that there had been some skirmishes with the outposts—A battle was momently expected.

List of Letters

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1818.

James Allen, Austin Arms (2), Peter Armstrong, Mary Allen A. A. county. John Brewer (3), Bazil Brown, W. B. Bean, Stephen Beard, jun. Hester Bishop, Thomas Bicknell, A. A. county. Jeremish Cook, Elizabeth Cadle, Philip Curran, James Canden, William Carman, Nancy Chaney, George Cragge Margaret Dorsey, Charles Duvall, Henry Dickonson, Richd. Davis, A. A. county. Lieut. Wm. N. Earl. Chas. H. Flemming. Jonas Green, Peregrise Glepn (2), Nichs. Goldshorough, Edwd. Grifing, A. A. county. Georga Hookman (2), Ann Hawkins, Garard R. Hopkins, Philip Hammond, A. A. county. Aquiller Johnson, Vachel Johnson, Am. Jacob, Sarsh Ann. Johnson near Annapolis. William Kilty (2), Thomas Kepping, Ann Karney, Joseph Lovier, Ladie Lincome A. A. county. Eleze H. Massey near Annapolis, Christopher Minupes, Sumuel I. Maddox, Henley Martic, Doctor James, M. Gill, Samuel Macubin, John Mahoney, A. A. county. Capt. Juo. Nortis. Jas. Ogelvie. William Powell. Mary Ross, Rebecca Redmon, Ezeiclel Richardsop, Samuel Rolinson. Alexandec Stewars, John Suivan, James Steele, Wm. Sanders, Samuel Bouthwick, Charles Biory, Philip P. Smith. A. county. Elizabeth Todings, Mary Thomas. John Valyant. Elizabeth O. Woodand. A. A. county. John White, Sarah Whittington, Walter Willett, Samuel C. Willicit.

Jain Monree, P. M.

when we ought to have been the only one to avoid it! It was the work of the tyrane. I was told by a Prince that our gublic virtue was a phantom, and our government a ridicale. That our tuin, (the war) was bought at the small expense of a million. This is certain, that a party, the real enemies of dur country, did vote for the war, and it is for them to render an account to posterity and to the present generation of the motives and principles of action in that horrid deed. Our government was despised by the tygovernment was despised by the tyvirtue and without character, and he never even deigned to answer to the demand of restitution of the hundreds of cargoes unjustly taken from us. England will certainly render none of hers, nor the Bourbons the thefts of Budnaparte; and it is thus, that our administration have sacrificed the honour and for tune of our country."

Extract from a letter dated Paris, April 80th, 1814.

u.I. see by this mornings paper that British transports have arrived

at Bourdeaux to take on board 25,000 old troops for the U. States. Great Britain thinks we do not wish for or mean to effect peace by the ry Johnson, a famous privateersman against American ships, he has lit-tle more esteem than Clay. How is it possible tosend such men? In all diplomatic nominations the men ought to be adapted to the object. In the time of Catharine of Russia, every nation in Europe took particular care to send the handsomest men to that court-to France one always chose the most adroit and cunning agents; but to send to Gottenburg men who have calumniated Great Britain, who have expressed in terms little measured, their batred to that govern-

" Here, the appointment must be

France. "Some of the old revolutionary stock should be sent out to this court; or if they no longer exist

ago in company with Lord Castle-reagh, who said, if an universal peace did not take place, it would not be the fault of G. Britain. Mr. ps layo such a state of ruin? There appears no cause of war at present, for our entry into the ports where British ships are admitted, is the entry to all the world; the press of seamen will be no longer exercised; since Great Britain will discharge at least 100,000 saters and probably for 20 years will not be in want of them again. The liberty of the seas will be no longer contested, & at peace is general no prohibitions or blockade can exist, nor question of neutralisy is any nation.

We must renounce to claims for captured property and the decrees of libonaparts at Millin and Berling because we declared war; and this is not one of the least complaints acainst the Madismun administration. The fact is, the adventorer being destroyed—the phanton of preservation believed to find support, there and slare, on which our addition ration believed to find support, there and slare, on which our addition ration believed to find support,

country could an event of this hind take place; but while folly, imbetility and wickedness, are the leading features in the conduct of our administration, it can never take place, however desirable it may be. Though they have been unfortunate in most of their schemes, they have no complaint to make, for they have been no fatther opposed in them than a fair and candid expression of opinion would go. Our country menaced with calamities and dangers, before inexperienced, demands the watchful detention and patriotic efforts of every citizen—but until different men are placed at the head of our affairs, there can be no unav of our affairs, there can be no unanimity, because there is no room for confidence. Let a necessity, raquiring exertion, exist, and no federalist, however his character may have been aspersed with the odious epi thets of " tory, traiter, or oppositionthe interests of his country are ald sufficient to fire his zeal, and animate his patriotism. In proportion as democracy has failed in its foolish projects and ambitious attempts were all the angry passions enlisted against those who will not yield a blind obedience to the wishes of the president, and bow in submission to the slavish doctrine, that we have no right to hesitate and question when his excellency recommends. We would that the character of our government should ever remain untarnished, because it is better suit-ed to the habits of a free and virtuous people than any other; yet some impressions have been stamped, deeply stamped upon it, by the ignorance or wickedness of our rulers, which can with difficulty only be effaced. Precipitated into a war at the instigation of the bloodiest despot who ever held sway over any portion of the great family of man, and that too when wholly unprepared, evinces either abject subserviency, or a total want of foresight, in the authors of it. When they shall appear to be governed by rectitude, and adopt for their rule of conduct those genuine principles of republicanism which they have so much abused, there will then be no want of confidence, and they will find themselves supported by the u-nited energies of the nation. It is not that federalists feel a personal animosity to the president and his satelites, that they oppose his poli-cy, that they cry out against it, but because he has departed from that course which exalted the great Washington, and his coadjutors, above all other legislators, and gave birth to happiness which never before visited any civilized nation, If these leaders of democracy view in the storms, which are gathering in the political sky, dangers which call for the combined energies of our nation to shield her from their rage, they should immolate their diabolical antipathies on the altars of justice. Only let them acknowledge that they have been deceived by the false pretensions of men who seek rather to promote their own interests than the honour of their own country, and that they have been whirled into the vortex of error by giving a loose to head-strong preju-dice, and those gloomy apprehensi-ons may be easily dispelled. We wish that the misfortunes which have already visited us, and which still threaten to pour in tremendous force upon our nation, could be tra-ced to nothing worse than errors in judgment; but every day unfolds something new to establish and rivet on the mind a belief, that this is not the cause. Mortified at the failure of their predictions, and incensed beyond measure at the disasters their folly has brought on the country, ome of our democrats appear more like madmen than setional beings, venting their spices indiscriminately on every one who dares to op-pose them either in opinion or acti-on. This turbulent spirit must give way to sober reflection, and those errors of judgment, if they really deserve that character, must be irand reason, before the union can take place which they seem so much to desire.

We hope our readers will peruse attentively the address of Gol. Chapin, and the certificates which accompany it, and they would then see what cold-blooded cruelty led to the destruction of Niagara, and the

Umblat, saw in strange affright,
By the meen's uncertain light,
In thy stream, belines's gleam—
Boylen heard the tempest rattle—
Horse to horse and man to man;
Ere the dawn the charge began,
To the brazen roar of battle—

As the wint'ry torrent awaeps,
Down Morena'si rayaged steeps
Rushed the Se, to overthrow,
Spain! the bulwark of thy glory,
As old Culpges braves the flood,
Our unshaken phalanz stood—
Brothers, sons, and fathers hoary,
Mentsin with the shock

Slenteje with the shock, Felt her vine clad summits rock; Gueya's vale, hill and dale, Trembled with the mighty motion. Guadalquiver's current fled Swiltly from the truobled bed, Peaming like the angry ocean.

Faulchion, pike and bayonet,
Smote, and pierced, and clashing met
On the plain, strewed with slain,
Charged with fate's avenging power;
Thro' the fleeting shades of night,
Flash'd the vollied blaze of light— Fell like hail the deadly shower.

O'er groves and fields and mountains blue,

On rosy pinions morning flew, Broad and bright, streamed the light, The golden face of day unveiling; In darkness still the conflict lay-The dismal war-field's grim array,

A sallen cloud of smoke concealing. Their whirlwind rage five times we stood And stemmed the whelming battle flood, Still amain, o'er the plain,

Rolled the hostile peals of thunder,
Afar, the wild bull cowering fled,
And man and steed recoiled in dread Earth shook, and seemed to rend asun

Long and deadly was the strife, Trumpet, drum and shrilling fife, Groans and cries pierced the skies, Death's loud organ swelled the chorus. Raging like a stream of fire, Burst our old Iberian ire, Fast consuming all before us. Weep ye hapless maids of Gaul!

Weep your absent lover's fall ! In despair, rend your hair! p beside your willowy fountains Wan beneath the frowning sky. Gashed with wounds the vanquish'd

On our Andalusian mountains. The wolf at midnight laps their blood ; Their limbs shall glut the eagle's brood Tyrant haste, to the feast; Erect the crest—be bloodier, bolder Behold thy conquest, claim thy spoil, Thy heroes shall possess our soil,

Yes! there they shall unburied moulder Andojar, a winding river, which passes through the city of the same

name, and near to Baylen. + Umbla, a commanding eminence near the scene of action.

† The mountains called Sierra More

\*2 The Rook of Gibraltar.

The following (raken from Porter's campaign in Russia) is the address of the great Kutusoff to the Russian army, immediately preceding the battle of Borodino. We have no hesitation in saying, that we do not believe there is a finer specimen of martial eloquence in history. We are confident that neither Greece nor Rome can produce its equal.]

The day was fast closing, when the veteran hero surrounded by his generals, passed slong the line. He had previously ordered the holy picture, so enthusiastically revered, and which had been saved from the exerilegious hands of the enemy at Smolensk, to precede him, borne by the priests of the army.-On its approach, every head was un-covered, the sacred form of the cross waved on the breasts of thousands along the extended line, and the most awful silence prevailed. Tears fell from the eyes of the soldiery. They were not tears of grief, but the tribute of that pure religious feeling, which at times, clavates with heavenly emotions, even the humblest Russian individual. By

humblest Russian individual. By these consecrated mementos, the whole army inwardly vowed to main tain their dountry's rights to the last drop of their blood; and with one impulse they called upon the living Being, whose image they contemplated, to assist them in over-throwing their enemies. The feelings of the generable Kurousoff can scarcely be expressed. His brave heart beat in true usison with those of his soldiers, and he thus addressed them:

man against the tyrannic troublet of the world. Not content with de-lacing the image of God, in the person of millions of his creatures; this universal tyrant, this arch-rebel to all laws human & divine, breaks into the sanctuary, pollutes it with blood, overthrows its alcars, tramples on its rites, & exposes the very ark of the Lord (consecrated in these boly insignize of the church) to all the profanations of accident, of the elements, and of unsanctified hands. Fear not then but the God whose altars have been insulted by the very worm his Almighty fiat had raised from the dust, fear not that He will not be with you! That He will not stretch forth His shield over your renks; and with the sword of Michæl fight against his enemics.

" This is the faith in which I will fight and conquer! This is the faith still behold the final victory with my dying eyes. -Soldiers ! do your part. Think on the burning sacrifice of your cities-think of your wives, your children looking to you for protedion-think on your emperor, regarding you as the sinews of their strength; and before to-morrow's sun sets, write your faith and your fealty on the field of your country with the life's blood of the invader and his legions !"

The shout which followed this ad dress, assured the veteran that his brave troops only wanted the signal to be given to realize on the spot his most devoted wishes for Russian safety and Russian glory.

#### NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified, that the Taxes under the act of Congress, pass ed the 2d day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the Uni ted States, has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same at the following times and places. viz. In the county of Anne-Arundel, at Pig Point, on Tues-day the 12th day of July next. At John Smith's tavern, the 14th, At Jame Hunter's tavern, in the City of Annapolis, the 16th. At Charles Water's mill. on the North side of Severn, the 19th. At M'Coy's tavern, the 21st, and at the Poplar Spring tavern, the 23d. In the county of Prince George's, at Bla-densburgh, the 12th day of July next. At Vans-Ville, the 14th. At Queen Anne the 16th. At Upper Maribro' the 19th. And at Nottingham the 23d. And shall attend in person, or by deputy, once in two weeks at the above mentioned places, for a few days only, and then proceed to call on those persons who may not think proper to meet me, or deputy, and shall confidently expect immediate payment, on failure an addition of eight per cent, execution fee, agreeably to law, will be demanded, if such a measure is necessary, which is sincerely hoped in no instance may be the case. R. DUVALL, Collector. the revenue for the 5th collection

June 30, 1814.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern ; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-bouse, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms

may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.
Sw.

#### NOTICE.

The anbecetber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate psymions, more especially those who are indebted for post-

age on letters: &c.

Richard H. Harmens
Admr. D. B. N.

Blank Bonds, Declara-tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-mon. Warrants. For sale as this Of

eart of A. A. County, the subscri-ber will expose to Public Bale, on Wed-nesday the 20th July next, it fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late randence of Stephen Lark, deceased, the following property, to

Some valuable Negroes, Horses, Cat-tle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Krichen Furniture, Bacon and Corn, Plantation Utensils, and some Cord Wood—also the crop now growing up-on the ground. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months for all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, and all sums un der ten dollars the cash to be paid-Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Greenbury Lark, Adm'r. Town Neck, Severn, 2 2

#### NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county adjourned until the first Monday in August next, (that being the first day of the month.)

By order H. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A. A. County. June 30, 1814.

#### WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

A Negro Woman, that understands plain cookery. To such an one, that can come well recommended for her sobriety, industry, honesty and good temper, a liberal price will be given, by John Welch,

At the half way house on ) the Annapolis road to Baltimore. June 30.

## Anne-Arundel County

. Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, 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 of 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, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin-Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is there-fore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Ma ryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give no tice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, and to shew cause, if any they have why the said Larkis Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto, as prayed

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814. On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the reiref of sundry insolvent debt. ors; passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the se-veral supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his credi-tors; on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Amein the custody of the sheriff of Ame-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by eausing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Manday 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 third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause. If any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said series of the said series.

Mr. Wm. R. Miles tayers on Thursday the 14th day of July, all the real extate of the late Mrs. Comman, containing 350 acres more or less—it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest; and on the raisincation of the chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money, the sub-

ment of the purchase money, the sub-scriber will give a deed. The sale to Commence at 12 o'clock.

Thus, H. Hall, Trustee.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1816. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking-House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town,

By order, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. hereby certify, that Allen Dorsey of Poplar Springs, in said county, bro't before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray, a black HORSE, supposed to be 15 years old, sixteen hands high, with three old shoes on, a little lame in his left hind leg, trots and paces, has some white spots occasioned by the saddle, and has been worked in geers. Given un-der hand of me this fifteenth day of June, 1814.

Edward Warfield. The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him a-

Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundelcounty, by John Golder, for their right to freedom which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trewsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington.—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fitteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed: ten dollars if taken in the mitted; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.
I am informed that an old yellow

woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcand.
WM. BROGDEN.

Jgul 23, 1814.

Land for Sale. The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland One tract of woodland; containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patusent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good raod securitself into the River Patusent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which had there is a good rand secured by law to the Creek, which is mayingable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses; and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred a wres; and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kinder timber, while they leave the Cypress antouched; the latter suitable for force rails. If here are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tensura house, a black smithle shop, a tensue house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next Getober court, they will then be offered at Public Seie. Persona disposed to buy hear obtain great bargairs by speedy applications.

3.10. JAS BIOGER.

property, and a list of his creditor oath, as far as he can ascertain as directed by the said ant, issue nexed to his petition, and the county court being satisfied by content testimony, that the said John more has resided the two precessions prior to his said application in the state of Maryland, and the John Simmons, having stated in his tition, that he is in the custody of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, prayed to be discharged therefore ordered and adjudges the said court, that the said John mons be discharged; and by can mons be discharged; and by can mons be discharged, and by cause a copy of this order to be inserted the Maryland Gazette or Maryland B publican once a week, for three succesive months, before the third Monda of September next, give notice to he creditors to appear before the incounty court, to be held at the city Annapolis, on the third Monday Annapolis, on the sorpose of recommending a trustee for their broch on the said John Simmons then as there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his pre-

By order, Fm. S. Green, Clk. May 26.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.
On application to Richard H. Har-wood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can accertain them, being any dexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, 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 of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of Sep-tember next, for the purpose of recom-mending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and

Test. Wm S. Green.
April 12, 1819. Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814 On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arondel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent dollars. sembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts,
a schedule of his property, and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being unnexed to his
petition; and the said Vachel Johnson
having stated in his petition that he is
in actual confinement for debt, and
praying to be discharged therefrom, it
was the efore ordered and adjudged,
that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by that the aid Yachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county cours on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trastee fartheir benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the haid Vechel Johnson should not have the benefit of the aid acts as prayed.

Test Wim. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of Bar Keeper, who can come well recommended, will meet with an aligible situation by applying to L PARKER.

Chy Tavern, Anuap A LIST OF THE

American NAV STEEL'S LIST OF TH

JONAS GRE MUBCH-STEERT, AND

Three Dollars GOVERNEUR MORE

With much pleasure our readers this eveni splendid oration entire delivered by the Hon Morriss on the 29th ul storation of the Box crowded and highly to dience in Dr. Romey This unrivalled perfor the attention and chall plause of every man clishing true eloquence ciating the most inter of profound political w ORATIO

"TIR DONE. The over. The Bourbons France reposes in the legitimate prince. I sistently with respect We recall to rememb teresting period, whe mingled at the convilook, exulting, at the There French and A first should reach the ry. There the conte dence was closed .- i ed our title to be nu the nations.

Think God, we

avow the sentiments that august family, away the ficets and a and Spain were arra of American liberty. ed Louis the sixteer OF THE RIGHTS OF loved him. We de We are unsullied by his assassins. Ou prayers, have accompaniards in their st blush that American ted to offer only wis How interesting, twenty years. In the the states general convened to ward bankruptcy. The their finances was o common artifice of into a belief that safely incurred w but no funds prothe minister of fin would have been as deficit, without cal

ther, but the king to correct abuses. This hazardous nated, as was fore gent observers, in general usurped, u national masembly, and used it with wisdom and justice ed the rights of paper money ; fra cable system of released their kin lace bun on a th year, and again o prison, whence

he, he was le his victuous in s hour of day a of a (at) s of power stomote to m persuad

## MARKET LANGE STATE OF THE STATE

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGIENCER

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STERRY, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum

From the New York Evening Post of GOVERNEUR MORRIS'S ORA-

With much pleasure we present our readers this evening with the our readers this evening with the splendid gration entire, which was delivered by the Hon, Government Morris, on the 29th ult. on the restoration of the Bourbons, to a crowded and highly respectable audience in Dr. Romeyn's Church. This unrivalled performance claims the attention and challenges the approximant of green man capable of replause of every man capable of re-lishing true elequence or of appreciating the most interesting lessons of profound political wisdom. ORATION.

"Tre pone. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored. France reposes in the arms of her legitimate prince. We may now express our attachment to ber consistently with respect to ourselves. We recall to remembrance that inseresting period, when in the felsningled at the convivial feast, and our blood on the field of glory. We look, exulting, at the plain of York. There French and American troops contended, in generous strife, who first should reach the goal of victory. There the contest for independence was closed .- I here was sealed our title to be numbered among the nations. Thank God, we can, at length,

avow the sentiments of gratitude to that august family, under whose away the ficets and armies of France and Spain were arrayed in defence of American liberty. We then hailed Louis the sixteenth PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANEIND. We loved him. We deplored his fate. We are unsullied by the embrace of his assassins. Our wishes, our prayers, have accompanied the loyal Spaniards in their struggle; and we blush that Americans were permitted to offer only wishes and prayers. How interesting, how instructive the history of the last five and twenty years. In the spring of 1789, the states general of France were convened to ward off impending bankruptcy. The derangement of their finances was occasioned by the common artifice of cheating people into a belief that debts may be safely incurred without imposing taxes. Large loans had been made, but no funds provided. At the opening of that august assembly, the minister of finance declared it would have been easy to cover the deficit, without calling them toge-ther, but the king wished their ald

to correct abuses.

This hazardous experiment terminated, as was foreseen, by intelligent observers, in the overthow of socient establishments. The states general usurped, under the name of sational assembly, unlimited power, and used it with an equal want of wisdom and justice. They destroyed the rights of property; issued paper money; framed an impraclicable system of government, and released their king from a prison to place button a throne, whose fourtion they had undermined. Their successors overturged it in less than prison, whence in less than six unthe, he was led to the scaffold. his virtuous monarch, our friend in hour of danger, was the victor of list own goodness. Andently rous to ameliorate the condition abjects for whom he felt the incis of a father, he thought no like of power too great if it is promote their felicity. He seen persuaded that his prerough useless to him, was oppressed to them. Dangerous error I in them told, and believed that their lovalty he had a persect

collected in himself, was occupied, during the long procession, in be-serching the divide majesty to par-tion his rebellious subjects. But the stroke which severed from the body his innocent head, out them off from forgiveness, until they should have expiated the crime by length-

ened years of misery.

O! it was a crime against nature and against heaven. A murder must foul and cruel. A deed at which hends might have wept. I was in Paris. I saw the gush of sorrow. I heard the general groan. Every bosom unticipated the sentence of an avenging God. It was like a second fall of man. An awful acene of affiction, guilt and horror. All were humbled to the dust, save only those who exulted, in screams of diabolical rapture, at their success in driving an assembly, over which they tyranized, to this nefarlous act.

Mark here the guilt to which faction leads. That assembly in genecalled Girondistes, at their head the representatives from Bordeaux, who wished for a federal republic; and the Jacobins, who concealed, under the loud cry for a republic one and indivisible, a design to restore mo-narchy. Both of them treated with the imprisoned king. He trusted himself to the party of the Gironde. It seemed less criminal than the other, and was more numerous. From that moment the jacobins doomed him to destruction, that they might destroy their opponents. Those who assaulted the palace to tear off that semblance of monarchy which the constituent assembly had left, were now called forth to overawe the faction of the Gironde. The assem bly surrounded by armed men, a magent foresaw would involve their

And so it did. The inexorable Danton dragged them before his revolutionary tribunal, and poured their blood on the scaffold wet with that of their murdered monarch. Thus every circumstance of guilt and shame, was combined in their last moments, to embitter the bitterness of death.

On the same scaffold, condemned by the same judges, perished Dan-ton himself. He perished, conspi-ring to place the imprisoned son on the throne of a father whom he had laboured to destroy. He believed that Louis the sixteenth had been too much disgraced to reign over a proud nation. Combining therefore, the courage of a hero, with the energy importants event. We have seen the tumults of democracy terminate, by religion or mercy, he determined in France, as they have every where to strike off the head which he tho't unfit for a crown. In the rapid march of fate his own soon fell. Insulted with the semblance of trial, convicted without proof, condemned unheard, he roared in a voice of thunder, "I have been told, and now believe, that the punishment of man is the fruit of his crime. Wretches! I gave you the power of dooming infrocence to death, and I, by your doom must die. The same justice shall overtake those who sent me here and you also." The

voice of the savage was prophetic.
Those who slaughtered their prince and made havor of each other ; those who endeavoured to dethrone the king of Heaven and establish the cassors overturned it in less than car, and again threw the king inprison, whence in less than six the wishing the less than six the less than six the was led to the scaffold. This virtuous monarch, our friends to the Holy Virgin, and fell down and hour of danger, was the victorial to her their adoration, were at length compelled to see and of his own goodness. Aniently to feel, and, in account to own that to feel, and, in agony, to own that there is a God. I cannot proceed. My heart sickens at the recollection of

tion. The virtuous sons of Amerien were not guilty of ingratitude,
Much as they love liberty, the name
of liberty did not drive from their
hearts the great friend of liberty,
rire paorecron on the access
or manged. No! holy manyr!
their grateful bosoms re-echoed thy
dying groan. In humble submission
they viawed events whose mystery
they bould not comprehend, and
waited the development of eternal
windom. They beheld licentious
crime under the name of liberty,
roaming over the broad surface roaming over the broad surface of France, seeking virtue for its prey, defiling innocence, despoiling poverty, and laying the very face of nature waste. They saw it voracious at home, victorious abroad, every where triumphant. Europe was appalled. Her princes trembled. The The new-hatched, unfledged, French rapublic source, as on eagle pinions, beyond the clouds. Dazzled by the fustre of her victories, the moral eye could scarcely perceive the guilt of those profligate leaders who dictated law to a prostrate world. Drunk with success, slaughtering their countrymen, pillaging their neighbours, seducing subjects from their allegiance, and preceding the storm of conquest by the poison of corruption, they reviled whatever antiquity and custom had rendered respectable, made sport of religion, treated public law as comantic nonsense, and trampled on the decencies of private life. Yet they found admirers every where. What wonder that they should have found adherents bere ! This country is not without bankrupts, both in fortune and in fame; nor hery spirits pro-moted by ambition. There are among us some who, wishing to be great, disdain to be good; who, in pursuit of riches and power, indiffejority was frightened into a sentence rent to right and wrong, take the of death against their innocent captive; a sentence which the intelli- who ignorantly swallow every idle tale. Many, who puffed up with conceit, will no longer listen to truth when she offers instruction. A mind bloated by vanity, loves to feed on falschood, and drink the flattery by which its dropsied understanding is drowned. But in that moment when crowned heads in Europe crouched to the French directory, an insult aimed at the hon-our of America was instantly resented. This dignified conduct of the new world astonished the old. Our character was raised to the highest pitch. Raised, alas! only to be precipitated, by the impetus of its fall, more deeply in shame.

This occasion does not require, neither will it permit of, a history, been foreseen, and foretold, arrived. The power of usurpation was directed and maintained by great talents. Gigantic schemes of conquest, prevast masses of force, conducted with consummate skill, a cold indifference to the miseries of mankind, a profound contempt for moral ties, a marble-hearted atheism, to which religion was only a political instrument, and the stern persevering will to bend every thing to his purpose, were the means of Napoleon to make himself the terror, the wonder, and the acourge of nations. The galling of his iron yoke taught Frenchmen feelingly to know how much they had lost in breaking the bands of their allegiance. They had, indeed, to amuse them, the pomp of triumph the shout of victory, and the conneighbouring nations groan. But ed from them to gratify the extravagance of vanity, or supply the waste of war their children were

that loaf from which they had taken their lase meal, moistened with hit ter tears, turn their eyes to believe, then, throwing themselves, in each other's arms, exclaim, my child! my child! Such, France, were thy sufferings. Thus was the innocent blood of thy sovereigns visited upon thee. Frenchmen! by these were were you taught to feel the present, the avenging God. It was this deep agony which led you to declare to your sovereign's brother, in the language of nature and truth a Sir, we bring you our hearts; "Sir, we bring you our hearts; the tyrant has left us nothing else

to give."

In the month of September, 1812, the son of an obscure family, in a small island of the Mediterranean, was at the head of a greater force than was ever yet commanded by one man during the long period to which history extends. His brows entircled with an imperial diadem, his sword red with the blood of conquered nations, his eye glaring on the fields he had devoted to plunder, his feet-trampling on the neck of kings, his mind glowing with weath, his heart swoln with the consciousness heart swoln with the consciousness of power unknown before, he moved. he seemed, he believed himself a god. While at one extremity of Europe his ruthless legions drenched, with loyal blood, the arid soil of Spain, he marched, with gigantic stride, at the other extremity, to round his vast dominion in the widest circle of the civilized world. Already he had pierced the Russian line of defence. Already his hungry eagles were pouncing on his prey-Pause. View steadily this state of colussal power. The arms are of iron; the breast is of brass; but the feet are of clay. The moment of destruction impends. Hark! The blow is given. It totters. It falls. It crumbles to dust. This mighty man, this king of kings, this demi-god, is discomfitted. He flies. He is pursu-He hides. Stripped of roya robes, distracted with apprehension, flapping the wings of fear, he scuds in disguise across the wide plain of Poland, not daring to look behind. He takes a moment's breath, and

walls of Paris. Here again he reigns. Here the crafty statesman contrives, and the gloomy tyrants collect, the renewed means of warfare-Again unhappy France, must thy garners and thy veins be opened. Again & under the doubled weight of oppression, must theu groan. Vain are expostulations; vain the tumultuous cry for peace; vain the shricks of des-

slakes the feverish thirst of his fa-

tigue in the water of the Elbe. A

After a third effort, he is within the

Alexander, the great, the good, advances. He moves, at the head of his hardy Russians, from the ashes of Moscow, towards the banks of the Elbe. At his approach the plundered, insulted subjects of Prussia rise to vindicate their honour. The Germans burn to avenge their wrongs. But Napoleon has anticipated his enemy. He is, in force, on the Elbe. His vigour and activity are successful. Again he quaffs the luscious draught of victory. Drunk again with hope, he shuts his ear to the council of prudence. Bat true to his principles, he calls fraud to the aid of force : & accepting the mediation of Austria, displays the insidious craft of a per-verse policy. For what? To clude a peace which conceding vast territory, or restoring his captive legions, would have placed him again in a condition to menace, insult and oppress the world. But no. A confidence in his talents, a confidence in his fortune have made him blind. He confides in fortage, the god of atheism, which, analyzed, is nothing more than the combination of events we cannot discover; in which, nevertheless, those horrors which desolated France
That charming country, on which the bounty of heaven has lavished bless ings, was the prey of mousters. To the start of the crimes every where is every hour perpetrated, would wound the saul of humanity, and shock the earl of humanity, and shock the blush, that these monaters were the blush, that these monaters were taken to your bosom I retract the charge. Nations of the start is castled as and need that given value of the saul of his entered to which his windows, there is no more of chance than there was in a composition. Aged pious, instigable ambition. Aged pious, instigable ambition are the confidence in the confidence is no more about the confidence in the confidence is no more are the confidence in the confidence in the confidence is no more are the confidence in the confidence in the confidence is no more are the confidence in the confid

Napoleon was not dismayed. Cal-culating on the hollow faith of coali-tions in which a diversity of inter-est often keeps assuder the hearts whose limits are united, forgetting, or not knowing; that his tyran-ny had formed a leigue against him stronger than the union of states; a league of which all manished were members, and general sentiment the soul; he still flattered himself alian by the weight of his arms, and the edge of his craft, he could sever the bands of this new alliance. Tathis end, the bravery of his soldiers, the skill of his officers, the destricty of his ministers, and all she resources of his genius, were exercised and ex-hausted, during the last summer,— The plains of Saxony were wasted with inexorable severity. Peatitrain of war; to thin the ranks of mankind; to extend the scene of human misery, and prepare a wide theatre for the display of British benevolence.

At length, after many battles, the well planned movements of the alties obliged Napoleon to abandon Dresden. From that moment his position on the Elbe was insecure. But pride had fixed him there : perhaps too, the same blind confidence in fortune. His force was collected at Leipsic. Leipsic, in the war of thirty years, had seen the great Gustavus fall in the arms of victory. Leipsic again witnessed a battle, on whose issue hung the independence, not of Germany alone but of every state on the continent of Europe.— Hard, long, and obstinate was the conflict. On both sides were displayed an union of the rarest skill, discipline and courage. As the flood-tide waves of ocean in ap-proathing the shore, rush, foam, thunder, break, retire, return-so broke, retired, and returned the altied battalions, impetuously propella. ed by the pressure of their brethren. in arms. And as the whelming flood a passage forced thro' the breach rends, tears, scatters, dissipates, and bears away its unnumbered sands, . second flight brings him to the Rhine. so was the tyrant's host overwhelmed, scattered, and borne away.

And now behold a scene sublime.

Three mighty monarche lay down their crowns and swords. They fall on their knees. They raise their eyes and hands to Heaven. They pour out thanksgiving to the God of Battles. To him, the King of Kings, sole, self existent, in whom alone is might, majesty and dominion. With one voice they cry "The Lord is with us. Brother, the Lord is with us. Glory be to the Lord." Contrast this spectacle with that which had been exhibited thirteen months be-

fore on the plains of Russia. The anxious hour is past. We respire. The air is embalmed with blossoms of liberty. Humanity rears her head, from the dust, smooths her dishevelled locks, and wipes away the tear. She greets you, vic-tors! princes! heroes! christians! She bids you follow the path to immortal glory, pointed out by the finger of heaven. March! Lo! already the opposed armies are separated only by the Rhine. Here again the olive branch is tendered to the herce Napaleon-Perhaps experience may bave made him wise. Perhaps he has learnt in the school of adversity to moderate his desires. Perhaps, confiding in fortune no more, he may begin to believe there is a God who. governs the world. No. The mysterious plan of Providence is yet incomplete. Napoleous pride is yet unramed. He confides in wintry storms which bid the weary soldier rest. He confides in the lofty bar-rier of the Pyrennes. He confides in the fortresses along his frontiers. He confides in the neutrality of Swir-

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netrate the interior of fr the cest and the north, while Wel-lington poors in on the south, his Britons, Spaniards, and Portuguese, Mark. The representatives of Bour-deaux were first to proclaim a French republic. Bourdeaux is first to unfact the royal standard, "Naverge of ruin, remains unmoved. The allies, anxious to spars the ef-fusion of blood, and terminate the misery of Europe, again tender peace, with the possession of un-divided, undiminished, France. They are actuated by motives of humanity, and governed by dictates of human policy. But he and they, mighty though they be, are only instruments in a mightier hand. The heate of this modern Pharaoh is hardened. He will not release those whom he holds in bondage. His demands, far from being suited to this condition, would have been oureasonable even had he been victorious. His severity had silenced truth. His violence obliged all who approached to feed his vain glory with pleasing falsehood. Ignorant, therefore, of his peril,

he believes the French attached to his person: Yes-Strange as it may seem, he who led them so long thro' every stage and degree of suffering, believes himself to be the object of their tender affection. But why wonder at his self-delusion? Has not the same strange thing been asserted by men among us, reputed wise? Nay, has it not been believed by hundreds and thousands of their followers; men who shut their eyes to reason and their ears to trath, from the fear of perceiving their own delusion? In the great scheme of Providence as far as man may without impiety, attempt to raise the veil, miraculous events appear to be wrought by human in-tervention. Thus we discover in the preceding tyranny of Napoleon, the cause of that self-deception and false information which prompted his extravagant conduct. Spectators, amazed that an adventurer, followed by a few exhausted, dispirited soldiers, remnant of reiterated defeats, in the midst of a great at him. Him whom you hailed as nation which holds him in aphorrence. should persist in refusing the throne of France unless other thrones were added, cannot resist the conviction that he is blinded by the direction of the Almighty will. And yet we can trace back the present madness to preceding crimes. Thus punish-ment springs from offence. That determined, inflexible will, which had beaten down so many thrones, now recoils on himself and drives him to ruin.

Again the cannon roat. The long arches of the Louvre tremble. The battle rages. The heights of Montmatre are assailed. They are carried. The allies look down victorious on the lofty domes and spires of Paris. Lo! the capital of that nation which dictated ignominious terms of peace in Vienna and Berlin; the capital of that nation which wrapt in flames the capital of the Caars, is in the power of its foes. Their troops are in full march. The flushed soldiery raay soon satiate his lust and glut his vengeance. See before you, princes, the school of that wildering philosophy which undermined your thrones. In those sumptuous pa-laces dwell voluptuaries, who, professing philanthropy love only themocives. There recline, on couches of down, those polished friends of man, who revelling in the bosom of delight, see with indifference a beggar perisb, and calmly issue orders for the conflagration of cities, and the pillage of kingdoms. Listen to the voice of retributive justice. Throw loose the reins of discipline. Cry havoe! avenge! avenge! No. Yonder is the white flag; emblem of Yonder is the white flag; emblem of peace. It approaches. They supplicate mercy. Halt! Citizens of America, what, on such an occasion would Napoleon have done? Interrogate his conduct during fifteen years of triumph. See this paragon of philosophers spread ruin ground him—his iron heart insensible to pity—his ears deal to the voice of in and merry. And now see heretan monarche, after grant-iedge and protection, descend

the living God. In humble infrari-on of his divine master, he proclaims pardon and peace. Those lips, which victorious in the plain of Leipsic, cried ant glory to God, noty again victorious, complete the to God in the highest, and on earth ppace. Good will towards men." Let all nature join in the triumph ant song. Glory ! Glory ! to God : Ye who are promoters and sup

porters of war! Ye whose enven omed tongues have slavered out invective on all who wear legitimate crownst. Ye who represent sovereigns as wild beasts, for whose de struction all means are lawful! Ap-proach! Behold! Come ye, also, who wrapping yourselves up in selfconceit, look with affected pity on such as believe in a Saviour. Ye who dwell with cynic satisfaction, on crimes committed by fanatics ! Look there. Those kings are christians. And thou, too, Democracy! savage and wild. Thou who wouldst bring down the virtuous and wise to the level of folly and guilt! Thou child of squinting ensy and self-tormenting spleen ! Thou persecutor of the great and good ! See, though it blast thine exchalls, see the objects of thy deadly hate. See lawful princes surrounced by loyal subjects. See them victorions over the legions of usurpation. See, they are hailed, followed, almost adored, by the nation they conquered, pardoned and liberated. See that nation seize the first moment of freedom to adopt a consti-tution like that of England. The land of our great and glorious forefathers. The land you abhor. The land at which your mad-men, if Heaven indulged them with power, would hurl the bolts of vengeance, and merge millions of their fellowmen in the billows of the surrounding sea. Yes democracy, these are the objects of thy bate. Let those who would know the idel of thy devotion seek him in the Island of

He abdicates. He shows, thee Democracy, his kindred blood. He takes money for his crown. Look invincible, omnipotent. He goes guarded to protect him from being murdered by those lately his sub-jects. He goes, assassin of D'Enghein, a pensioner of the house of Bourbon.

That royal house now reigns. The Bourbons are restored. Rejoice France ! Spain! Portugal! You are governed by your legitimate kings. Europe & rejoice. The Bourbons are restored. The family of nations is completed. Peace, the dove descending from Heaven, spreads over you her downy pinions. Nations of Europe, ye are her brethren once more. Embrace. Rejoice. And thou too, my much wrenged country! My dear, abused, self-must dered country, bleeding as thou art, rejoice. The Bourbons are restored. Thy friends now reign. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored.

From the Baltimore Telegraph, Extra, of July 10.

We have received at a late hour last evening a copy of the New-York Evening Post, transmitted by the editor of the Freeman's Journal Philadelphia, to the Editor of the Federal Gazette, to whose politeness we are indebted for its reception. We deeply lament that we should be compelled to record any misfortune to our navy. Captain Porter has, however, nothing but misfortune to lament. We think that claims of this character apply more powerful-ly to the sensibility of their countrymen than the most brilliant vic-tories. This desperate engagement it appears lasted for two, hours and 57 minutes, with a frightful disparity of force.

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all those carks of affection & resp. & that have distinguished his more successful, though not more metricularious archien of the navy. Our naval character either in victory or defeat, maintains the integrity of its splender. We should be pro of an opportunity of taking capt. P.by the hand, and of congratulating him that he has achieved every thing but victory. The deep anxiety expressed by our countrymen, must be our apology for intruding on the day dedicated to devotional exercise.

We congratulate our fellow citizens of Maryland, that this naval hero is one of their native brethren -the cruize of Captain Porter has, for the length of time in which it was maintained, been almost unparallelled in the history of naval warfare. He has ended his cruize in blaze of glory, and we repose with confidence, in the belief that his countrymen, & the citizens of Maryland in particular, will do justice to his fame.

From the New-York Evening Post. New-York, July 7-7 P.M.

The U. S. frigate Esses captured-By the arrival this forendon at quarantine, of the cartel ship Essex Junior, in 70 days from Valparaiso, we have received the painful intelli of the capture of the U. S. frigate Essex, captain Porter, of 32 guns and 225 men, by the united force of the British frigate PROESE, captain Hillyar, of 36 guns and 220 men, and the sloop of war Cherus, of 28 guns and 180 men, after an obstinate engagement of two Hours and fifty-seven minutes, in which the Essex lost in killed, wounded and missing, 152 men. The following is an extract from the log book giving the particulars :--

United States frigate Essex, David Porter, Esq. Commander, March 28th, 1814. Light-winds and cloudy, at day ight got every thing ready to weigh expecting the enemy's ships were to leeward, according to the report of lieut. Maury, who was last evening entrusted with an expedition to effeet this end; we were much surprized at about half past six to see both ships, close to the weather point of the Bay-they stood within the point, tacked and stood out a gain; at noon, the wind freshened at SSW. and encreased to a strong gale-struck royal yards and masts, at 45 minutes past 2, parted the lar-board cable, which caused us to drag the starboard anchor-Capt. Porter hailed the Essex Junior to send her boat to take Mr. Poinstalt on shore, -Immediately after he left us, captain Porter gave orders to cut the cable, which was done, and sail made on the ship; the enemy's ships were at this time standing in for the port. On luffing round the point of Angles, a heavy squall struck us which carried away our main top mast by the lower cap; 2 men, Samuel Miller and Thomas Browne, fell o-verboard and were drowned as we suppose; the ship wore and heeled to the wind on the starboard tack, orders given to clear the wreck; the main topsail was cut away from the yards, so as not to act against us in working into the Bay. Captain P. finding it impossible to gain our former anchorage, concluded to bear up for a small bay situated on the westward side of the harbor. At 45 minutes past 3 came to with the best bower in 9 1-2 fathoms water, and in half pistol shot of the shore. The western fort (Gastello Viego,) bore E. by N. distant 3 miles; the eastern fort, (or Castello Iel Bar-ren) bore S. W. by W. distance a-Bout one and a half miles. This fort was not in sight, as we anchored under a high bluff that acreened us from it. There was a long 24 pounder detached from it on a rising ground to the N. E. distant 4.2 a mile, and consequently so much nearer to where we anchored. In this situation we considered our, selves perfectly secure. Capt. Porter gave orders to clear the ship for

action, although he did not, I be-

lieve, entertain an idea that the enemy would attack him. At 55 minutes past three, the Phobe com-

menced hing on our larboard quarters and at four the Cherab commenced firing on our starboard bow.

In about half an hour tity were

round and stood out to repair damages. They appeared to be much cut in their rigging, their top-sail sheets flying away. In this interval we got the third spring on the cable, the two first being shot aw y as soon as put on. They soon returned and to be their contracts.

to k their position out of reach of

hersted, but not sufficient to ware the ship off-we were now in a most dreadful situation as the enemy bullea us every shot, and our brave fel-lows falling in every direction, but were all so unimated by the brave, cool and intrepid conduct of our heroic Commander, that every man appeared determined to sacrifice his life, in defence of our Ship and of Free Trade and Sailor's Rights, for which they were continually hua-saing fore and aft, but an unlucky accident took place which frustrated all our hopes, to wit: the explosion of some loose cartridges in the main hatch way, which caused a general consternation among the crew, the greatest part of which jumped overboard. Capt. Porter seeing no hopes left gave orders to fire the ship, but humanely considering that many of his brave companions were lying wounded below, he countermanded this order and gave the one to lower our ensign, which was executed precisely at half past six, the enemy did not cease firing for some minutes afterwards-During this interval some of our men were wounded and four shot dead -thus fell the Essex into the hands of the English, after a resistance worthy the cause which animated us.

Since the action I have been informed by the 1st It. of marines of the Phabe (Mr. Burrows) that they passed these 2 unfortunate men on our life buoy, which had been thrown over to them, to perish in the waves, without endeavoring to afford them the least assistance.

A return of the killed, wounded and missing on board the late U. S. ship Essex, of 32 guns, 225 men, David Porter, esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th March, 1814, in Valparaiso bay with the British frigate Phebe, of 36 guns, 320 men, James Hillyar, esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns, 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker, esq.

Killed in the action and have since died

of their wounds. James P. Wilmer, 1st lt. John G. Cowell, 2d do; Henry Kenady, boatswain's mate; Wm. Smith do Francis Bland quartermaster; Rueben Marshal quarter gunner; Thos. Bailey, boats. yeo.; John Adams, cooper; Wm. Johnson, Carpenter's crew; Henry Vickers, do; R. Wayfield, am, crew; Wm. Christopher, captain forecastle ; Nath. Jones, captain mast; Joseph Thomas, captain maintop; Ino. Russel, do; F. Green, G. Hill, W. R. Gook; Geo. Wine, Samuel Miller, do; Thomas John-son, 1st do; Philip Thomas do; Thos. Nordyke, do ; W. White, do ; Thomas Mitchell, do; Wm. Lee, ist o'dy seaman; Peter Allen, seaman; John Alveson, do; John C. Keeling, do; Benj. Hazen, do; Pe-ter Johnson 1st do; Thos. Brennock, do; Thos. Browne, do; Cornelius Thompson, do; John Linghan, do; George Douglas, do; Fred'k Hall, do; James Anderson, do; George Hallet, o. sea; Thomas Terry, seaman; Ghas, Norgren, do; John Powell, do; Thos, Davis, do; Jas Seller, do; John Clinton, do; Robert Brown, do; Jno. Jackson, do; Jno. Ripley, do; James Folger, do; Janiel F, Cassimer, o. sea.; W. Jennings, do; Mark Hill, 2d do; Geo. Beaden, do; Thos. Russel, do; Lewis Earle, boy; Heary Ruff, do; Wm. Williamson, do.

SEVERELY WOUNDED. Edward Barnewell, sailingmaster; Edward Linscott; boatswain; ter; Edward Linscott; boatswain; Wm. Kingsbury, boatswain Essex Junior; George Kinsingen, master at arms; Bennet Fields, armourer; John M.Kinsay; Otis Gale, armorew; Jasper Reed, do; Isaac Valence, capts, ateward; Leonard Green, qr. gunner; Enoch M. Miley, do; Wm. Whitney, capt. fore top; Thomas Milburn, capt. of mast; John Stone, seaman; Ephm. Baker, capt. waist; John Lazaro, seaman; Enno Moles, capt. waist; William Wood, seaman; Francia Trepansy, do; John Penn, do; Geo. Williams. do; John Penn, do; Geo. Williams, do; Win. Cole. do; Henry Barker, do; Juo. Glasscan, do; Jas. Goldshodo; Jno, Giassean, do; Jas. Goldsho-tough, do; Landerwas, do; Peter Anderson, do; John Johnson, do; Peter Ripple, do; George Shielda do; Wm. Hamilton, o. s. Thomas Andrews, do; Wm. Nickols, do; Benj. Bardett, do; Daniel Gardi-ner, do; Samuel M'Issaes, boy,

David Norano, sailmaker, David posed ourselves see G. Farrigret, midshipman, George Lack; and therefore, W. Israca, du. John Langley, car-

Szoks, Wm. Dergon. vis, seaman, James Ch der, Wm, Holmes, John I Thos. Hobbs, Rubert Harris ward Leford, Thos. Purrous Gibson, Jas. Dorman, Her phries, Wm. Taylor, Chi carty, James M'Cras, James ney, John Deacon, Si Siras W. Saddus, John Owe Foursyth, George Schlosser, Juha Ayres, George Gable, Thomas Cir.

> land. RECAPITULATION. Severely Wounded, Slightly Wounded, Missing

> > Total

rol/ Charles Mores: William H.

During the action the Essex Junior lay in the port of Valuariso under the guns of a Spanish Fort, unible to take any part in the contest. After the action Capt. Porter and rangement permitted to come home in the Essex Junior as a cartel with his crew. Off the Hook they were detained 24 hours by the British Razee Saturn in complany with the frigate Narcissus, Captain Porter left the Essex Junior yesterday afternoon in one of her yawla with 6 men, about 30 miles outside of the Hook, and landed this morning at Babylon on Long Island, where he procured a waggon, took on board his yawl and jolly tars, and reached Brooklyn about 5 o'clock this after-

We understand the Essex had landed all her specie, amounting to TWO MILLIONS, at Valparaiso,

The brig Colt, formerly of this port, which was sold to the Patriots and fitted out by them at Chili, bad on board 25 Americans. Shortly after putting to sea the Spaniards mutinied and carried the brig into Lima, when she was taken by the Royalists. Mr. Deusenbury of this city, one of the crew, has come home in the Essex Junior.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the late United States trigate Essex, to his friend in this

" January 13th, made the Continent of South America, in lat. 38, 46, S. We cruized down the coast to the northward. 21st, arrived at Valparaiso, and cruised off there until January 30, when we ran in and anchored. February 8, the En-glish frigate Phothe of 36 guns, mounting 49, and sloop of war Cherub of 20, mounting thirty 32 pound carronades, came to anchor in the port, and a few days afterwards put to sea, and from this time kept in the mouth of the harbour, blocked-ing us. Though Captain Porter ing us. Though Captain Porter made every attempt to bring the Phabe to a single engagement with us, the English commandant refused to fight us slone, notwithstanding his superiority of force. We once saw the frigate a little separated from and to windward of her consort; and supposing this was littended as a challenge, we immediately went out to fight her; but the cowards immediately ran for the sloop and then hove about and stood after us together, until we returned to us together, until we returned to anthor. We were now convinced we could outsail them; therefore prepared for see, with an intention to run from them, unless one would

come at a time. to see, intending to give them a chase fight until we could get out of chase light until we could get out their abot: but in doubling rout the point of the bay, a heavy squarruck us, carried away our mattopmast, and drowned several mattopmast, and drowned several mattopmast, and drowned several mattopmast, and drowned several mattopmast, and again; but in consequent of the loss of our mast we equid reach our old anchorage. We can to anchor in another bay under ver of the game of the love.

'Reing in a mential poet, we appeal ourselves secure from they; and, therefore, began to the the wreth, accurately and the love.

atern that would reach carronades slid not carry half way. The swo lost so wellsworked as to in the enemy's vessels to repair, but they ret to the attack. Our ga stimulated by the dete tain, stood the slaughter ratelled bravery. The lasted two hours and two notes. Our cables wer and no sail could be set were not entangled by masts had their houlys way. Der ship caught times, and one of two v

sions took place; but th Yankees suffered noth grew short. At the our ship we had only t kegs of damaged powde 15 or 20 of our gans way or disabled, and or men well and able to a guns. 160 men wer wounded. The wardand steerage, were full besides many on the bi was necessary to ampu We had about twenty burnt that 8 of them di " March 30 and 31st the wounded to sick

shore, and all the office

parole. April 27th, Essex Junior with the

for the United States, Cape Horn in the co May. Grossed the Ed 14th of June, and arr York, on the 7th of J Captain Porter le Essex off Long Islan and landed at Babylon morning, and arrived bout 4 P. M. Capt. carriage, and crossed the steam boat Nassa rival in New York, the the horses from his drew it up to the Ci from thence to his lodg wich street, with con huzzas.]

WASHING Copy of a letter from Dent to the Secret

Charleston, SIR. I have this momen melancholy informati of the U. States Sch Port Royal. It appe set at anchor, by a or whirlwind. Lt. 11 of the crew, are Midshipmen Brailsfo son, with 25 men, at lost, By the next enabled to forward to ectt's report.

I have the honor

With great real Your obedien Hon. Wm. Jones.

MARYLAND ANNAPOLIS, THURSD. THE EN

The British iri which passed this p in company with two smaller vessels Bay, repassed yes with twelve sail which she has capt sage up: We have the head of the Bay damage done by the

While we deplor

United States fris the brave tars who ence, it would be servizors to pass and intropid cond No sailors ever bel wreath which fam the warrier, then were ever more do or tamana is or the ships came in and attacked us in this distress and confusion. They lay of at a distance under our stern, and with their long guns raked us every abot. We had only a guns out of the stern that would reach them, Our carronades slid not carry more than half way. The swo lost guns were so well-inworked as to make both of the enemy's vessels to had off and repair, but they returned soon to the attack. Our gallant crew, as imulated by the determined and atimulated by the determined and judicious conduct of our valiant captain, stood the slaughter with unparallelled bravery. The engagement lasted two hours and twenty five minutes. Our cables were cut away, and no sail could be set, as all that were not entangled by the broken masts had their hadlyards shot a-

way. Our ship caught fice several times, and one of two violent explo-sions took place; but the undaunted Yankees suffered nothing to dis-contage them, until our powder grew short. At the surrender of our ship we had only two or three kegs of damaged powder on board; 15 or 20 of our gans were shot a-way or disabled, and only 65 of our men well and able to stand to their guns. 160 men were killed and wounded. The ward-room, cockpit and steerage, were full of wounded, besides many on the birth-deck. It was necessary to amputate 9 limbs. We had about twenty men so badly burnt that 8 of them died shortly af-

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" March 30 and 31st, removed all the wounded to sick quarters on shore, and all the officers went on parole. April 27th, sailed in the Esses Junior with the prisoners, &c. for the United States, and doubled Cape Horn in the cold month of May: Grossed the Equator on the York, on the 7th of July."-

Captain Porter left the Young Essex off Long Island, in his gig, and landed at Babylon on Thursday morning, and arrived at Brooklyn about 4 P. M. Capt. P. got into a carriage, and crossed the ferry in the steam boat Nassau. On his arrival in New York, the citizens took the horses from his carriage, and drew it up to the City Hotel, and from thence to his lodgings in Greenwich street, with constant and loud huzzas.]

WASHINGTON, July 9. Copy of a letter from Capt. J. H. Dent to the Secretary of the Na-

Charleston, 2d July, 1814.

SIR. I have this moment received the melancholy information of the loss of the U. States Schr. Alligator in Port Royal. It appears she was up-set at anchor, by a violent tornado or whirlwind. Lt. Bassett, with 11 of the crew, are only saved.son, with 25 men, are unfortunately lost, By the next mail I shall be enabled to forward to you Lt. Bas-I have the honor to be,

With great respect, Your obedient servant, J. H. DENT. Hon. Wm. Jones.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 14: 1814

THE ENBMY.

The British frigate Narcissus, which passed this place on Saturday, in company with a schooner, and two smaller vessels, bound up the Bay, repassed yesterday morning with twelve sail of small vessels, which she has captured on her passage up. We have no accounts from the head of the Bay, as to any other damage done by thom. Her object, it is aupposed, was to procure wa-

While we deplore the loss of the United States frigate Essex, and the brave tars who fell in her defence, it would be injustice to the survivors to pass over their brave and interpid conduct unnoticed.— Mo sailors ever better deserved the wreath which fame has woven for the warrior, thun ours ; for none

crats, though without the elightest appearance of truth, that the fedespearance of truth, that the federalists throw every obstacle in the way which can have the remotest tendency to elog the operations of our government. Nay, that they were the original anthors of the war, and that they have been the unfortunate causes of its diagraceful prosecution and continuance. None but those wife are grosaly stupid, or perversely wicked, will indulge themselves in such infamous alander; for it is well known to every man of ordinary intelligence in the nation, that Mr. Bayard intreated the majority in an experience of the nation, that Mr. Bayard intreated the majority in contrast of the contrast of t the majority in congress to defer the declaration of war for a few months only, and that this was the earnest request of the whole federal party. Had this advice, and the arguments of this distinguished statesman, been treated with the respect they deserved, we might have eacaped all the horrors of war, a state of things which dire necessity only could justify. But anxious to reduce this once prosperous country to a situation which would enable the president to extend his pa-tronage by numerous appoint nexts, necessary in a state of way, and gratify the boisterous ravings of a few ambitious and discontented spiries, whose conduct proclaims them rather enemies than friends to their

country, they shut their ears against the solemn voice of reason, and in a fit of desperation, leagued their country in a cause at which posterity must wonder, as much as all honest Americans now deplore .-They have seen with deep regret, and with no less mortification, the spirit in which the contest has been prosecuted; the vast sums inconsiderately squandered, and the effusion of blood unnecessarily shed. Every argument which reason, animated by conscious integraly, could urge, every representation which fancy, invigorated by scenes of hor-

ror and distress, could paint, have

been enlisted against a war equally unnecessary and ruinous; but so atubborn are the prejudices, and so totally insensible are the vultures which are gnawing at the vitals of the republic, that none but slight, if any, impressions have ever been made on them. Unmoved they see their country rapidly declining, and their neighbours writhing under af-flictions of which they are the cause. Such unfeeling conduct betrays a want of humanity in republicans, who boast of Washington for their father, and profess to be under the influence of those pure principles which led our ancestors to independence and glory. In every variety of manner, and with every odious epithet which our language furnishes, have the federalists been abused; yet that has not shaken their affection for their country, or allayed their seal in the cause of her liberties. They look with no small degree of concern on the unpropitious fortunes which await her, yet they feel at the same time an hougurable pride, that they have had no agency in producing this deplorable state of things. Therefore these slan-ders, base and infamous as they are, selsom ruffle their feelings, or ex-cite for their authors any other sen-sation than disgust mingled with pity. They consider it as a matter of course, since this is one of the priscople means adopted to carry on the war, and therefore, when they take democratic Gazette, they naturally calculate on seeing "Trai-tor," "Tory," "Factionist," and "Enemies to their country," blazing in capitals in almost every co-lumn. In the hands of such traitors, and such tories, as the disciples of

It might perhaps he deemed the part of prodence in every American, to conceal the imbecility of the warrior, then ours; for none did they not make such a ridiculous parade in blasoning it forth them selves. There are temporary weaknesses, occasional obliquities, transparent of time which this unequal conflict gressions on the part of the brave and time on the part of het brave and testic commander, not to give up the ship while there remained room of a single pleam of hope. Although the first proved under the first proved the public could conceal them, when such activity is displayed by the first proved under the first proved the world their proved the first proved the f the administration of his government,

they desire a peace, yet not a dis-

honograble one.

in to travel, silence is no longer littue but a crime. In some unaccountable way, they have succeed ed in cajoling the nation out of its repose and happiness, and if their conduct were not exposed in time, they might ultimately succeed in blotting her from the map of exis-tence. In speaking of our rulers we will always be as respectful as their conduct seems to merit, whe ther they be of one political dens minstion or another; but white the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the rest, remain unimpaired by violence or forms of law, we will utter sentiments of disapprobation against conduct which appears to be involving our country in irretrievable ruin.

If the conduct of our president, and some of his counsellors, were taken as a criterion, there would be more justice than honour in the reed that we were " a nation destitute of energy or just political views"-An imputation like this would be a liber on the character of a free, independent and enterprising people; but the temporizing, imbecile, and extra-ordinary conduct of our government brings home the remark to them with too much justice. When the " supereminent" emperor had made this discovery, it is not surprising when his utter disregard of justice is ta-ken is consideration, that he should neve treated our demands against him with studied neglect. Not all these odious imputations & enormous outrages committed on our rights by this bloody usurper, could ever kindle the irs of our president, although it is said, he is rather of a waspish temper; but with all the weakness and humility of a lamb, he submitted to it. Does not this shew that be is "destitute of energy and just political views ?"

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

DEAR SIR, " Being lately on an excursion through several counties of this state, I employed myself, whenever an opportunity presented, of in-quiring into the effects that had been produced by the downfall of French despotism, and the disastrous manner in which our war had been conducted. I am happy to inform you, that many of our citizens, who have hitherto been carried away by a fatal delusion, have made a full recantation of their errors; while others are cursing the war, and seem almost ready to give up its authors as the French gave up Buo-naparte. A want of confidence in the integrity of those who have been placed at the head of our affairs, is rapidly extending itself among them ; for they begin to see, that they are destitute of those qualities necessary for the emergencies of the times. Nay further, some are ready to acknowledge, that the charge of a foreign influence having controuled in a very considerable degree our most important concerns, was not entirely groundless; and say, that to tamper with the feel-ings and interests of a free people to gratily any foreign desperado, however splendid might have been his career, or gigantic his power, is conduct highly represensible in those who had received such honourable distinctions from the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. There is a-nother class, with whom, in the course of my rambles, I had some considerable intercourse, who are more unfortunate than the others, Washington are, our country has nothing to fear, for they are her most zealous friends—They are not the authors of the war, for it is a because their circumstances, in earmeasure they have always detested;

ly life debarred them the means of enlightening their minds by educaenlightening their minds by education. They feel and, deplore the
effects of the war; but the idea has
been so repeatedly inculcated among
them, by the intriguing parasites
of administration, "that we have
no alternative but war or unconditional submission," that they are almost induced to think it true. A

and more possened by these venomous effectors: Had I the shaps a
qual to my inclination, no corner
of the state, however ramote or
obscure, should semain openlighten
ed by the blating effulgence of political truth. Next to the religion
of our God, I would incuteate among them the precepts of the inmortal Washington—I would, by a
recital of his virtues, revive the redollection of his unparallelled worth.
Without the aid of febion or sophistry, a contrast might be drawn between the course steered by this
greatest of warriors, and ablest of
legislators, and that taken by his legislators, and that taken by his successors, that would stagger their prejudices, and produce salutary changes in their political notions. But while such a luke-warmness reigns among those to whom the li-berties & independence of the country must ultimately look for salvation, it is enough to damp the ardons of any individual who feels disposed for exertion. How they can thus settle themselves down in a state of indifference, when they must behold a gloom daily thickening around our prospects, and their country rapidly gliding into the gulf of destruction, is beyond what my feeble powers will enable me to conceive. Pray use every exertion, my dear friend, to awaken federalists from that fatal sleep in which they appear to be indulging themselves; for if ever there was a time when they should be animated to exertion, it is the present. Scenes are unfolding up-on us alarming and dreadful—Let every patriotic effort be made in the cause of liberty, of this only surviving republic or we may 'ere long have to deplore calamities that ima-gination is too leable to describe."

George Medkiff,

Having commenced BOOT & SHOE-MAKING in the shop formerly occu-pied by Messrs. White of Slicer, whose stock he has purchased, hopes by the durability of his work, strict attention to business, and exertion to please, to receive a share of public patronage. July 14, 1814.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorized to disland, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir Dag, deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Wash-ington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the reatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the wa-ters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabbs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, on he removed from thence by water, that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr-Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to

July 14, 1811.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks, & forward their accounts to this office.

TAXES.

The subscriber respectfully requests all persons concerned, to prepare to discharge their county assessment for the present year's collection; early ap-plications will be made from this date for payment; he anticipates prompt calls upon him for sums due on the lecalls upon him for sums due on the levy list, and of course must be prepared to meet them—he therefore expects payment will be made to him, or his deputies, upon the first call. Attend ance will be given by his deputies, at the time and places appointed by the Collector of the direct tax, for the purpose of settling accounts, &c. Those who may be disposed to facilitate his collections, by meeting his deputies at those appointed places, will receive his tranks, he will attend as usualat his office in Amapulis, and in his absence Mr. Him. Harfield is authorized to settle accounts and give receipts.

R. WELCH of Hen. Coll.

A. A. County

July 14, 1814.

Sw.

POSTSCRIPT

An attack was made on Eleton on Monday everting, by the British in four barges; after exchanging a few-shot with the fort below the town they retired.

hartack on this place with four tare barges full of mon, and after exchanging a few shot, they feturned down the rivor.

From the Boston Palladium of July IMPORTANT PAPERS.

We have received Quebec Papers to the 30th air. and Montreal Papers to the 2d inst. Among other information, they announce the arrival of a part of the British reinforcements detached from Lord Welling ton's atmy.

ARRIVAL OF A PART OF LORD WELLINGTON'S ARMY.

On Sunday morning, this sity with nessed the extraordinary night of a number of Transports with Bristish troops on board, arriving from Bourdeaux, in France. It is 55 years since any vessel arrived at Quebec from Boordeaux. What changes have occurred even in that short space of time! Who will venture to predict what the next fifry years may produce! In the course of the afternoon

the transports proceeded up the river. The officers of the army, and the people belonging to the vessels, who came on shore, all wore the white cockade, which we understand was universally worn by out countrymen in France.

The following regiments were under orders to embark at Bourdeaux for North America.

85th, 76th, 3d, 57th, 5th, 9th, 27th 2 batts.—28th, 37th, 39th, 40th, 44th, 58th, 2 batts.—81st, 88th, 60th, 5th batt .- 60th, 4th batt.

H. M. S. Clomede, of 50 guns, also arrived on Sunday, from Cork, having on board the 4th battalion of the Royals, lately from Holland, The other troops, that sailed as the same time, are daily expected.

From the Nat. Intel. of the 12th inst.

Captain Porter's Letter.

We were last evening favoured by the Secretary of the Navy with a copy of Captain Porter's letter to him, giving an account of his cruise, and irs unfortunate though giorious termination, which is a freet from the termination, which is of great length, but will be published entire in our next if practi-cable, with its accompanying papers.

Annapolis, July 29, 1814.
A communication from the War Department, which has been just received, requires the Governor of Maryland to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, six hundred artillery, and five thousand four hundred infant-

ry. The Secretary of War states, that as far as velunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.— The object of this force is to repel any invasion of our shores, which may bo made by the enemy.

The commander in chief of the mili-tia of Maryland, confidently trusts, that this appeal to the patriotism of the mi-litia of the state, will not be unavailing. Such militia corps as may be disposed such militis corps as may be disposed to make a tender of their services, in compliance with the requisition, are requiredforth with to report themselves to the Colonels of their regiments, who will give information thereof to the Brigadier Generals, by them to be communicated to the Adjutant General.

The necessary orders for a draft will be immediately forwarded to the pro-per officers, who will supply any defi-ciency of volunteers that may be found

The Commander in Chief will take this occasion to urge all the officers of the militia of Maryland, to cause their arms, &c. to be inspected, and kept in complete order for service, and to be in constant readiness, with their men, to repel any incursions of the enemy, and to march to whatever point they may

be called. By order of the Commander in Chief, W. LIAM B. MARTIN, A. D. C.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chaptery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wed-yesday the 10th day of August next,

A tract of land called Wood Lot, A tract of land called Wood Lot, containing 38 acres, lying in Prince-George's county; A House and Lot in Bladensburg; and a Lot of Ground in the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Beadford; decreed. Terms of Sale, Cash, to be paid as the day of sale, or on the ratification has so of by the chancellar. On payment of the purchase money the subscriber in authorizant to come v.

James Boarman, Trustee.
July 11, 1811.

bay, a heavy so

CELEBRATION OF THE BMAN CIPATION OF EUROPE.

Wake, lute and harp! My sond take Glory to God ! Deliverance for "Joy for all Nations, roy "

Yesterday, agreeably to previous trangement, the celebration took lace in the Cedar St. Church.exercises, (says the Commercial Advertiser) were commenced by the Rec. Dr. Mason, who, after a few very appropriate and eloquent remarks, read a part of the tenth chapter of the prophecy of the Pro-chet Isaiah; and then addressed the Throne of Grace; in a manner pe-pulsarly solemn, impressive and sub-

After the prayer was concluded the following anthem was sung :-

" Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our father for ever and ever ! Thine, O Lord is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and the earth are thine: thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head over all : both riches and honor come of thre, and thou reignest over all; & in thine hand is power and might, and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all, Now, therefore, O God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name."

The Hon. Governeur Morris then rose and addressed the audience, for nearly an hour, in a strain of eloquence rately equalled. He took a rapid view of the great events in Europefor the last twenty-five years, and concluded with the restoration of the Bourbons tothe throne of France -a family, to whom, under Provis dence, we are in a great measure indebted for our independence, and our freedom. The narrative was every where interspersed with instructive and interesting remarks .-The whole oration was indeed excellent; and was received by a very numerous and respectable auditory; with the highest marks of satisfaction and applause.

The exercises of the day were then closed by the following anthem :--

" Sing, O heavens, and be joyful. O earth, break forth into singing, O mountains, for the Lord hath comforted his people, and will have mercy on his afflicted. Let not Zion say, the Lord bath forsaken me, and the Lord hath forgottenme; return unt cy upon you, and to your God, for he will abundantly pardon. There-fore will the Lord wait, that may be gracious unto you, and therefore will he be exalted that he may have mercy upon you; for the Lord is God of judgment. Blessed are they that wait for his salvation."

The Anthems were also both well performed; and including all the performances of the day we have never known an audience, in this city, apparently more highly gratifithe present.

#### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapo liv, July 1, 1814.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1814.

James Allen, Austin Arms (2), Peter Armstrong, Mary Allen A. A. county. John Brower (3), Bazil Brown, W. B. Bean, Stephen Beard, Jun. Hester Bishop, Thomas Bicknell, A. A. county, Jeremiah Cook, Elizabeth Cadle, Phillip Curran, James Gamden, William Carman, Nancy Chaney, George Cragge Margaret Borsey, Charles Duvail, Henry Dickenson, Richd Davis, A. A. county. Licut. Wm. N. Earl. Chas, H. Fleaming, Jones Green, Peregrine Glenn (2), Nichs. Goldeborough, Edwd Grifing, A. A. county. George Hoofman (2), Ann. Hayekins, Garard R. Hopkins, Phillip Hammond, A. A. county. Aquiller Johnson, Vachai Johnson, Ann Jacob, Sarah Ann. hisson near Annapolis. William Kilty (2), Thomas Kepping, Ann. Karney: Joseph Levier, Ladie Liacome A. A. county. Fleze H. Massey near Annapolis, Christopher Mineper, Samuel I. Maddax, Henley Martin, Doctor, James M. Gill, Samuel Macubin, John Mahoney, A. A. Sounty, capt. Jun. Norrie. Jac. Cyclvic. William Powell. Mary Ross. Raincel Rollmon, Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Rollmon, Alexander Stewart, John Bulivan, James Steele, Wm. Sanders, Samuel Southwick; Charles Story, Phillip F. Smith, A. A. county. Elizabeth Tydings, Mary Thomas. John Smith, A A county Pliza volings, Mary Thomas, John Elizabeth O. Woodard A ity, John White, Sarah Whit, Walter Willett, Samuel C.

A valuable tract of land called Wess
Hatton, containing 600 acres, lying on
Wicomoco river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Presh.
The land is level and very rich, and
has thereon a tolerable good dwelling
house and out houses. The soil is well
adapted to the cultivation of grain and
tobacco, and there is a convenient landtobacco, and there is a convenient land-ing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abun

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three e-qual minual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next-in the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership giving permission to the present posses-sor of finishing and securing the crop on

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the pur-

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Trustee. Annapolis, July? 2 ts.

Anne Arundel County, to wit !

I hereby certify that Amos Smith, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a bay HORSE, 14 hands and 1 inch high, 10 years old, has a small, head and snip, long tail, both hind feet white, four new shoes on. Given under my hand this 26th day of, June, Larkin Hammond. .

The owner of the above horse is re mested to prove property, pay charges

and take him away. Amos Smith, Living at Norwood's Ferry.

· Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter in-to the mercantile business, or to a per-son who swishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with

counter, shelves, &c. ready for the re ception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for seve-ral years rented as a tavern. Terms

may be known by application to Win. Brogden.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Morlay of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3

e'clock e M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapo-lis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town. By order,

JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anna Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims a gainst said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harmood,

Admr. D. B.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

the first fait day thereaster, the late residence of stephen Lack, ceased, the following property, to

Some valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and
Kacken Furniture, Bacon and Coro,
Plantation, Utensile, and some Cord
Wood—also the even now graving upon the ground. The terms of sale are, a
credit of six months for all sums over
ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security, with interest
from the day of sale, and all sums un
der an dollars the cash to be paid—
Sale to commence at 10 o'nlock, A. M.
Graenbury Lark, Adm'r.
Town Neck, Severn,
June 28, 1814.

#### NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county adjourned until the first Monday in August next, (that being the first day of the month.)

C. T. A. A. County. H. S. Hall, Clk. June 30, 1814.

> WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

A Negro Woman, that understand plain cookery. To such an one, that can come well recommended for her sobriety, industry, honesty and good tem-per, a liberal price will be given, by John Welch,

At the half way house on ) the Annapolis road to Baltimore. June 30.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sandry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eigh teen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his credi-tors, on oath, as fur as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, be ing annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is there-fore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give no tice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the eity of Annapolis 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 Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the rehef of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and fire, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a fist of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them; as directed by the said act, being appared to his tors, on eath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has readed the two preceding years prior in his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Annal Arindel county, and prayed to be discovered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this

ted States, has become due and pays ble, and that attendance will be give to receive the same at the followin times and places, siz. In the county of Anne-Armsdel, at Pig Point, on Tues day the 12th day of July next. I John Smith's tavern, the 14th At Jame Honter's lawer, in the City of Annance Honter's lawer, in the City of Annance. Hunter's tayern, in the City of Amapo-lis, the 19th. At Charles Water's mill, on the North side of Severn, the 19th. At M'Coy's tayern, the 21st, and at the Poplar Spring tayern, the 23d. In the county of Prime George's, at Bia-densburgh, the 12th day of July, next. At Vans-Ville, the 14th. At Queen Apne-ths 16th. At Linnay Markhoviths 19th. At Vans. Ville, the 14th. At Queen Apnethe 16th. At Upper Marlbro' the 19th. And at Nottingham the 23d. And shall attend in person, or by deputy, once in two weeks at the above mentioned places, for a few days only, and then proceed to call on those persons who may not think proper to meet me, or deputy, and shall confidently expect immediate payment, on failure an addition of eight per cent. execution fee, agreeable eight per cent, execution fee, agreeably to law, will be demanded, if such a measure is necessary, which is sincerely hoped in no instance may be the case. R. DUVALL, Collector

district of Maryland.

Anne Arundel County, sc.
I hereby certify, that Allen Dorsey of Poplar Springs, in said county, bro't before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray, a black HORSE, supposed to be 15 years old, sixteen hands high, with three old shoes on, a little lame in his left hind leg, trots and paces, has some white spots occasioned by the saddle, and has been worked in goers. Given un-June, 1814.

Edward Warfield. The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him a

Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs. Jone 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Keward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne gro Man cailed Ned, who, with sever-al others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gabl, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herseif Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call annt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland One tract of woodland, containing two bundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Paturent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good raod secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacce house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scowe to the bonling, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former sultable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a sent and saw selle, a framed dwelling house, there log ten ants houses, a black smith a shop, a to bacco house, and several out houses, on the lest mentioned land. Should these leadance be sold by next tictober court, they will then be uffered at Public Sale. Person disposed to bey may obtain that the sale.

ns directed by the said a nexed to his petition, a county court being satisfic tent testimony, that the sai mons has resided the two rs prior to his said app he state of Maryiand, in Simmons, having sta tition, that he is in the custody of he sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican opens. publican once a week, for the sive months, before the third Monor of September next, give notice to creditors to appear before the creditors to appear before county court, to be held at the county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of re-commending a trustee for their bench, on the said John Simmone then and there taking the oath by the said at prescribed for delivering up his pro-O. By order,

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glat

CO

Wm, S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. April Term, 1814 On application to Richard H. Har-wood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the mcess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of all 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and s list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being ampexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this er-der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-zette weekly, for three months succes-sively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his credi tember next, give notice to his creditor, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, may the said Sainuel Planmer, should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test

Test

April 12, 18

Anne-Arundel County

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremush Townley
Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third
judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel
county court, by petition, in writing,
of Vachel Johnson, of said county,
praying for the benefit of the act of assambly for the relief of sundry insolventdebtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts,
a schedule of his property, and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
accertain them, being annexed to his
petition; and the said Vachel Johnson
itaying stated in his petition that he is
in actual confinement for debt, and
praying to be discharged therefrom, it
was therefore ordere, and adjudged,
that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by
causing a copy of this order is be inserted in the Maryland Hassite or the
Maryland Republican weekly, for three
months successively, before the third
Monday of September pext, give notice
to his creditors to appear before AssArundel county court on the faire
Monday of September pext, give notice
to his creditors to appear before AssArundel county court on the faire
Monday of September next, for the
purpose of recommending a busines for
their benefit, and so shew cause, if say
they have, why the said Vachel Johnson
abould not have the henefit of the said
acts as prayed.

Test, Wine & Green, Cl2,
May 26.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY STEEL'S HIST OF THE British NAVY

# TENTERNOE

GAZETTE, EXTRA. TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 19-1814

We hasten to lay before our Readers the following Important Intelligence.

IMPORTANT. Portamouth, N. H. July 14. DEAR SIR,

The eastern stage has just arrived. I have conversed with a passenger who left St. Johns a few days ago: He states, that's fleet had lately arrived at Halijaz with 12,000 troops, and brought a messenger with despatches to the Governor of Causda.

. The messenger states, that Commissioners on the part of our government and his, had met, and that the general opinion was in England that a speedy peace would be concluded. He said that he was in his opinion, hearer of an Armistice, Mail Stage is waiting.

Your's in hacto, C. BAKER.

P.S. I have broken open my letter to say, that a Frigate has arrived at Halifax, with a messenger, since the arrival of the troops.

From the Boston Palledium of 15th

The following letter was received by last night's eastern stage.

"I have this moment conversed with a gentleman from Eastport .-He states, that a Frigate arrived on the 1st of July in thout 20 days from England, bringing accounts that our commissioners had been met at Gottenburg by those appointed by Great Britain; that a gentleman came out in the frigate with despatches for Quebec, which were said and believed to contain accounts of the conclusion of an ARMISTICE between this Country and England-That this gentleman left Halifax for Quebec in an hour after his arrival; and that it was confidently expected that PEACE would take place."

The gentleman from Eastport who communicated the above information, arrived in town last night, and agrees in the correctness of the statement. He left Eastport on the 7th instant, when no Halifax papers had been received sufficiently late to furnish the news, but a number of letters came for this place, the contents of which may give some further information on this subject.

The express from Canada had passed through St. John's, where the messenger repeated that his news was pacific and his helicitude. was pacific, and his belief that a treaty of peace had been signed by

Transports had arrived at Hali-fiz from France, with about 12,000 troops of Wellington's army; but this was not considered decisive proof of an intention to persevere in the war, as it was understood Great-Britain intended to keep up large peace catablishments in her

myself the hou Delaware ; but have that one of my letd you; therefore of my proceedings

n the Delaware on the 1812, and repaired ace (agreeably to in-m Com. Bainbridge) to Fernando de Noron-Frio, and arrived at the day appointed to n my passage to Port Britannic Majesty's and after taking out ound sterling in spe-mer command of Lt. nerica. I cruised off And about Cape Frio, January, 1813, hearof the commodore,

Bahia. I here sapsent her into Rio. pursuit of me, my w-getting short, and nable me to meet the the 1st of April, off proceeded to the Is-Catharine's (the last egyous on the coast of e most likely to supply d at the same time afsecurity necessary to e coast, and expected could procure only and rum, and a few and hearing of the action with the Java, of the Hornet by the and of a considerable of the British force and of several being me, I found it necessasea as soon as possible ably to the commodore's ned to the southward coast as far as Rio de heard that Buenes Ayres state of starvation, and supply our wants; and comment of Monteviedo imical to us. The comnstructions now left it discretionary with me e to pursue, and I deter-ollowing that which had not his approbation, but ravy. I accordingly shap-ree for the Pacific and ring greatly from short al-if provisions, and heavy provisions, and heavy

Eape Horn (for which my men were illy provided) I to Valparaiso on the 14th 1813. I here took in as ted book, and other previously also would convenient and ran down the coast of Peru; in this track I fell a Peruvian corsait, which coard 24 Americans as priche crews of 2 while ships, is had taken on the coast of The captain informed me, illies of Great-Britain, they apters all they should meet a expectation of a war believes all they should meet a expectation of a war believes all they should meet a find the Wise-Roy, explaining to finy proceedings, which red to her capsain. I then sended large a same a server the sensels, as she was the sensels, as she was the sensels, as she was the sensels of the Salipagos islands, where I craised from the 17th April until the 34 October, 1815; during ape Horn (for which my

Montesuma	270	21	法条件	
Policy	175	26	10	18
Georgiana,	280	25	- 6	
Greenwich	338	25	20%	20
Atlantic	355 240	26	8	20
Rose Hector	270		144	- 20
Catharina	270	89	17.	18
Seringapatam	357	St	p-1000	26
Chariton	974	21	10	18
New Zealande	259	31	12	18
Sir A. Hamm	ond Sur	55100	L/Danie	27-10-2
2 1元	3455	302	107	Nach 2

As some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of shewing their gallan-

The Rose and Carlton were given up to the prisoners; the Hector, Catharine and Montegums, I sent to Valparauso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana and New Zealander, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my other prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called the Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to lieut. Downes.

The Phebe, agreeably to my ex Lieut. Downes had convoyed the prizes to Valparaiso; and, on his return, brought me letters informing me that a squadron under command of Commodore James Hillyar, consisting of the frigate Phabe, of 36 guns, the Racoon and Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking me for some time on 24's, and two long 9's on the quar-the coast of Brazil, and on their rebeen seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their return from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as it may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded, now, in co. with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of Nooaheevah, or Madison's island, lying in the Wathington groupe, discovered by a seaprain Ingraham, of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhanded my ship, made for her a new sector water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board for my prizes, provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the lith Dec. 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Satingapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hamist mond, under the guns of a battery which I erected for their protection, the Essex was 46 guns, for their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, for the revolutional to the pacific in company with the Racoon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motton. This was intended as a reply to my motto, " Rice Trade and Sailors' Rights," under the erroheous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to countered the Essex was 46 guns, for the crew, which had been the coast of this fine. tirely decayed, and took on board for my prizes, provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 18th Dec. 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Seeingapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond, under the guns of a battery which I erected for their protection,

mes Stafford, Gunners Mate, Benj. Geess, J. Or. Gunners, John Rogers, J. Or. of Marines, Andrew Mahan, Cot. of Marines, Lewis Price, Private Marine. I had done all the injury that

could be done the British commernalize my cruise by something more spiendid before leaving that sea. I thought it not improbable that Commodore Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparatso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruise about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated
by the capture of some merchant
ships, said to be expected from En-

pectations came to seck me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the Essex, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lt. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com-Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 28 gr

Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond, under the guns of a battery which I erected for their protection, after taking possession of this fine island for the U. Scates, and establishing the most friendly interpourse with the natives. I left them inder the charge of lieut. Gamble of the mostner, with 31 men, with orders to shair to Valparaise after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chill on the 12th January, 1814; looked into Conception and Valparaise, found as both places only three English vessels, and learned, that the squadron which sailed from Rio Janeiro for that sea, hall not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Hors.

I had completely broken up the Brisish asvigation in the Pachic; the wessels which were on my artical very numerous and unprotected—The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the fallinging we have slows them may be estimated at two and a hist fullinging and ones succeeded in cleaning are they cause of the Charol, which was a lock that form and asserting the consensation of the expenses of the vessels in search of me. They have furnished as supply with sails, cordage, tables, acchors.

Hilly a seemed detarished to coint with parties of the port, holsted her most any extremely with anils, cordage, tables, acchors.

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Hilly a seemed detarished to coint with parties of the port, holsted her most any extremely with anils, cordage, tables, acchors.

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S. Green, Clk.

County, sc.

ril Term, 1814. Richard H. Has

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fpril Term, 1814.

Ferencial Townley
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petition, in writing,
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rt, by petition

IST OF THE NAVY

CELEBRATION OF THE BMAN CIPATION OF EUROPE

Wake, late and herp! My soul take Glory to God ! Deliverance fo

Joy for all Nations, roy le

Yesterday, agreeably to previous trangement, the celebration took The exercises, (says the Commer-cial Advertiser) were commenced by the Ree. Dr. Mason, who, after a few very appropriate and eloquent remarks, read a part of the tenth chapter of the prophecy of the Pro-thet Isaiah; and then addressed the Throne of Grace, in a manner peouterly solemn, impressive and sub-

After the prayer was concluded the following anthem was sung :-

a Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our father for ever and ever ! Thine, O Lord is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and the earth are thine: thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head over all : both riches and honor come of thee, and thou reignest over all; & in thine hand is power and might, and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all, Now, therefore, O God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name."

The Hon. Governeur Morris then rose and addressed the audience, for nearly an hour, in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled. He took a rapid view of the great events in Europefor the last twenty-five years, and concluded with the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France -a family, to whom, under Providence, we are in a great measure indebted for our independence, and our freedom. The uzrrative was every where interspersed with instructive and interesting remarks .-The whole oration was indeed excellene; and was received by a very numerous and respectable auditory, with the highest marks of satisfaction and applause.

The exercises of the day were then closed by the following anchem :-

" Sing, O heavens, and be joyful O earth, break forth into singing, O mountains, for the Lord hath comfor. ted his people, and will have mercy on his afflicted. Let not Zion say, the Lord hath foreaken me, and the Lord hath forgotteume; resurn uncy upon you, and to your God, for he will abundantly pardon. There-fore will the Lord wait, that may be gracious unto you, and therefore will he be exalted that he may have mercy upon you; for the Lord is a God of judgment. Blessed are they that wait for his salvation."

The Anthems were also both well performed; and including all the performances of the day we have never known an audience, in this city, apparently more highly gratified, on any public occasion, than on the present.

#### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolix, July 1, 1814.

Remaining in the Post Omce, Annapolis, July 1, 1814.

James Allen, Austin Arms (2), Peters Avinstrong, Mary Allen A. A. county. John Brewer (3), Bazil Brown, W. B. Bean, Stephen Beard, jun. Hester Bishop, Thomas Bicknell, A. A. county. Jeremish Cook, Elizabeth Cadle, Phillip Curran, James Camden, William Carman, Nancy Chaney, George Craggs Margaret Dorsey, Charles Duvail, Henry Dickenson, Richd Davis, A. A. county. Licut. Wm. N. Earl. Chas. H. Plemming, Johns Green, Peregrine Glenu (2), Nichs. Goldsborough, Edwid Grifing, A. A. county. George Hoofman (2), Ann Harkins, Garard R. Hopkins, Phillip Haimmond, A. A. county. Aquiller Johnson, Vachel Johnson, Ann Jacob, Sarah Ann Minson near Annapolis. William Kilty 12), Thomas Kepping, Ann Katney. Joseph Levier, Latie Lincome A. A. county. Ploze H. Massey near Annapolis, Christopher Mintpec, Samuel I. Maddox, Henley Martin, Doctor, James M. Gill, Samuel Macubin, John Mahoney, A. A. county capt. Juo. Noris Ja. Uzetrie, William Fewell: Mary Rose, Banuel Rolinson, Alexander Stewart, John Bulivan, James Steele, Wm. Sanders Samuel Solinson, Alexander Stewart, John Bulivan, James Steele, Wm. Sanders Samuel Southwick; Charles Story, muel Rollinson Aicrahoer Steven in Bulivan James Steele, Wm. San-a Saurnel Southwick; Charles Story, life P. Smith, A. A. county Eliza h. Tydings, Mary Thomas, John tyant, Elizabeth O. Woodard A.

Matton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomoco river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh.—The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well to the subtraction of grain and house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tounceo, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, containing forty two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that the company has a seconomodate. that tract, as may best accommodate nurchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three squal minual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next-in the mean time the purchase may exercise all rights of ownership giving permission to the present posses-sor of finishing and securing the crop on

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the pur-

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Trustee. Annapolis, July? 2 ts.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit :

I hereby certify that Amos Smith, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a bay HORSE 14, hands and 1 inch high, 10 years old, has a small, head and snip, long tail, both hind feet white, four new shoes on. Given un der my hand this 26th day of, June,

Larkin Hammond. The owner of the above horse is re-

and take him away. Amos Smith, Living at Norwood's Ferry.

quested to prove property, pay charges

#### · Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter in-to the mercantile business, or to a person who swishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with

counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for seve-ral years rented as a tayern. - Terms may be known by application to Win. Brogden.

June 23, 1814.

Farmers Bank Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and

with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to Sockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Morday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock e M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town. By order

JON. PINKNEY; Cashier.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundal county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims a gainst said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, Scc.

Richard H. Harreood,
Admr. D. B.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

ten dollars, the purchase with approved security from the day of sale, as der ten dollars the cash

Sale to commence at 10 Greenbury A Town Neck, Severa, J June 28, 1811.

#### NOTIC

The Commissioners ¢ Appe-Arundel county at the first Monday in Aug being the first day of the By order H. S.

C. T. A June 30, 1814.

#### WANTI TO PURCHASE (

A Negro Woman, the plain cookery. To suc can come well recommen briety, industry, honesty per, a liberal price will

At the half way house o the Annapolis road t Baltimore. June 30.

#### Anne-Arundel

Court, April

On application to the je Arundel county court, b county, praying the bene-for the relief of sundry tors, passed at November teen hundred and five, an ral supplements thereto, mentioned in the said ac of his property and a list tors, on oath, as far as he them, as directed by the ing annexed to his petit said county court being the said Larkin Hamme the two preceding year said application, within Maryland, and the said mond having stated in h he is in the custody of Anne Arandel county, be discharged therefrom fore ordered and adjudi court, that the said Larks be discharged, and by ca of this order to be inserts ryland Gazette, once a Monday of September 1 tice to his creditors to a the said county court, to city of Annapolis on the of September next, for the recommending a trustee fit, and to shew cause, if i why the said Larkin Has not have the benefit of

and the supplements there Test. Wm. 8.

#### Anne-Arundel

Court, April On application to the ju Arundel county court, b writing, of James Ham county, praying the bene for the rehef of sundry is ors, passed at November teen hundred and five, a teen hundred and five, a coral supplements thereto mentioned in the said act of his property and a list tors, on oath, as far as he them, as directed by the annuxed to his petition, county court being satisfied James Hammond he two preceding years points. said James Hammond he two preceding years price application within the ai-land, and the said James having stated in his potiti-in the custody of the che Avandel county, and pray charged therefron, it is dered and adjudged, by a thet the said James Ham-shanged, and by causing order to be inserted in Gazette ones a west, for

VOL. LESII.

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of the following St.
Wor Department, July

The late pacification with it the means of given here a character of

war here a character of increased activity and es. Without knowing with that such will be its applicated that such will become obtack, the president has adviseable, as a measure tion, to strengthen ourseline of the Atlantic, in the president ourseline of the Atlantic, in the strengthen ourseline of the Atlantic, in the strengthen ourseline of doi. cipal means of dois found in the milities the executives of certa inmediate service, a conty three thousand five h der the laws of 28 1795, and 18th of April The enclosed detail your excellency what, requisition, will be the

As far as volunteer t panies can be found, melerred. The expediency of all in the designation as of their places o the points, the import sure of which will be attract the views of

need but be suggested.
A report of the o your quota, when com its place or places of will be acceptable. I have the honou

very great respect, you most obedient and ver JOHN ARI

His Excellency th

New-Hampshire .-1 battallon, viz. 350 infantry : total 3, staff—1 major gen. dep. gr. mas. gen. 1 Massachusetts .-

1000 artillery, 9000 10,000. General sta brig, gens. 1 dep. assist, dep. qr. mas. abrant scj. gens. Rhode-island—I 50 artillery, 450 in Connecticut

300 artillery, 2,700 3000. Gen, staffseig, gen. T dep. qr New-York -13 bittallon, vis 1 12,180 infantry : Gen. staff-3 ma

gens. I dep. qr. m

400 artillery gene, 7 brig. gen gen. 6 as. dep. qu

JONAS GREEN,

of the following States.

War Department, July 4, 1614.

The late pacification in Euro offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and sallitary, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with estalisty, that such will be its application, and still less than any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the president has deemed it adviseable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executives of certain states to the executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, a corps of nine-ty-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th February, 1793, and 18th of April, 1814. The enclosed detail will show

weferred.

The expediency of regarding (as ell in the designations of the mili-as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or expo-sure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy,

need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and o its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient and very bumble ser-

Swr

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100 A 100 A

Massachusetts .- 10 regita, viz. 1000 artillery, 9000 infantry ; total 10,000. General staff-2 maj. gens. brig, gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 3 assist, dep. qr. mas. gens. and 2 as-sistant adj. gens. Rhode-island—I battalion, vis:

50 artillery, 450 infantry-500. Connecticut—3 regiments, vis : 300 artillery, 2,700 infantry; total 3000. Gen, staff—1 major gen. h brig, gen. 1 dep. qr. mas, gen. 1 as.

New-York -- 13 regiments and 1 battalion, viz 1 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infantry; total 13,500.— Gen. staff—3 major gens. 7 brig, gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 6 as. dep. qr. mas. gens. 3 assistant adjugent.

Pennsylvania.—14 regiments, vin. 400 arcillery, 12,600 infantry; stal 14,000. Gen. staff—3 major gens. 7 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 6 ss. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3

Debware—1 regiment, viz. 100 arcillery, 900 infantry) total 1,000. Maryland,—6 regiments, viz. 600 arcillery, \$400 infantry | total 6000. Gen. staff— maj. gen. 3 brig. gens. 1 dep. 1/2 mas. gen. and 1 as. selp. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. sely. ges.

Vinginia.—12 regiments, viz. 1000 arcillery, 10,800 infantry, total 12,000. Gen. staff—3 maj. gens. 6 brig. peas. t. dep. qr. mas. gen. 5

Rentucky 5 regiments and 1 bat-talion, viz. 5,500 infantry; total 5,500. • Gen. stalf—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. adj.

Fennessoe. 2: regiments and 1 battalion, vis. 2,500 infantry; total 500. Gen. staff-1 brig. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. adj. gen

Louisiana.—One regiment, viz i 1000 infantry : total 1000. Mississippi Territory.—1 battali-on. vis. 500 infantry : total 500. Gen. staff, Louisiana & Mississippi--1 brig. gen. and I dep. qr. m

From the Pederal Republican. CELEBRATION.

In conformity with the terms of a general notice, we learn that a dis-tinguished meeting of the citizens of Virginia and Maryland, was held

at Shepherds-town, on Friday the lat of July.

Col. Swearingen of Virginia, a veteran officer of the revolution, was selected as chairman, and John Hanson Thomas, Esq. of Maryland,

as Secretary of the meeting.
Resolutions were introduced by Edward Golaton, Esq. proposing a solemn celebration in honor of the late memorable events which have rescued Europe from oppression, and delivered our country from a pernicious and debasing inflaence. The resolutions were zealously adopted by the meeting; and the celebration is fixed to take place at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, the 28th July, which is the anniversary of the saotic band associated in that strug-Busil for Militia Service, under the Requisition of July 5, 1814.

New-Hampshire.—3 regiments & 1 battallon, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry; total 3,500. General staff—1 insjor gen. 2 brig. gena 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 assistant adj. ton.

As soon as we receive the Martinsburg Gazette, in which the procaedings of the meeting were to appear immediately, we shall be happy to announce them in the Federal Republican. At present we are enabled, by the attention of the committee of arrangements, chosen from both sides of the Potomac, to insert the following timely and general invitation to the festival, extending without limit of place to all those whose hearts beat in unison with the feelings which have occasioned it.

United Colebration at Shepherd's town, on the Potomac.

The committee of arrangements New Jersey—5 regiments, vin:

New Jersey—5 regiments, vin:

for the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the late glorious events in Europe; by which the deliverance of the world, and the redemption of our own country from the lear of bondage, has been add, yen. secomplished respectfully offer a general invitation to all friends to the principles of the proposed cale-bration, to partake in the jubiles at Shephard's-town, on Thursday the 28th of July.

This invitation extends to citizens of Virginia, Maryland, George-town, and the District of Columbia, and to friends in any part of the country, to whom it may be convenient and agreeable to attend.

The ceremonies of the day will be opened with religious worship. An oration will then be delivered Solemn music will accompany the service of the day. The order of procession will be arranged ander the authority of the committee.

Takets of admission to the factive entertainment, which will be achieved.

since I left the Delaware; but have securely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore educated it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th October, 1812, and repaired with all diligence (agreeably to instructions from Com. Bainbridge) to Porto Praya, Fernando de Noronho, and Cape Frio, and arrived at each place on the day appointed to ho, and Gape Frio, and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage to Port Praya to Remando de Noronho, I captured his Britannic Majesty's packet Nocion; and after taking out about 11,000 pound aterling in species, sent her under command of Lt. Pinch, for America. I cruised off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio, outil the 13th January, 1813, hearing frequently of the commodore, by vessels from Bahia. I here captured but one schooner with hides and tallow—I sent her into Rio. The Montague the admiral's

provisions now getting short, and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, to enable me to meet the odore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the Is-land of St. Catharine's (the last place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazit) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time af-His Excellency the Governor of jail, and the aufferings of the patriwood, water, and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force again secured upon a safe and happy hasis.—John R. Cooke, Esq. then submitted to the meeting a declaration of sentiments to be prefixed as a preamble to the sesolutions, which I now agreeably to the commodore's

was cordially approved of, and or plan, stretched to the southward, dered to be published. la Plata. Theard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and sould not supply our wants; and that the government of Monteviedo was very inimical to us. The commodore's instructions now left ait completely discretionary with me what course to surse, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the them. secretary of the navy. I accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provisions, and heavy gates off Cape Horn (for which my ship and men were illy provided) I was in a state of starvation, and ship and men were illy provided) I acrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I here took in an much jerked beef, and other provisions, as my ship would conveniently atow, and ran down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this track I fell in with a Perusian core in which

Chili and Peru; in this track I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board 24 Americans as prisoners, the crews of 2 whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me, that as allies of Great-Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expediation of a war between Spain and the U.S.—I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sex, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful

ammunition into the sex, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the Vita-Roy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to bee captain. I then proceeded for Lims, and recept one of the secrets, at able to tering the port. From thence I proceeded for the Guilipagos tilands, where I cruised from the 17th April until the 3d October, 1843; during

THE WAY	men. gunt. pierced
Montesuma 27	
Policy 17. Georgiana, 28	
Greenwich 33	18 25 10 20
Atlantic 36	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Hestor 27	AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PARTY O
Catharina 27 Seringapatam 35	ALTERNATION STREET STREET
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New Zealander 25 Sir A. Hammond 3	AP-21 P200 THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY PROPERTY OF
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As some of those ships were cap-tured by hoats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of shewing their gallan-

to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana and New Zealander, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my othes place, and should I fail of meetprizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called the Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to lieut. Downes.

Lieuts Downes had convoyed the prizes to Valparaiso; and, on his return, brought me letters informing me that a squadron under command of Commodore James Hillyar, con-sisting of the frigate Phebe, of 36 guns, the Racoon and Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their re-turn from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the the Phobe is as follows: thirty long Pacific. My ship, as it may be sopposed, after being near a year at ronades, one howitzer, and 6 three sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded, now, in co. with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of Nooaheevah, or Madison's island, tying in the Washington groupe, discovered by a captain Ingraham, of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhanded my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board tirely decayed, and took on board for my prizes, provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 18th Dec. 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Seringapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond, under the guns of a battery which I erected for their protection, after taking possession of this fine after taking possession of this fine island for the U. States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives. I feet them under the charge of lieut. Gamble of the matines, with 21 men, with orders to repair to Valparaiso after a cer-

marines, with 21 men. with ordera to sepair to Valparaiso after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chill on the 12th January, 1814; looked into Conception and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vesses, and learned, that the squadron which sailed from Rio Janeiro for that sea, had not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape florus.

I had gompletely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up and dare not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were, on my arrival very immurous and unprotected.—The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the adual injury we have done them may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of the expenses of the comola in search of one. They have formabled as amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchors,

John S. Cowan, Licutement, Robert Miller, Surgeon, Levi Halmes, O. Scaman, Edward Sweeny, do. Samuel Groce, seamon, Samuel Groce, Beaman, James Stafford, Gunnera Mate, Benj. Guers, J. Or. Gunners, John Rogers, J. Or. of Marines, Andrew Mahan, Cor. of Marines, Lewis Price, Private Marine.

I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to signalize my cruise by something me The Rose and Cirlton were given splendid before leaving that ses, up to the prisoners; the Hector, thought it not improbable that Commodore Hillyar might have kept his to Valparaiso, where they were arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruize about that The Phabe, agreeably to my ex-

pectations came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the Essex, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lt. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the course. I thought he would pursue, Com-Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 28 guns eighteen 32 pound carrouades, eight ser deck and forecastles and a complement of 180 men. The force of pounders in the tops, in all 53 guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port. Both, ships had picked crews, and were sent into the Pacific in company with the Racoon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flage bearing the mot-to, "God and country! British Sailors' best rights; Traitors offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, " Free Trade and Sailers' Rights," under the erroneour impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades and six long 12's, and her crew, which had been much reduced by prizes, amounted only to 255 men. The Essex Junior, which was intended chiefly as a or, which was intended chiefly as a store ship, mounted 20 guns, ten 18 pound curronades, and ten short 6's with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my minen, "Gad, our Cauntry and Liberty: Tyrants offend them."

On getting their provisions on board, they went off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruised for near six weeks, during which time I endeavoured to

purpose of blockading me, whose they cruised for near aix weeks, during which time I endeavoured to provoke a challenge, and frequently but ineffectually, to bring the Pinnber slowe to action, first with both ray ahips, and afterwards with my, single ship, with both crews on board. I was several times under way, and ascertained that I had greatly the advantage in point of axiling, and once succeeded in closing within gur-shot of the Phabe and commenced a fire on her, when abe ran down for the Cherab, which was 21.2 milus to be ward; this acted some surprise and appearson of indignation, as provious to my getting under way, she have too of the port, holited her motted his an fired, a gun to windward. Loss of Rillyar scemed describined in some

dance in keeping both his thips over after constantly within had of each other, there were no hopes of any adwantages to my country from a lon-ger stay in port. I therefore determined to put to see the first oppor-tunity which should offer; and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had gained certain, intellisence that the Tagus, rating 38, and two other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and i had reason to expect the arrival of the Racoon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of descroying our fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex Junior, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intend ed to let them thase me off, to give the Essex Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th of March, the day after this determination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward, when I parted my larboard cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship. The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them, I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I took in my top-gallant sails, which were set over single reefed top-sails and braced up for this purpose, but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck the ship and carried away her maintopmast, precipitating the man who were aloft into the sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavoured, in my disabled state, to regain the port ; but finding I could not recover the common anchorage, I ran close into a small bay, about three quarters of a mile to the leeward of the battery on the east side of the harbor, and let go my anchor within pistol shot of the shore, where I intended to repair my damages as seon as possible -The enemy continued to approach, and shewed an evident intention o attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the place where I was anchored; and the caution observed in their approach to the attack of the crippled Essex was truly ridiculous, al was their display of the motto flags, and the number of Jacks at all their mast heads. I, with as much expedition as circumstances would ad- der the impression that I should soon mit of, got my ship ready for action be a prisoner. He could be of no my cable, but had not succeeded of the Essex; and hading (from when the anemy at 54 minutes after the enemy's putting his helm up) 3 P. M. made his attack, the Phæbe that my last attempt as boarding placing herself under my stern, and the Cherub on my starboard bow but the Cherub soon finding her situation a hot one, bore up and ran under my stern also, where both ships kept up a hot raking fire. I had got three long 13 pounders out of the stern ports, which were worked with so much bravery and skill that in half an hour we so disabled both as to compel them to haul off to repair damages. In the course of this firing, I had by the great exthe acting Sailing master, assisted by Mr. Linscott, the Boatswain, succeeded in getting springs on our cable three different times ; but the hre of the enemy was so excessive that before we could get our broad aide to bear, they were shot away, and thus rendered useless to us .-My ship had received many injuries and several had been killed & wounded; but my brave officers and men, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances under which we were brought to action, and the powerful forse opposed to us, were no ways discouraged—all appeared determined to defend their ship to the last extremity, and to die in preference to'a shameful surrender. Our gaff. with the ensign and the motto flag at the mizen, had been shot away, but FREE TRADE AND SALLORS vent, an ensign was made fast in

the tacks and sheets rendered them almost uncless to us; yet we were en-abled for a short time to close with the enemy; & altho' on decks were now strewed with dead, and our cockpit filled with wounded—although our ship had been several times on fire, and was rendered a perfect wreek, we were still encouraged to hope to save her, from the circumstance of the Cherub, from her crippled state, being compelled to haul off. She did not return to close action again, although she apparently had it in her power to do so, but kept up a distant firing with her long guns. The Phebe, from our dis-abled state, was enabled however, by edging off, to choose the distance which best suited her long guns and kept up a tremendous fire on us which mowed down my brave com-panions by the dozen. Many of my guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews descroyed; we manned them again from those which were disabled, and one gun in particular was three times manned-fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound. Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hope of closing with him, and, as the wind, for the mo-ment, seemed to favour the design, I determined to endeavour to run her on shore, land my men and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favour my wishes. We had approached the shore within musket shor, and I had no doubt of succeeding, when in an instant the wind shifted from the land (as is very common in this port in the latter part of the day) and payed our head down on the Phobe, where we were again exposed to a dreadful raking fire. My ship was now totally unmanageable; yet as her head was towards the enemy, and he to the leeward of me, I still hoped to be able to board him. At this moment Lt. Com. Downes, came on board to receive my orders, unuse in the then wretched state that my last attempt at boarding would not succeed, I directed him after be had been about 10 minutes on board, to return to his own ship, to be prepared for detending and destroying her in case of attack. He took with him several of my wound ed, leaving three of his boat's crew on board to make room for them. The Cherub now had an opportunity of distinguishing herself, by keep-ing up a hot fire on him during his return. The staughter on board my ship had now become horrible, the enemy continued to rake-us, and we unable to bring a gun to bear. I therefore directed a hawser to be bent to the sheet anchor, and the anchor to be cut from the bows to bring her head round; this succeeded. We again got our broadside to bear, and as the enemy was much crippled and unable to hold his own, I have no doubt he would soon have drifted out of gun-shot before he discovered we had anchored, had not the hawser unfortunately parted. My ship had taken fire several times during the action, but slarmingly so orward and aft at this moment, the flames were bursting up each hatchway, and no hopes were entertained of saving her; our distance from the shore did not exceed three quarters of a mile, and I hoped many of Our ensign was replaced by another, and to guard against a similar e-vent, an ensign was made for themselves, should the ship blow up, as I was informed the fire was near the magazine, and the explosion of vent, an ensign was made for a large quantity of powder below served to increase the horrors of our went, an ensign was made fast in the missurfigging, and several jacks were destroyed to increase the horrors of our situation—our beats were destroyed to increase the horrors of our situation—our beats were destroyed by the enemy's shot; I, therefore, directed in different parts of the ship. The enemy soon repaired his directed those who could swim so jump overboard, Mid sideswone to gain the shore. Some reached is some were taken by the enemy's and my stern gains could not be brought to hear, he there kept up a most placed hirring with me the fast of the ship. We, who femalis falling fire, which it was out of my power to return, when I saw no prospect of injuring him withous getting under way and becoming the assistant. My top-salls sheets and hallards were sall shot sway, as well as the jib and fore-top-maxistay sail heaters and histards. The only rope nose cut was the flying jib hallards and that they all declared to me the flying was the flying jib hallards and that they all declared to me the impossibility of making further assistance, and entered to increase the horrors of our beats were destroyed of directed those who could swim so jump overboard, Mid sideswone to gain the above, Some reached is some were taken by the enemy's shot; I, therefore, directed those who could swim set y and course was equally comprised after the first would and remeined after resolved after his first would and remeined after resolved after his first would course was educated the U.S. taking with her to the U.S. taking with the turvity over of my officers and crew. He consented to gain the rate of the U.S. taking with me the loss of blood. Mr. Samuel B. Jahmson who had Jained me the day before, and acted as matine officers and crew. He consented to the U.S. taking with me the face of the ship, was small and the second until fainting with neather of the U.S. taking with the turvity of the U.S. taking with the turvity of the U.S. taking with the turvity of the U.S. taking matter the fainting with the turvity of the U.S. taking ma

usult them; but what was my phen Decatar M Knight, remaining, (who confirmed the report respecting the condition of the guns on the gun-deck-those on the spar-deck ere not in a better state.) Lieut. Wilmer, after fighting most gallant-ly throughout the action, had been knocked overboard by a splinter while getring the sheet anchor from the bows, and was drowned. Acting Lr. John G. Cowell had lost a leg o'Mr. Edward Baruwell, asting sailing-master, had been carried below after receiving two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the face; and acting Lt. Wm. H. O. denheimer, had been knocked over board from the quarter an instance before, and did not regain the ship until after the surrenders I was informed that the cockpiz, the steer-age, the ward-room and the birthdeck could contain no more wounded; that the wounded were killed while the surgeons were dressing them, and that unless something was speedily done to prevent it, the ship would sink from the num ber of shot holes in her bottom And on sending for the carpenter, he informed me that all his crew had been killed or wounded, and that he had once been over the side to stop the leaks; when his slings had been shot away, and it was with difficulty he was saved from drowning. The enemy from the smoothness of the water, and the impossibility of our reaching him with our carronades, and the little apprehension that was excited by our fire which had now become much slackened, was enabled to take sim at us as at a target; his shot never missed our hull, and my ship was cut up in a manner which was, perhaps, sever before witnessed-in fine, I saw no hopes of saving her, and at 20 ms. after 6 P. M. gave the painful order to atrike the colours. 75 men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, some of whom have since died. The enemy, still continued his fire, and my brave though unfortunate companions were still falling about mer I directed an opposite gun to be fired, to shew them that we intended no further resistance; but they did not desist ; four men were killed at my side, and others in different parts of the ship. I now believed he intended to shew us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag flying as struck, and was on the point of again hoisting it, when about ten minutes after hauling the colours down he ceased firing. I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the conduct of those en-

gaged for such an unparallelled length of time (under such circumstances) with me in the arduous & unequal contest. Let it suffice to say, that more bravery, skill, patriotism and seal, were never displayed on any occasion. Every one seemed determined to die in defence of their much loved country's cause, and nothing but views to humanity could ever have reconciled them to the surrender of the ship they remembered their wounded & helpless shipmates below. To acting Lts. M'Knight and Odenheimer, I feel much indebted for their great exertions & bravery throughout the action in fighting and encouraging the men at their divisions, for the dextrous management of the long guns, and for their promptness, in remaining their guna as their crews, were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and herois officer, acting Le. John G. Cowell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship, and after being wound-ed would not consent to be taken below till loss of blood rendered him below till loss of blood rendered him insensible. Mr. Edward Barnwell, acting sailing master, whose activity and courage was equally compicuous, returned on dack after his first wound, and remained after receiving his second until fainting with loss of blood. Mr. Samuel B. Johnson who had joined me the day before, and acted as marine officer, conducted himself with great bravelry, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns, the musquetry after the first half some being uscless from our long distance.

eir value to the service; the thre first are too young to recommend for promotion, the latter I beg leave to recommend for confirmation as wall as the acting houtenasts, and Measieurs Barnwell, Johnson and Bostwick

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced. The defence of the Essex has not been less hopographs to her officers and clew, than the capture of an equal force, and I now consider my situation less unpleasant, than that of com. Hillyar, who, in violation of every principle of honour and generosity, and re-gardless of the rights of nations, attacked the Resex in her crippled state, within pistol shot of a neutral shore; when for six weeks I had daily offered him fair and honourable combat, on terms greatly to his advantage; the blood of the alain must be on his head, and he has yet to reconcile his conduct to heaven, to his conscience and to the world. The annexed extract of a letter from Com. Hillyar, which was written previous to his returning me my sword, will show his opinion of our conduct.

My loss has been dresdfully severe, 58 killed or have since died of their wounds, and among them Lt. Cowell; 39 were severely wouned, 27 slightly, and 31 are missing; making in all 154, killed, wounded and missing, a list of whose names is annexed.

The professional knowledge of Dr. Richard Hoffman, acting surge-on, and Dr. Alexander Montgomery, acting surgeon's mate, added to their assiduity and the benevolent attentions and assistance of Mr. D. P. Adams, the Chaplain, saved the lives of many of the wounded; those gentlemen have been indefatigable in their attentions to them; the two first I beg leave to recommend for confirmation, and the latter to the notice of the department, I must in justification of myself observe, that with our six twelve

pounders only we fought this action, our carronades being almost uscless. The loss in killed and wounded has been great with the enemy; and their friendly reception after among the former is the first Lieut. the action, and the atrong bias of of the Phabe, and of the latter the faction which govern Chili in fa-Cap. Tucker of the Cherub, whose wounds are severe. Both the Essex and Phæbe were in a sinking state. and it was with difficulty they could be kept affoat until they anchored in Valparaiso next morning. The bat-tered state of the Essex will, I believe, prevent her ever reaching England, and I also think it will be out of their power to repair the damages of the Phobe, so as to enable her to double Cape Horn. All the masts and yards of the Phobe and Gherub are badly crippled, and their hulls much cut up; the former had 18 twelve pound shot through her below her water line, some three feet under water. Nothing but the smoothness of the water saved both the Phebe and Essex.

I hope, sir, that our conduct may prove satisfactory to our country, and that it will testify it by obtaining our speedy exchange, that we may again have it in our power to prove our zeal.

Com. Hillyse, (I am informed) has thought proper to state to his government that the action only lasted 45 minutes; should he have done so, the motive may be easily discovered-but the thousands of disinterested witnesses who covered the surrounding hills can testily that we fought his ships near 2 hours & a half; upwards of fifty broadsides were fired by the enemy agreeab-ly to their own accounts, & upwards of seventy-five by ours f except the few minutes they were repairing damages, the bring was incessant.

Soon after my capture I entered into an agreement with Com. Hill-

have been expected; besides be deprived of books, charry, he both myself and officers lost marticles of our closching, some considerable amount. I should have considered this last circus stance of sufficient importance notice, dich it not mark a strike difference between the navy of c

Britain and that of the U. State highly creditable to the latter. By the serious of the Tages, few days after my capture, I as informed that besides the ahipa which had arrived in the Pacific in pursue of me, and those still empached, a their were thers were sent to cruize for me to Timor and New Holland, and that another frigate was sent to the River la Plata.

To persons the Essex it has cost the British Government near or millions of dollars, and, yet, sin her capture was owing entirely in accident; and if we consider the expedition with which naval con-tests are now decided, the action is a dishonor to them. Had they brought their ships boldly into alle on with a force so very superior, and having the choice of position, they should either have captured or destroyed us in one fourth the time they were about it. During the action, our Consul

Mr. Poinsett called on the Governor of Valparaiso, and requested that the batteries might protect the Essex. This request was refused, but he promised that if she should succeed in fighting her way to the common anchorage, he would send an officer to the British command and request him to cease firing, by declined using force under any circumstances, & there is no doubt of a perfect understanding existing be-tween them; this conduct added to he assistance given to the British, vor of the English, as well as their hostility to the Americans, induced Mr. Poinsett to leave that country. Under such circumstances, I did not conceive it would be proper for me to claim the restoration of my ship, confident that the claim would be made by my Government to more effect. Rinding some difficulty in the sale of my prizes, I had taken the Hector and Catharine to sea and

I exchanged Lt. M'Knight, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lyman, and eleven seamen, for part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, and sailed from Valparaise on the 27th April, where the enemy were still patching up their ships to put them in a state

for proceeding to Rio de Janeiro previous to going to England.

Annexed is a list of the remains of my crew to be exchanged, as also a copy of the correspondence between Com. Hillyar and myself on that and myself on the correspondence of the that subject. Lalso send you a list of the prisoners I have taken during my cruize, amounting to 343.

L bave the honor to be, &c.

D. PORTER. The Hon. Secretary

of the Navy of the
U. S. WashingtonP. S. To give you a corred idea
of the state of the Essex at the time of her surrender, I send you the Boatswain's and Carpenter's report of the damages; I also send you a report of the divisions. [The documents accommonying this letter shall appear is our sext.]

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, A BRILLIANT VICTORY. Gopy of a letter from Major General Brown to the Sequetary of War, dated 5th July, 1816. Chippeway Plains.

Excuse my silence; I have been Excuse my silence: I have been much engaged. Fort Eric did not, as I assured you it should not detain me a single day. Arts o'clock on the night of the 4th I arrived here with the reserve, Gen. Scott having taken the position about noon with the van. My arrangements for turning and taken in the rear the enemy's position east of Chippewaye was made, when Maj General Resil, suspecting our intention, Kadhering to the rule, that it is hatter in give to the rule, that it is beater to give

I have the honor to fo Besset's letter, detailing enlars of the melanchol the Alligator. Private that guarter represent wind as very severe and to houses, crops, &c, Midshipmen Brailsford on were most promising their profession. I have necessary steps to get a acceed. I have the honor to b

respect, your obedient Copy of a letter from L. to John H. Deut, Es ing naval officer, C.

SIR-The painful ta gyon the particulars the U. States schoones am now able to undert 1st of July, at 3 P. M. chor in the Port Royal lower yards down, and masts housed, a heavy d. in the west, and co by us. The squall half a mile had the apwater spout or whirly ing from its appearance set or deatroy us, with ly way to save the ver to run her on shore, quarter flood; the cab the head of the jib I before the wind she w most tramendous blas ry was done; it the the small hower was vessel brought up. I she was struck by and violent gust and restain cable was again out she would drave on ab no purpose; she sunk water; some of the s to gain the shore by

> young officers. Mids & interred in this Is Brailsford & Rogerso in the object yard b of St. Helena. Ann the names of those found and those who I have the honor Twelve including

> dreadful to coluce,

ceeded; twenty-threed. Among the num lament the loss of

Here follows drowned and saved-mer, 19 of the latte

A flag of truce on board that ship) d a brig addition I am, with the highest verped &c. JACOB BROWN.

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M'Knight, Mr.

the crew of the

tish command

Copy of a letter from Capt. Dent to the Sectly of the Navy, dated Charleston, 8th July, 1814.

I have the honor to forward lieut. Besset's letter, detailing the particulars of the melancholy disaster of the Alligator. Private letters from that quarter represent the whist-wind as very severe and destructive to housest grant and destructive

to houses, crops, &c, Midshipmen Brailsford and Roger son were most promising young offi-cers, and would have done honor to their profession. I have taken the necessary steps to get up the Alli-

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. H. DENT.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Bessett to John H. Deut, Esq. command-ing naval officer, Charleston, S. Carolina.

St. Helena Island, July 2d, 1814. SIR - The painful task of informing you the particulars of the loss of U. States schooner Alligator, I am now able to undertake. On the 1st of July, at 3 P. M. while at an chor in the Port Royal Sound, with in the west, and coming rapidly are those who must ultimately be by us. The aquall within about looked to for the salvation of our liwater spout or whichwind; suppos-ing from its appearance it would up-set or destroy us, thought the on-ly way to save the vessel would be to run her on shore, as it was first quarter flood; the cable was cut and the head of the jib hoisted; when before the wind she was struck by a most tramendous blast, but no injuwas done; it then cleared up, the small hower was let go and the vessel brought up. In ten minutes she was struck by another still more violent gust and restantly upset; the cable was again cue, in hopes that she would drive on shore, but all to no parpose; she sunk in four father. water; some of the men attempted to gain the shore by awimming, but dreadful to relate, only four succeeded; twenty-three were drowned. Among the number I have to lament the loss of two atomising young officers. Midshipmen Brailsford & Rogerson. 19 have been loand & interred in this Island. dinterred in this Island. Messta. Restricted in this Island. Messts. Brailsford & Rogerson were interred in the church yard by the gentlemen of St. Helenm. America is a list of the names of those who have been found and those who are still missing. I have the honor to be &c.

R. BESSETT.

Twelve including myself were saved on the head of the topulast.

R. B.

[Here follows a list of those drowned and sayed-23 of the fermer, 19 of the latter.]

NORMOLK, July 12. Norsolk, July 12.

A flag of truce which was sent down to the Dragon 74, with stores for Mr. Swertchkoff (who is on board that ship) returned last e-evening. From the officer who went is the flag we learn that two 74's and a brig additional, had strived in the bay, and that the Dragon would shortly go to Bermoda or Hailing for course. It. Barrie and the appared, that Sir Thomas Picion, wish 12,000 men, would be in the Chesaposke before long.

unknown) at Point Patience and pro-carded up to Hunting Town, where they took a large quantity of tobac-to, and burnt the ware-house. We have not brard that they committed any other depredations.

Now the democrate have no more guments to urge in favour of the ar, their cry of "wire" and " trai-" becomes more loud and frequent.
This cannot continue long, for it is the last report of a declining the lominant party struggling for policical existence. They would not believe in the vincibility of the great Mapoleon, until he had been actual-by supplanted on the throne of Prance by its rightful sovereign, neither will they believe in their the wicked course which has been Sapoleous until he had been actualown weakness, although every day is developing it. Him they thought firmly rivetted in the affections of his subjects, siche he had steeped them to the very lips in misery ; and they think, or affect to think, their supremacy everlasting, altho our country has long wore the aspect of gloom, and felt the poignancy of keen distress, brought upon her by their measures. As in the one instance they have found themselves grossly disappointed, so we flatter ourselves they will shortly discover themselves to be in the other. The people must be convinced 'ere long, that those who make the loudest professions are not their warmest friends, and that they who have been so basely lower yards down, and top gallant slandered with the vile epithets of masts housed, a heavy dark cloud rose of tory" and "enemies to their country,"

> For the Maryland Gazette. If there be any thing relative to about which the parties in this country cannot dispute, it is that the general government is bound to provide for the sommon defence. This is one of the avowed objects of that instrument, as declared in its preamble; and one of its most positive provisions is, that the general government shall protect each state against invasion. Every necessary power for that purpose is vested in the federal authorities. They may lay taxes of almost every description, borrow money to an amount, raise whatever number of troops may be requisite, and esta-blish a navy of any size. In the full assurance that this essential d-ty would be promptly performed by the national government, the state governments divested themselves of almost every means of self-defence. They are no recome from They can derive no revenue from imposts, &c. and without the most oppressive and burthensome taxes, can collect money in a time of war house at Prince-Frederick.

berties and independence.

in no other way. This country has now been engaged in a war, and in a war too declared by ourselves, two years. Of the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy, we were fully aware.

Let then the question be seriously considered. What have the national authorities done in compliance with this selemn and explicit ance with this solemn and explicit injunction in the constitution?—
What means of defence have been provided for the good old U. States? Considering the enemy with which we have to contend, it was essential before they invited him to our coasts, before war was declared by ourselves, to have had a naw of sufficient force to defend us sgained any probable force which could be sent into our waters; and if this obvious cause of duty had been observed, thousands of our fellow-citizens would not have behalden their property laid waste, their dwellings property laid waste, their dwellings to ashes; and their familes reduced from comfort, to indigence and want. The omission to provide such a force, to say the least of it, furnishes no avidence of the window and provi-

to have been sent to their protection were hurried away to Canada? Let those who have approved of the war, and supported the authors of it, but who have been left without any protection a prey to the enemy, say, whether such a war, and men who conduct it in such a manuer, the destruction of themselves and others, and then let them answer, whether such men ought ever sgain

to have their suffrages ! LAURENS.

For the Maryland Gazette. Twelve months ago our democrat-ic senate, and most of the demo-cratic members of the house of de-legates, were full of the notion that he state ought to build some dozen twenty barges for the defence of the state. It was to no purpose to tell them, that the whole treasury of the state would scarcely defray the expense, and that these barges, if built, would be found rather to encourage than to prevent the visits of the enemy. The barges, we were told, must be built, and opposition to the measure could proceed only from opposition to the war. Fortunately, however, the house of de-legates was federal, and the measure was defeated. To this part of the rederal delegates we owe it that our citizens, residing on our waters, were not more harrassed during the winter, however, Mr. Madison was induced to provide for the defence of Maryland a parcel of barges, &c. and then, forsooth, we were to lie down, and rise up, in perfect security; the barges were to protect the people, and to exempt them from the people, and to exempt them from the nacessity of pratecking, themselves. Now, good people, the barge plan has been tried, and what think ye of it? Has it succeeded to your wishes and expectations? Have the barges protected the people, or have not the people been obliged to protect the barges that the people of Sr. Mary's and Calvert answer these St. Mary's and Calvert answer these questions. Let the people of Mary-land now answer, whether the ex-pense incurred in the building of these barges has not been a most wanton waste of the public money.

LEACH.

the ware-house at Hunting-Town, on Tuesday last burnt the Court-

> IMPORTANT. Portsmouth, N. H. July 14.

The eastern stage has just arrived. I have conversed with a passenger who left Sr. Johns a few days ago. He states, that a fleet had lacely arrived at Halifax with 12,000 troops, and brought a messenger with deapatches to the Governor of Canada.

The messenger states, that Gom-missioners on the part of our go-vernment and his, had met, and that the general opinion was in En-gland that a speedy peace would be concluded. He said that he was in

concluded. He said that he was in his opinion, heater of an Asmistice.

Mail Stage is waiting.

Your's in haste,

C. BAHER.

P.S. I have broken open my letter to say, that a Frights has arrived at Halifax, with a messenger, since the arrival of the troops.

From the Baston Palladium of 15

last night's eastern stage. 🦂

on, arrived in town last night, and agrees in the correctness of the statement. He left Eastport on the 7th instant, when no Halifax papers had been received sufficiently late to furnish the news, but a number of latters came for this place, the contents of which may give some further information on this subject. The express from Canada had passed through St. John's, where the measure repeated that his news was pacific, and his belief that a treaty of peace had been signed by that time.

Fransports had arrived at Hali-fax from France, with about 12,000 troops of Wellington's army; but this was not considered decisive proof of an intention to persevere in the war, as it was understood Great-Britain intended to keep up large peace establishments in her

From the Baltimore American The depredation, plundering and burning of the enemy, with a con-temptible force on the shores of the Patuxent, without any thing like an adequate assembling of the militia for the purpose of defending it, induced us to present a contrast between the conduct of the governor of Virginia and the governor of Maryland. The former had announced the adoption of the most energetic measures for the defence of his state, whilst we were ignorant of any effort having been made by the latter for the protection of Maryland. The strictures made on that occasion were predicated on the appearance of unpardonable destitution of energy, or want of disposition, to organize means of repelling the invading followed Better acquainted with facts, we are now willing and happy to exhibit the governor in better colours, and in a more pleasing point of view.
On authority, high and respecta-ble as the Maj. Gen. of this division,

we are pleased to have it in our power to state, that the Governor has been on all occasions most prompt & assiduous in the execution of every call made on him in producing the moans of defence for the city of Balcimore.

We cannot omit stating, briefly, that at the meeting of the officers of the 3t brigade, an address was pro-nounced by the Major General, replete with energy and patriotic warmth, calculated to animate the heart and nerve the arm to meet impending conflict. The representa-tion given of the incusures adopted for our defence, embraced a latitude beyond our most sanguine expectations. In arms, ammunition, and all the munitions of war, our resources, ready and at command, are ample and abundant.

We firmly believes that a few days will produce an exposition, which will ensure public confidence, and be honorable to the General Government, the Governor, and the Major General.

THE NEWS OF ARMISTICE, &c.

Received via. Halifax and Boston comes in too questionable a shape to entitle it to implicit belief. We understand that the information is con-tradicted by a gentleman now in this city, who left Halifax the 4th 1951. Phil. Gaz.

Anne drundel County, sc.

I certify, that Peter Linginster, iving at the Buck Pavern on the Baltimore & Washingtonroad, this day broth before me, as a treaspassing stray, a sorrel golding, with a blaze face, hog main, and hob tall, has a white spot on main, and hob tall, has a white spot on main. nain, and bob tall, has a white spot of his left frind foot, and is about six years old, 15 hands high, and moves finely under the saidle. Given under hand of me see of the justices of the peace for said county, this 18th July, 1814.

Thomas Worthington, Jr.

owner of the above described g is requested to come, prove cy, pay charges, and take him July 21. Peter Linginfeter.

we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and excitation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of hible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participents with them in the happiness of doing good to cur fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County"—In this association the object is twofold—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to ealer other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to purish" throughout the world—An object surely of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.

—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is charities, charity to the immortal soul.

—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will units.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bible to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore carneally requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water, given to a disciple in the same of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life?— Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor lendeth unto the Lord."—Come then,

A subscription of only one deliar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one deliar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and dipwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association

benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this section. society. Each of the managers is au-thorised to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board.

The following gentlemen are mana-

RICHD. W. WEST, Serre

The Right Rev.
Dr. Thos. Juo. Claggett, President,
Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President,
Jno. R. Magrader, Treasurer,
Richard W. West, Secretary, John Hodger of Thos.
Edmund Key,
Trueman Tyler,
John J. Donaldson, John J. Donaldson, Samuel Claggett, Bamuel Ogle, Francis Magruder, Clement Brooke, Aquila Beatl, Charles Everefield, William Hebb, Benjamin Oden, John O. Herbert, Richard T. Lowndes, Col. Thomas Bowie, Daniel, Clarke. Daniel Clarke,

Editors who wish success to the views of the Society will please publish the above as aften as they can with

July 21, 1814.

Wm. Marbury,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber has entained from the opphans court of Anne Ardudel county, letters of administration on the personal detaits of Ruth Dorsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to arbibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, and those indebted to the mid estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Administrator.

Luty 21, 1614.

oud, and sailed the 27th April, ere still patchi them in antate Rio de Janeiro England. of the remains changed, as al-respondence beand myself on

send you a list ve taken during ng to 343. PORTER. -not

a corred idea Essex at the er, I send you Carpenter's res; l also send divisions. opanying this letter ITY. July 15. VICTORY.

rt Erin did not, Ath. arrived ree, Gen. Scott sicion about noon y arrangements

ich July, 1814,

in the rear the tion kachering

#### DEDICATORY HVMN.

se following is given in a Virginia ichmond. We have somewhere something like it.—If it be o I it is one of the best mode T Boston Centinel3

Then to whom all worlds are present, tless ages as a day, Countless ages as a cay,
We, thy creatures evanescent,
Trusting in thy boundless sway,
On this House implore thy blessing
He it thy abiding place;
Mortals here their sins confessing;
Comfort with thy saving grace.

Should thy judgments fall upon us, And for pardon, here, we pray. Father, have compassion on us, Hepeleus send us not away; But on all before thee knessing, Freely let thy mercy flow.

Like Bethesda's waters healing To the aching heart of wos.

Whatsoever ills beset us,
Pious confidence to wound,
In the strength of Jesus, let us
More than conquerors be found;
By his infinite affection. Holy birth, and life divine, By his death and resurrection

George Medkiff.

God Almighty-make us thine.

Having commenced BOOT & SHOE-MAKING in the shop formerly occupied by Mesers. White & Slicer, whose stock he has purchased, hopes by the durability of his work, strict attention to business, and exertion to please, to receive a share of public patronage.

July 14, 1814

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, si-tmated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and form the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the test abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the wa-ters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish crabbs, cysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wish-ing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Aunapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, Att'y. in fact for John Museux.

in fact for John Murray. July 14, 1814.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above ones a week for four weeks, & forward their accounts to

#### List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapo

James Allen, Austin Arms (2), Peter Armstrong, Mary Allen A. A. county. John Brewer (3), Bazil Brown, W. B. Bean, Stephen Beard, jun. Hester Bishop, Thomas Bicknell, A. A. county. Jeremiah Cook, Elizabeth Cadle, Phillip Curran, James Camden, William Carman, Namey Chency, George Craggs Margaret Dorsey, Charles Duvall, Henry Dickenson, Richd Davis, A. A. county. Lient. Wm. N. Earl. Chas. H. Flemming, Jonas Green, Peregrine Glson (2), Nichs. Goldsborough, Edwd. Grifing, A. A. county. George Hoofman (2), Ann Hawkins, Garard R. Hopkins, Phillip Hammond, A. A. county. Aquiller Johnson, Vachel Johnson, Ann Jacob, Sarah Ann Johnsun near Annapolis William Kilty (2), Thomas Empling, Ann Karesy. Joseph Levier, Ladie Lincoms A. A. county. Eleza H. Massey near Annapolis. Christopher Minepec, Samuel L. Maddon, Healey Martin, Doctor James Holl, Samuel Massilin, John Mahona, A. county capt, Inc. Norm, Jas. Garriel William Powell Mary Ross, Believes Redmon, Ezchiel Richardson, Samuel Rolinson, Alexander Stewart, Jahn Sulivan, James Steele, Wm. Sanders, Samuel Southwick, Charles Story, Philip P. Sunth, A. A. nounty. Elizabeth Tydrags, Mary Thomas John Valyant, Elizabeth G. Woodard A. A. county, John White, Barah Whittington, Walter Willett, Samuel E. Willett.

A valuable tract of land called West. Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomoco river in the said county, a hout six miles below Allen's Fresh.—The had is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a copymient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and lish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the

dance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargais, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers. purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase mency in three e-qual annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next-In the mean time the parchases may exercise all rights of ownership giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop of hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the pur-

TH: HARRIS, Jan. Trustee, Annapolis, July 2 18.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit :

I hereby certify that Amos Smith, of said county, brought before me as stray, a bay HORSE 14 hands and inch high, 10 years old, has a small star and snip, long tail, both hind feet white, four new shoes on. Given under my hand this 28th day of, June,

Larkin Hammond.

The owner of the above horse is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. Amos Smith,

Living at Norwood's Ferry.

#### Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a per son who wishes a stand for a tavern and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the recounter, shelves, &c. ready for the re-ception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one; below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for seve-ral years repted as a tavera. Terms may be known by application to June 23, 1814 Brogden.

#### Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814.
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the surpose of chooso'clock P. M. for the surpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Anaspolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town

Dy order, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier,

NOTICE.

The subscribes having obtain the orphase court, of Assertation of the country, letters of the country of the co county, letters of administration D. B.
N. on the personal cutate of Samuel.
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, all persons having claims a
gainst said deceased are hereby request
ed to bring them in, legally proved, and
those who are indebted to the same to
make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harmond,

Admr. D.B. N.

syment will be made to him, or his aparies, upon the first call. Attendace will be given by his deputies, at as time and places appointed by the ollector of the direct tax, for the purces of actifing accounts, &c. Those the may be disposed to facilitate his ollections, by meeting his deputies at hose appointed places, will receive his banks; he will attend as usual at his of ce in amapolis, and in his absorbed in Francisco to set the accounts and give receipts. nts and give receipts.

B. WELCH of Men. Coll.

July 18, 1814. Sw. NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax fo Anne-Arundel county adjourned until the first Monday in August next, (that being the first day of the month.) By order H. S. Hall, Ch.

H. S. Hall, Cl. C. T. A. A. Com June 30, 1814.

#### WANTED

TO PURCHASE OR HIRE A Negro Woman, that understand plain cookery. To such an one, that can come well recommended for her sobriety, industry, honesty and good tem-per, a liberal price will be given, by John Welch,

At the half way house on the Annapolis road to Baltimore. June 30.

#### Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent deb-tors, passed at November session, eigh teen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his credi-tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Lackin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is there-fore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maor this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday 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 third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

#### Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1811.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said ecounty, praying the benefit of the act for the rehef of aundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the seors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of 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, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided his two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond raving stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anno-Arundel county, and prayed to be disconarged therefrom, it is therefore or dered and affudged, by the said count, that the said James Hammond be sliceharged, and by couling a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Garette once a week fee three spaces sive months before the third Monday of September max, give notice to his creditors to appear helore the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Manday of September max, give notice to his creditors to appear helore the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Manday of September max, for the purpose of recommending a trusten for their benefit, to show cause, if any they have, the said James Hammend should not have the benefit of the said sets & the samplement themself.

this of Maryland, confidently trusts, that this appeal to the patrictism of the militia of the state, will not be unwelling Such militia come as may be disposed to make a tender of their services, in compliance with the sequisition, are required forthwith to report themselves to the Colonels of their regiments, who will give information thereof to the Brigadier Generals, by them to be communicated to the Adjutant General.

The necessary orders for a draft will be immediately forwarded to the proper officers, who will supply any deficiency of voluntaers that may be found to exist.

The Commander in Chief will take this occasion to urge all the officers of the militia of Maryland, to cause their arms, &c. to be inspected, and kept in complete order for service, and to be in constant readiness, with their men, to repel any incursions of the enemy, and to march to whatever point they may be called.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, A. D. C.

#### Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wed nesday the 10th day of August next,

on the premises, A tract of land called Wood Lot. containing 38 acres, lying in Prince-George's county; A House and Lot in George's county; A House and Lot in Bladensburg; and a Lot of Ground in the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Bradford, deceased. Terms of Sale, Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification there of by the chancellor. On payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to conver

authorised to convey.

James Boarman, Trustee. Sally 14, 1814.

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne-gre Man sailed Ned, who, with sever-al others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county, by John Goldes, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a sear about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shees and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to got to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington.— I will pay a dellar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to got, so that I get him again; lifteen dollars if taken at Anrepolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or tweaty if taken in given as to his cloaths; he went neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in

neighbourhood, or twenty it taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herseif Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

#### Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Pataxent, about an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Pataxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, fram which land there is a good cood secured by law to the Greek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large totacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and hordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for battlests and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious towers, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they have the Cypress untouched; the latter mitself. which destroys every other kind of tim-ber, while they leave the Cypress an-touched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log ten-ants houses, a black smith's shop, a to-bacco bouse, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by max! Ostober court, they will then be offered at Pub-lic Sale. Personn dispensed to here

tition, that he is in the custody of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, a prayed to be discharged therefrom in therefore ordered and adjudged the said court, that the said John Simons be discharged, and by cases a copy of this order to be inserted the Maryland Gazette or Maryland I publican once a week, for three massive months, before the third Monte of September next, give notice to creditors to appear before the county court, to be held at the city Annapolis, on the third Montey September next, for the purpose of commending a trustee for their base on the said John Simmons then a there taking the oath by the said is

there taking the oath by the said as preseribed for delivering up his pr By order, Wm. B. Green, Clk. Anne-Arundel County,

April Term, 1814, April Term, 1814.
On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition is writing, of Samuel Phummer, of all 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can accertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the cold Same as he can ascertain them, being an nexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual commement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, he discharged from cultody, and that by causing a copy of the same that by causing a copy of the or-der to be insurted in the Maryland Ga-zette weekly, for three months succes-sively, before the third Monday of Sep-tember next, notice to give his predicts, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and mending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm 8, Green.
April 12, 1814. 3m.

#### Anne-Arundel County

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Easirs, shief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vackel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of sesembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the seems mentioned in said nots, 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 Vachel Johnson having stated in his patition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notife to his crediters to appear before Americandel county court on the lifting Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause. If any they have, shy the said Vachel Johnson should not have the hemalit of the said acts as prayed.

Tuet: Wee S. Green, Olk.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

STREET LIST OF THE

IVOL. LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLI

MY ming JONAS GREE

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price Three Dollars pe

Documents accompanying Capt. Parter. Extract of a letter from t to me.

PHOEBE, April My DEAR SIR, Neither in our co nor in the accompanying I mentioned your sword my remissness in the fit to forgetfulness; I consi in my servant's possessio own until the master ma call for it; and although at the moment of presen my mind being much e attending to professiona offer its restoration, the received will be most gl ed to put it in posses who wore it so honorabl

ing his country's cause. "Believe me, my de faithfully yours, (Signed) JAMES HI

Captain Porter." A return of the kille and missing on board th ship Essex, of 32 gun David Porter, Esq. co an action fought on March, 1814, in Val with the British frigat 36 gune, 320 men, Jan Esq. commander, and war Cherab, mounting men, commanded by T. Here follows a list of k

and missing RECAPITULAT Killed, and having s their wounds Severely Wounded

Slightly Wounded Missing Total

which, the following co took place:

After some convers

VALPARAISO, April Taking into cons

immense distance we a spective countries; th of the future movemen jesty's ships under , which precludes the my making a permanen for transporting the of late of the Essex to I fast approaching seasi ders a passage round some degree dangerou honour to propose for tion the following art hope, the government States, as well as tha tain, will deem satisf

request, that should

them so, you will

the necessary bond 1st, The Essex Jun ved of all her armame ly neutralized-to b the yoyage solely and expense of the Am ment; and to proce per American officer which I wish to be f list, for the purpose necessary passport) the United States of you may deem most 2d. Yourself, the officers, seamen, ma Posing your crew, to immediately on their merica, for an equal tish prisoners of sim self and officers to b their parole of hon

In case of the fo being accepted, the ately for the voyage on it before the e Present month. Sh ounded at that per capable of removal

and their exchange

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED MY man

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS ..

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

Documents accompanying the Letter of Capt. Parter.

Extract of a letter from Com Hillysr

Рноеве, April 4, 1814.

My DEAR SIR, Neither in our conversation, nor in the accompanying letter, have I mentioned your sword. Ascribe my remissness in the first instance to forgetfulness; I consider it only in my servant's possession with my own until the master may please to call for it; and although I omitted at the moment of presentation, from my mind being much engrossed in attending to professional duties, to offer its restoration, the hand that received will be most gladly extended to put it in possession of him who wore it so honorably in defending his country's cause.

"Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES HILLYAR.

Captain Porter."

A return of the killed, wo sided and missing on board the U. States ship Essex, of 32 guns, 225 men, David Porter, Esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th of March, 1814, in Valparaiso bay, with the British frigate Phabe, of 36 guns, 320 men, James Hillyar, Esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns, 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker esq. Here follows a list of killed, wounded

and missing.] .. RECAPITULATION.

Killed, and having since died of their wounds Severely Wounded Slightly Wounded Missing

After some conversation on the mbject, the following correspondence took place:

VALPARAISO, April 4th, 1814.

Taking into considedation the spective countries; the uncertainty of the future movements of His Majesty's ships under my command, which precludes the possibility of my making a permanent arrangement for transporting the officers and crew late of the Essex to Europe ; & the fast approaching season which renders a passage round Cape Horn in some degree dangerous, I have the honour to propose for your approbation the following articles, which I hope, the government of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain, will deem satisfactory; and to request, that should you conceive them so, you will favor me with the necessary bond for their fulfil-

pril Term, 1814.

emiah Townley adge of the third state of Mary-f Anne-Arundel

1st, The Essex Junior to be deprived of all her armament and perfectly neutralized-to be equipped for the yoyage solely and wholly at the expense of the American government; and to proseed with a proper American officer and crew (of thich I wish to be furnished with a list, for the purpose of giving the necessary passport) to any port of the United States of America that you may deem most proper.

2d. Yourself, the officers, petty

officers, seamen, marines, &c. com-Posing your crew, to be exchanged mmediately on their arrival in America, for an equal number of British prisoners of similar rank. Yourself and officers to be considered on their parole of honour until your and their exchange shall be effect-

In case of the foregoing articles being accepted, the Essex Junior will be expected to prepare immediately for the voyage, and to proceed on it before the expiration of the Present month. Should any of the ded at that period be found inspable of removal from not being

very, the most humane attentions shall be paid them; and they shall be forwarded home by the first favorable conveyance that may offer.
I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. HILLYAR. mander of the United States frigate Essex, Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, 5th April, 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of yesterday's date -

The conditions offered by you for our return to the United States are perfectly satisfactory to me, and I entertain no doubt of their being equally so to my country. I there-fore do not hesitate to pledge my honor (the strongest bond I can give) that every article of the arrangement shall, on our part, be fully complied with-A list of the Essex Junior's crew shall be furnished you as soon as it can be made out, and her disarmament effected with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed)

D. PORTER. Com. James Hillyar.

Commodore Hillyar sent me a pa per certifying that he had exchanged certain individuals therein named, making a part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, for an equal number of the most severely wounded of my crew-this occasioned the following letters :

VALPARAISO, April 4, 1814.

I have received a paper signed by you dated yesterday, stating that you had exchanged certain wounded prisoners making part of my crew for the captain and crew of the prize ship Sir Andrew Hammond, which paper I have taken the liberty to return you, and protest in the strongest terms against such an arrange-

In the first place, the wounded and helpless individuals therein named, do not wish such exchange; one

Secondly, should I from any circumstances be separated from them, which would be more likely to be the case than if they remained prisoners, their situation would be more deplorable than it is at present.

Thirdly, this arrangement has been made without my consent, and far from offering equal advantages to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed)

D. PORTER. Commodore James Hillyar, Commanding H. B. Majesty's frigate Phabe.

H. B. M. SHIP PHOEBE, 7

VALPARAISO, April 4. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, protesting against the arrangement I made in the paper you returned, and to express a regret that my wish, which was to alleviate, and not increase the afflictions of your wounded officer and crew, has failed of being gratified. I am sorry you have thought proper to mention the dead and dying, as I so fully explained to you this morning that, in the event of the loss of any, other names should be added to the list. I shall now direct capt. Wm. Porter to consider himself still a prisoner of war on his parole; but as I have ordered the people to go on board the Essex to work, under the impression that no difficulty would arise, will liberate in exchange an equal number of prisoners for them, as their names, being seamen, shall be found to follow each other on your late ship's books, and give up also 2 mates or midshipmen, for 2 mates which are of the English party.-I hope this may prove satisfactory to your government and self.

I am your's, &c. (Signed) JAS. HILLYAR. Captain David Porter.

VALPARAISO April 5.
Sin-The arrangement which you have suggested respecting the exsufficiently advanced in their reco- change of the seamen of the Sir A.

Hammond, for an equal number of From the National Advocate, July 11. seamen of the late U. S. frigate Essex, as they stand on the list furnished you, is perfectly satisfactory. It will be a great satisfaction to the three officers who accompanied the Essex, to know, that after your object in taking them with you shall be effected, there will be no difficulty in their proceeding immediately for the United States. I take the liberty therefore to suggest that they might be exchanged here for captain William Porter and his three mates. This will be an accommodation to all parties, and reconcile the officers so the Essex, have, on the part of the exchanged to a separation from their said United States, taken possessi-

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed)

D. PORTER. Commodore James Hillyar, Commanding His Majesty's Frigate Phæbe.

list of the Prisoners liberated on pa role, to proceed to the U. States in the Essex Junior. David Porter, capt. Wm. H. O.

denheimer, acling lieutenant, E.

Barnwell, acting master, Richard

K. Hoffman, acling surgeon, Samuel

ances; and for the protection of the B. Johnson, acting marine officer, N. W. Boswick, acting master; Asame, as well as for that of the friendly natives, I have constructed lexander Montgomery, acting sur-geon's mate, H. W. Ogsden, midshipa fort, calculated for mounting sixteen guns, whereon I have mounted man, George Isaacs do. D. G. Farafour, and have called the same Fort gut, do. James Terry, acting mid-shipman, Samuel Dusenburg, do. William Pierce, master's mate, Ed-Madison. Our rights of this island being founded on priority of discovery, ward Lanscott, boatswain, George Green, boy, Francis Barrell, do. George Bartlett, seaman, Jas. Dufconquest and possession, cannot be disputed; but the natives, to secure to themselves that friendly protecfey, boy, Jas. Nickerson, do. Isaac Bly, scaman, Benjamin Hamilton, tion which their defenceless situation so much required, have requestquarter gunner, Samuel Leach, seaed to be admitted into the great A. man, George Stolenburgh, do. J. Midford, do. Peter R. Vole, do. William Robbins, do. John Hollam, merican family, whose pure republican policy approaches so near their own; and in order to encourage do. Joseph Johnson, do. William Boyd, do. Charles Duveal, do. D. those views to their own interest and happiness, as well as to render Smith, do. James Middleton do. John Cresap, do. James Galley, do. J. Downhill, do. John Haden, cook, Robert Stanwood, Scaman, Daniel secure our claim to an island, valuable on many considerations, I have taken on myself to promise them they shall be so adopted, that our Ross, quarter gunner; Nicholas chief shall be their chief; and they Johnson, Robert Scafterly, Mark Antonio, seamen, Thomas O. Loud, have given assurances that such of their brethren as may hereafter viboy, Nicholas Ricktor, John White, sit them from the United States died last night, and several others James Clark, George Rex, William shall enjoy a welcome and hospita-Collers, seamen, Martial Gellis, ble reception among them, and be Rob't Tailor, orderly seamen, Thofurnished with whatever refreshmas Edwards, gun. yeo. Jno. Gallagments and supplies the island may her, seaman, James Spencer, boy, afford; that they will protect Samuel Howard, seaman, Francis Lemos, orderly seaman, John Batchthem against all their enemies ; and, as far as lies in their power, they eldor, Robert Isgrig, seamen, Lon-don Reed, John Robinson, Amboy Howland, John Harris, Abraham will prevent the subjects of Great Britain (knowing to be such) from coming among them until peace shall Jackson, Gadet Gray, orderly seatake place between the two nations. men, James Ocean, boy, Paul Mo-sure, orderly seaman, Peter Amey, Presents, consisting of the produce of the island, to a great amount, John Terry, seamen, Samuel Jones, have been brought in by every tribe John Harclay, orderly seamen, Sain the Island, (not excepting the muel West, quarter master, Andrew most remote) and have been enume-

Smith, Thomas Ewing, Frederick

Barnes, Daniel Lombard, Antony

Cook, Barnet Sparling, Shubal Cun-

ningham, Gave Robertson, Samuel

Johnson, William Foster, Jeremiah

Bewell, Sylvester Smith, George Brown, seamen, James Redding,

John Davis, Matthew Tuckerman,

orderly seamen, Thomas Coleman,

steward, Severn Dentou, John John-

seamen, Wm. Kingsbury, boatswain's

mate, William Nichols, orderly sea-

man, James Postell, seaman, Ben-

ter master, George Love seaman, S. Milsaacs, boy, William Godfrey, Jasper Read, Frederick Hartwell,

Ephraim Baker, orderly seamen,

Charles Hayes, quarter gunner, A-

dam Williams, orderly seaman.
Otis Gale, Wm. Whitney, sea

men, Leon Green, quarter master,

four men were left at Valparaiso in

consequence of the severity of their

3d, Pachas; 4th, Kee-kah's; 5th, Te-ka-ah's; 6th, Muta-who-ah's. Three tribes of Ma-ama-tu-u-ah's, son, seamen, Bennet Field, armourer, George Kensinger, master at viz .- 1st tribe, Ma-ama-tu-n-ah's; arms, John Stone, Francis Trepan-2d. Li-o-ah's ; 3d, Cali-a-ah's. ny, George Williams, Jacob Loda-Three tribes of the Atta-to-kah'a way, Thos. Milburn, John Penn. riz .- 1st tribe, Atta to-kah's; 2d, Ta-kee-ah's; 3d, Pa-heu-tah's. Henry Barker, seamen; William Hamilton, Daniel Gardner, orderly

The Nicckees, only one tribe. I'welve tribes of the Typees, viz. 1st tribe, Po-he-guh ah's; 2d, Naeguah's; 3d, Atta-yi-ya's; 4th, Cajamin Bartley, orderly seaman, Jas. Goldsmith, Wm. Wood, Peter Anderson, Peter Ripple, John Glassezu, seamen, Isaac Vallance, quarhu-nu-flo-ka's; 5th, To-ma-va-hee-nah; 6th, Tickey-mal-ulu; 7th, Mo-oa-see-kah's ; 8th, Atte-shows ; 9th, Attetap-wy-hunah ; 10th, Atte-ha-coe's; 11th, Atte-to-me-ohay 3;

rated as follows, to wit :

Six Tribes in the valley of Tgui-

hoy, called the Tareeh's, viz .- 1st

tribe, Ho-at-tas; 2d, Ma-cuh's; 3d,

Hounecah's ; 4th, Pashauh's ; 5th,

Six tribes of the Happaws, viz

He kuab's; 6th, Hav-vouth's.

12th, Atta-ka-ka-ha-nenah's. Most of the above have requested to be taken under the protection of our flag; and all have been willing to purchase, on any serms, a friendship which promises to them so many advantages. William Cole, seaman These last

Influenced by considerations of humanity, which promises a speedy civilization to a race of men who enjoy every mental and bodily endow-P. G. Small, sergeant, John B. ment which nature can bestow, and arnal, private. Wm. Whitney, do. which requires art only to perfect, Yarnal, private, Wm. Whitney, do. Henry Ashmore, do. John Fulsner, do. George Fritz, do-John Andrews, do. Thomas Ling, do. Isaac Stone

the most happily situated as respects climate and local position, I do declare, that I have, in the most so-lemn manner, under the American flog, displayed in Fort Madison, and led by the natives NOOAHEE-VAH, situated between the fatim the presence of numerous witnestude of 9 and 10 S. and in the longitude of 140 W. from Greenses, taken possession of the said Island, called Madison's Island, for the use of the U. States, whereof I am a citizen; and that the act of taking possession was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the artille-Captain in the Navy of the United ry of Fort Madison, & returned by the States of America, and now in comshipping in the harbor, which is heremand of the United States' Frigate after to be called Massachusert's Bay .- And that our claim to this

Island may not be hereafter disputed,

I have buried in a bottle at the foot of the flag staff, in Fort Madison, a

copy of this instrument, together

for vessels; & which of all others, is

DECLARATION

king possession of the Island, cal-

wich, and named by him MADI-

It is here by made known to the world that I DAVID PORTER, a

on of the Island (called by the na-tives Nooaheevah) generally known by the name of Sir Henry Martin's

Island-but now called Madison's

Island. That by the request and

assistance of the friendly tribes re-

siding in the valley of Tieushoy,

as well as of the tribes residing in

the Mountains, whom we have con-

quered and rendered tributary to

our flag, I have caused the village

of Madison to be built, consisting

of six convenient houses, a rope

walk, bakery, and other appurten-

SON'S ISLAND.

Of Captain David Porter, on his ta

with several pieces of money of the coin of the United States. In witcess whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 19th day of Nov.

D. PORTER.

WITNESSES PRESENT. Jno. Downes, Lt. U. S. N. James P. Wilmer, do. S. D. M.Knight, do. David P. Adams, Captain U. S.

Jno. M. Gamble, Lt. Ma. U. S. N. Richard K. Hoffman, Acting Surgeon U. S. N. Wm. Smith, Master of the A-

merican ship Albatross. Wilson P. Hunt, Agent for the American North Pacific Fur

Company. Jno. M. Maury, Mid. U. S. N. P. De Mestu, citizen of the U. S. Benj. Clapp. do. M. N. Bostwick, Act. Mid. U.

S. N. Jno. G. Cowell, Lt. U. S. N. H. H. O. Denheimer, Ac. S. M. U. S. N.

#### FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, July 21. ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

The privateer General Armstrong Capt. Champlain, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from a successful cruize of four months, during which she has captured 11 wessels, 7 of which she burnt, and ordered in the remainder. She has brought in a few bales of dry goods:

Captain Champlain has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th of May, 11 days later than any previously received. With the exception of "The Times," they are generally silent on matters connected with the dispute between the United States and England .-That paper indulges itself in a stile of contumely & insolence, when sparking of this country, which has no parallel. We have selected one article as a specimen of his ignorance and brutality.

Our negotiators and those of G. Britain, it is now said, are to meet at Ghent in Flanders.

1st tribe, Nieckes; 2d, Tatti-evows; Several regiments of Lord Wellington's army had been ordered for America, under the command of Lieut, Gen. Hill.

The restoration of the family of the Bourbons had not produced in France that tranquility which it was believed would be the consequence of it. Parties, adverse, malignant, and powerful, had arisen, not only in the capital, but in the provinces and the army, and would require all the prudence and energy of the government to prevent its subversion of all social order.

We have copied from our file whatever we judged interesting. Capt. C. has been cruising in the

English and Irish Channel, in the Bay of Biscay, and off the Western Islands, and has not been to France, as was recently stated from London

From London Papers to the 25th, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the General Armstrong.

From the London Times of May 20. The friends of Buonaparze, and the poor weak creatures, who some secures to my country a fruitful and of making peace with him, now join populous Island, possessing every in urging a peace with his tool, advantage of security and supplies James Madison. They abused and DEDICATORY HYMN.

allowing is given in a Virginia of as an original hymn, written as an original hymn, written as an original of the decided and the city of the city thing like it—If it be or one of the best moder

Boston Centinel.] hon to whom all worlds are presen

Countless ages as a day,
We, thy creatures evanescent,
Trusting in thy boundless sway,
On this House implore thy blessing,
Be it thy abiding place;
Mortals here their sims confessing;
Comfort with thy saving grace. Should thy judgments fall upon us,
And for pardon, here, we pray,
Father, have compassion on us,
Hopeless send us not away;
But on all before thee kneeling,

Freely let thy mercy flow.
Like Bethesday waters heeling.
To the sching heart of woe.

Whatsoever ills beset us,
Pious confidence to wound,
In the strength of Jesus, let us
More than conquerors be found;
By his infinite affection. Holy birth, and life divine, By his death and resurrection, God Almighty-make us thine.

George Medkiff,

Having commenced BOOT & SHOE-MAKING in the shop formerly occu-pied by Messrs. White & Slicer, whose stock he has purchased, hopes by the durability of his work, strict attention to business, and exertion to please, to receive a share of public patronage.

July 14, 1814

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, si-tuated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, afty from Baltimore, and thirty five from the City of Washington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the wa-ters lying around the land afford the test abundance of excellent fish crabbe, oysters, and wild fowl. must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessa ry, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

2 SAMUEL MAYNARD, Att'y July 14, 1814.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks, & forward their accounts to

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Annapo-lia, July 1, 1814.

James Allen, Austin Arms (2), Peter Armstrong, Mary Allen A. A. county. John Brewer (3), Bezil Brown, W. B. Bean, Stephen Beard, jun. Hester Brahop, Thomas Bicknell, A. A. county. Jeremiah Cook, Elizabeth Cadle, Phillip Curran, James Cameev, William Carman, Nancy Chency, George Craggs Margaret Dorey, Charles Duvall, Henry Dickenson, Richld Davis, A. A. county. Lieut. Wm. N. Earl. Chas. H. Flemming, Jonas Green, Peregrine Glaun (2), Nichs. Geldsborough, Edwd. Grifing, A. A. county. George Hoofman (2), Ann Hawkins, Garard R. Hopkins, Phillip Hammond, A. A. county. Aquiller Johnson, Vachel Johnson, Ann Jacob, Sarah Ann Johnson near Apnapolis. William Kilty (2). Thomas Apnapolis. William Kilty (2). Thomas Apnapolis. Christopher Minepec, Samuel I. Madden, Hestey Martin, Doctor James Martin, Doctor James Martin, Doctor James Martin, Doctor James Martin, John Malten, A. County. Capt. Juo. Norris, Jus. Garbia: William Powell Mary Ross, Renewal Rolinson, Alexander Stewart, Jahn Sulivan, James Steele, Wm. Sanders, Samuel Sauthwick, Charles Story, Philip P. Senth, A. A. county. Elizabeth G. Woodard A. A. county, John White, Sarah Whittington, Walter Willett, Samuel & Willett

A valuable tract of land called West atten, containing 500 acres, lying on Secunded river in the said county, we out six tailes below Allen's Fresh.— The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient land-ing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may beat accommodate purchasers. purchasers.

The purchaser to give houd to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three e-qual annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next-In the mean time the purchas may exercise all rights of ownership giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the pur-

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Trustee. Annapolis, July 2 3

Anne-Arundel County, to wit :

I hereby certify that Amos Smith, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a bay HORSE 14 hands and I inch high, 10 years old, has a small star and snip, long tail, both hind feet white, four new shoes on. Given under my hand this 28th day of, June Larkin Hammond.

The owner of the above horse is re quested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. Amos Smith,

Living at Norwood's Ferry. Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a per-son who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavera. Terms may be known by application to

June 23, 1814

Sw.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-Town, a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shere, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

JON. PINKNEY, Cashier,

NOTICE:

the orphane court of Anne Avendel county, letters of administration D. H. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Avendel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postge on letters, 600, Richard H. Harmoo, Admr. D. B. N.

payment will be made to him, or his deputies, upon the first call. Attendance will be given by his deputies, at the time and places appointed by the Collector of the direct tax, for the purpose of actiling accounts, &c. These who may be disposed to facilitate his collections, by meeting his deputies at those appointed places, will receive his thanks he will attend as usualat his office in Armapolis, and in his absence Mr. Wm. Warpield is authorised to settle accounts and give receipts.

B. WELCH of Ben. Coll.

A. A. County.

July 18, 1814.

Sw.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax fo Anne-Arundel county adjourned until the first Monday in August next, (that being the first day of the month.) By order

C. T. A. A. County. Jone 30, 1814.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE

A Negro Woman, that understand plain cookery. To such an one, that can come well recommended for her sobriety, industry, honesty and good temper, a liberal price will be given, by

At the half way house on the Annapolis road to Baltimore. June 30,-

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eigh teen hundred and five, and of 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, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Lackin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Ma ryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give no-tice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monda of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, and to shew cause, if any they have why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto, as prayed # Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk. Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1813. On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the rehef of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eigh-teen hundred and five, and of the sevaral supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule mentioned in the said set, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundal county, and prayed to be discharged thesefrom, it is therefore ordered and affiguaged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be insurted in the Maryland Garette ours a week for three successive months before the third Monday of Beptamber next, give notice to his cre-

The Secretary of War states, that us far as volunteer dinform companies can be found, they will be preferred—the object of this force is to repel shy invasion of our shores, which may be made by the enemy.

The commander in chief of the militia of Maryland, confidently trusts, that this appeal to the patriotism of the militia of the state, will not be unrasiling Such militia come as may be disposed to make a tender of their services, in compliance with the sequisition, are required forthwith to report themselves to the Colonels of their regiments, who will give information thereof to the Briganier Generals, by them to be communicated to the Adjutant General. The necessary unders for a draft will be immediately forwarded to the proper officers, who will supply any deficiency of volunteers that may be found to exist.

The Commander in Chief will take this occasion to urge all the officers of the militia of Maryland, to cause their arms, &c. to be inspected, and kept in complete order for service, and to be in-constant readiness, with their men, to repel any incursions of the enemy, and to march to whatever point they may

By order of the Commander in Chief, WILLIAM B. MARTIS, A. D. C.

Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wed needed the 10th day of August next

on the premises,
A tract of land called Wood Lot,
containing 38 acres, lying in PrinceGeorge's county; A House and Let in
Bladensburg; and a Lot of Ground in
the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Bradford, deceased.
Terms of Sale, Cash, to be paid on the
day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On payment of of by the chancellor. On payment of the purchase money the subscriber is

anthorised to convey.

James Boarman, Trustee.
14, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward. Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne-gre Man called Ned, who, with sever-al others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundelcounty, by John Golder for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a sear about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cleaths; he went off with a straw hat a country round-awith a straw hat a country round a-bout striped jacket and trowsers, and good shees and stockings. It is proba-ble he may endeavour to got to Balti-more, or to the City of Washington.— I will pay a dellar a mile on the dis-tance he may be taken, if committed to gool, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Anrapolis and com-mitted to a constant to the conmittees ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a millar, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purcha d by Capt David Careaud. Quine 23, 1814. WM. BROGDEN.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of surry description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which cupties itself into the River Pataxent, about an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Pataxant, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good weed secured by law to the Greek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out bouses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred a cree, and hordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and secure to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious toworms, which destroys errory other kind of timber, while they leave the Eypres untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next Ostober court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNG-JAS, BROOKE.

Anne-Arundel Con

as directed by the sild nexed to his petition, and the county court being satisfied by a tent testimopy, that the said Jo-mons has resided the two pre-years prior to his said application in the state of Maryland, and t in the state of Maryland, and the all John Simmons, having stated in his tition, that he is in the custody of a sheriff of Anne-Arundel, county, a prayed to be discharged therefrom its therefore ordered and adjudged the said court, that the said John Burnens be discharged, and by cause a copy of this order to be inserted the Maryland Gazette or Maryland publican once a week, for three manyland Gazette or the third Monay of September next, give notice to county court, to be held at the city Annapolis, on the third Monays. Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his pro-

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. Anne-Arundel County,

April Term, 1814. On application to Richard H. Han-wood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the re-cess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent distors, and the several supplements debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from cultody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be insurted in the Maryland fixette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September 1988. tember next, notice to give his credited to appear before Amer Arundel coun court on the said third Monday of 5 court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, shy the said Samuei Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test.

Wm S. Green.

April 12, 1814.

3m.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual combinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be the charged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican weekly, to three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, frany they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the hemait of the said acts as prayed.

Test, Fig. S. Green, Cilk.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY STREET LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sale at Gronce Shaw's and at this Office.

IVOL. LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLIS

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price-Three Dollars per Documents accompanying t

JONAS GREE

Capt. Porter. Extract of a letter from ( to me. PROEBE, April

My DEAR SIR, Neither in our co nor in the accompanying I mentioned your sword my remissness in the fir to forgetfulness; I consi in my servant's possessio own until the master ma call for it; and although at the moment of present my mind being much et attending to professional offer its restoration, the received will be most gla ed to put it in possess who wore it so honorable ing his country's cause. "Believe me, my des faithfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES HI Captain Porter."

A return of the kille and missing on board th ship Essex, of 32 gun David Porter, Esq. con an action fought on March, 1814, in Val with the British frigat 36 gune, 320 men, Jan Esq. commander, and war Cherub, mounting men, commanded by T. [Here follows a list of ki and missing

RECAPITULAT Killed, and having a their wounds Severely Wounded Slightly Wounded Missing

Total After some convers mbject, the following co took place:

VALPARAISO, April

Taking into cons immense distance we ar spedive countries ; the of the future movemen jesty's ships under i which precludes the my making a permanen for transporting the off late of the Essex to E fast approaching seaso ders a passage round ( some degree dangerou hanour to propose for tion the following arti hope, the government States, as well as that tain, will deem satisfa request, that should them so, you will f the necessary bond !

1st. The Essex Juni ved of all her armame: y neutralized-to be the yoyage solely and expense of the Ann ment; and to proces per American officer thich I wish to be fu list, for the purpose necessary passport) the United States of you may deem most p 2d. Yourself, the

officers, seamen, mar Posing your crew, to mmediately on their merica, for an equal tish prisoners of simi self and officers to be their parole of hone and their exchange

In case of the for being accepted, the ately for the voyage, on it before the ex Present month. She inded at that per sufficiently advances PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollgrs per Annum.

Documents accompanying the Letter of

Capt. Porter. Extract of a letter from Com Hillyar

Рновве, April 4, 1814.

MY DEAR SIR, Neither in our conversation, nor in the accompanying letter, have I mentioned your sword. Ascribe my remissness in the first instance to forgetfulness; I consider it only in my servant's possession with my own until the master may please to call for it; and although I omitted at the moment of presentation, from my mind being much engrossed in attending to professional duties, to offer its restoration, the hand that received will be most gladly extend-

who wore it so honorably in defending his country's cause. Believe me, my dear sir, very

ed to put it in possession of him

faithfully yours, (Signed) JAMES HILLYAR.

Captain Porter."

A return of the killed, wor ded and missing on board the U. States ship Essex, of 32 guns, 225 men, David Porter, Esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th of March, 1814, in Valparaiso bay, with the British frigate Phabe, of 36 guns, 320 men, James Hillyar, Esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns, 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker esq. Here follows a list of killed, wounded

and missing.] RECAPITULATION, Killed, and having since died of

their wounds 58 Severely Wounded Slightly Wounded Missing

id Samuel Plum-from cultody, and copy of this or-the Maryland Ga-

es months succes-d Monday of Sep-give his creditors, the Arundel county rd Monday of Sep-

purpose of recom-r their benefit, and they have, why immer should not the said acts and

lel County

Jeremah Townley of judge of the third the state of Maryof Anne-Arundel etition, in writing, of sald county, the of the act of areef of sundry insolutions there are the supplements there

ef of sundry insol-supplements there-ntioned in said acts, sperty, and a list of in, as far as he can ing annexed to his aid Vachel Johnson patition that he is, eat for disbt, and arged therefrom, it ared and adjudged, el Johnson be dis-ted and adjudged, el Johnson be dis-pendent adjudged, el Johnson be dispendent adjudged, el Johnson be d

154 Total

After some conversation on the mbject, the following correspondence took place:

VALPARAISO, April 4th, 1814.

Taking into considedation the mmense distance we are from our respective countries; the uncertainty of the future movements of His Majesty's ships under my command, which precludes the possibility of my making a permanent arrangement for transporting the officers and crew late of the Essex to Europe ; & the fast approaching season which renders a passage round Gape Horn in some degree dangerous, I have the hanour to propose for your approbation the following articles, which I hope, the government of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain, will deem satisfactory; and to the necessary bond for their fulfil-

1st. The Essex Junior to be deprired of all her armament and perfect. ly neutralized—to be equipped for the yoyage solely and wholly at the expense of the American government; and to proseed with a proper American officer and crew (of which I wish to be furnished with a list, for the purpose of giving the necessary passport) to any port of the United States of America that you may deem most proper.

2d. Yourself, the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, &c. comrosing your crew, to be exchanged mmediately on their arrival in America, for an equal number of British prisoners of similar rank. Yourself and officers to be considered on heir parole of honour until your and their exchange shall be effect-

In case of the foregoing articles bing accepted, the Essex Junior will be expected to prepare immediately for the voyage, and to proceed on it before the expiration of the present month. Should any of the wounded at that period be found in spalls of the present month.

very, the most humane attentions | shall be paid them; and they shall be forwarded home by the first fa-vorable conveyance that may offer. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)
JAS. HILLYAR.
Capt. David Porter, late Commander of the United States frigate Essex, Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, 5th April, 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of yesterday's date -

The conditions offered by you for our return to the United States are perfectly satisfactory to me, and I entertain no doubt of their being equally so to my country. I there-fore do not hesitate to pledge my honor (the strongest bond I can give) that every article of the ar-rangement shall, on our part, be fully complied with-A list of the Essex Junior's crew shall be furnished you as soon as it can be made out, and her disarmament effected with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed)

D. PORTER. Com. James Hillyar.

Commodore Hillyar sent me a paper certifying that he had exchanged certain individuals therein named, making a part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, for an equal number of the most severely wounded of my crew-this occasioned the following letters :

VALPARAISO, April 4, 1814.

I have received a paper signed by you dated yesterday, stating that you had exchanged certain wounded prisoners making part of my crew for the captain and crew of the prize ship Sir Andrew Hammond, which paper I have taken the liberty to return you, and protest in the strongest terms against such an arrange-

In the first place, the wounded ed, do not wish such exchange; one died last night, and several others expect to share his fate.

Secondly, should I from any circumstances be separated from them, which would be more likely to be the case than if they remained prisoners, their situation would be more deplorable than it is at present.

Thirdly, this arrangement has been made without my consent, and far from offering equal advantages to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed)

D. PORTER. Commodore James Hillyar, Commanding H. B. Majesty's frigate Phæbe.

> H. B. M. SHIP PHOEBE, 7 VALPARAISO, April 4.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this request, that should you conceive day's date, protesting against the them so, you will favor me with arrangement I made in the paper arrangement I made in the paper you returned, and to express a regret that my wish, which was to al-leviate, and not increase the afflictions of your wounded officer and crew, has failed of being gratified. I am sorry you have thought proper to mention the dead and dying, as I so fully explained to you this morning that, in the event of the loss of any, other names should be added to the list. I shall now direct capt. Wm. Porter to consider himself still a prisoner of war on his parole; but as I have ordered the people to go on board the Essex to work, under the impression that no difficulty would arise, will liberate in exchange an equal number of prisoners for then, as their names, being seamen, shall be found to follow each other on your late ship's books, and give up also 2 mates or midshipmen, for 2 mates which are of the English party .- I hope this may prove satisfactory to your government and self.

I am your's, &c. (Signed) JAS, HILLYAR. Captain David Porter.

Six—The arrangement which you do. George Fritz, do. John Andrews, have suggested respecting the exchaintly advanced in their reco- change of the seamen of the Sir A.

Total 139. ent month. Should any of the VALPARAISO April 5.

Inded at that period be found inthe of removal from not being have suggested respecting the extriantly advanced in their series.

Hammond, for an equal number of | From the National Advocate, July 11. seamen of the late U. S. frigate Essex, as they stand on the list furnished you, is perfectly satisfactory. It will be a great satisfaction to the three officers who accompanied the Essex, to know, that after your object in taking them with you shall be effected, there will be no difficulty in their proceeding immediately for the United States. I take the liberty therefore to suggest that they might be exchanged here for captain William Porter and his three mates. This will be an accommodation to all parties, and reconcile the officers so exchanged to a separation from their friends.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. PORTER. Commodore James Hillyar, Commanding His Majesty's Frigate Phæbe.

A list of the Prisoners liberated on pa role, to proceed to the U. States in the Essex Junior.

David Porter, capt. Wm, H. O. denheimer, acling lieutenant, E Barnwell, acting master, Richard K. Hoffman, acting surgeon, Samuel B. Johnson, acting marine officer, N. W. Boswick, acting master; Alexander Montgomery, acting sur-geon's mate, H. W. Ogsden, midshipman, George Isaacs do. D. G. Faragut, do. James Terry, acting midshipman, Samuel Dusenburg, do. William Pierce, master's mate, Edward Lanscott, boatswain, George Green, boy, Francis Barrell, do. George Bartlett, seaman, Jas. Duffey, boy, Jas. Nickerson, do. Isaac Bly, seaman, Benjamin Hamilton, quarter gunner, Samuel Leach, seaman, George Stolenburgh, do. J. Midford, do. Peter R. Vole, do. William Robbins, do. John Hollum, do, Joseph Johnson, do. William Boyd, do. Charles Duveal, do. D. Smith, do. James Middleton do. John Cresap, do. James Galley, do. J. Downhill, do. John Haden, cook, Robert Stanwood, seaman, Daniel Ross, quarter gunner; Nicholas In the first place, the wounded and helpless individuals therein name. Antonio, seamen, Thomas O. Loud, boy, Nicholas Ricktor, John White, James Clark, George Rex, William Cullers, seamen, Martial Gellis, Rob't Tailor, orderly seamen, Thomas Edwards, gun. yeo. Jno. Gallag-her, seaman, James Spencer, boy, Samuel Howard, seaman, Francis Lemos, orderly seaman, John Batcheldor, Robert Isgrig, seamen, Lon-don Reed, John Robinson, Amboy Howland, John Harris, Abraham Jackson, Gadet Gray, orderly seamen, James Ocean, boy, Paul Mosure, orderly seaman, Peter Amey, John Terry, seamen, Samuel Jones, John Harclay, orderly seamen, Samuel West, quarter master, Andrew Smith, Thomas Ewing, Frederick. Barnes, Daniel Lombard, Antony Cook, Barnet Sparling, Shubal Cunningham, Gave Robertson, Samuel Johnson, William Foster, Jeremiah Bewell, Sylvester S.nith, George Brown, seamen, James Redding, John Davis, Matthew Tuckerman, orderly seamen, Thomas Coleman, steward, Severn Denton, John Johnson, seamen, Bennet Field, armourer, George Kensinger, master at arms, John Stone, Francis Trepanny, George Williams, Jacob Lodaway, Thos. Milburn, John Penn, Henry Barker, seamen; William Hamilton, Daniel Gardner, orderly scamen, Wm. Kingsbury, boatswain's mate, William Nichols, orderly sea-

> dam Williams, orderly seaman. Otis Gale, Wm. Whitney, seamen, Leon Green, quarter master. William Cole, seaman These last four men were left at Valparaiso in consequence of the severity of their

man, James Postell, seaman, Ben-

jamin Bartley, orderly seaman, Jas. Goldsmith, Wm. Wood, Peter Anderson, Peter Ripple, John Glasseau, seamen. Isaac Vallance, quar-

ter master, George Love seaman, S. M. Isaacs, boy, William Godfrey, Jasper Read, Frederick Hartwell,

Ephraim Baker, orderly seamen,

Charles Hayes, quarter gunner, A.

MARINES. P. G. Small, sergeant, John B. Yarnal, private, Wm. Whitney, do. Henry Ashmore, do. John Fulsner,

DECLARATION

Of Captain David Porter, on his ta-king possession of the Island, called by the natives NOOAHEE-VAH, situated between the latitude of 9 and 10 S. and in the longitude of 140 W. from Greenwich, and named by him MADI-

SON'S ISLAND.

It is here by made known to the world that I DAVID PORTER, a Captain in the Navy of the United States of America, and now in command of the United States' Frigate the Essex, have, on the part of the said United States, taken possession of the Island (called by the natives Nooaheevah) generally known by the name of Sir Henry Martin's Island—but now called Madison's Island. That by the request and assistance of the friendly tribes residing in the valley of Tieushoy, as well as of the tribes residing in the Mountains, whom we have conquered and rendered tributary to our flag, I have caused the village of Madison to be built, consisting of six convenient houses, a rope walk, bakery, and other appurtenances; and for the protection of the same, as well as for that of the friendly natives, I have constructed a fort, calculated for mounting sixteen guns, whereon I have mounted four, and have called the same Fort Madison.

Our rights of this island being founded on priority of discovery, conquest and possession, cannot be disputed; but the natives, to secure to themselves that friendly protection which their defenceless situation so much required, have requested to be admitted into the great A. merican family, whose pure republican policy approaches so near their own; and in order to encourage those views to their own interest and happiness, as well as to render secure our claim to an island, valuable on many considerations, I have taken on myself to promise them they shall be so adopted, that our chief shall be their chief; and they have given assurances that such of brethren as may hereafter vi sit them from the United States shall enjoy a welcome and hospita. ble reception among them, and be furnished with whatever refreshments and supplies the island may afford; that they will protect them against all their enemies; and, as far as lies in their power, they will prevent the subjects of Great Britain (knowing to be such) from coming among them until peace shall take place between the two nations.

Presents, consisting of the produce of the island, to a great amount, have been brought in by every tribe in the Island, (not excepting the most remote) and have been enumerated as follows, to wit :

Six Tribes in the valley of Teuihoy, called the Tarceh's, viz .- 1st tribe, Ho-at-tas; 2d, Ma-cuh's; 3d, Hounceah's ; 4th, Pashauh's ; 5th, He kuab's; 6th, Hav-vouth's. Six tribes of the Happaws, viz

1st tribe, Nieckes; 2d, Tatti-evows; 3d, Pachas; 4th, Kee-kah's; 5th, Te-ka-ah's; 6th, Muta-who-ah's. Three tribes of Ma-ama-tu-u-ah's, viz .- 1st tribe, Ma-ama-tu-n-ah's

2d, Li-o-ah's ; 3d, Cali-a-ah's. Three tribes of the Atta-to-kah's iz .- 1st tribe, Atta to-kah's ; 2d. Ta-kee-ah's; 3d, Pa-heu-tah's.

The Nicckees, only one tribe. I'welve tribes of the Typees, viz. 1st tribe, Po-he-guh ah's ; 2d, Naeguah's; 3d, Atta-yi-ya's; 4th, Cahu nu-flo-ka's; 5th, To-ma-va-hee-nah; 6th, Tickey-mal-ubu; 7th, Mo-oa-see-kah's ; 8th, Atte-shows ; 9th, Attetap-wy-hunah; 10th, Atte-ha-cos's; 11th, Atte-to-me-ohay's; 12th, Atta-ka-ka-ha-nenah's.

Most of the above have requested to be taken under the protection of our flag; and all have been willing to purchase, on any terms, a friendship which promises to them so many advantages.

Influenced by considerations of humanity, which promises a speedy civilization to a race of men who enjoy every mental and bodily endowment which nature can bestow, and which requires art only to perfect, as well as by views of policy, which secures to my country a fruitful and populous Island, possessing every advantage of security and supplies. James Madigon. They abused and

for vessels; & which of all others, is the most happily situated as respects climate and local position, I do declare, that I have, in the most so-lemn manner, under the American flog, displayed in Fort Madison, and m the presence of numerous witness ses, taken possession of the said Island, called Madison's Island, for the use of the U. States, whereof I am a citizen; and that the act of taking possession was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the artillery of Fort Madison, & returned by the shipping in the harbor, which is hereafter to be called Massachusert's Bay .- And that our claim to this Island may not be hereafter disputed. I have buried in a bottle at the foot of the flag staff, in Fort Madison, 2 copy of this instrument, together with several pieces of money of the coin of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 19th day of Nov.

D. PORTER. WITNESSES PRESENT. Jno. Downes, Lt. U. S. N. James P. Wilmer, do.

S. D. M.Knight, do. David P. Adams, Captain U. S.

Jno. M. Gamble, Lt. Ma, U. S. N. Richard K. Hoffman, Acting Surgeon U. S. N.

Wm. Smith, Master of the American ship Albatross. Wilson P. Hunt, Agent for the American North Pacific Fur

Company. Jno, M. Maury, Mid. U. S. N. P. De Mestu, citizen of the U. S. Benj. Clapp. do.

M. N. Bostwick, Act. Mid. U. no. G. Cowell, Lt. U. S. N. H. H. O. Denheimer, Ac. S. M.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK. July 21. ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

The privateer General Armstrong Capt. Champiain, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from a successful cruize of four months, during which she has captured 11 vessels, 7 of which she burnt, and ordered in the remainder. She has brought in a few bales of dry goods:

Captain Champlain has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th of May, 11 days later than any previously received. With the exception of "The Times," they are generally silent on matters connected with the dispute between the United States and England .-That paper indulges itself in a stile of contumely & insolence, when spaaking of this country, which has no parallel. We have selected one article as a specimen of his ignorance and brutality.

Our negotiators and those of G. Britain, it is now said, are to meet at Ghent in Flanders.

Several regiments of Lord Wellington's army had been ordered for America, under the command of Lieut, Gen. Hill.

The restoration of the family of the Bourbons had not produced in France that tranquility which it was believed would be the consequence of it. Parties, adverse, malignant, and powerful, had arisen, not only in the capital, but in the provinces and the army, and would require all the prudence and energy of the government to prevent its subversion of all social order.

We have copied from our file whatever we judged interesting.

Capt. C. has been cruising in the English and Irish Channel, in the Bay of Biscay, and off the Western Islands, and has not been to France, as was recently stated from London

From London Papers to the 25th, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the General Armstrong.

From the Lendon Times of May 20.

War Faction, and they do nothing else now. We appeal to the common sense of the country. Is in, or is it not, the general and just feeling that Madison and his party thanks he reduced to their party. aid be reduced to their native insignificance? Is it, or is it not, the dictate alike of justice and of policy " not only to chastise the savages into present peace, but to make a lasting impression on their Intare fears? This is Mr. Madison's own rule. He can't complain of us for adapting it. The Morning Chronicle, true to its old and British feeliogs, tell us, we have obtained all that " we went to war for." Why, we did not go to war for any thing. In common parlance, to go to war for any thing is to commune hostilities with a view to obtain some object not in our possession; but it was Mr. Madison who went to war with us and that in June 1812. Mark the time, Reader; for it speaks volumes, in explanation of the traiter's motives. It was, at the ver mo-Niemen, at the head of half a million of soldiers, professedly to put the last hand at the continental system for the ruin of Great Britain. Then, when our fate (as this serpent tho't) hung trembling on the balance, did he let slip the dogs of war, to seize and bring us to the ground. The scene is completely and wonderfully changed. Buonaparte is fallen, Madison disgraced and discomfited, and Great Britain has the means of inflicting ample and deserved vengrance. Lo! the pupils of liberality, the philanthropists, the sworn advocates of foreign perfidy and treachery, step forth and deprecate the very idea of justice, or of prudent precaution against future insult; but they will no more be listened to now, than they were when they so urgently pleaded the cause of the Monster Buonaparte. It is true, that Negociators of great respectability have been appointed on the part, of Great Britain to meet the Genevese democrat Gallatin, the futious orator Clay, the surly Bayard, and Mr. Russell, the worthy defender of the forged revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

We have lawever good reason to believe, that the British diplomatists will not condescond to discuss the impudent nonsense called an American doctrine, about Impressment and Native Allegiance, which was in truth a mere pretext for war ont hepart of Mr. Madison, but they will enter into the true merits of the question, the unprovoked and unprincipled attack on Canada; they will demand full security against a renewal of this atrocious outrage; they will insist on the safe and undivided possession of the Lakes, the abandonment of the Newfoundland fishery, and the restitution of Louisiana and the usurped territory in Florida. If, after all, the Eastern States should consider, as they well may, that an amicable arrangement with Great Britain is more for their advantage than a subjection to the tyranical & usurped authority of their southern neighbors, we see no reason that should prevent our government from acceding to a measure in every point of view so desirable. This object is very likely to be facilitated by the arrival of our triumphantlarmy from the south of France, the embarkation of which is not stopped as was reported yesterday, but is proceeding with all diligence and it is probable that we shall shorely have to announce its arrival on the shores of America .- Times.

LONDON, May 18. By New-York papers of the 19th ult, we learn, that the first effect produced in America by the intelligence of Buonaparte's disasters, was to lower the tone of the war party. Bills were brought into the House of Representatives to repeat the non-importation and embargo acls, which were, after a second reading, referred to a committee, 115 to 57. The bills was preceded by a message from the President, recommending the adoption of the measure. In the beginning of April, when these pacific measures were a-dopted, the Americans could only have learned the news of the invasion of France. The capture of Paris on the 31st of March, with the downfall of Buonaparte and his government, and the restoration of the Bourbons, which took place in the first part of April, could not have entered into their contempla-

Two Bremen malls arrived this ng. General Gerard has ta-PARIS, May 18.

Shannon and the Ghesapeake, and
layoust has been dismissed and oror the other the city arms.

According to the latest accounts on his arrival in the island of Elba.

Shannon and the Ghesapeake, and
On the other the city arms.

According to the latest accounts on his arrival in the island of Elba.

Shannon and the Ghesapeake, and
On the other the city arms.

According to the latest accounts on his arrival in the island of Elba.

Shannon and the Ghesapeake, and on the action between the paris, May 18.

up at Copenhagen for corresponding with prince Christian in Norway. The Bremen paper of the 10th, gives an account of a conversation between the prince and the Swedish officer sent to Christiana to execute the treaty between Sweden and Denmark. The prince expressed his firm determination to persist in his designs; but the Paris papers inform us that his party becomes weaker; that it is divided into two factions, one of which would have him resounce his rights to the crown of Denmark. Another party which gains partisans daily, favours the union of Norway to Sweden, but demands a constitutional character, which the King of Sweden is ready to give. A fourth party would republicanize the country. Bergen and Christiana are hostile to the prince.

Private letters from Paris state, that the French are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they gained. This produced quarrels and bloodshed. Last Sunday upwards of 60 people were killed, " fighting their battles o'er again.'

M. Lucien Buonaparte, who left his seat in Worcestershire in the early part of the week, with the permission of the British government to proceed to Rome, landed at Rotterdam on Wednesday last.

Eugene Beauharnois has been cre ated a Marshal of France, and the king is said to have assured him. that he hoped for peace; but that if occasion required, he would employ him with great confidence.

It was very strongly reported on Change, that it is the determination of our government, not to suffer the Americans to fish upon the banks of Newfoundland, and that no American vessel will be permitted to pass the Gape of Good Hope, so that the whole of the China trade will be taken from them.

The French prisoners at Norman Cross to the amount of 4000 and upwards, continue to be very refractory and peremptorily refuse to acknowledge the new government of France. Morn. Gbron.

The expedition to America is upon a much larger scale than it was originally imagined, it is said it will be placed under a lieut. gen. not yet named, altho' it is supposed to be entrusted to lord Hill. Sir Henry Clinton, maj. gens. Barnes, Robinson, Kempt, and several others are included in the arrangement. It will be composed of the 14th dragoons, a detachment of artitlery, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 39th, 58th, 88th, and several other regiments, comprising the elite of the army, at present under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Hill, it is said, will command the expedition to America.

The 14th light dragoons are under orders for America. Lord Harcourt's fine regiment, the 15th, expect a similar order, as they have always brigaded together.

The Gazette contains a proclamation by his royal highness the Prince Regent, declaring the cessasion of hostilities between this country and France, by sea and by land, in virtue of the convention concluded at Paris on the 23d ult.

and ratified on the 2d inst. The new ship of the line, the Nel son, the largest and finest vessel ever known in the British navy, is now completed at Woolwich, and he launch of her is reserved as an inscreating spectacle for the illustrious sovereigns who are about to

visit this island. May 20-Ghent is now said to be fixed on for the scene of the Ame-

rican negociation. Capt. Broke, the gallant commander of the Shannon, attended yes-terday at the Chamberlain's office, Guildhall, to receive the sword, value 100 guineas, which was voted bim by the corporation of London, together with the freedom of the city, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by them of his valorous attack and capture of the Chesa-peake American frigate. The captain was in full uniform, and although not yet recovered from his wounds he received in the action looked extremely well. His head was bound with black silk. The sword is of exquisize workmanship, the handle is solid gold, beautifully embossed with naval trophies; on one side it bears a well executed enamel of the action between the

by the Secred College, was to make his solemn entry into Rome on the 10th of this mouth.

Mr. Kraunts arrived yesterday patches from Viscount Castlereagh, at Paris, which place he left on Friday.—The return of his Lordship is not known nor is the departure of the Allied Sovereigns for this country. One of the Paris papers which we have received to the 20th intant, speaks of the departure of the Emperor of Germany, as near at hand, and likely to take place between the 25th and the 30th. Private accounts represent the French capital to be the seat of endless intrigue; and it is not without great surprise that several notorious adherents of the late tyrant have recently been seen to arrive there, and even to be received with distinction.

Letters received in town on Saturday state, that ad. sir J. B. Warren had arrived off the coast of I eland, after realising a large fortune, from his appointment of commander in chief on the N. American and West India stations .- The command is now divided between admirals Cochrane, Durham and Brown; the former for America, the second for the Leeward Islands, and the latter for Jamaica.

An officer who arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from Bordeaux, states, that on the 6th, the Centaur 74, Captain J. C. White, and the Challenger sloop of war, capt. Vernon; sailed from that port with a few transports, having on board the 7th and 87th Regiment of Foot, for America. The 6th and 51st British regiments, and two Portuguese battalions, with two squadrons of English hussars, were at Bordeaux on the above date .- On Thursday orders were received at Portsmouth to prevent the embarkation of detachments of regiments which were on their way to join their respective corps under the Duke of Welling-Those detachments whose regiments are in America are to proceed.

Buonaparte upon his arrival in the Isle of Elba, published some curious documents. They are in his usual style .- He selected the Isle for his residence " in consequence of the mildness of the manners of the people and the climate," so congenial to his own! The prefect desires the inhabitants to sing songs of joy and triumph! -and the Vicar General of the Isle declares that the island will become more illustrious from possessing a Prince of such immortal fame!

Some American papers reached town yesterday, containing the President's Message, recomm repeal of the embargo and Non-Importation Laws. The House of Representatives are stated to have passed the Repeal Bill on the 7th ult. by a very great majority, and it was expected to pass the Senate in a day or two afterwards, by nearly an unanimous vote.

The St. Domingo, Sir J. B, Warren, has had a tedious passage of six weeks from Bermuda. She left there Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, with the Asia, Ramilies, Loire, Dotterel, Loup Cervier. Their other ships of the fleet were either cruising in small squadrons on the American coast, or blockading the ports. Admiral Cockburn was in the Chesapeake; the Tenedos and Junon were in Boston Bay, waiting the return of the Constitution, from her cruise among the West India Islands, and the Essex from the South Seas. The Orpheus, captain Hugh Pigott, and Shelburne sloop, had lately sailed from Bermuda, under secret orders, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board, which it was conjectured were for the purpose of arming the natives in the southern states. The Superb, 74, Hon. capt. Paget, had also sailed with a quantity of intrenching tools and other military stores, which being intendedstor the service in the ensuing campaign, were to be deposited on an island in the Chesapcake. It was understood that the President had been dismantled, and that commodore Rodgers and his crew were gone to the lakes, Sir A. Cochrane was to sail for Halifax, in the Asia 74, capt. Wainwright, on the 7th ult. The Hon. captain H. Hotham is thus the Post of capts of the North American fleet, until capt. Godrington shall arrive.

the interior. His other minister

Mer 19 .- The peace is signed at least it is the universal assertion; and every one pretends to have republished, it is added, because the ratification of the Prince Regent of England is waited for. . The following, according to report, are the principal conditions of a treaty which must constitute the happiness of nations;-Guadaloupe, Martinique and St. Domingo to be restored to France, who will also recover the Isle of France, and have two factories on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts; one half of the ships and artillery in fortresses now ocrestored to her; a part of Belgiam to remain hers, together with all the districts enclosed within her territory, such as Mulhausen, the Contat, &c. There shall be no

talk either of contributions, war expences, or any other extraordinary imposition ; no picture, nor any monument of the arts will be removed. We are assured that his Majesty has nominated the members of the commission who are to discuss the

plan of a constitution. Their

names are, Mesers. Ferraud, D'Am-

bray and Moutesquieu.

From the London Times of the 25th

May. The latest private accounts which we have received from Paris lead us to believe, that the great Work of pacific negociation will not be brought to an end so soon as has for some time past been expected The chief basis, and indeed all the principal points in the treaty, are understood to have been long since agreed upon, and the outline to be nearly the same as that which appeared in the Monitour; but the settling the boundaries of the new States, and weighing out thewarious indemnities, are works of nicety, requiring no small portion of time and debate. It is now unders stood that these matters will not be settled at a Congress, but by commissioners named by the late Belligerents. Our correspondent writes that between 30 and 40,000 of the British troops are to be embarked in the Garonne for Ireland and a large body for America. We trust that the latter will be sufficiently numerous to terminate the war

properly. There is in this country such a contempt for the American government; that we cannot bring our selves to think them of consequence enough to require any effort; and thus the reptiles escape, because we them. It should be remembered however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a feeble and protracted warfare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a formidable army, accustomed to conquer. Let them not be kept at home to rust in inaction, whilst we compliment the Hopkinses and Wilkinsons, by a show of respecting their mili-

tary exertions. The Russian ambassador had long audience of the Prince Regent yesterday.

Lord Hill is said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the Unitd States. It is to be altogether independent of the military government of Ganada.

#### Роктямочти, Мау 23.

Sailed the Hindostan store ship with American prisoners on board, for the roads; the Newcastle 50 guns, Capt. Lord Gen. Stuart, with Commodore Codrington's broad pendant on board, for the North American station, and the Erebus of 20 guns, fitted for firing rockets, for tire same station.

Anne Arendel County, to wis:

I hereby certify, that I said Richarson, of said county, brought before me two strays, trespassing on his enclosures, one a brown blare about four years old, fourteen pands and an half high, a smith white spot on her left hind foot or heel, has some appearance of collar marks, her main has been y little cut, she is shed all round, and has a switch said, paces, trots and canters. The other is a bey Gelding five years old, fourteen hands high, has a white face, black mane, tail and legs, shed all round, paces, trots and canters. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this twelfth day of July, 1814.

Thomas Hond.

the conduct of many of our inflam-tory democrats, since the declar-of war, we should feel no small deof surprize at their evident want of triotism, and the opposition they set up to the laws of the state. set up to the laws of the state. When there is no necessity for a call on the militia, then complaints ring from every quarter against the governor that he does not make it; but no some do the exigencies of the state seem to require the exertion of every citizen to defend her against the depredations of an infurinte and retaliating enemy, than they screen themselves behind the defects of our military system, and refuse to obey the orders of their piecer. Whether this resignate is confined exclusively to that party we will not pretend to say, because we have not had neet, and then sent in he executive for parme that the law had made paying an officer who mandon service, they peter the secount peters of division in retiment, and thenpay agreeable to his a who detaches two or from his regiment, a himself the command. clusively to that party we will not pro-tend to say, because we have not had the means of knowing; but as far as we have had an opportunity of inform-ing ourselves on this point, the opposi-tion principally, if not altogether, pro-ceeds from that quarter. In Charles and St. Mary's counties, which are al-most exclusively federal, the milits have turned out with an alaculty highly honourable; but in some of the demo-cratic districts of this, as also one is ts of either Col. Tancy who has succe certain if the former to resign from the cit cratic districts of this, as also one has been made. Montgomery county, they have refused to pay any obedience whatever to the laws. In one section too, in Frederick A writer in a late county, we hear of an officer high in rank, and who was very clamorous for the war, using all his influence to pergeneer, who signs h in attempting to sher tive of Maryland ha suade the militia not to yield obedie has disclosed his ign the constitution of the to the orders of our chief magistrate. Conduct like this merits the several reprehension; and if there still reof the constitution main any vistoe in the law, we ho state, and the exerti such characters will be made to feel made by our chief its violated and offended majesty.

Thus, after having aided in plunging protection of the st arsions of the ener our country to the very verge of ruis, we see many of our blustering patricts this, he has exhibite

shrinking from the contest, and leaving

the battles to be fought by those who

had no agency in producing the war. Far be it from our intention to cast

this reflection on the whole democratic

party, for there are many of them

their country, have been more slans

eandour to acknowledge, that no n

from them; let them show to the world that they can act as well as talk, and that their patriotism and course corner by dissipated at the approach of

All the depredations committed by

All the depredations committed by the enemy in Calvert county, have been attributed, by some of our political wiseacres, to the resignation of a democratic colonel.—If he could have prevented these razages, which have so much distressed the people of that county, simply by continuing in command, he certainly showed treat want of patriotism in resigning at this particular crisis, marely because the executive would not make him an allowance of a few dollars to which he was

el making themsel political subjects, v per to refute them, some underiable for neral government that aid to the indition were justified of the union in the land to be expected. whose conduct has been manly and praiseworthy; yet every instance of ledge, has proceeded from that quarter.
They have courted a situation which they seem afraid to encounter. They see many portions of their state devastated by a fee they have bro't upon us, yet refus to take up arms to check their incurbardly be expected der, or any other reign and indepen-semble the milit onk They fume and fret that the Governor does not embody the militis, and yet refuse to obey his orders when a command, and mu Columbia, as a bo sident, when he h call is made on them. They think, or affect to believe him responsible for the protection of every part of the state, when it is the boundern duty of the general government to afford the means of defence. Not even the New Esarmy of sixty five this " silent obser-in the District of gland governors, who stand pre em-nent for their patriotism and fidelity to think that if the ed by democratic " stanguhangers, than the governor of this state, and ye many of their brethren have had the way through the government, gov. spoudble for the that neither presi prime minister could have watehed more attentively over the interests of the state than he has done, or is better qualified, in times of peril, for the situation which he holds. What more then is necessary? could be possibly of the blame. In cal strength of t ties of this state, and Calvert, he If the constitution or laws of the state has given him no power over the militia, he certainly can exercise none; but as far as he has been provided with means that the legislature than have the are not sul by any law know United States. but as far as he has been provided with means by the legislature, they have been distributed to advantage. We have seen no calls upon the militia that were unnecessary, made by him, and no money idly squandered. Federalist have always opposed the war, as far as a fair and candid expression of opinion would go, but never have refused their aid when the exigencies of the times seemed to require it. Rather than see their country rifled of its honour, or dragooned into submission by any foe, either foreign or domestic, they would pour out their blood, and yield up their lives, in its defence. Democrats might do the same, and some no doubt would—but from recent occurrences we might calculate upon many up their number ore than the n te-bear avens. Because the grefused to Man which she isad to are to be hea commander in a more than duty in making are fance. With a fance. trinty as Eucli to demonstrate no doubt would—but from recent occurrences we might calculate upon many
screening themselves behind any excuse,
however flimsy, whenever an opportunity should present fiself, are there
the "crousers parriets," the "croussive friends of their country." God
Almighty help us, if we are reduced to
the necessity of relying on such patriots, on such friends. They have precipizated the patron into difficulties, somlet them put their shoulders to the let them put their shoulders to the wheels and addeavour to explicate her

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however parrible and called however parries agreed only would attend a little to pussing crants, they would attend a little to pussing crants, they would find themselves agreed only mission. This Col. Hodgkin, it is raid, kept the enemy at bey last year, with a handful of militio, and probably would have done so this, but it was compalled to give up his coomselvence of ill treatment.—Now let us see wherein this democratic colonel Hodgkin was so bailty used. Foring the last summer he called into strice only a small portion of his regiment, and then tent in his account to the executive for parment—Considering that the law had made no provision for paying an officer who had not his command-reserves, they very properly rejected the account. As well might a general of division take command of a regiment, and then expect to receive pay agreeable to his rank, as a colonel who detaches two or three companies from his regiment, and assumes upon himself the command: We are wholly unacquainted with the military talents of either Col. Hodgkin, or Col. ying; but as he apportunity of informatis point, the appair not nitogether, propurter. In Charles unties, which are also federal, the militis ith an also rite in some of the demohusself the command: We are wholly unacquainted with the military talents of either Col. Hedgkin, or Col. Taney who has succeeded him, but are certain if the former could be induced to resign from the circumstance above-mentioned, that a very good exchange

GARRITER.

DAY 20LY 28, 1814

ency characterist of our inflamma ce the declaration ce inc annul degree e ident want of papposition they have f the state. When y for a call on the sints ring from ave. the governor that it; but no somer do ce state seem to people of every citizen to

of every citizen to the depredations of retaliating enemy, temselves behind the

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than been provided with a legislature, they have ted to advantage. We calls upon the militis that sary, made by him, and squandered. Federalist population of opinion to expression of opinion to never have refused their exigencies of the times equire it. Rather than they rifled of its honour, into submission by any reign or domestic, they at their blood, and yield in its defence. Demod the but from recent occarght calculate upon many mastives behind any excuse, by whenever an opportune their from recent occarght calculate upon many mastives behind any excuse, by whenever an opportune provide their submitted the "created of their country." God in us, if we are reduced to uf relying on such patrificiends. They have predator into difficulties, may their shoulders to the indeavour to express to the indeavour to express to the sace can not us well as talk, their shoulders to the sace can not us well as talk.

let them show to the ney can act as well as talk, is patriotism and courses supared at the approach of

epredations committed by a Calvert county have been by some of our political the resignation of a demonstration of the could have proposed the people of that ply by continuing in committed by the committed of the county showed to the parameter of merely because the execution of make him an allow-the deliars to which he was some folks pretend to

A writer in a late National Intelligeneur, who signs himself " Veritas," in attempting to shew that the execu-tive of Maryland have in some recent instances been neglectful of their duty, has disclosed his ignerance not only of the constitution of the United States, but of the constitution and laws of this state, and the exertion which has been made by our chief magistrate for the protection of the state against the in-cursions of the enemy. In addition to this, he has exhibited himself a slave to the worst of passions. Little attention is due to the effusions of a mind thus transmelled by ignorance and stupidity; but least the assertions Veritas has made in his communication should in his communication should got ground among a description of our citizens who have but slight opportunities of making themselves acquainted with political subjects, we have thought proper to refute them, by the exhibition of some undeniable facts. When the goneral government has so often refused that sid to the individual states which they were justified by the constitution of the union is demanding, it could hardly be expected, that governor Winder, or any other governor of a soveder, or any other governor of a sove-reign and independent state, would as-semble the military force under his Columbia, as a body goard to the president, when he has been authorised by congress to make a requisition of one hundred thousand militis, and raise an disposal they have been refused, not withstanding the earnest solicitation of mess of great consequence in the British constitution, and he was a federalist, and therefore all federalists was through the country to the seat of government, gov. Winder would be responsible for the consequences; and that neither president Madison, nor his prime minister of war. Armstrong, could be possibly brought in for a share of the blame. In estimating the physical strength of the three lower countries of this state. St. Mary's, Charles, ties of this state. St. Mary's, Charles, and Calvert, he has included boys, who are not subject to military duty by any law known in any section of the United States. By se doing he has run up their numbers to nearly one and more than the number of men subject

Because the general government has refused to Maryland that protection which she had a right to demand, cursons are to be heaped on the head of our commander in chief, who has done far commander in chief, who has done far more than duty even required of him in making arrangements for our defence. With as much apparent certainty as Euclid proceeds step by step to demonstrate a geometrical problem, does this writer pretend to show, that soe half of the effective militia of Calwert, Charles and St. Mary's, (from 16 to 56 years of age) might have checked the depredatory incursions of the British, had they been properly organized by Gay. Winder. Does beknow that the militia of these counties have been supplied with the necessary arms and apartments by the exceptive of the state, and that officers, even of inferior gode, have the authority of calling them into service whenever it may be decemed necessary without walting the orders of the commander in chief?—Whatever force could be collected in those counties has been embodied; besides they have received assistance from other quarters; yet the enemy, possessing the means of moving with so much greater facility than our own troops, it is impossible that they should be met a time to prevent the ravage and depredation they are disposed to make. If he means to instruct that the governor has made no effort to preserve the property of individuals behated on the thores of the bay, and on the borders of the rivers which empty into it, he means habour under an egregious missian, or input to propagate opinious which he knows destitute of any foundation in truth A requisition habben made for the whole of Gen. West's brigade, the whole of Gen. Burriek's brigade the whole of Gen. Burriek's brigade the sealers. in duty even required of him

inve been made by the governor to embody the militia. Had the president of the United States shown an equal readiness to comply with the duties imposed on him by the constitution and laws of this great commonwealth, so many families would not now have to deplore the ruin of their fortunes, and the afflictions which they now

suffer.

"Nothing can be more idle, (says he) than that Barney's flotilla invited the aggressions of the adversary"; because, when it was not in existence, he committed depredations at Havre de Grace, Frederick town and Keut, bût it is as evident to every one as that two and two make four, that this flotilla was the cause of all the sufferings which our fellow-citizens in the above-mentioned counties have been made to feel. The want of arms has never yet been made a complaint against the executive, for the appropriations made for this pur-pose have been expended, and the mili-tia of Maryland at this time are per-har, as well furnished in that respect as most states in the union. In additi-on to the force already stated, 2000 men have been ordered into service by Major General Smith, and any one who will take the pains of reading his tate address to his officers, will there find no complaint for the want of rin and yet Gov. Winder is an unpardona ble teulprit" for having thus left the state unprepared. When the enemy were destroying the property of individuals along the banks of the Patuxent, several companies of militia from Anne-Arundel were sent to their assistance, yet governor Winder is re-sponsible for all the damage which was there sustained. One circumstance somewhat peculiar in its nature, deserves to be known, because it will show what may be expected from those who had an agency in producing the present state of things. When a batta-lion, almost exclusively democrats, from Montgomery county, were ordered to march on the same service, they wholly refused, urging as a reason that the law had no power to compel them.—
"Every negro, (says he) that is to in, every house that is burnt by the enemy, is regarded by this class of politicians, (meaning those who opposed the war at its commencement because they thought it unnecessary) as an argument against our rufers."-That it is a good argu ment, no one of candour will pretend to deny, when the motives which led command, and march to the district of to the war and the conduct of ad-Columbia, as a body goard to the pre- ministration to the individual states since, are fully weighed and consider ed. When they had troops at their disposal they have been refused, not withstanding the carnest solicitation

For the Maryland Gazette. People, who can remember what happened 14 or 15 years ago, would do weil now to remember the oharges which were then made against federalists, and how they were induced to turn them out of office, in order to put in democrats. The catalogue of federal sine at that time may be easily given.—The loan, hea-vy taxes, a standing semy, a navel war, the alien and sedition laws, and a wish to impose upon the country a monarchy, were the charges made against tederalists; and on those subjects how eloquently and learnedly could our liberty-loving democrats descant. Will they say now, that it was right to turn men war? If so, then surely the men, who after clamouring so much against these measures, adopted them themselves, must be equally undeserving of public confidence and favour. Federal men were enemies to the country, because they borrowed five millions of money, and of course contracted five millions of debt, and this money, be it remembered, was borrowed to enable the government to afford protection to the mation & to its trade. That protection was afforded, and the people were thereby enabled to send what they had to dreadful in former days, to lay a whinkey tax, a carriage tax, a stamp tax, and a land tax. These taxes were laid in order to raise funds for putting the country in a proper state of defence, and building a navy to of defence, and building a navy to proved our merchantmen. The consequence was, that the people member how they afted, and blush obtained the highest price for every

property sold off at a rong when the high price of all profluce oxables them to pay light taxes. But the federalists were dreadful creatures because they run the nation live millions in debt, and laid taxes; and the people were told that if they would e-lect demograte there would be notaxed or loans; and accordingly they did elect demogrates. Are there no taxes now? Yes, much heavier than ever a federal administration ventured to lay -and much heavier than the peo ple would ever have been burthened with if federal men had continued in power. Are there no loans ! Do the democrats borrow no money ! They have now been three years running the nation into debt, and this year, in place of borrowing five millions, have got to borrow thenty-five millions, if they can get it. But then, perhaps, the people are to benefit by all this? The money is well laid out-protection is afforded to the whole country -and in conse-quence every man remains undisturbed and at ease. Moreover, it might be supposed, after all the promises of democrats, that the people, in return for the taxes which the pay, get the highest prices for the articles which they have to sell-Let the people determine this, They are borthened with an immense debt, and are to pay heavy takes, if they please willingly, and if not'py force; will the most furious democrat in the country inform us how the people are benefited by all these grievous burthens? The federalists too, being a terrible set of people, raised a few regiments of soldiers, and for this, it for nothing else, they had forfeited all claim to the people's confidence. What a dreadful thing a standing army of a few hundred men used in those days to be thought. The people's liberties were in danger, though that army was commanded by Washington. But now we can have a standing army of any size, and not the least danger is to be apprehended, because we have provided such excellent commanders for it.

friends of monarchy-And how did

this appear? Because they had a

standing army & a navy, & laid taxes, and borrowed money. Well, if this

proved that federal men loved a mo-

narchy, what an abundance of evi-

dence we now have that democrats are menarchists. But old John Adams wrote a book in praise of the ing a lie if it was not a wilful and malicious one; and therefore it was condemned by those who did not like the truth. Leave the punishment of libellers to the state courts, said Mr. Jefferson, and accordingly those who abused him were to be tried, and some of them were tried, in the state courts. In many of the in evidence upon a prosecution for a libel. A printer is as liable to be punished for speaking the truth as a falsehood-This sort of law spited Jefferson and the democrats, but it was not altogether to the taste of federalists. Next there was the alien law-How ergel, that men who had fled from tyranny and sought an asout of office because they borrowed money, laid heavy taxes, raised a standing army, built a few frigates, and shewed a disposition to go to war? If so, then surely the mine this country, should be at the mercy of the president, and should be liable to be ordered from their homes at any time to gratify his whims or resentments. Well, war? If so, then surely the mine the democrats abuse the still the sti deral times it remained a dead letter. But how often has our Mr. Madison enforced the alien law? How many foreigners has he ordered to leave the sea-board, and to go into the interior. With respect to the crime of building a navy, or of going to war, it may be sufficient to say, let the people remember what the democrats once said to them upon these subjects, and then remember how they have acted since they have wriggled themselves into power. Let the democrate tell of any one merapare to the best markets. It was dreadful in former days, to lay a whiskey tax, a cavriage tax, a stamp tax, and a land tax—These taxes got the reins of government into were laid in order to raise founds for their own hands. Let them read their old electioneering hand-bills,

From the Botton Palishum of July 22.

We have been informed, that the press of the paper at Montrest was stopped on Saturday law, at noan, for the purpose of inserting some important news, just then received; but of the nature of the intelligence nothing is known. A gentleman from Vermont was told the above by a person from Montresi.

Definitive trenty bettern England and France.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Foreigh Office, June 2 1614.
Mr. Planta arrived at this Office late last night from Paris, with the Befintive Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannie Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th ult. by Viscount Castlereahg, the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. General Viscount Catheart, K. T. and Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles William Stuart, K. B. Pisnipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by the Prince de Benevento, Pieni-potentiary of His Most Christian Ma-jesty.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

By an intelligent passenger who came in the steam-boat Paragon which arrived this forenoon from Albany, we learn that on Thursday last, 300 riflemen, in open boats under convoy of two brigs, lefe the Harbour to join Gen. Brown, but on Saturday night the two brigs returned, being driven back into the Hara bour, by a gate of wind, after landing the men on Stony Island, or Stony Greek, at which place on Monday morning, a violent cannonading was heard, and no doubt existed that the British had made an attack upon them, and with too great a force to leave room for hopes. A gentleman direct from Montreal who came in the Paragon, states that immediately on its being made known at that place, that Gen. Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, 3000 men were embarked for that quarter, which embarkation he saw with his own eyes, and before this time they must have reached the point of their destination. Gen. Izard had sent all his heavy baggage to White-Hall But the federalists were the within about 65 miles of Albany.

BOSTON, JULY 19 .- The public has been for several days past anxi ously awaiting the arrival of every eastern stage, that it might bring some confirmation of the story of an armistice which lately reached us from Eastport. In the midst of this expectation we learn the news of the capture of Eastport itself by the enemy. The following account is from the Coffee House Books of yesterday, and so far as we are able to judge of the authensicity of the sources from which it is derived, we conceive it to be ensitled to credit.

EASTPORT TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from Buckstown, dated, 14th insta " I have this moment received

news that Eastport was taken the 11th inst, at 6 P. M. without resistance. The English are expected to move along the coast westward." CONTIRMATION.

A gentleman arrived in town last night from the Eastward, who has communicated to us the following information. That on Monday last, about 5 o'clock P. M. he was in

the ferry boat passing from Lubeck to Eastport; that when within one mile of the harbour of Eastport he discovered 7 sail of armed vessels, (6 ships and a brig, 2 frigates, the remainder smaller vessels) just anchoring, some of them abreast of Eastport, and some off Indian Islands; that after handing their sails, a barge bearing a white flag was despatched from one of the frigates to shore, which went along-side the wharf near the customhouse ; that about half an hour after the barge returned, and the dist after 15 barges full of men were sent from the ships to the shore and soon after landing the British flag was hoisted at the fort ; that not a single gun was fixed on either side, and it appeared the place was surrendered without any resistance; that the ferry-boat then returned to Lubeck, and during his stay there, nor any information had been received from Eastport, although the distance is only about two miles ; that he saw at Jonesborough, on Tuesday afternoon two toldiers, who informed him they with six others, had made their escape from Eastport 1 that the officer who landed from the barge bearing a white flag, demanded of the commanding officer of the fort its surrender; that he

answered, when he surrendered, he would strike the flag ; that about

Married-In this City, on Tuesd vening, by the Revi Mr. Nine, I consthan Hullon to Miss Eliza Phy-

Treasury Office, Annapolis, July 26;

\$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

MAY SESSION, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby au-Western Shore be and he is bereby su-thorised to pegociate a lean, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Ga-vernor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the re-payment of the principal and interest thereof; Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per cen-tum per annum.

tum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Ma-And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorised and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution

Brirknown, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loss, in behalf of the State

receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of maney, not exceeding in the whole \$ 150,000. upon the terms and conditions specified

in the said resolution. B. HARWOOD. N B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baki-more; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartgis's Republican, and Frederick-Town Hereid, at Frederick-town; are requested to insect the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at M Coy's tavern. on Thursday, the 5th August, if felr, or if not, the next fair day thereafter, THE following tracts of land, situate on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county. The First Discovery, containing 234 acres, and The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege, containing 2291 acres. These lands are distant but a few miles from Baltimore on the new turnpike road to George-Town, and from the quality of the adjacent farms it is thought would be suited to clover and plaister. Terms of sale, as prescribed by the de-cree are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for pay-ment of the purchase money, with inte-rest from time of sale, in six, twelve & eighteen months, and on payment of same shall receive a deed from the

July 28, 1814. Murray, Trustee.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that unless payment of their respective accounts be made prior to the 20th day of August next, process will thereafter issue without discrimination.

W. Alexander,

Treasurer of the Corporation.

Annapolis, July 28, 1914.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of pose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, lifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the wa-ters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabbs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase on view the same of applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, Any.
in fact for John Murray.
July 15 1614

Of the Bible Society to the citizens of Prince George's County.

DRETHREN. Among the various afforts which have been made in these "latter days" to ame the asperities of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself; and to render him in every situation an estimable member of society; we know of none so well calculated produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.-It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can correct the eyil propensities of our nature-It

is "the fear and admonition of the

Lord" which can pluck from the soul

restore it to the favour of God. But how are the poor and the needy, the ignorant and the pennyless, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches to go to, and there we are persuaded they have the pure word of God preached to them,—but alas! this will do little good unless they have the word of God at home also.-It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promore this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fel-low creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County. In this association the object is twofor -First, to circulate the scriptures a mong the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world-An object sure ly of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul -In such an object all may, all ought, and we trost all will unite.-There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bibles to be distributed by them shall be without metes or comments of any description whatever,-All are therefore carnestly osted to engage in this " labour of love "-If even a cup of cold water. given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life?-Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor endeth unto the Lord."-Come then "cast your bread upon the waters and ye suall find it after many days,"

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who was to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privileg of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association s wild be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them -We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorised to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board, RICHD. W. WEST, Sec'ry.

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year. The Right Rev. .. Dr. Thos Jno Claggett, President,

Rep. Win L. Gibson, Vice President, Jio R. Magruder, Treasurer, Richard W. West, Secretary, John Hodges of Thos. Edmund Key, Trueman Tyler, John J. Donaldson, Samuel Glaggett, Samuel Ogle, Francis Magruder, Clement Brooke, Aquila Beall. Caurles Eversfield, William Hebb, Benjamin Oden. John C. Herbert, Richard T. Lownder, Col. Thomas Bowie, Daniel Clarke, Wm. Marbury.

July 24, 1814.

Editors who wish success to the views of the Society will please publish the above as often as they can with convenience.

#### George Medkiff,

Having commenced BOOT & SHOE-MAKING in the shop formerly occupied by Me ars. White of Slicer, whose atock he has purchased, hopes by the durability of his work, strict attention to business, and exertion to please to receive a slare of public patronage of July 14, 1814. Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in

A valuable tract of land called West Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomoco river in the said county, a bout six miles below Allen's Fresh .-The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, contain ing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next-In the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, givingpermission to the present possessor of fir shing and securing the crop on

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed, to the purchaser.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Trustee. Annapolis, July ? 4, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. I certify, that Peter Linginfeter, living at the Buck Tavern on the Baltimore & Washington road, this day bro't before me, as a tresspassing stray, a sorrel gelding, with a blaze face, hog main, and bob tail, has a white spot on his left hind foot, and is about six years old, 13 hands high, and moves finely under the saddle. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 18th July, 1814.

Thomas Worthington, Jr. The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him

2 Peter Linginfeter. July 21.

Private Sale. I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern : and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tayern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwellinghouse, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms

may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.
3

### Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to S ochholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday 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, six teen Directors for the Bank at Annapolie, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

6 Kordet, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N, on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims a gainst said deceased are hereby request ed to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more espe-cially those who are indebted for pest age on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood,

Admr. D. B. N.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-mon Warrants—For sale at this Of

The subscriber respectfully requests all persons concerned, to prepare to discharge their county assessment for the present year's collection; early applications will be made from this date for payment; he anticipates prompt calls upon him for sums due on the levy list, and of course must be prepared to meet them-he therefore expects payment will be made to him, or his deputies, upon the first call. Attendance will be given by his deputies, at the time and places appointed by the Collector of the direct tax, for the purpose of settling accounts, &c. Those who may be disposed to facilitate his collections, by meeting his deputies at those appointed places, will receive his thanks; he will attend as usual at his office in Annapolis, and in his absence Mr. Win. Warfield is authorised to set-DX R. WELCH of Ben. Coll.
A. A. County.
July 14, 1814.

#### NOTICE

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county adjourned until the first Monday in August next, (that being the first day of the month.)

By order H. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ruth Dorsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceas ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make

immediate payment to 2 Edward Dorsey, of Edwd. Administrator. July 21, 1814.

#### Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1811

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eigh teen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his credi-tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by eausing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give no tice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September ne.t, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

#### Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, 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 of 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, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryhaving stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne. Arundel county, and prayed to be dis-charged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his cre-ditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of Septem ber next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts & the supplements therete as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 14, 1814, A communication from the War De partment, which has been just received, requires the Governor of Maryland to organize and hold in readiness, for im mediate service, six hundred artiflery, and five thousand four hundred infantry. The Secretary of War states, that as far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred-The object of this force is to repel any

invasion of our shores, which may be

made by the enemy. The commander in chief of the militia of Maryland, confidently trusts, that this appeal to the patriotism of the militia of the state; will not be unavailing Such militia corps as may be disposed to make a tender of their services, in compliance with the requisition, are required forthwith to report themselvos to the Colonels of their regiments, who will give information thereof to the

Brigadier Generals, by them to be communicated to the Adjutant General. The necessary orders for a draft will be immediately forwarded to the pro per officers, who will supply any deficiency of volunteers that may be found

The Commander in Chief will take this occasion to urge all the officers of the militia of Maryland, to cause their arms, &c. to be inspected, and kepf in complete order for service, and to be in constant readiness, with their men, to repel any incursions of the enemy, and to march to whatever point they may

3 Durder of the Commander in Chief

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wed nesday the 10th day of August next on the premises,

A tract of land called Wood Lot containing 38 acres, lying in Prince George's county ; A House and Lot in Bladensburg ; and a Lot of Ground in the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Bradford, deceased. Terms of Sale, Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On payment of the purchase money the subscriber is

authorised to convey.

James Boarman, Trustee.
3w.

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundelcounty, by John Golder, for their right to freedom which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloatbs; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is proba-ble he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington .-I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt-she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.
WM. BROGDEN.
tf

#### Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good raod secur ed by law to the Creek, which is navi gable to the very landing; there are a arge tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred a-cres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms which destroys every other kind of tim ber, while they leave the Cypress unsails. There are a gris' and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black smith's shop, a to-bacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land, Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy and cations. JNO. JAS. BROOKE.

St. Leonard's.?

2 aftsmo,

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term 1814. On application to the judges of Anne. Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said

EDMUND BRICE.

An Overseer Wanter

BY THE SUBSCRIBER

I wish to suploy one at present, or at the end of the year, who is honest, so-ber and industrious, to superintend on a small farm, two and one half miles from, and on the north side of, Seven

ferry or river.

county, praying the benefit of the set for the relief of sundry insolvent debt. ors, passed at November session, eigh-teen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms men-tioned in the said act, a schedule of ha property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by compa-tent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application with in the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his pe-tition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county and prayed to be discharged therefrom ; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three success. sive months, before the third Monday 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 third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his pro-

perty. May 26. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. April Term, 1814. On application to Richard H. Bar-wood, Esquire, one of the jucges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition is writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of its act for the relief of sundry insolvert debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said

acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on outh, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, he discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this or-der to be inserted in the Maryland Gazelte weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of Sep-

tember next, notice to give his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said 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 Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and 12 Test. Wm S. Green.

#### Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inser-ted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for heir benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

May 26. 10Wm. S. Green, Clk. A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sale at GEORDE SHAW's Store, and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Cents .-

al of H. M. S. Gra days from Portsmouth, no news of any impart, has however, made as su by adding a 100,000 in h Things appear to cert in the U. Province, the in the II. Province, thou mericans are in force at a der gens. Brown and 6000 are mentioned. Is that something will be dus Chauncey wentures on tett's Harbor. Gress, the call for help against ching on the seaboard of the complaints of men be ly sent against, the Call world be far better em the complaintants, in destress where they are day from an offensive to a de on the part of the State

on the part of the State be not speedily made.

The Nova Scotia Fen-that arrived on Sunday foundland, took immed departure, in transports

All the hostiges who escape from the fail of retaken and secured, We have been favor ollowing account from who came passenger !! Heathcote, transport, foundland :

EXTRAORDINARY On the 2d inst. (b. Char) the sun assumed blood colour, and, at a total darkness ensue timed till about sun a horseon somewhat el 3 o'clock it became so was impossible to observe near, withou hathorns. The ship two, A. M. when the

It was a singular, a time, novel sight, to loss and soldiers, at a recourse to lanthorns their puddings and a cabouse; and not less ficers to be seated at mer, by candle light.

It is difficult to a photography as it was