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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Committee to whom was referred so much of His Excellency's message as relates to the subject of protecting in the merchant ships of the United States the seamen of Great Britain, against the claims of that government, and who were also directed to report what measures are proper to be taken in order to ascertain the number of seamen of this Commonwealth impressed or detained by any foreign nation, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Your Committee find, from the message of the President of the United States to Congress, that the principal alleged causes of hostilities against Great Britain have been removed by the repeal of the British orders in council, & that the remaining cause of war against that nation is her claim of the right to impress her own subjects from merchant ships.

Your Committee, while they have been with the highest satisfaction that every other cause of hostilities thus removed, have perceived with the deepest concern, that the blood and treasure of the country are still to be expended in the prosecution of a war, the object of which is to compel G. B. to relinquish a principle which never, till the present time, seems to have been considered by the government of the United States as a necessary cause of war.

The U. States, it is said, "engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor." It therefore becomes a deeply interesting inquiry for the people of the United States to make whether their rights have been invaded, and their honor insulted, in such a manner as to demand a vindication by this last resort of a sovereign state. If it should be found that this is not the case, but that the principle which is now made the cause of the war against G. Britain, has been recognized & practised upon by France and other powers, without being considered on our part as a cause of war, the just and enlightened people of Massachusetts as well as of the other parts of the Union, will not, it is believed, think it necessary that the war should be continued for that object; they will not think it just for a neutral power to make war for the sake of requiring of one nation, what they have not exacted of others, and what others have never exacted of them.

The government of the U. States however, to whose reasonable discretion is committed the power of declaring war, has thought it proper to announce, that the present war is still to be prosecuted for the purpose of compelling the relinquishment of this claim of G. Britain. It is then more than ever necessary that the people of this Commonwealth, a portion of the Union destined to bear a large share of the burdens and calamities of war, should carefully inquire into, and correctly understand the nature of this claim, and the real magnitude of the injury for which hostilities are to be continued, in order that they may be enabled to devise the best means which may be in their power as a member of the Union, of contributing to effect the restoration of peace. Your Committee, therefore have thought it to be their duty, deliberately and dispassionately to make this inquiry; and in doing so, they have felt that their responsibility must result from a just regard to the welfare of our common country, and the essential interests of the citizens of this Commonwealth. With this view they have found it necessary to present a detailed statement on the subjects committed to them, a statement which in their opinion will satisfy this house of the necessity of a further and more minute inquiry, than it has been possible to

to make during the present session of the Legislature.

In prosecuting this inquiry, your Committee, in the first place, thought it proper to obtain facts sufficient to enable them to form some estimate of the number of impressed seamen of this Commonwealth. For this purpose they had recourse to various official reports made to congress by Mr. Madison, while Secretary of State, and by his successor, Mr. Monroe; and they hoped to have found in those documents, published under the authority of the government, satisfactory information on this point. But in this expectation they have been entirely disappointed; they have found those reports so uncertain and erroneous, that they could place little reliance upon them. In proof of this, your Committee beg leave to offer a few remarks; and such as they shall make will chiefly arise from their examination of the last of those reports, dated Jan. 13, 1812.

This report contains a list of 1557 applications of men represented as impressed; which, with the applications before communicated to Congress, amount to the now well known number of 6057 (or, as it is sometimes called, 6257) cases of British impressments.

The first general remark your committee have to make on these extraordinary documents, is this, that of the 6057 cases, many hundreds appear to be duplicate applications; and in many instances the same name is reckoned three and four times and in some, five times. And these repetitions occur not only in the names of real persons, but also in the names of persons, who, by the evidence of native inhabitants of the towns to which they are alleged to belong, were never known or heard of.

Of the remaining cases, vast numbers are altogether destitute of the particulars of the places of birth or residence, &c. of the seamen, which are so essential to determine the fact whether the applicants were Americans, or not. Of the 1556 cases contained in the report last mentioned, about 1216 have no designation of the towns and states to which the seamen belonged, the time and place of impressment, &c. and only the 344 remaining cases are accompanied with these particulars. It should be observed, further, that this list is entitled by the Secretary of State, "A list of AMERICAN seamen and citizens who have been impressed and held in bondage in his Britannic majesty's ships of war," &c. This very title is calculated to mislead; it purports to be a list of persons impressed and held on board British ships; yet in many of the cases it appears that the men voluntarily entered into the British service and received bounty and pay. The list is also given as a list of Americans; yet in a vast number of cases the men acknowledged themselves to be Englishmen, Irishmen, or other subjects of Great Britain. Further; many of the men it appears, had entered into French privateers, and were taken in the service of the enemies of Great Britain. Some, though taken from American merchant ships, were the subjects of Denmark or other nations at war with Great Britain. Some acknowledged the names in their protections were not their true names; others had protections that did not correspond with their persons. Some had protections that were forged or altered. Many of the seamen were taken from English merchant ships, and no suggestion is made that they had not entered voluntarily.

Your committee will make but one other remark on these documents. The Secretary of State, in his report last mentioned, observes, that "there is reason to believe that no precise or accurate view is now or ever can be exhibited of the names, or the number of our seamen, who are impressed into, and detained in the British service;" and that "it is equally impossible from the want of precise returns to make an accurate report of the names or number of citizens of the United States, who have been compelled to enter into the French service, or are held in captivity under the authority of that government, whether taken from vessels captured on the high seas, or

seized in rivers, ports or harbours; the names of a few only greatly below the number believed to be so detained, being within the knowledge of this department. A detail is therefore not attempted with respect to this part of the call of the House of Representatives."

Why the Secretary of State thought it proper to give a "detail" of British impressments, and to withhold a "detail" of French impressments or detentions, under such circumstances, it is not the part of your committee to determine.

From this examination it was apparent, that these official documents were so uncertain and unsatisfactory, that little reliance could be placed on them. It became necessary, therefore, to resort to other evidence; and none appeared to your committee to promise so satisfactory a result as the testimony of eminent merchants and experienced ship-masters of some of the principal sea-ports of this state; men, who from their professional, as well as local knowledge, must be acquainted with the case of impressments from their own vessels, and their own towns. Your committee accordingly, under the order of the house, authorizing them to send for persons and papers, summoned a great number of merchants and ship-masters, without distinction of party, from Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Portland, and other seaports, which, all together, owned a vast proportion of the whole shipping of this Commonwealth. They also examined some of the custom-house officers, and also made enquiries of experienced officers of the navy. The united testimony of these witnesses, (which will be found in the depositions hereto annexed numbered from 1 to 51, and which your committee request may be considered as a part of their report) forms a body of evidence, from which highly important and interesting results have been obtained, some of which your committee beg leave here to offer to the consideration of this House.

It appears from the depositions of the merchants who were examined, and who have been engaged in commerce and navigation for ten, fifteen and twenty years past, that the whole number of seamen they have together employed upon an average for the last twelve or fifteen years (deducting the period of the embargo) amounts to about 1560, annually—which for fifteen years, would make an aggregate of 23,400 and for twelve years would make an aggregate of 18,720 seamen, constantly employed during those periods respectively; the average of these two aggregates will be 21,060. In this vast number of seamen thus constantly employed by these witnesses your Committee have found the following cases of impressments by the British, viz.—

American seamen ----- 12
Foreign seamen ----- 23

Total 35

Of which there have been discharged, as follows, viz.

Foreigners discharged ----- 6
Americans discharged ----- 9
do. escaped ----- 1-10

leaving, of the twelve Americans impressed as above, but one who has not returned.* Such was the result of the evidence of the witnesses in respect to impressments from among the seamen in their employment.

The whole number of impressments, (excepting the men hereafter mentioned taken in British ships of war) that were testified to before your committee, including not only cases within the personal knowledge of the witnesses; but also cases that they had heard of from the friends of the impressed seamen; in such a manner as entitled them to credit, amounted, with the foregoing, to one hundred and forty seven.

Add cases of supposed impressments, ----- 10

Total 157

By the British ----- 145

By the French ----- 11

By the Portuguese ----- 1-157

*This is a seaman who was impressed from the ship Hugh Johnson, Capt. James in 1809, at Palermo. The owner (Mr. Caleb Loring of Boston) could not recollect the man's name.

Of the whole number, there were
Americans ----- 107
Louisianian ----- 1
Portuguese ----- 47
Unknown ----- 2-157

Of the Americans there were
Discharged on application ----- 51
Escaped ----- 9
Entered ----- 4
Died ----- 3
Detained ----- 8
Supposed to be detained ----- 20
No account given, ----- 12

107

To the above add the cases of the men who were taken in the British frigate *Guerrriere*, (in all 18) and who informed Capt. Hull that they had been impressed, the sum total will then be 175.

It appeared further in evidence that some of the masters of ships had been to sea for many years without having a single man impressed; and in general the masters could recollect but two or three instances from their own vessels, in the course of their whole sea-faring life.

Your committee also found that in the practice of impressments, in some cases, abuses had taken place, both with the British and French; instances of which appear by the documents annexed. The instances of impressments by the French, however, appeared to have been few in number, comparatively with those by the British.

It appeared also, that great frauds had been practised, with regard to seamen's protections, and which could not easily be guarded against by the officers of the government. Many of these protections, it appears, have been forged, and hundreds of forged ones, it was testified, had been destroyed by the custom house officers. Specimens of these forgeries were exhibited to your committee, and are herewith submitted.

(See depositions No. 13 and 31.)

It appeared also, that genuine American protections were bought and sold in many cases, for two dollars a piece; and that, by means of the keepers of boarding houses in the seaports, who were in the practice of collecting them, these genuine protections were put into the hands of foreigners whose persons agreed with the description in the protection, and the foreigner then assumed the name of the American who was named in the paper; and it sometimes happened, that illiterate foreigners, who had procured such protections, forgot the name they were to take.

Such are some of the facts which have appeared before your committee in respect to the practice of impressments.

Your committee directed their attention, in the next place, to the principle on which Great Britain founds her claim of impressing her seamen from merchant ships. This inquiry appeared to involve principally the following considerations: Whether France, and other European nations recognize and practice upon the same principle; and whether the government of the United States has ever made it a cause of war against France or any other nation;—what measures have been adopted by the United States under the former and present administrations in respect to impressments;—what offers have been made on the part of Great Britain to secure to the United States the practical advantages which they have demanded, without a formal relinquishment of the principle contended for; and whether the magnitude of the injury had been constantly increasing until the time of the declaration of war, to such an alarming degree that "forbearance could no longer be justified."

First, then, does France, as well as other nations, recognize the same principle which is contended for by Great Britain?

It is a principle acknowledged in all governments, that allegiance and protection are reciprocal; and that every government has a right to the services of its citizens; and especially that no citizen has a right to leave his country in time of war without the consent of his own government. This principle has ever been recognized in the laws of this Commonwealth, and during our revolutionary war (the only occasion till

now, when the United States have been under the necessity of enforcing this rule) was rigorously adhered to in practice; and your committee accordingly find, in the year 1779, a solemn legislative declaration of Massachusetts that "every government has a right to command the personal services of all its members, whenever the exigencies of the state shall require it, especially in times of an impending or actual invasion; no member thereof can then withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the government, and thereby deprive it of the benefit of his personal services, without incurring justly the forfeiture of all his property, rights and liberties, holden under and derived from that constitution of government to the support of which he hath refused to afford his aid and assistance."

Nor does this principle appear to be inconsistent with the practice of naturalizing foreigners, when the legal effects of naturalization are properly considered. When a state naturalizes a foreigner, it binds itself to protect him so long as he remains within its jurisdiction. If he does not choose to remain within the jurisdiction of his adopted country, but will place himself within the power of the government of his native country, by going within its exclusive jurisdiction, or within a jurisdiction which is common to his native and adopted country, as in merchant ships on the ocean, the government of his adopted country will not consider itself bound to follow and protect him.

Your committee find, that France, for a century and a half, has maintained the right to seize her own seamen, in time of war, in her own ports, on board of neutral vessels, and at sea. In proof of this, your committee beg leave to refer to the French laws and ordinances on this subject, of which some extracts are subjoined. (See Documents No. 52.)

Your committee will here ask the attention of this house to only one of these edicts: that of the 8th Ventose, 6th year, of the French Republic (A. D. 1799.) This edict declares—"that all English sailors on board neutral flags in the ports of France should be arrested; and every man who spoke the English language, should be considered English, unless he could prove by authentic evidence and documents that he was an American."

The practice of France appears to have been conformable to the principle of these laws, as will be seen by a reference to the cases of impressments contained in the documents annexed. (See depositions Nos. 1, 14, 15 and 18.)

It being undeniable then that France has long maintained the principle in question, the next inquiry of your committee was, whether this claim of France had ever been considered by the government of the U. S. as a necessary cause of war. They do not find that it has been so considered. They find that in the year 1800, the U. S. concluded a treaty with France, on the various subjects in controversy, but they do not find in that negotiation, any demand that France should renounce the principle, nor does the treaty itself contain any such renunciation.

This being the case then, it is for the wisdom of the people of the U. S. to judge, how far it is just or necessary, that a neutral power should prosecute a war against one of the belligerent nations, to compel the renunciation of a principle which it suffers the others to exercise.

The next inquiry of your committee was, what measures had been adopted by the government of the U. S. under the former and the present administrations, in respect to the impressment of seamen and what has been the result of those measures?

During the whole prosperous administration of that illustrious man, whose real patriotism justly entitled him to the appellation of the father of his country, the practice of impressments was exercised by Great Britain to a greater extent, and in a more vexatious manner, than it has been for years past; yet Washington, whose nice sense of national honour, has not been surpassed by

Although we are to pay the debt, we are to pay the interest, and that is the point. Now we have not ascertained what interest is to be paid for this money, and of course a calculation cannot be correct. It may be eight or nine per cent. No body, however, doubts that it will be seven per cent at least; and let us suppose it to be borrowed at this interest; then it follows, that for the loan authorized in our session, we shall have to pay at the rate of twenty-one cents every year, for every man, woman and child, in the country, and this forever, unless we will pay off the debt, which will be paying at once three dollars for every man, woman and child, as before observed. Are the people willing to pay this, and to pay in the same proportion for the loans of the last year and of future years. If they be, let them continue to vote for men who approve of the war and its expenses; and let them also be ready to pay the taxes, which are to be laid at the next May session of Congress; that is a tax upon lands, upon mills, upon stamps, carriages, &c. &c. &c.

A FARMER.

For the Maryland Gazette.
More than a year ago Congress determined that they must lay an immense number of taxes, and the bills were all prepared and reported. But to insure the election of Mr. Madison, they were postponed, and were to have been passed at the commencement of the last session of Congress, which was immediately after the election of president was over. Mr. Gallatin was consulted, and consented to a postponement of them upon the express proviso that they were adopted so soon as Congress met the last fall; and to enable him to get them into operation in the month of April. Mr. Madison's election was secured, but the naughty people were found to be dissatisfied with the war and war men, and changes every where were taking place. In Massachusetts scarcely a war man could get leave to come to Congress; and in N. York, as well as other states, the result of the elections was almost unfavourable. If other states changed as fast, the majority in the next Congress might not be so devoted to the administration as could be wished; and it was feared that the imposition of all these taxes might displease many of the good friends of administration. Accordingly, the taxes are postponed. Why? Because as some people would tell us, Congress had not time to pass the laws. What! not time between the first Monday of November and the fourth day of March to pass laws which have been prepared for these twelve months? Believe this who may. No! the elections were not over in all the states, and until they were the taxes must be kept as much out of view as possible. The taxes were postponed, not for the want of time to pass the laws, (which might have been passed in any one week of this long session) but to get the elections over; and as the elections would not be over, till Congress had to adjourn, they adjourn to meet again immediately after the elections. To meet—for what? Expressly to pass these very tax bills which they determined to pass in session before the last—which they might have passed then, or at the last session, and which now must be passed at the next session; for Mr. Gallatin tells them it is impossible to postpone them longer. So that all the expense of this extra session of Congress, allowance to members for travelling expenses, &c. &c. must be incurred, merely to give Mr. Madison a chance of securing a majority of the next house of representatives. Once upon a time our administration boasted of its economy, and how unwilling it was to spend the people's money.

CORNPLANTER.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Is it true, Mr. Editor, that the loan office is removed from Annapolis to Baltimore? I understood that that was to be prevented by the influence of a few influential characters, who were such favourites at court, that Mr. Madison dared not to refuse to them any thing they might choose to ask for. But it seems, that your most influential citizens have not as much influence as was supposed, and that they are only to be obliged when nobody else will be displeased. Strange that the great folks at Washington will let the poor Annapolis have nothing that Baltimore wants! It must, however, be some comfort to your citizens, that the general government has nothing left in Annapolis to take away from it, when a few people in Baltimore wish to have it.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Cunning, sometimes succeeds where wisdom would fail, and often, indeed, achieves more than the combined operations of more honorable qualities. It is the engine of little minds—the weapon of the feeble. In a happy state of society, where public reason is sound and well-informed, this talent becomes an agent of little importance—its efforts are foiled, and it sinks into contempt. When the simplicity of nature is sophisticated, and the light of reason is dimmed by the metaphysical absurdities of political madmen, temporary expedients, the offspring of narrow-mindedness, may better answer their ends, than a wise, liberal, and practical system. When the mind is fascinated by

darling hypothesis, however false and fantastic system which has their origin in the wisdom, and have been sanctioned by the experience, of ages, are made to bend and give way to this idol of a fond but doating brain. The mind thus cut loose from the moorings of example and experience is tossed on the billows of a false philosophy. With no certainty as to destination, and but glimmering lights to assist their dubious progress. That the vessel of state, when committed to such hands, should always be in great danger of a wreck, and often be actually stranded, seems not at all inconsistent with reasonable calculation. We have only to look to our own country for an example of the fatal effects of having metaphysical cobweb-weavers for our lawgivers and exponents of law. During the administration of our good and great Washington, a strong, plain understanding, under the direction of the best motives and the most honest heart, compared the systems of former nations, and selected that which proved the happiness and honor of his country. Indeed, his own good sense, unsophisticated by the jargon of the machiavelian politics, or undecayed by the visionary theories of our modern philosophers, pointed out to him the true line of conduct to be pursued to secure the best interests of his country. He saw that nature had ordained the American people to be a great commercial nation, and that her interests would often conflict with those of rival nations. Washington, therefore, wisely thought, that a defence should be provided for our commercial rights and interests, and that defence was not to consist in a few expensive and ill-constructed forts, which in the event of an attack would form no security; but, in a well regulated navy. In pursuance of this plan, the foundation of a maritime defence was laid, every way equal to our necessities, and which would have proved an ample security at this time. Instead of this reasonable and politic scheme being pursued to its consummation, it was checked in every stage of its progress, by the leaders of the dominant party. The people of the country were made to regard the authors of that system of defence, with the utmost jealousy. It was execrated as imposing on the nation the burden of a heavy and unnecessary expense. The hero of Monticello, and his puppet, pronounced that we were, by situation and habits irresistibly destined to be agricultural, and not commercial; the intimate family alliance between those interests being entirely overlooked, or artfully concealed. This we have every reason to think one of the stratagems of a low and vulgar cunning, intended to subvert an ignoble and profligate ambition. That Mr. Jefferson took as Washington did on this subject, we have abundant evidence in his notes on Virginia. Why then has he acted in direct hostility to that system, and to those opinions which he himself had given to the world, as the result of his deliberate judgment and most matured reflection? Cunning and fraud were more useful agents than candor, consistency or wisdom, on this occasion. Washington had espoused this system, as the best and cheapest national defence; but still though the cheapest and best, because the most effectual one, it was attended with a certain cost. This was artfully represented as unnecessarily burthensome, a useless drain on the wealth of the nation. This trick unfortunately succeeded. A revolution was effected in the administration and systems of the country. The old plans of government were exploded, because ancient and tried, and a new set of opinions and schemes substituted in their stead, recommended by nothing but their eccentricity and folly. Gun-boats and mud-forts were to supplant a well-ordered navy, and no small reliance was to be placed on torpedoes and militia. A crisis, unhappily alike for the authors of this wild and mad theory, as for our suffering country, has arrived, which fully establishes the futility and madness of those schemes. Where, now, is our defence, except in the scant remnant of our little Federal navy? Or where the man foolish enough to repose any expectation of security in the trifling works thrown up as a defence for our several sea-port towns? Look to the forts of this city, and judge of your safety, should it ever rest on the protection afforded by them; why, we would ask the good people of Maryland, has not our General Government provided an adequate and suitable defence? Or why are not the waters of our Chesapeake filled with ships of the line and frigates, whose thunder might strike on the ear as the grateful sounds of national honor and defence? Why are we driven to the miserable necessity of relying in times of danger, on a few raw and undisciplined militia, for the security of our property and lives? Or why submit to the disgrace of having the principal cities of our country blockaded and put in constant alarm, by a small detachment of the enemy's fleet? Is it not plain, on examining those facts, that, tho' the cunning and dishonesty of the great leader of Democracy, have accomplished his views, yet they have, at last, disgraced and endangered, and may yet ruin the country; surely, when we see and feel the ruinous effects of a measure, we can not be expected, by the most blind sceptic, to doubt its folly and wickedness. Such are now our impressions, with regard to the ideas of our rulers, as to what constitutes our best defence; and

for the reasonableness and propriety of those impressions, we appeal to the discerning and experienced of every well meaning and unprejudiced man.

A CITIZEN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Montes parturient nascitur ridiculus mus.

The defence provided by our president against the dangers which he has foolishly, unnecessarily, and wickedly brought us into, is a quota of five hundred naked, raw and undisciplined militia. These, too, are to protect our city against an attack from the enemy's fleet. The temerity of plunging the nation into a war, without making any preparation against its destructive consequences, is now felt by every individual living on the sea-board. It may be asked, whether the citizens of Annapolis feel more secure now than before our committee of safety, by their address, procured this formidable armament? We firmly are persuaded, that the people of this place were under no real apprehension of an attack. True, a scant meeting of some of the citizens, and those possessing no great stake in the property of the town, have attempted to raise a false alarm. But we are not to judge from the report of such a meeting of the dispositions and opinions, most generally prevalent in this city. The whole was a trick, designed to shift off the odium, so justly attachable to the general government for its disgraceful remissness in not providing for our defence, on the shoulders of the state executive; and at the same time to disguise their want of numbers, in the bustle and confusion of a town meeting. "The vanity, petulance, restlessness and spirit of intrigue, of a petty cabal, who attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and puffing and mutual quotation of each other, may make the public imagine that our contemptuous neglect of their abilities," and indifference to their proceedings, "is a general mark of acquiescence in their opinions"—But that is not so. "Because a half-dozen grass hoppers, under a fern, make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, repose beneath the shadow of the oak, chew the cud, and are silent, pray, do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in number; or that after all, they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, tho' loud and troublesome insects of the hour." From our communication with those citizens who would be chief sufferers in the event of an attack on this place, no great dread seems to exist. But, forsooth, a part of the inhabitants, many of whom have nothing at stake, and would sustain no loss if the whole city was reduced to ashes, must take on themselves to represent the town as quaking with fear of an immediate attack. The committee, whom this meeting appointed, by their address, procured a demand on the executive of this state, for five hundred drafted militia, on which raw and undisciplined body of men, the safety of this city is to depend, in the event of an attack. Whether the good people of Maryland will consider themselves indebted to the officious zeal of this memorable meeting, for being compelled to leave their ploughs and fisheries, at this season, on no better suggestion than idle fear, we think not hard to decide.

Every man will ask, where can be the danger to Annapolis; a city without shipping, or commerce, or wealth, when Norfolk, a town possessed of all those advantages, should have remained unhurt, tho' almost within the reach of the enemy's cannon. To prepare for danger, when probable, is wise. But even then, the general government should lend its aid to the state governments. For militia, alone, can never constitute a sufficient safe-guard to any country, unless completely trained and disciplined. But to fear the honest husbandman from his necessary occupations, on which his family depend for subsistence, on light and frivolous apprehensions of danger, is unjust, foolish and wanton.

A COUNTRYMAN.

COMMUNICATED.
Died, at the residence of Dr. M'Henry in Allegany county, on the 18th ult. Col. JONAS LYNN, a remnant of the revolutionary army, and for several years back Clerk of that county. America has to mourn the loss of another faithful son and loyal citizen—the people of Allegany will feel the absence of a kind neighbor, and humanity must weep at the extinction of one of its brightest lights. The revolutionary services of the patriot-soldier will ever be held in grateful remembrance by those whose property is the fruit of his toils and danger. Colonel Lynn was a brave and enterprising officer, wedded to liberty, and ever prompt in its defence to "conquer or die." It was this devotion to freedom which embarked him in the war of our revolution, and preserved his fidelity to America under all those changes and disasters which "red men's souls" he carried with him into private life those feelings, sharpened and strengthened by what he had suffered in its defence. "It was this sensibility to freedom which gave such warmth and energy to his patriotism. A patriot he was at all times, and under all circumstances. In politics he was liberal, bold, and manly—of the school of Washington, he was ever active in support of his principles. He was a friend to good government and true religion—he was no disciple of Machiavel's, no convert of Condorcet's, and no friend of Jefferson's. It was not consistent with his morals or reason to have mad men for law givers, or deists for preachers. He was upright and honest. His integrity and honour made him popular even

with his political opponents. His death and funeral were a poignant lesson, man's recent and confidence. In politics, as in private life, he was exemplary. His name to "freedom's banner" to audit his final account, and we trust, through the mediation of an infinitely good and merciful Redeemer, he will be rewarded for the good deeds which he has done in the best.

The simple turf-covered grave of the patriot-soldier shall be visited with hallowed feelings, while the proud mansions of the tyrant shall be passed by, or viewed only with detestation and shame. His virtues shall preserve a verdure in the memory, which shall survive the decay of wealth and power—they shall live in the history of our country—they shall flourish in our prosperity—they shall make his name immortal—for it shall be enough for distant generations to read as his epitaph, "Here lies a Soldier of the American Revolution."

NORFOLK, March 24.

On Monday afternoon, two line of battle ships and a frigate came into the Capes, and anchored in Lynhaven Bay—one of the ships, we are informed, has an Admiral's blue flag at the main-top-gallant mast head, from which we conclude that Admiral Warren has arrived. We consider it as a fortunate circumstance, as Mr. Swertchoff proceeds this day in a flag to Baltimore, and will visit the Admiral. The zeal which Mr. Swertchoff evinces for the success of his mission, is a further proof of the sincerity of his government.

From the captain of a small schr. which has just come up from James River, we learn that 5 barges from the enemy's ships in Hampton Roads this morning pursued her and 3 other vessels from Richmond; they captured the schr. Eliza, Ting, of Suffolk, with 13 barrels of flour and some coal, in the sloop Blue Hill, of Richmond, in ballast; the schr. Mohawk, Ballance, of this port, in coming through the Swash near Craney Island, got on shore and was burned.

11 o'clock. This moment a flag of truce has anchored below the forts. Despatches from her are landed from Admiral Warren to General Taylor. We presume these despatches have some connexion with the mission of Mr. Swertchoff, who was met by the flag.

Admiral Warren joined the fleet yesterday with two or three other ships, supposed from Bermuda. A ship, and two brigs lying up James River about 30 miles, lading with flour for Cadiz, have been taken by the blockading squadron's boats, which have taken besides them several coasters. The captains of this ship and brigs were on shore when they were boarded by the boats, and had their licences with them. The admiral says they will be good prizes, there being no protection on board when taken. The ship is the Gen. Knox of Boston, from Alexandria, with flour. We are not apprehensive of an attack from the enemy as we have sufficient force to repel them.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of LAND called "MARSHALL LAND," containing 258 acres, situate in Charles county, on the river Wicomico, being the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Bruce, deceased. There are on the premises a good dwelling house and out-houses. The land is well adapted to all kinds of grain. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser.

Henry S. Yates, Trustee.

April 1. 3w

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 10th of April, at the Indian Landing, part of the personal property of Jane Urquhart, deceased, consisting of one NEGRO BOY. The terms of sale cash.

Anderson Warfield,

Executor with the will annexed.

April 1. 3w

St. James's Parish,

IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Having become vacant by the death of their late Rector, notice is hereby given, that the vestry are desirous of engaging a minister in said parish.

By order of the Vestry;

William H. Hall.

April 1. 3w

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN.
Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office.

April 1. 3w

J. O. Marshall

Charles County, to wit:

I do hereby certify, that John Tydings, was brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray, a small BAY MARE, supposed to be about nine years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceptible brand, has a snip on the nose, and the left hind foot up to the ankle and part of the left fore foot white. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1813.

William Bramer.

The owner of the above described Mare, is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Tydings, sen.

April 1. 3w

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or \$40: the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasture gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Fritchard, manager.

April 1. 3w

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.

The Volunteers and Draughts composing this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April 10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty.

The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the Volunteer infantry and cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service.

The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake, and its tributary rivers, on the Sea Board, will be on the alert to discover and repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy.

By order,

JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

March 25. 3w

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shews his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the abovementioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any gaol so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

March 11. 3w

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH P. PEARCE, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplement thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Joseph P. Pearce, 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 April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Dec. 31, 1812. 3w

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation. There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut, maple, &c. &c. and a plenty of water, a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. Full terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1812. 3w

Samuel Harrison.

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.

LETTER II.

To the People of the United States.

In the former number, I presented some observations on Mr. Madison's war; showing that he, and his predecessor, Mr. Jefferson, had studiously avoided any treaty with G. Britain which should embrace all subjects of difference, and restore harmony and commercial intercourse so necessary for the welfare and prosperity of our country. And I expressed the opinion I had long entertained, that the few men (probably not more than three, Jefferson and Madison) who directed and controlled all important public measures, intended finally to involve the U. S. in a war with G. Britain. A full development of the grounds of this opinion would occupy too much room at this time; I therefore wave it, and offer my sentiments on the

ENORMOUS LOANS

made and proposed towards carrying on the war against G. Britain.

Congress, in the same session in which they declared the war authorized a loan of eleven millions of dollars, and the issuing of treasury notes, called cheque bills, to the amount of five millions of dollars; and in the session just ended, have authorized a further emission of treasury notes to the amount of ten millions of dollars; without providing any funds for the payment of principal or interest, such funds expected as had been long before pledged for the debt incurred in the war of our revolution. Taxes indeed were proposed in the former session, and resolutions adopted, if bills were not prepared to be passed into laws, for imposing them; but as they were to be internal taxes on lands & a multitude of other articles, the amount of which on each individual citizen, when called on for payment, would be known and felt, Congress did not dare proceed to impose them. They were even unwilling to allow their plans of taxation to be published lest the people should be alarmed—lest their own popularity should be shaken, and they lose their elections—lest their favorite Madison should not be again chosen President—and in a word, lest by thus rendering themselves unpopular, their party should lose its power and influence, and the disciples of Washington and the friends of peace and of our country take their places. Yet Mr. Madison and his partisans pretended that the war was called for by the people; by a "free, brave and virtuous people"—terms in which to secure their favour they are accustomed to flatter them. And is such the real character of the people, so flattered that they would kick against the taxes unavoidably laid to carry on a war which themselves had called for as necessary and just? If such be their character, what security have we for the maintenance of the honor, the liberty, and the independence of the United States?—The truth is, the people did not call for the war against G. Britain. They were surprised into it by a long series of deceptions. But their present acquiescence was counted on, & their final approbation and support expected, after the armies of the West, the Northwest and North had effected the conquest of Canada—which was to have been achieved in the last year's campaign! Such brilliant success, with the increased irritations growing out of the war, and which Mr. Madison and his partisans so well knew how to cherish and aggravate, it was believed would render the war popular to the degree requisite to insure a submission to taxes for its further prosecution. These dreams of folly have passed away. Those French titled armies have experienced only capture, slaughter and defeat; and but for the exploits of our little navy, the creation of which, the men who drew after them and organized the present ruling party, vehemently and obstinately opposed, they would hardly have kept their heads above water.

But disappointments and disgrace in the Canadian war have served only to increase the angry passions of its projectors. The President in his message, and Congressmen in their reports and speeches, have been "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" against G. Britain; and regret that they cannot wield the "red thunder-bolts of Heaven, to drive the fast-anchored Isle from her moorings." Disappointment, rage & shame, seem now to have wrought up the party to a degree of desperation. The annihilation of commerce; the slaughter of thousands of our citizens, and the destruction of great numbers by the diseases of a camp

are nothing in their eyes, in the gratification of their various passions. But even yet they have not dared to lay any direct taxes which the great body of the people can see and feel and understand. Mr. Randolph told them the reason; and why they proposed a special session of the next Congress in May—"That they dare not take upon themselves the responsibility of imposing taxes until the Congressional elections in Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee have passed;" for on the issue of those elections the power of the ruling party would depend; and reproached them, that "having involved the country in a disastrous and disgraceful war, they should refuse to provide the ways and means of carrying it on; and were desirous of throwing the odium on their successors."

We have now to enquire—whether those successors, the next and succeeding Congresses, will be disposed to take upon themselves the odious and unpopular task of laying directly upon the People the monstrous load of taxes, which the maintenance of this "disastrous and disgraceful war" requires?—I presume they will not. The whole body of Federalists and peace members (who if they do not constitute a majority, will at least approach to an equality of numbers with their opponents) must necessarily refuse their votes to every bill for raising money to continue the war. The very principle of their opposition to the war will require them to withhold all supplies. They too may be presumed to have some regard to their popularity; which they would be unwise to sacrifice or hazard in a case like the present; to take upon their shoulders the heavy and odious burdens which the authors of them would not touch with one of their fingers.—The whole responsibility, then, for the imposition of taxes, will rest upon the heads of the war members—a small majority of the whole house. And will these men, who will make every sacrifice to acquire the favor of the people—men to whom the popular breath is their vital air—will these men commit political suicide? Will they, in the actual state of the war, and of the public mind respecting it, expose their own popularity and the power of their party to certain ruin, by laying such taxes? Upon their heads exclusively would fall the reproaches, the resentments, and the curses of the people, when the tax gatherers demand the money.—These reproaches, resentments and curses, they will anticipate—and take care how they give occasion to incur them.

But is not the new Congress to be assembled in May, on purpose to lay the War Taxes? That is the avowed object; and by avowing it, the war-party imagine that monied men, expecting that adequate funds for paying them will then be provided, will be induced to come forward and pour their dollars into the treasury, until it shall be filled. To insure such success, the President is vested with power to borrow, at this time, SIXTEEN MILLIONS of dollars, on any terms. He is under no restraint. In the first instance, the Secretary of the Treasury offers to lenders an interest of seven per cent; and if this should not prove sufficiently tempting, the President may engage to pay any higher rate of interest, at his pleasure: for as was said by Johnson (a zealous war-member from Kentucky). "Government must and would have money, and if they could not get it at six, they would at sixteen per cent." Not being disposed to question Mr. Johnson's veracity, or opinion, in this manner, (for his zeal and activity in the cause must have entitled him to much executive confidence) I am not at liberty to entertain a doubt that an enormous and unheard of interest will be promised, rather than fail of obtaining the money. Or, which amounts to the same thing, a treasury bond, or certificate, may be given for a thousand dollars, when only nine hundred, or any less sum, may be actually received of the lender. For this also is in the President's power; and his party in Congress positively rejected any limitation of it. And actually to obtain the many millions so pressingly wanted, unexampled sacrifices will unquestionably be demanded and made. For, improvident spendthrifts—men who, making no calculations of their means, rush headlong into scenes of boundless expense—must necessarily be in bad credit; and such men always pay dearly for their accommodation, and the risk run by the money lenders. To what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the United States are entitled to, and whether those who, in the

actual state and circumstances of the country, shall loan them money especially at exorbitant interest or discount, may equitably claim reimbursement—remain to be considered.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 11, 1813.

NOTICE.

Broke out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, on Friday the 12th inst. at night, ZACHARIAH COLLINS, who was committed to my custody on the 25th day of December last, by Charles Waters, Esquire, a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, for "feloniously killing two hives, on Thursday night the 17th December, 1812."

The said Zachariah Collins formerly resided on Magothly, on the North side of Severn. Whoever takes up the said Collins, and delivers him to the gaol of the county aforesaid, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, to be paid by me. SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff. A. A. County.

Lands for Sale.

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek Magothly River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

NICHOLS J. WATKINS.

P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises. March 18. 3 15 July.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

- 1 prize of \$20,000
- 1 do. 5,000
- 1 do. 2,000
- 7 do. 1,000
- 12 do. 500
- 30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

- 1 prize of \$15,000
- 1 do. 10,000
- 1 do. 5,000
- 1 do. 2,000
- 8 do. 1,000
- 8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, Georgetown.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other lotteries taken in payment for tickets. All lottery information gratis.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hall's Parcel, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hendall's Purchase, and of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Magothly River.

JOHN GIBSON.

Magothly, 17th, Feb. 1813. 119A.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 6th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

All that part of a tract of land called Norwood's Beall, now in the possession of Mr. John B. Weems.

This land is nearly adjoining to the city of Annapolis, and no part of it is more than a mile therefrom. A great portion lies on the waters of Severn River, which afford in their respective seasons a great abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the day of sale, when the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

22d March, 1813.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first, and payable on or after Monday the fifth of April next; to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney or by correct simple orders.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

March 25. 3w.

UNION TAVERN,

ANNAPOLIS.

ISAAC PARKER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Union Tavern lately occupied by Mr. William Brewster.

He likewise returns to his friends and the public, his most unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received at his former stand, the Eagle Tavern, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favors.

N. B. All persons indebted to him at his former stand are requested to come forward and settle. March 18. 3X

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have a power from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to settle the personal estate of Mrs. ASSENATH WARFIELD, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them to Thomas Hall Dorsey for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment as above, who is authorized to settle the same. Given under our hands this 20th day of March 1813, LANCELOTT WARFIELD, THOMAS H. DORSEY. March 25. 3w.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled,

"An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Eastern; the Federal Republican, Georgetown; Melzheimer's German Paper, and the Fredericktown Herald, Fredericktown; Hagar's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

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

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

One, two, or three.

Handsome Brick House

via one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another that is late the property of James Mackubin Esquire, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to

James Williams.

Feb. 18. 7

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in South River Neck, Saturday the 7th February, a negro fellow who calls himself THOMAS BROWN, about 45 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a bald place on the back part of his head; when spoken to he is much given to intoxication—had on when he made his escape, a heavy round-about jacket and trousers, a osenburg shirt, old hat and shoes; also took with him some shoe-maker's tools. This fellow was originally from Benedict, Charles county, and may have gone thither as he has some connections in that neighbourhood, or probably to Alexandria, as he is there well acquainted. If taken ten miles from home ten dollars will be given, if 20 miles, 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 30 dollars, if 40 miles, 40 dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if brought home to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned harbouring said fellow, as the law will be enforced against all such offenders. JOSEPH N. BREWER, county, March 11. 11

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Barnes of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prepared. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812. Richard Ridgely.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of George W. PARKMAN of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also given and caused to be published, in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Parkman should not have the benefit of said act as prepared. Given under my hand this 26th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen. Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of George W. PARKMAN of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also caused to be published, in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parkman should not have the benefit of the said act as prepared. Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1813. Richard H. Harwood.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 2

FROM EUROPE.

By the cartel ships Minerva and the editors of the United States, arrived here yesterday, the editors of the Gazette have received Letters to the 27th of Jan. T

the following articles.

Mr. Barry a merchant in

shire-square, had been det

forging notes and bills on

houses in London, to the a

100,000l. sterling. He ha

his escape.

An alarming and destruc

roke out in London on

It destroyed Mr. Le

James's Coffee-House, F

and several adjoining house

From the London Gazet

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JAN. 23

A despatch, of which the

is a copy, has been rec

Viscount Castlereagh, hi

ty's principal secretary

for foreign affairs, from h

lency general Viscount C

K. B. his majesty's em

extraordinary and plenip

to the court of Russia, c

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 2

Y LORD,

I have the honour her

transmit to your Lordship

two proclamations togeth

nominal list of the genera

who have been taken pris

the Russian armies, which

not received from Wilna, b

have not yet been publish

No further official intell

military operations has bee

here since my last.

Private letters of the 3

bureau, mention that the

troops stationed at that plac

on the 22d of Dec. for

from which it appears i

that they should not have

off, if they attempted Tils

was occupied on the 11th

Wittgensteine, who was

Königsberg.

I have the honour to be

(Signed) CATHO

DECLARATION

At the moment of my

armies under my com

as the Prussian frontier,

for my master, directed me

that this step is to be con

to other light than as the

consequence of the militar

ious.

Faithful to the principle

have actuated his conduct

of imperial majesty is guid

view of conquest. The se

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which Divine Providence h

his legitimate efforts. I

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Napoleon, in order t

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an enemy whose precipi

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to Prussia in particular

this invitation is address

the intention of his imp

erty to put an end to the

which she is oppressed,

to put her king the

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1813.

No. 11.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.
FROM EUROPE.

By the cartel ships Minerva and United States, arrived here on Saturday, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 27th of Jan. They contain the following articles.
Mr. Barry a merchant in Devonshire-square, had been detained, in forcing notes and bills on several houses in London, to the amount of 100,000. sterling. He had made his escape.
An alarming and destructive fire broke out in London on the 25d Jan. It destroyed Mr. Lewis's St. James's Coffee-House, Piccadilly, and several adjoining houses.

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1813.
A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from his excellency general Viscount Cathcart, K. B. his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, dated ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 2, 1813.

SIR,
I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations together with a nominal list of the general officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.
Private letters of the 30th from Lieke, mention that the French troops stationed at that place marched on the 22d of Dec. for Memel— from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Königsberg.

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

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the emperor my master, directed me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his imperial majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterized his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his majesty offers, together with his assistance to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the favorable opening which the Russian armies have produced, and so unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his imperial majesty to put an end to the calamities, which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her king the friendship which he preserves for him, and so restore to the monarchy of Frederic its eclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian majesty, animated by sentiments which this declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take part alone which the wishes of the people and the interest of his country demand. Under this conviction, the emperor, my master, has the most positive orders to suspend every thing that could betray the hostility between the two empires, and so endeavour, within

far as a state of war will permit, the evils, which for a short time, must result from their occupation. The Marshal Commander in Chief of the Armies
(Signed)
Prince KOUTOUZOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.

When the emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his imperial majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the commander in chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practice that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars) of exaggerating by false statements, the success of her arms.

But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mournings and consternation—Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, 130,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the wagon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the generals taken is herewith annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which Napoleon repassed the Russian frontier can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years; it is their government whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe; and thereby to insure public tranquility and individual happiness.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

So many Gottenburg mails and foreign papers have reached us in the course of the last week, and all so replete with an overflow of the same cheering intelligence, that it is a matter of difficulty to fix the attention upon any in particular, where all so equally demand it, and so equally deserve it. The same conclusion is legible on the face of all; and the assertions of the Russians, and of the foreign journals which favour them, are borne out by that circumstantial evidence that never deceives; the harmony and perfectly substantial concurrence of so many different narrators in so many different places. There cannot therefore, be a moment's doubt, both as to the actual existence of the state of things as represented, and this not only in substance, but in degree. "Destruction has come in a moment," is written on every wreck and fragment of every French battalion; and "Houtra your serene highness in the language of Europe from Wilna to the Vistula."

The last Gottenburg mail brings letters and papers of so late a date

as Jan. 16. One of these articles states a piece of intelligence which does not appear confirmed, the flight of Macdonald. It is very probable however, that Königsberg is actually in the hands of the Russians Königsberg not being either strongly garrisoned, or defended by strong fortifications. The other articles in the Gottenburg mails which relate to the popular feelings on the other continent—and particularly in Berlin and Vienna; are better confirmed, and if they be properly considered, of infinitely more value and future importance. The respective courts, if they be actually sincere in their alliance with Buonaparte, and are not merely kept under by the dread of a present armed force, will in vain struggle against the rising violence and turbulence of their people. It appears indeed, by one of the articles in the mails that this popular feeling of all classes at Berlin was very strongly manifested in the theatre; when the very presence of the King, and his manifest disapprobation, could not repress its expression. In Vienna there is the same public exhibition of the general and active feeling; and the intelligence of the defeat, the dispersion, and what may be termed the ultimate breaking up of the French power in the North, is hailed there as a universal benefit, and celebrated by an illumination.

The Proclamation of the Emperor, will produce an electric sensation throughout the continent. Very little more will be wanting to the general insurrection of the Polish People; and the Prussian people, as may be seen by their army are already ripe and waiting only the hand to gather them. It must not be expected that a power, like that of Buonaparte, can be dissolved in a day; but it may be expected & will actually be seen by events just upon the point of occurrence, that the absence of power will dissolve what power only has put together.

The presence of the Emperor Alexander at Wilna, and of the whole Russian army assembled at that point exhibits a most imposing spectacle, one of those indeed in which the real dramas of life do not fall short of the most splendid ones of fiction. The effect, and the character of this scenic representation are related in a very lively manner in an article from Wilna.

In an article from Abo, it is related that Sweden has at length been compelled to declare herself, & what is more important to begin to act, the French ambassador being compelled to leave Stockholm.

The article from Posen seems rather an aggregate of all the circulating reports and intelligence, past and present, than any thing new or of authentic shape. It would be very extraordinary if all the Generals of the French army should so completely abandon their army. There is this difference between them and Buonaparte: The latter was wanted at home; it was necessary that he should go even for military purposes; but there is not the same necessity for the desertion of the others.

Upon the whole, however, two most important points are still further confirmed by the arrival of the Gottenburg mails; in the first place that the remains of the French fortunes and armies, are following in the same track of ruin—and secondly that the continent almost as a man is prepared to avail itself of the event and to assist in its own deliverance.

The mission of Gen. Alexander Hope, it is now understood, is not to be directed in the first instance to Denmark or Sweden, but to Eastern Prussia. The states of that country are about to assemble, with the avowed intention of rescuing themselves from the disgraceful yoke of Buonaparte. They will probably authorize Gen. D'York to act in defence of his King and country, as King, a state prisoner, like Ferdinand VII. in the hands of a pretended ally—and his country, whose fortresses, like those of Spain, have been treacherously occupied by French troops. Hence we learn from Paris that Königsberg, Dantzic, Thorn, &c. are already declared in a state of seige.

JANUARY 26.

A person of respectability has just arrived from Gravelines with the intelligence of an order having reached that place for an embargo on all the ports of France. He also states that the English newspapers, which used to be received there regularly, have been directed to be burnt.

Some private letters from Dantzic, which we have inserted in another part of our paper, contain very interesting particulars relative to the disasters & retreat of the French army, and the flight of Buonaparte. He is said to have been near being taken than we had reason to believe. Between Ochmiani and Wilna, at a little village called Sybems, he alighted at a house to take some refreshment and rest, and was instantly followed by a party of Cossacks. A few of his guards or "sacred squadron" however, kept the Cossacks in check, whilst the trembling Corsican escaped through a window at the back of the house, and proceeded on foot to the corps of Gen. Boursier, by which he was conveyed to Wilna. Had it not been for this corps he might still have been taken; but a Jew is said to have been the means of saving him. Maret, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Bassano, had heard nothing of his master for some time; he sent messenger after messenger but none of them returned. At length a Jew engaged for a certain sum to carry a letter to him, and bring back an answer. He succeeded, and Maret instantly sent off Boursier and a party of cavalry from Wilna, to meet and protect him. He reached the village of Syzems, at the critical moment we have just mentioned.

A gentleman is arrived in town from Paris, which capital he left a few days ago, who states, that much dissatisfaction prevailed in that city, and that the public clamor had become so great, that Buonaparte was under great alarm for his personal safety. This terror had been much increased in consequence of a placard which was posted about Paris, soon after his return from Russia, with these words, "Buonaparte is a murderer." The police has been very active on the occasion, but had hitherto failed in discovering the parties concerned in the circulation of this placard. For several days previous to the departure of the gentleman from Paris, Buonaparte had not ventured to appear in public.

A Gottenburg mail arrived yesterday. It does not bring any official accounts from the Russian armies, but advises received from Germany, at Elsinour, states, that the remnant of the French army is expected to take up a position behind the Oder. The troops here alluded to we suspect will be found to be the corps of Angereau and Greniers division, and not any of the Grand Army, of which the Russians have already taken too good an account. A private letter from Copenhagen states, that Macdonald, with the remainder of his forces, had capitulated to the Russians, but, from the date of the letter, it is obvious that it can only refer to the affair of gen. D'York. Berlin, we are assured, still continues in a state of great agitation. We find from the St. Petersburg Gazette, that the Prince of Smolensk, has issued a proclamation to the Lutherians offered them any amnesty for the past, and calling them to return to their allegiance: As this is precisely the course which we have always been anxious that the Emperor should pursue towards his Polish subjects, it affords sincere gratification to observe the mild and conciliatory spirit of the Russian councils. An article from Woronesk, though not of a very recent date, mentions a curious fact in relation to the French prisoners, that at first they declined receiving the shoes and other clothing, which the Russians provided for them, under a supposition that it was intended to send them to Siberia; but being undeceived in this respect, they afterwards gratefully accepted them.

The Admiralty are sending out all the largest brigs to the West Indies that can be spared, to look after the American privateers which are annoying our trade very much there.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 30.
Copy of a letter from Capt. James Lawrence, of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, to the Secretary of the navy.

United States ship Hornet,
Holmes Hole, March 19, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of the arrival at this port of the U. S. ship Hornet under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Com. Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil, Jan. 6, I continued off the harbour of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th, when the Montague 74. hove in sight, and chased me into the harbour; but night coming on, I wore and stood to the southward. Knowing that he had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet, (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruising off Penambucca, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fustic and butter, about 23,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then ran down the coast for Maranham, and cruized there a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th until the 22d of Feb. without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West-Indies on my way to the U. S.; but on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase; run into quarter less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colours flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carabano bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 p. m. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down on us, at 4 20, she hoisted English colours, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig, beat to quarters and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind in order if possible to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colours and tacked. At 5 25, in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than 15 minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging as a signal of distress. Shortly after, her main mast went by the board. Dispatched Lt. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by capt. W. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown over-board, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect; she unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down 13 of her crew and 3 of my brave fellows: viz. John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lt. Connor and Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men, employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the bows as she went down. Fear me

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of the 13 mentioned were so fortunate as to save the fore-top, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down 4 of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore, but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Capt. Peake and 4 men were found dead on board. The master, 1 midshipman, carpenter and captain's clerk, and 29 men wounded, most of them very severely, 3 of whom died of their wounds after being removed, and 9 drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded; Geo. Coffin and Louis Todd, severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espiegle, (brig mentioned as being at anchor) mounting 16 two and thirty pound carronades, and two long 9's, lay about 6 miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 o'clock A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the northward and westward under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had 277 souls on board, (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland taken a few days before by the Peacock) and as we had been on two thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board—I reduced the allowance to three pints per man, and determined to make the best of my way to the U. States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, 2 long nines, 1 twelve pound carronade, on her top-gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and 1 4 or 6 pounder and 2 swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of 134 men—4 of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lt. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer; had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieuts. Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java. Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize and Lieut. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

BOSTON, MARCH 29.
LATEST FROM SPAIN.
Yesterday arrived at Gloucester the ship Augustus, capt. Barry, from Cadiz; by which through the polite attention of a friend we have been favoured with a file of Spanish papers to the 26th Feb.

They contain Lisbon accounts to the 17th Feb. which state that official letters had been received from Lord Wellington, dated at his H. Q. at Rescueda the 10th Feb. which informed that since his former dispatch of the 3d no event of movement of any consideration had taken place either in the French or the allied army.

The Spanish partizan chiefs continued their successful attacks on the

French foraging and other parties.

The French continued to levy the most exorbitant contributions in the Spanish provinces subjected to their military sway.

The Gorties continued their deliberations with spirit; and had received numerous felicitations on the abolition of the Inquisition; the building and effects of which are to be appropriated as a hospital for invalids.

LATE FROM LISBON.
On Saturday arrived here brig Silkworm, 35 days from Lisbon—no political news, markets depressed.

LATE FROM CADIZ.
Ship Augustus, Barry, at Cape Ann twenty nine days from Cadiz, sailed 26th Feb. Passengers, capt. Davis, late of brig Treaty; captain Low, of brig Peregrine.

It was ascertained at Cadiz that all the Algerine Cruisers were in port in latter part of December; none were heard of through the Gut at the time the Augustus sailed.—The Swedish Consul had treated the American captives with great kindness. This conduct was mentioned at Gibraltar and Cadiz in terms of high commendation. Two of their frigates was off Cape St. Vincent last November—and it is supposed they will be out again in April.

They had during the winter, attacked a valuable convoy of Greeks bound from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and taken and destroyed a great number of them.

Col. Lear late Consul at Algiers) and family, had taken passage in ship Halcyon (of Phila.) and it was expected would sail 28th Feb. for N. York.

Sir Henry Wellesly, Ambassador to the court of Spain, granted Licences under an order in council, to American vessels in Cadiz to carry home salt, wines, &c.

A part of the German Legion, quartered near Cadiz, were under orders for embarkation & it was believed by the American merchants, were destined to North America.

Ship Samuel, capt. Hall, dispatched as a cartel by the American Consul with seamen from Cadiz and the adjacent ports, sailed Feb. 26, for New-York.

Official notice of the Blockade of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays by the English was posted up in the office of the U. S. Consul in Cadiz.

American Wheat was selling at Cadiz at 3 dolls. per fanega, Indian corn 3 do.—, Balt. superfine flour had been sold at 13 50 per bbl. nominal price was 14, Rice was at 6 50.

Rear Ad. sir S. H. Linzee, has hoisted his flag in the San Juan vice Com. Penrose naval commander at Gibraltar.

The American privateer schooner Thresher, of Cape Ann, had arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar prize to the British frigate Magicienne.

WILMINGTON, (DEL.) MARCH 31.
It is said that Governor Haslet is about calling an extra session of the legislature of this state.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

On Wednesday last the Delaware blockading squadron put to sea, in consequence, it is supposed, of indications of a severe gale. On Friday the squadron again appeared inside the Capes, and anchored opposite Lewistown. It now consists of two 74's, two frigates, one brig and two schooner tenders. So that it is considerably augmented. The best informed people are of opinion that the enemy will not attempt to destroy Lewistown.

Two of the enemy's rockets were thrown at Pilot-town adjoining Lewistown on Friday night last the 19th inst. but did no injury, one of them falling beyond the place, and the other in the creek, short of it. These rockets, it is presumed, were thrown from the boats, as the large vessels cannot come within three miles of town.

LATEST FROM LEWIS TOWN.
By the last account from Lewistown it appears that on Sunday all the blockading vessels had left the Delaware except one of the ach. tenders, which on Sunday last took the Montequieu, belonging to Mr. Girard of Philadelphia. The Montequieu has been out 28 months, and might have escaped, but did not hear of the war until after her capture. Her cargo is said to be worth ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Capt. Warner's troop of cavalry arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Lewis Town, their further services being deemed unnecessary, as no danger is now apprehended of an attack on that place.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

It is triumphantly stated in some of the democratic papers, that the patriotic city of Baltimore has loaned to government the sum of three millions of dollars. That Baltimore could easily furnish this sum is not doubted; but we have no reason to believe that the patriotism of a majority of its citizens is so disinterested that they would lend their money without a premium higher than what was first offered. If we are rightly informed, contracts have been made by government to pay at the rate of 8 per cent. and upon these conditions the three millions have been raised. Money, observed a democratic member of congress during the last session, must be had, and if it could not be obtained at one rate it must at another—Madison seems to have taken the hint, and if he continues raising the premium he may by-and-by, touch the patriotism of democratic stockjobbers, and collect the sums his immediate necessities call for. Citizens of America, think seriously on these things, and recur occasionally to the journals of congress, and see how clamorous your present chief magistrate was formerly against a public debt.

We regret we have not sufficient room in our paper of to-day to insert the particulars of a splendid festival in Boston, in honour of the victories of the Russians over the tyrant Napoleon. The entertainment does honour to the committee who arranged it, to the president who presided, and to the company who attended to celebrate so joyous an event. Odes, adapted to the occasion, were composed, and sung by choirs of select musicians, and every part of the festival was conducted with the greatest decorum and regularity. Toasts expressive of the feelings of patriots, were drunk after dinner, when the hon. H. G. Otis the president, made an address to the company replete with classic elegance. He was followed soon after by the Russian Consul, in an address to the citizens of Boston, which does credit to the gentleman and scholar who delivered it. He finds himself with a people who early drew the sword in defence of liberty, and who know how to sympathize in the distresses of others who are struggling in her cause, against a tide of lawless ambition. In Alexander the world has found a deliverer from French bondage, and with the aid of an overruling Providence he has staid the despot in his proud career.

Nothing farther has transpired respecting the Russian mediation. It no doubt was another trick conjured up by our state jugglers to deceive the people.

Nothing can be more desirable than peace, yet as long as money can be borrowed, or raised by taxes, the militia dragged, in the character of conscripts, from their homes, and recruits obtained for the army, we need not expect the administration to relinquish their favorite French system, although it should prove the downfall of our republican government, and total ruin of the country.

A conversation between a Federalist and Democrat in the country.

Fed. Well neighbor, pray how do the times go with you now days?

Dem. Very hard, very hard indeed; there is no money to be had, and all the little nicknacks, what you almost call at this time the necessities of life, come so very high, that I find it difficult with all my labor to raise money enough to purchase them, and pay the other expenses of my family.

Fed. It is the same case with myself; for after toiling and sweating all day, I can scarcely afford myself a drink of grog, which in warm weather seems almost necessary to keep soul and body together.

Dem. Grog! Why I have not had a drop of spirituous liquors in my house for several months; there are so many other things wanting, which a family can't do without, that I find my hands full in scrambling along with them, without indulging myself in any thing that is not absolutely necessary.

Fed. This is entirely different what it used to be with you, and I think, to speak my candid sentiments on the subject, that you deserve a little punishment for having voted for the men we now have at the head of affairs.

Dem. I suspect there is now but a very little difference between your opinion and mine, for although I voted for them, I would not again if the election was to take place this moment; for I don't see why they are carrying on a war to protect British seamen, when it is running the country head and ears into debt, and distressing so many of our own citizens. I once had a great deal of confidence in them, but I must confess it is all gone now.

Fed. You almost surprise me, my friend, for I thought you was as hearty in the cause as ever, and that nothing could damp the ardour of your zeal; but I am extremely glad to find you ready to acknowledge you have been in an error. Pray what has caused this sudden change?

Dem. Why, sir, to tell you the plain truth, I saw distresses daily crowding upon my poor neighbours, and listening to their complaints, the wretched condition of many deeply touched my feelings. I had no means of granting them relief, for I found my own expenses as much as I could possibly stagger under—I gave myself up some time to contemplation, and run over in my mind the political history of our country for several years back, attentively weighing the most prominent measures of the administration, and I find I have been grossly deceived in their conduct. Although their measures first appeared reasonable, yet by tracing the consequences that grew out of them, they now wear to my view a very different aspect. I did believe that we had cause of war against both France and England, but the causes having ceased to exist against the latter, I can see no reason why the country should incur such enormous expenses, the poor militia men dragged from their starving families to carry it on, when nothing in the world is to be gained by it.

Fed. You reason very correctly on the subject, and have adopted the very language that has hitherto been employed against this ruinous war. To call the militia from home at this time is particularly cruel, when many of them have large families to support, who depend for subsistence on their individual exertion and daily labours. If an enemy had invaded our country, as Buonaparte entered Russia with his legions, the case would then be totally different, for it would have been the duty of every man, however situated, to entrust his dearest relatives to the protection of a beneficent Providence, and gird on his sword for the public security. But, as you very justly observed, we are fighting for nothing but to protect British sailors on board our merchant vessels; I cannot, therefore, think it right that the poor American should be made to suffer forso chimerical and unprecedented thing.

Dem. I am perfectly convinced that the interest of the country is foreign from the views of our rulers, and the more I reflect on the subject, so much the more is my opinion strengthened. They began with a specious policy, but if it is continued it will certainly lead to our destruction.

Fed. Honour was a very favourite word in the mouths of war-men but a short time ago, but I have not heard them use it much lately.

Dem. As for that, I believe the honour is greatly overbalanced by the disgrace which has attended the war, although our little navy has been wonderfully successful; and if the men in power do not stand in their own light, and oppose their own interest, which seems to be their ruling passion, I think it would be well for them to quit it directly and make peace.

Fed. There are too many proofs against them to suppose that they will be so about peace as long as they can harass us with impunity. Every good man ought to frown with indignation

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Fed. There are too many proofs against them to suppose that they will be so about peace as long as they can harass us with impunity. Every good man ought to frown with indignation

on their narrow-minded partial policy, and raise his voice against it. He ought to show, at every election, that he never will trust any man in office that shows the least disposition to run the country of its dearest interests, and his language should be, Peace, Commerce and Prosperity—but no War.

Dem. O! that we could have the good old Washington back and placed at the head of our government, our affairs would be conducted in quite a different way from what they now are. I was opposed to Adams; his successor, because he declared war, and ran the country to great expense, but in exchanging him for Jefferson and Madison, I begin to see was hopping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Fed. Better late than never—I rejoice to find this change in you, and that we agree so very well in our opinions respecting the men now at the head of our government; I hope every honest man will soon make the same confession, and I am convinced he must if he is not obstinately blind.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE.

The name of this gallant officer has been too recently before the public to be forgotten, nor can it be remembered by the lovers of worth without emotions of resentment against the authors of so detestable a design, as the one made known a few months since, of preceding him in rank in the promotion of lieutenant Morris, whereby the just operation of seniority would have been suspended, and this distinguished officer driven by ingratitude from a service to which he has ever been as loyal as our. Nothing more fully illustrates the injustice of such a principle of promotion as would have been established had the intention alluded to above been executed, than this last glorious achievement, this deed of valour, which in the language of Capt. Lawrence's monument, demonstrates, "that when opportunities present every man will be emulous of enrolling his name among the worthies of his country—that as opportunities do not depend on himself, he should not be injured in a point so sacred to the honour of an officer, as his rank."

This fifth naval victory, while it manifests to the world the merit of Capt. Lawrence, and his claim from high personal qualifications to the commission lately bestowed on him, also affords useful instruction to the present head of the navy department. It will exhibit him in a strong point of view, the irreparable injury a meritorious officer sustains, in having another advanced above him, whose superior pretensions arise only from the good fortune of having been aloft at the commencement of the war.

Captain Lawrence is among the few patriots who have devoted their last days to their country's service. He entered the navy when quite a youth in '98. Since which period he has been actively engaged, without respite, in the various duties which have been assigned the valiant few. During our disturbance with France, he commanded his career in the West Indies, where as a midshipman, he was distinguished by promise—At the siege of Tripoli, he won the warm admiration of Pasha. Since his return from the Mediterranean, to the present date, he has participated in all the toils of a sailor's life, assured of a reward when the good season of harvest should offer. These expectations have been fully realized, in as brilliant an affair as has ever occurred between vessels of the same force, and leaves us to say of it, "the last in date, not least in glory."

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.

LETTER III.

To the People of the United States.

WAR LOANS.

I am now to enquire, to what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the U. S. is entitled. A retrospective view of the character and conduct of the ruling party will enable every man to settle this question to his own satisfaction.

From the well known opposition of Mr. Jefferson's party to the funding system, introduced and established in the beginning of Washington's administration—from the jealousy and envy entertained by their chiefs, and the hatred of his followers, towards the great and upright man (Hamilton) who framed and reported that system to Congress—from their resistance to the passage, and, in a principal leader, to the execution of the laws for raising a revenue by internal taxes; in aid of the duties laid on goods imported from abroad—a resistance, in the whisky insurrection, which cost the U. States upwards of a million of dollars to repress and subdue—and from their unceasing reproaches, echoes, and re-echoes by their partisans throughout the U. States—and the latter

therby excited against them to whom the largest portion of the public debt was due—such changes in the management of the finances (or public revenue) would put in jeopardy the of the domestic debt. Mr. seems to have been aware apprehensions; And as knew better how, by fair play to soothe suspicions—he in this subject in his inaugural on the 4th March, 1800, the greatest calamity which our country) he entered of the president of the that speech he made a de of his political creed, or called "the essential principle government." Among were—"economy in the expense, that labour may be forthrightened;"—"the honesty of our debts and sacredness of the public faith;"—"encouragement of agriculture commerce as its handmaiden." How he encouraged commerce all too well know, by his navigation—embargo—and course laws. I call them cause I know that without commendation and influence would never have been enablers ready to re-ly on his opinion and regulations—though these were given officially. The re-embargo for the embargo, long demonstrated to be f and on the documents he produced, I now pronounce reasons hypocritical and factitious, and to a deplorable effect of the embargo cause some thousands of thant vessels to be hauled and tens of thousands of out mechanics and labour pending on commerce, to be out of employment; to say of the fall in value of all property, and the general of business.

As to Mr. Jefferson's "the public expense," a high-ly member of congress Virginia, in a late speech, sely describes it. In four years of that (Jefferson's) administration, it rose to six millions; rivaling the whole of Adams's administration—ing to as much as the sum of the man justly called the of his country, Washington, eight years; during which sired the character of his abroad, her privileges inviol rights and independence e her honour pure, spotless—besides carrying on an Indian war."—Yet during years the U. S. were at p all the world.

"The honest payment of debts and sacred preservation of public faith." Yet among the various duties which have been assigned the valiant few. During our disturbance with France, he commanded his career in the West Indies, where as a midshipman, he was distinguished by promise—At the siege of Tripoli, he won the warm admiration of Pasha. Since his return from the Mediterranean, to the present date, he has participated in all the toils of a sailor's life, assured of a reward when the good season of harvest should offer. These expectations have been fully realized, in as brilliant an affair as has ever occurred between vessels of the same force, and leaves us to say of it, "the last in date, not least in glory."

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.

LETTER III.

To the People of the United States.

WAR LOANS.

I am now to enquire, to what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the U. S. is entitled. A retrospective view of the character and conduct of the ruling party will enable every man to settle this question to his own satisfaction.

...the public debt was due—many reflecting men were apprehensive of such changes in the management of the finances (or public revenue) as would put in jeopardy the payment of the domestic debt. Mr. Jefferson seems to have been aware of these apprehensions; and as no man knew better how, by fair professions to soothe the suspicions—he introduced this subject in his inaugural speech, on the 4th March, 1801, when (the greatest calamity which has befallen our country) he entered on the office of the president of the U. S. In that speech he made a declaration of his political creed, or what he called “the essential principles of our government.” Among these were—“economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burdened;”—“the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith;”—and “encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.”—How he encouraged commerce, we all too well know, by his non-importation—embargo—and non-intercourse laws. I call them his, because I know that without his recommendation and influence they would never have been enacted. Legislators were ready to rely implicitly on his opinion and recommendations—though these were sparingly given officially. The reasons he assigned for the embargo, I have long demonstrated to be frivolous; and on the documents he himself produced, I now pronounce those reasons hypocritical and false. The tendency, and to a deplorable extent, the effect of the embargo, was to cause some thousands of our merchant vessels to be hauled up to rot, and tens of thousands of our seamen and mechanics and labourers, depending on commerce, to be thrown out of employment; to say nothing of the fall in value of all sorts of property, and the general stagnation of business.

As to Mr. Jefferson’s “economy in the public expense,” a highly distinguished member of congress from Virginia, in a late speech, thus concisely describes it. In “the last four years of that (Jefferson’s) administration, it rose to sixteen millions; rivaling the whole expenses of Adams’s administration—amounting to as much as the sum expended by the man justly called the father of his country, Washington, in eight years, during which he maintained the character of his country abroad, her privileges inviolate, her rights and independence entire, and her honour pure, spotless and sacred—besides carrying on an expensive Indian war.”—Yet during those 4 years the U. S. were at peace with all the world.

“The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.” Yet among the first acts of his administration, he recommended the repeal of the internal taxes; and they were repealed. Of these, the revenue arising from duties on stills, and spirits distilled in the United States, (with the duties on spirits and other goods imported) stood pledged for the redemption of the public debt. Thus the public faith for which Mr. Jefferson affected a “sacred” regard was sported with at the outset; and the ability of collisions with other nations, and war, might (as at the present time) be essentially abridged, or annihilated. But it was by the opposition to internal taxes that Mr. Jefferson acquired a large portion of the popularity which at length brought him into power.—Mr. Jefferson in his letter of Oct. 6, 1799, to his friend Callender (the wretch, an agent from Britain, whom he was paying for writing a book in which Washington was vilified, and President Adams atrociously libelled—Mr. Adams being then Mr. Jefferson’s competitor for the next presidency)—in that letter Mr. Jefferson says:—“I thank you for the proof that you enclosed me; such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect; they inform the thinking part of the nation; and these again supported by the taxpayers as their checks on the people to rights.”—But, excite their hatred against the Federal administration, under which the internal taxes were laid; would induce them to vote for bringing into power and place the party pretending to superior or exclusive patriotism, with Jefferson as their head. And what are some of the consequences (besides the violation of the public faith) of these repeal of the internal taxes? A ruinous enormous loan, which threatens to burden our country with a perpetual debt—

missions of paper money by millions—and a palpable violation of the public faith, by anticipating and intercepting the revenues long since pledged for the payment of the debts of our revolution. Those revenues, arising from duties on imported goods, owing to the restrictions on commerce and the war, will not now be equal in amount to the paper money called treasury notes, or exchequer bills, already issued and authorized to be emitted; but which bills are receivable at the custom houses, in the payment of duties, instead of money, of which therefore none will remain to pay the interest, and gradually discharge the principal, of the old debts; for which, under the Federal administration, ample funds were provided by a succession of laws made for the redemption of the public debt. In one passed March 3, 1795; is the following solemn declaration: “And the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged, that the monies or funds aforesaid, shall inviolably remain, and be appropriated and vested, as aforesaid, to be applied to the said reimbursements and redemption, in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely effected.”

What an ample fund for the redemption of the public debt, the internal duties which Mr. Jefferson caused to be abolished, would have yielded, some judgment may be formed from what lately passed in the house of representatives of the U. S. Mr. McKim (a democratic member from Baltimore) suggested the expediency of imposing a duty on spirituous liquors distilled within the U. S. much the greatest part of which is whiskey. By his calculation, such a duty of only 25 cents a gallon (which is less than half paid by the farmers, mechanics, sailors, and labourers on and near the seaboard, on all imported rum and spirits they consume) would yield six millions of dollars, annually. But Mr. McKim’s proposition was rejected; the house would not even suffer it to be taken into consideration; and Mr. McKim, a member from Kentucky, explicitly gave his opinion—“that his constituents would not pay such a tax!” And yet those Kentuckians and other western men, have been burning with zeal for beginning and persevering in this “disastrous and disgraceful war!” And while such men bear rule, and the northern and eastern states patiently bear all the burthens, the war will be continued and the commercial states be impoverished, by the draining away of their money to fill the pockets of its authors and abettors. For myself, as a member of the national legislature, having deliberately considered the subject, I explicitly declare, that I do not hold myself under any obligation to give my vote to redeem the paper money called exchequer bills, issued and issued by the secretary of the treasury, or the loans of millions on millions which he is now attempting to effect, to continue this unnecessary and iniquitous war.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
March 10, 1813.

LETTER IV.
Continuance of the Inquiry—The what degree of credit the present Government of the U. States is entitled.

When in the golden days of Washington the debts incurred by the war for our independence were funded—when means were provided as a sure foundation for paying them—the principal reliance of himself and his upright associates in the government was placed on the revenues arising from the duties, or taxes, laid on goods imported from foreign countries; and these with the duties on vessels, called tonnage duties, were appropriated and pledged to all the public creditors, at home and abroad, to insure the payment of their respective dues. But this pledging of the public faith obviously implied an obligation to preserve these essential sources of revenue. The faith of the U. States was as really pledged to cherish and protect commerce and navigation, from which the pledged revenue was to arise, as when raised and collected, to apply the same in the honest discharge of the public debt.

If a private citizen, by his diligence and industry, and the prudent management of his affairs, acquires property, he will at the same time obtain a fund of credit, on which he may borrow money, or contract debts corresponding with his usual course of business. But after thus establishing his credit, if he continues to borrow, and to contract debts; and then abandoning his good habits, becomes negligent and careless in business, runs into wasteful habits of expense, and thus renders him-

self unable to satisfy his creditors—his reputation is destroyed, and his new character is that of a spendthrift, a prodigal, a cheat. Governments are capable of misconduct equally reprehensible.

Without any regard to the rights and interest of the very numerous classes of citizens engaged in commerce and navigation, and in various extensive employments there with directly connected—without any respect for agriculture, of which (seven years before, when it suited his purpose to flatter and soothe the people) Mr. Jefferson said “commerce was the handmaid”—he recommended his embargo; pretending that it was designed “to keep in safety those essential resources, our vessels, our seamen & merchandise;” while its ultimate tendency, and to a pernicious degree its positive effect, were, as every man of common sense and information well knows, the destruction of our vessels, the loss of our seamen, and the ruin of our merchants. The law imposing this deceitful measure, was unlimited in its duration; and unquestionably intended by its author to be commensurate with the war between England and Great Britain; and if so continued, the revenues arising from commerce failing, the interest as well as the principal of the public debt would have necessarily remained unpaid.—That this evil was prevented, and the embargo shortened in its duration, was owing, not to Mr. Jefferson’s regard to the interests and safety of the United States, or to their good faith, on which the revenues from commerce and navigation stood pledged for the payment of that debt; but to the decided opposition of the northern and eastern states to that perfidious act.

The other acts of non-intercourse and non-importation which followed the embargo, had the same pernicious tendency, and essentially diminished the public revenue, so as to render the borrowing of some millions of dollars indispensable, in the two first years of Mr. Madison’s presidency, to keep in motion the wheels of government.

In all the oppressive and ruinous measures, prior to his own presidency, we have had certain assurances of Mr. Madison’s cordial co-operation. And we know that the same system has since been pursued by him, until, at length, the public revenues have become altogether inadequate to the numerous demands upon them. Under this pressure to save the government from bankruptcy, the enormous loans, and issues of paper money, are proposed; without a provision of any funds to secure the payment of principal or interest. At the same time, Mr. Madison, in an angry message, recommended two measures calculated to destroy the little remnant of trade and commercial revenue which his non-importation act and war had left.—These were, a prohibition of any trade by special licences—and of all exportations in foreign bottoms.—These measures adopted in the house of representatives, were indeed arrested in the senate. However, as was above suggested the revenues expected from the little commerce which remains, will be inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the public calls for money. Rulers who can thus sport with the funds, for the preservation & just application of which to discharge the public debts, the faith of the U. S. stood pledged, have forfeited all title to confidence and credit. The same unhallowed views, the same passions which have hurried them on thus far, will, if they can be gratified, urge them along in the same fatal course, until the U. States are plunged into a depth of debt from which they will never rise.

Notwithstanding the ostentatious display of economical arrangements, and of reductions of the public debt—reductions effected by the funds provided by his predecessors, and which from the increase of our population and commerce had been rapidly advancing—yet the third year only of Mr. Jefferson’s first presidency had elapsed, when an addition of two and a half per cent. was made to the duties on almost all of imported goods. The additional duty has produced about a million of dollars yearly; and under the name of “The Mediterranean Fund,” was pledged to be applied “solely to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary Powers.” And the like legislative pledge was given, that “the said additional duty should cease, and be discontinued at the expiration of three months, if the ratification by the president of the U. States of a treaty of peace with the empire of Morocco, which was then pending, should

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For Sale, by Auction.

On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mrs. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tuck's boarding house, Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington, Number 21 in square 665, Thirty feet No. 3 in square 665, front & 125 No. 2 in square 654, deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance. Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Severn river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslin, in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street.—This property is beautifully situated for a private residence, if repaired. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. Annapolis, 8th April, 1813.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, April 1st, 1813.

John Brewer, Edmund Brice, John Barkman, Philip Clayton, Alexander Cumming, Jonathan Cramer, Jeremiah Cook, James Ellison, Joseph Evans, Capt. Glenn, (schooner Benj. Franklin), Joseph Gooding, John Griffin, Thomas Greco, Elizabeth Hall, John Haynie, (ship Neptune) Steven Hill, Philip Hammon Hopkins, Robert Hayes, Samuel Harris, (schooner Dash), Joshua C. Higgins, Joseph Henry, (Fort Madison), Stephen Johnson, John Jacobs, Mary Jarvis, Hon. William Kilty, Absolute Knight, Michael Kennedy, Peter Lucas, (on board the schooner Whig), Joseph W. Lewis, (of the ship Commodore Preble), Stephen Lee, Lieut. George Mordoch, Samuel Murray, Henry Mansere, (ship Fair Ellen), Land Officer, John Price (Fort Madison), To the Captain of the Spanish ship Concepcion, Jesse C. Palmer, James R. Reid, (Fort Severn), Capt. I. W. Rollo, (ship Neptune), Capt. Jos. Skidmore, (schooner Mentor), Michael Stinemetz, (barracks), Daniel Smith, (on board the schr. Leabome), James Smith, (mate of the brig Calypso), Michael Stinemetz, Susannah Sellman, near Annapolis, Thos. Smith, near Annapolis, Andrew Slicer, Wm. Thompson, Capt. Enoch Turley, (on board schr. Water-Witch), William H. Tingy, Eliza Tidings, John Updike (on board the Pilot boat schr. Susan, 2), Joseph White, Michael H. Walch (3), Philip Whitwright, William Watkins, Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, Cephas W. Benson, Julia Burgess, Able Crandle West-river, John S. Camden, R. Cooner, Thomas Churle, Maria Harwood, Aryminty Jackson, Richard Kerby, Dr. Polidoro Oryley, (Magothy), Joseph N. Ross, James Slack, Gassaway Watkins, West-river, Rebecca Watkins, Anne Arundel County.

Those persons indebted for postage are requested to call at the Post-Office and pay their accounts, as it is found inconvenient to wait for trifles which in the aggregate would be very useful.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

Annapolis, April 8.

THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE

March 26, 1813.

PURSUANT to the act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the first Monday in June next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. for sixteen directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election of Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of Election.

By order of the commissioners

J. STERETT,

Treasurer to the Commissioners.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders. “All Stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation. None but stockholders shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the state. No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank.”

March 4.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the well known LAWRENCE lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a portion of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. HALL.

Annapolis, March 19, 1813.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 19, 1813.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

[A respectable friend has handed to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, for publication, the following Letter of Thanks from the surviving officers of the late British brig of war Peacock, to captain Lawrence, of the Hornet.—It furnishes another instance that “the brave”

“Love mercy, and delight to save.”

New York, 27th March, 1813.

Sir,

We, the surviving officers of H. B. M. late brig Peacock, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the U. S. sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board of the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying “We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners;” and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the Peacock.

Permit us then Sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness, for ourselves and the other officers and ships company, to return you and the officers of the Hornet our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us.

Your very humble servants,
F. A. Wright, 1st Lieut.
C. Lambert, 2d do.
Edward Lott, Master.
J. Whittaker, Surgeon.
F. Donnithorne Unwin, Purser.
James Lawrence, Esq.
Commander U. S. sloop Hornet.

We learn (by report) that Albert Gallatin Esq. is to go on a mission to Russia, but for what purpose we have not understood.

[Spirit of '76.]

It is said that Gols. Pike, Covington, Isard, Cass, Winder and M'Arthur, are to be the six brigadier generals, authorised to be appointed during the recess—by an act of the last session.

Adjutant Gen. Cushing has been appointed brigadier general in the place of brigadier general Gansevoort, deceased, and will shortly take the field.

[Alex. Herald.]

The following gentlemen belonging to Maryland received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania, having previously passed their respective examination, and defended the theses attached to their names, viz.

Alexander L. Griffith, on Intermittent Fever.
James Middleton, on Eupatorium Perfoliatum.
Benjamin Say Janney, on Consumption.
Caleb M. Jones, on Measles.
William Sloan, on Preservative Principle.
Richard Marriott, on Dropsy.

St. James's Parish.

IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Having become vacant by the death of their late Rector, notice is hereby given, that the vestry are desirous of electing a minister in said parish.

By order of the Vestry.

William H. Hall.

April 1.

Wanted to hire.

A NEGRO WOMAN.

Who understands steam cooking and washing—one from the poultry would be preferred—such an one that can cook well and wash for the household, scrub and iron, will find a home by applying at the office.

VACCINATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In pursuance of an act of Congress passed 27th February, 1813, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination," the President of the U. States has been pleased to appoint the undersigned AGENT for the purposes therein authorized and described. He, therefore, hereby gives notice, that applications for genuine Vaccine Matter may be made to him by any citizen of the U. States, through the medium of the Post-Office, directed as he has hereto signed his address. All letters or packages, not exceeding half an ounce in weight containing Vaccine Matter, or relating to its use, will be carried by the U. S. mail free of any postage, either to or from the undersigned; but should any communication directed to him exceed the weight of half an ounce, the postage thereon must be paid, otherwise it will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any person who may apply for it. It will be put up in such manner as to admit of its transportation, FREE OF POSTAGE, and with equal certainty of its efficacy, to any part of the United States.

When required, proper directions (such as will enable any intelligent person how to use it) will be given with the Matter, in either the English, German, or French languages. A complete Vaccinator, being the most approved instrument where-with the operation should be performed, will likewise be furnished to every applicant.

The most careful examination* will be made by the subscriber, of all vaccine crusts sent to him for that purpose; he will give certificates of the fact, to those who have been effectually vaccinated; and in all cases where any mistake may be suspected to have been made, he will give the necessary advice to those concerned. These services will be rendered free of any charge, to all those whose names will be registered as having been supplied with matter by the undersigned; but fifty cents will be required for every certificate of the examination of any crust sent to him by any other person.

A fee of Five Dollars (in the current bank paper of any of the U. S.) must accompany every application when first made for matter; but no other expense whatever will be incurred for the vaccinator, directions, certificates, &c. &c. which will be furnished; nor for any repeated supplies of matter which may be required for two years by the same applicant.

The citizens of Maryland are entitled by a special law of the State to a supply of genuine Vaccine Matter, free of any expense; and should any other State be disposed to make provision to secure the same privilege to her citizens, the undersigned will engage to furnish them with this invaluable Matter, on terms that cannot fail to meet their approbation.

JAMES SMITH,
Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.
Vaccine Institution, State of Maryland, March 24, 1813.

* It has been happily discovered that the small crusts or scabs which are produced by every perfect vaccination, will always afford, by a careful examination of their shape, size, color, texture, consistency, &c. a decisive test of the efficacy of any operation, and the consequent security of the individual who has been vaccinated; and on the same principle, if any serious mistake has been made, whereby the persons supposed to have been vaccinated, is nevertheless still liable to take the Small Pox, the error may be readily detected; and such advice can be given as will certainly prevent the mischief which might otherwise ensue.

* Editors of newspapers circulating in any part of the U. States, will render an important service to the public, by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

EASTON, MARCH 27.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Last Tuesday, about 1 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in this town, which, for destruction of property and individual distress, has rarely been equalled. The fire was first discovered by the patrol guard, in the kitchen attached to the house occupied by the widow Sewell, belonging to Mr. Bennett and adjoining his new large brick building. It is supposed to have originated in a smoke house in Mrs. Sewell's kitchen where it was first discovered. It being midnight, an hour when the citizens were mostly sleeping in se-

curity on their pillows unsuspecting of danger, the devouring element had made considerable progress before a sufficient number had collected to oppose it with a hope of success—it soon became apparent that all resistance would be in vain to save the contiguous houses. The flame spread rapidly. From the kitchen where it first broke out, it communicated to the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sewell and Mr. Bennett's large building adjoining. So rapid, indeed, was the progress of the fire, and so thick the volumes of smoke that preceded it and rolled through the different passages, that the tenants were obliged to fly and leave much of their furniture, books, papers, &c. to the pursuing flames. In a few minutes the interior of Mr. Bennett's house was a sheet of fire and the roof and walls had begun to tumble in.

In the mean time the fire was spreading in every direction—the wind about W. though not high, was sufficiently so to give it increased activity and violence. From Mr. Bennett's it proceeded southerly, sweeping both sides of the street till it came to John M. G. Emory's, Esq. on the one side, and the house lately occupied as the office of the People's Monitor on the other—here by almost unparalleled exertions its progress was arrested. In a westerly direction although the wind was unfavourable to its spreading far that way it was not got under till it had levelled every thing as far as Mr. Applegarth's carriage-maker's shop. In a northern direction the market-house being the only one exposed was the only one destroyed though some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the court house. In a north east direction it was, almost as if by providential interposition, prevented from extending to any considerable degree its ravages—Else, the fairest part of our town would have been imminently exposed, and in all probability much of the range of houses from Samuel Nicol's grocery store northerly w'd have been destroyed. Twice or thrice was this store on fire, but by great and unremitting exertion it was eventually saved, although Dr. Denny's shop, at a considerable distance from it on the street which runs easterly, was consumed.

The above is a hasty outline of the ravages of the fire on that dreadful night of confusion, dismay and distress. It is impossible to estimate the loss sustained with any degree of accuracy, but it was heavy. Many poor families have been stripped of their all, and turned out almost naked and without shelter, upon the charity of their more fortunate fellow citizens—But we flatter ourselves, the liberality of those humane and benevolent persons who may see this account, will speedily come forward and contribute to the relief, protection and comfort of the sufferers.

To the fire company and the citizens generally much credit is due for their exertions.

We cannot forbear at the same time expressing our sense (and we believe it is the sense of all) of the value, the great value, of the services of another class, we mean the Blacks. It is but justice to say they contended nobly and to the last against the spread of the fire and with very great effect—it would be invidious to make distinctions where all behaved so well.

We are happy in concluding the above melancholy account to add that no lives were lost nor any very serious personal injury sustained.

P. S. It has been since ascertained by a committee appointed to ascertain the losses, that there were 43 Houses consumed and destroyed and several others much injured.

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.

The Volunteers and Draughts composing this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April 10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty.

The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service.

The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake, and its tributary Rivers, on the Sea Board, will be on the alert to discover and report any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy.

By Order,
J. G. BASS, Adj. Gen.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of LAND called "MARSHALL LAND," containing 268 acres, situate in Charles county, on the river Wicomico, being the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Bruce, deceased. There are on the premises a good dwelling house and out-houses. The land is well adapted to all kinds of grain. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser.

Wm. S. Yates, Trustee.

April 1. 2 3w

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 10th of April, at the Indian Landing, part of the personal property of Jane Urquhart, deceased, consisting of one NEGRO BOY. The terms of sale cash.

Anderson Warfield, Executor with the will annexed.

April 1. 2 3w

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

22d March, 1813.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first, and payable on or after Monday the fifth of April next; to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney or by correct simple orders.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

March 25. 2 3w

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager.

April 1. 2 3w

Lands for Sale.

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and bounding on Deep Creek Magdohy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

NICHOLS. J. WATKINS.

P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises.

March 18. 4 15July.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class
Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

23- All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All Lottery information gratis.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called "Hoad's Purchase," and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called "Hoad's Purchase," and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called "Hoad's Purchase," and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land.

JOHN GIBSON.

Magdohy 26, Feb. 1813. 119A

Charles County, to wit:

I do hereby certify, that John Tydings, sen. brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray, a small BAY MARE, supposed to be about nine years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceptible brand, has a snip on the nose, and the left hind foot up to the ankle and part of the left fore foot white. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1813.

William Branner.

The owner of the above described Mare, is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Tydings, sen.

April 1. 2 3w

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have a power from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to settle the personal estate of Mrs. ASSENATH WARFIELD, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them to Thomas Hall Dorsey for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment as above, who is authorised to settle the same. Given under our hands this 20th day of March 1813.

LANCELOTT WARFIELD,

THOMAS H. DORSEY.

March 25. 2 3w

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled, "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

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

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

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

For Sale, ON REASONABLE TERMS, One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses

viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackubin Esquire, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to James Williams.

Feb. 18. 8X

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable whiskers; is apt to smile when pleased, & shows his teeth very much. He has on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a mental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship. He likewise has relations in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, or fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

March 11. 4

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of said act, as provided for. Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of BENJAMIN LUSBY of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also notified me that he has been imprisoned for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said act, as provided for. Given under my hand this 30th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE W. PARKER of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having notified me that he has been imprisoned for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the said act, as provided for. Given under my hand this 18th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

[VOL. LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

From the Boston Weekly M

THE ROAD TO PEACE, COM

WEALTH, AND HAPPIN

BY AN OLD FARM

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The subjects I shall say

upon, are:

1. Why are we at war

2. What has the war

what will it cost?

3. What have been

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1813.

No. 12.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

THE ROAD TO PEACE, COMMERCE,
WEALTH, AND HAPPINESS.
BY AN OLD FARMER.

I AM both feeble and old, and as you will perceive, without my telling you, not much gifted with the powers of fine writing. I can only express my opinions in a plain, simple way, such as may suit a farmer's, fisherman's, or mechanic's taste, and I do not expect, or wish, that the fine educated gentlemen should either read, or admire my writings.

It may be asked, why then I write at all on subjects beyond my reach? I answer, my sufferings and my fears will not permit me to be silent, and as to going beyond my depth, I shall take care to say only what I know, and to reason only upon what I fully understand. Even an old farmer may sometimes give good advice, which much more learned men would do well to follow; and as to a farmer's honesty, as he has no interest in the misfortune of his country, but both his farm and his labour must rise, stand, and fall with the prosperity of the nation, he is a much more fit counsellor in times of peril and adversity, than soldiers, or other military men; than contractors, public officers, and the thousand other leeches, who feed upon the blood of the nation, when it is once set flowing by war.

I always found, that I recollected more of the sermon of the minister of my parish, by taking down the heads of his discourse. And I therefore conclude, that it is a good thing to divide, what one has to say into distinct heads, so that a man's mind may take in and comprehend fully, one thing at a time.

Before I do this, I would observe, that every man who is a warm, obstinate, passionate partizan, whether Federalist, or Democrat, or Republican—every man who chooses to be idle, and to drink grog rather than to work—every man, who wants an office more than he wants peace and prosperity, had better lay aside my book—he will find nothing to please him. I write only to the moderate and honest of all parties. I write to the sober and the industrious. I write to those only who are contented with being well governed and who do not wish to be governors themselves, and who are not constantly hankering after the people's money.

The subjects I shall say something upon, are:

1. Why are we at war?
2. What has the war cost, and what will it cost?
3. What have been its fruits, and what will be its fruits?
4. Who dances, and who pays the piper?
5. How much Massachusetts will pay towards the war, and how much will fall on such a farmer as me?
6. Whether the war has borne, and whether it is likely to bear equally on all the states?
7. What may be the effect upon us of the late disasters of the French in Russia?
8. What is the best course for an honest farmer to take to contribute his mite towards a peace?

First. I shall compare the characters of old Gov. Strong and of old Deacon Phillips, merely as *Friends to Peace*, with those of Major General Varnum and Brigadier General King, merely as *Friends to War*, and as expecting to make their fortunes out of it.

Under the last head, I shall consider (not so much on my own account, for I am too old and sick to be drafted from the militia, but on account of my only son,) whether if Governor Strong should be our Governor next year my son would not be likely to stay at home, but if the two Generals are elected, whether I must not prepare his coffin, for if he goes he certainly will perish either under the care of the army doctors, or by the bullets of the enemy.

2d. Why are we at war?

This is a question which I am often asked in our town, and they think because I have been a representative to Boston four or five years, I must know. Now I have no objection to letting any body hear or see what I do know about it, and though it may not be new to many it may to some.

I always think it a bad sign of a man's honesty when I find him shifting his ground of argument or complaint against his neighbour. Before the war began, after the settlement of that old affair of the Chesapeake, I never used to hear of anything but the British Orders in Council as the grand cause of complaint.—I remember well, when Mr. Madison made a settlement with the British minister Erskine, there was not a word said about any complaint but the Orders in Council; and I recollect still later than that, Mr. Munroe, our Secretary, told Mr. Foster, the very last British minister who was here, that if Great Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, she should have as full and free a trade as she ever had.

Now, my brother farmers, why should we change our language? It is now said we are at war on account of the Impressment of our seamen.

The British repealed their orders in council nine months ago. I ask, whether this practice of impressing British seamen out of our vessels, is not as old as the French war? I am told—yes. I ask again, were not as many mistakes committed twenty years ago in taking some few Americans instead of Englishmen, as there have been of late? I have been told many more.

It being then settled, that this war is continued, and all its evils sustained merely because Great Britain insists upon taking her own seamen out of our merchant vessels, when they run away and get into our service, and because a very few instances of mistakes or abuse in exercising this right have occurred, I then sat down after looking as deep as a plain farmer could do into the question, and gave my neighbours the reasons, why I was opposed to shedding one drop of blood, or even one million of dollars in such a cause.—My reasons were,

1. I never could see, why nations ought not to be as honest towards one another, as men in their private dealings. Now if my neighbour's son, or bound apprentice runs away, the law allows him to enter my inclosure and even my house, and to take him away, if he takes shelter there. I never could see any reason, why Britain should not take her own subjects, out of our merchant ships. I am confirmed in this opinion, by the declaration of our late Lt. Governor, William Gray, in his letter published by the House of Representatives of our State, in which he states that if G. B. will give up the right of searching our public ships, we ought to be content.

She has long since done this—and Mr. Gray adds, that he hopes we shall never be mad enough to engage in war with either of the great European nations. This authority has greater weight with me, since I learn, that this Mr. Gray is entirely devoted to the politics of Madison.

2. My second reason against continuing the war for the question of Impressment of British sailors is, that I find that Great Britain, six years ago, offered to place this question on such a footing as appeared to our two ministers, Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pinkney, to be both honourable and advantageous to the United States. I learn that one of these men is now our Secretary of State, and the other our Attorney General, and I cannot perceive why the people should not be satisfied with what was considered so advantageous and honourable to two great and learned men of Mr. Madison's party.

I cannot see that there can be any justice in continuing a war, when such honourable and advantageous offers have been made, and may now be obtained.

3. I have been also very much staggered, and indeed altered in my opinions on this subject, by the able arguments of the Rev. Mr. Taggart, representative from Hampshire county in this state, to Congress, who

has proved, that we have scarcely any seamen under impressment at this time, and that the evil, if there ever has been any, has been much exaggerated by designing men.

4. Our own legislature made an enquiry into this subject, and I think the committee are entitled to thanks for their labor and accuracy. From this report it appears, that out of 21,000 seamen employed by a great number of merchants of this state, of all political opinions, only 35 seamen had been impressed for nearly fifteen years; and of those only 12 were Americans, and of these all but ONE had been discharged. Governor Gray, whom I mentioned above, has been forty-five years in business, and he never had, as he swears, but two seamen impressed by the British, and three by the French. I cannot look upon this, therefore, as a great national grievance.

5. When I look into my own town I find though the war has lasted twenty years, we never had a man impressed. I invite all honest farmers to make a like enquiry in their own towns and neighbourhood. If they find few or no cases of impressment, they will conclude with me that then has been "much cry but little wool." They will also recollect that in many cases where the men are said to be impressed, it turns out in evidence, that they entered voluntarily, or were impressed on board of British merchant ships, into which they entered voluntarily.

6. It is important here to enquire whether we shall not lose more than we shall gain, if Great Britain should agree that our ships shall protect HER seamen against HER search and impressment.

This will be a certain loss to her, and no gain to us, because in proportion to the number of British seamen we employ, will be the diminution of our own, or the reduction of their wages; now we ought not to fight for that which if obtained will injure those for whom the war is pretended to be prosecuted.

7. This war is carried on to relieve our own seamen, and by the report of our committee it appears, that not more than one in sixteen hundred has suffered for fifteen years.—Now if the war has caused more than two thousand of our seamen to go into foreign prisons and probably will send all the rest there, it may be called a war for any thing else, but not a war for the protection and relief of seamen.

Lastly, We have only to consider finally, whether we shall in any way attain the objects of the war. Great Britain has anew declared, that she will forever maintain for herself the same rights which we maintain for ourselves, and which France maintains & exercises against all the world—now this may be impudent in Great Britain to be sure to pretend that she has as much right to her own seamen as we and France have to ours; but still I ask, whether she will be likely to yield this point, until our three great frigates and six small ones shall have taken her 250 ships of the line, and three hundred frigates.

If people think we shall succeed, I should like to have them begin by raising the blockade of the Chesapeake, for as I understand it, all our great and small frigates are in port but two, and yet our President cannot go a fishing from the seat of government, without asking leave of the British admiral. I thought this national humiliation required a fast, rather than feasting. This to my mind does not look like forcing Great Britain to give up her claim to her own seamen.

On the whole therefore, I conclude that we are at war for the right to employ British seamen—for the right to employ our neighbour's apprentices and minors, and that we have very little chance of success in the object, and if we had full success it would do us more harm than good.

1. I am therefore against a war of which this is the sole object.

2. What has the war cost, and what will it cost?

The government though a Republican one, and tho' we were told that Republics should have no secrets, has neglected to lay before the people the actual expenses of the last nine months of war.

If any of us had leased a farm on half profits, we should be very much dissatisfied with our tenant who only demanded a large sum to carry the farm for the next year, and yet refused to let us know how much money it cost the last.

But we have some rule by which to judge. The government borrowed sixteen millions last year, including the new paper money, which instead of new emissions they choose to call treasury notes.

This was over and above the ordinary revenue. The war has then cost for nine months, sixteen millions; and yet we hear of soldiers and sailors, and contractors and furnishers unpaid—I am afraid we shall find a great debt yet behind.

As to future expenses, Mr. Cheves, chairman of the committee of ways and means in Congress, states the annual expenses of the war at forty millions—at this rate the war will cost us in 5 years 200 millions, which is 70 millions more than it cost us to achieve or procure our independence—a pretty heavy debt for the privilege of protecting British seamen from their own sovereign!!

My brother farmers, you do not yet see any of this new paper money, because it is circulated only among the merchants, but you will have to redeem it at last. It is the land which finally pays all the public burdens.

3. What have been the fruits of this war, and what will be its fruits?

A farmer naturally inquires about the crops—If he finds his land always producing bad crops, he calls it bad.

If he finds a mode of cultivation always injurious and unproductive, he changes it for another.

Shall we act in an opposite principle in our political concerns?

We were told that we should conquer Canada in three months: we were only to move and they would retire; we were to take possession of it as we would reap a crop of rye or oats. For my part, I was one of those who did not see, even if we did reap it as with a sickle, that it would produce any thing but tares, and chaff and straw.

I could not see, that burning the houses of some poor Frenchmen in Canada, who can but just subsist, and who can pay no taxes to Great Britain, would tend to relieve our seamen (if there are any) who are oppressed.

But still I did think, Mr. Madison knew what he could do. I supposed when Gen. Hull told the Canadians that he had an overwhelming force, that would look down all opposition, that he would take the country as easily as he wrote his proclamation.

But what has been my surprise and mortification to find, that we have had three successive armies cut off, have lost a thousand men by the sword, and four thousand by capture; that we have not gained one inch of ground, but have lost a whole province, the Michigan Territory?

I am not over superstitious, but when I consider the invasion of Russia and Canada, by the allied powers of France and America; I am constrained to believe in the justice and overruling Providence of God, who has declared that he will "break the rod of the oppressor and scatter the nations which delight in war."

As to what will be the fruits of this war, the event is only known to God. But when we see our generals alarmed for the safety of our own posts, instead of boasting carrying their armies into the peaceful territories of an unoffending neighbour; when we see the mighty state of Virginia forced to distrust the power of the Union, and raising a standing army of her own, to defend the trembling and terrified inhabitants of her sea-coast, I can predict as little for the future as for the past.

Some weak men there may be who may preface a happy issue from the partial success at sea. We have indeed gallantly achieved three naval victories, but such was the acknowledged superiority of our enemy in numbers on the ocean, that two out of the three ships captured were wisely and prudently destroyed, because it was dangerous

to attempt to bring them into port.

These partial successes are a cause of as much confidence, and no more, than if we had captured three videttes of the enemy in single combat. This would have proved the superior courage of our own videttes or guards. But what cause of exultation does it afford, when we know that G. Britain has 250 such ships, and that, learning wisdom from experience, she will send them out in such numbers as will defy the valour and defeat the exertions of our gallant seamen?

We have three greater, and five smaller frigates; if the whole force was now combined, they could not, without rashness and certain destruction, enter the Chesapeake.

The capital of our nation is now blockaded, and that blockade never can, and never will be raised by any force we now possess, or can create during the war.

Discouraging and desperate as are our prospects on land, they are more so on the ocean. On neither element has our adversary yet shown his force. On neither I fear shall we eventually be successful, for the God of battles cannot be with us in this warfare.

4. Who dances, and who pays the piper?

The president dances, for he has his 25,000 dollars a year, whether the country thrives or is impoverished and ruined; he has the patronage of ten thousand appointments created by the war.

Gen. Dearborn dances, for he receives an enormous salary, and rations, and perquisites.

Gen. Varnum dances, for he has two or three sons in public offices.

Gen. King dances, for he is employed in raising troops, and perhaps he has so much a head, as we sell cattle, for selling men to the government, to spill their blood in a disastrous war.

All the contractors, military officers, commissaries, and other dependants in the army, dance, and make their fortunes at the public expense.

But the farmers, fishermen and mechanics pay the piper. We pay it by the certain fall of our farms, our produce and our labour. Some of us do not yet feel it, and we are weak enough to believe that the day of reckoning will never come.

We are like silly men, who as long as they can get money on mortgage, live as if the hour of redemption would never arrive. We shall soon find the sheriff at the door, when we are unprepared.

We now pay the piper, in the increased price of foreign articles, our rum, tea, sugar and English goods, as well as in the diminished value of some of our own products, our lumber and other articles; but we shall next summer feel it in the direct taxes, which will in July next, be levied on our land and cattle, to an amount three or four times that of our state tax. You have thought it would not come, you are deceived. I have read all the acts of Congress, and you will feel it soon, as certain, as speedy, as inexorable and as dreadful as death.

- 5th. How much will Massachusetts pay towards this war, and what will be my proportion of this expense?

I shall take as my guide in this inquiry, the calculation of Mr. Cheves, one of the most eminent speakers in congress, in favour of the war. He estimated the annual expense of it, at forty millions of dollars. To prove that this is not overrated, I have already shown that the expense of the last nine months; was sixteen millions, though we had not more than ten or fifteen thousand men under arms. When our standing army of fifty thousand men, shall be complete, and our four 74's and six new frigates are built, I am afraid the expense will much exceed Mr. Cheves calculation, since being friendly to the war he has doubtless made it as small as possible.

Of the forty millions thus yearly expended, Massachusetts must pay according to her census and representation, one ninth part, or four millions four hundred thousand dollars every year.

(See last page.)

FROM FRANCE.

BERLIN, JAN. 30.
Fourteen thousand horses have been purchased in Holstein on account of the French government.—The Danish government on this occasion have remitted one half the export duty.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world—Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens I have made solemn over-

It is said the legislature will be immediately convened—as existing circumstances seem to render this a necessary measure.

Let our rulers read the following opinion of an able writer and distinguished military character, and "if the rust of villainy has not eaten them to the

The Duc de Cadore took me into his closet last evening, after his dinner party had retired, and informed that he had wished for some time for a private conversation on subjects distinct from what might be supposed strictly official. It is astonishing continues he, that after so long trial of the inefficiency of your general government no attempts have been made to give it strength and energy. Affecting surprise at this extraordinary address, I replied that the general government would be found equal to any crisis. He shrugged up his shoulders and said, come Mr. Barlow, you have been too much in the world, and are too well acquainted with mankind, to be seriously of that opinion. How frequently has your general Government been obliged to relinquish the most favorite measures, because it was unable to carry them into execution. It is absurd to expect that the government of the United States can act with vigor, while it is clogged

lish the names of all those who have benefitted by French liberality. The duc had proceeded thus far, without wishing or waiting for a reply. He told him, that tho' possessing your

PARIS, Dec. 20.
The Duc de Cadore called
this morning with a man
wishing to effect some
than be

propositions so extraordinary, that they should instantly be transmitted to your consideration. At the same time I remarked, the outrages committed by the French on our commerce, had prevented our friends from pursuing any measures which tended to introduce a closer connexion between the two nations. It is very difficult to manage Americans, their discernment is so keen, that they cannot be deceived, and their love of liberty so great that they will not suffer the smallest restraint. Why, Mr. Barlow, you either are or affect to be extremely ignorant of the secret views of the leading men of your party. We have captured and condemned your vessels at their desire, to provoke a similar conduct on the part of Great-Britain, and to drive your people gradually from the ocean. The whole blame has been thrown in the British under the pretence of making a distinction between general decrees and municipal regulations. But to say that your countrymen will not bear restraints after submitting to an eighteen months embargo is rather jocular.

I requested an interview next morning to discuss the propositions, that I might be able to anticipate any objections, and add necessary explanations to my despatches to you.

PARIS, 24th December.

Sir,

I told the minister that the first proposition must for various reasons be difficult of performance. What a man with a million of francs at his disposal find difficulty in carrying out, is question, or in securing his execution, impossible. He will then have time to model the government to his pleasure. But Mr. Madison may have come under engagements to retire. Such promises are conditional, and he has the means of compensating those who may have been injured. To the second proposition I have no objection. On the third, I remarked that it was impossible to introduce 3000 French officers into the service without creating a suspicion that would ruin our whole plan. You are not to suppose that this number is to be sent in a body. Some will come in disguise, some to one, some to another, &c. Their names and places of residence will be sent weekly to the ambassador. Of these men it will be easy to place from two to five in each regiment as officers. The president must procure a law, giving him the sole nomination of all the officers; or if this be too much, of all except the field officers. He then may appoint some of these experienced Frenchmen in each regiment, and after serving as captains some time, he may pass a law establishing promotion by seniority. It will be easy to dispose of field officers, by giving them commissions, or removing them in various ways, and thus by the regular operation of the law of the land, Frenchmen may soon get to the command of a regiment. But the young men sent out will enlist also as privates, should it be deemed imprudent to employ many at first as officers, and then may be gradually promoted to be non-commissioned officers, in which capacity they can be of singular advantage. Indeed a little management 3000 men and more might be employed, and people know nothing about the matter; and if suspicion should arise, the fourth proposition affords a speedy answer; for how could America fear a handful of French in her armies, when she had a more formidable fleet?

I expressed a wish that he would mention it as the intention of the French government to restore some part of the property which had been unjustly seized. You may promise what you please, but we have lost more friends in America by acts of violence as you call them, than by our liberality. All we have lost property, retain some of it, and are therefore reluctant to break with France. Our policy is to keep such matters in doubt. In England every measure is soon decided one way or the other by the Admiralty Court, whatever the judgment be, it is to produce enemies. If the decision is a prize, the decision is said to be unjust, if cleared there is so much delay, and damage that hatred is increased.

JOEL BARLOW.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1811.

The Duc de Cadore called on me this morning with a manner manifestly wishing to effect some object, than he seemed willing at first,

to avow, and a far much desultory conversation, he asked me my opinion of the policy the Court of Russia would probably pursue in the event of a war between the U. States and Great Britain. I replied, that as it was the immediate interest of Russia to be at peace with the United States, and also her policy that England her present ally should not be embarrassed by a diversion of her resources and military and naval forces in carrying on a war with us, it was hardly to be doubted but that she would use her endeavors to bring about a peace between us and England. This he acknowledged was his impression, and added that should the atrocious aggressions of Great Britain finally produce a war, the political influence of Russia, would be expected to restore a reconciliation—in that case he further added, that there was only one man in the U. States who ought to be trusted with such a negotiation at the Russian Court, and named Mr. Gallatin; to appoint him as the negotiator for Peace would be good policy. Mr. Gallatin, as now Secretary of the Treasury would soon be made unpopular by the measures he must recommend to furnish the necessary means to carry on the war, and the popular clamor would be in some measure silenced by removing him from the Treasury. Besides these considerations, Mr. Gallatin is not only more qualified to be sent to an intriguing Court, but it would be particularly grateful to his Imperial Majesty as corresponding with his views. Mr. Gallatin although not so openly an advocate for the Continental system as some others, yet his Majesty likes him not less as a powerful supporter—and his presence at the Russian Court might be of essential service to his Majesty. I told him I would communicate his observations to my government.

Yours, &c.

J. BARLOW.

It is reported, and generally believed, that Mr. Bayard has been appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Gallatin, minister to Russia.

[Del. Statesman.]

On the above subject, the Delaware Watchman, (a Demo. paper) says "we have it from a source implicitly to be relied on, that the Hon. Mr. Bayard is appointed in conjunction with the Hon. Mr. Gallatin, on the embassy to Russia."

A letter from Philadelphia received in this city, states that Mr. Dallas, (the younger) is going out as secretary to the embassy. They sail in about three weeks from New-York or Philadelphia in a cartel.

BRITISH AND BALTIMORE SQUADRONS.

The San Domingo 74, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, the Highflyer, schooner, and 2 pilot boat tenders, came up the bay, and anchored off the mouth of the Rappahannock on Saturday last, where were laying the private armed schooner Dolphin, Stafford, bound on a cruise, letter of marque Lynx, Taylor; Racer, West, for France, and Arab, Fitch, for Savannah. The tenders and launches to the number of 17, were manned from the squadron to cut them out, on their approach they were warmly received by the Dolphin, who bore the brunt of the action, the barges were beaten off by her and two of them sunk, the remainder with the tenders renewed the action which became desperate—after two hours fighting they succeeded in gaining the Dolphin's deck, when the conflict was dreadful, they pulled down the flag yet flying, and took possession of her, and afterwards the Lynx and Racer—the Arab was run ashore by her people during the engagement, and all but three left her. It is stated she was got off by the British. As respects the loss sustained by the Dolphin and the assailants we have only from report—a tender (the Ulysses N. Y. pilot boat) that was taken from along side the 74, by Mr. Fowler, of this port and other persons on board, say they understood that captain Stafford was mortally wounded in the body, and 30 of his men fell—and from observations made by the Arab's crew, and the people ashore, that besides the two boats crew, none of whom were picked up, upwards of one hundred among whom were two lieutenants fell in boarding, and on the Dolphin's deck. After the capture of these four vessels, they were manned and converted into tenders, came up the bay in company with two brigs, with American colours flying, about six miles above Patuxent, where they fell in with a number of small craft, which

they took together with the schooner Providence Packet, bound to East Port and another north on shore, supposed the Rover, then stood down the bay, after burning the greater part of them. The 74 and frigates remained at anchor below Smith's Point. [Fed. Gaz.]

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee.

April 15, 1813. t. s.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against John Johnson, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct. next, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1813.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

Charles county, Maryland. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will attend their annual Meeting on the first Monday in May next. It is also requested, that the assessors will make their legal returns on or before 17th May.

Signed by order

HENRY S. HALL, Clk.

Comm. Tax A. A. county.

April 15.

For Sale, by Auction.

On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mrs. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tucks boarding house. Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington.

Number 21 in square 665 Thirty feet No. 3 in square 666 front & 125 No. 2 in square 651 deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance. Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Severn river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslin, in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street—This property is beautifully situated for private residence, if repaired.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Annapolis, 8th April, 1813 3w.

THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE

March 26, 1813.

PURSUANT to the act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the first Monday in June next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. for sixteen directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election of Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of Election.

By order of the commissioners

J. STERETT.

Treasurer to the Commissioners.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders. "All Stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

None but a stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the state.

No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank."

March 9, 2 3w.

List of Letters

Remained in the Post Office, April 1st, 1813.

John Brewer, Edmund Brice, John Barkman, Philip Clayton, Alexander Comming, Jonathan Cramer, Jeremiah Cook, James Ellison, Joseph Evans, Capt. Glenn, (schooner Benj. Franklin), Joseph Gooding, John Griffin, Thomas Green, Elizabeth Hall, John Haynie, (ship Neptune) Steven Hill, Philip Hammon Hopkins, Robert Hayes, Samuel Harris, (schooner Dash), Joshua C. Higgins, Joseph Henry, (Fort Madison), Stephen Johnson, John Jacobs, Mary Jarvis, Hon. William Kilty, Absalom Knight, Michael Kenedy, Peter Lucas, (on board the schooner Whig), Joseph W. Lewis, (of the ship Commodore Preble), Stephen Lee, Lieut. George Murdoch, Samuel Murray, Henry Mansere, (ship Fair Ellen), Land Officer, John Price (Fort Madison), To the Captain of the Spanish ship Conceptorio, Jesse C. Palmer, James R. Reid, (Fort Severn), Capt. I. W. Rollo, (ship Neptune), Capt. Jos. Skidmore, (schooner Mentor), Michael Stinemetz, (barracks), Daniel Smith, (on board the schr. Leabone), James Smith, (mate of the brig Calypso), Michael Stinemetz, Susannah Sellman, near Annapolis, Thos. Smith, near Annapolis, Andrew Slicer, Wm. Thompson, Capt. Enoch Turley, (on board schr. Water-Witch), William H. Tingy, Eliza Tidings, John Updike (on board the Pilot boat schr. Susan, 2), Joseph White, Michael H. Waleh (3), Philip Whitwright, William Watkins, Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, Cephas W. Benson, Julia Burgess, Able Crandle West-river, John S. Camden, R. Conner, Thomas Churle, Maria Harwood, Arymint Jackson, Richard Kerby, Dr. Poliflore Orley, (Magothy), Joseph N. Ross, James Slack, Gassaway Watkins, West-river, Rebecca Watkins, Anne Arundel County.

Those persons indebted for postage are requested to call at the Post Office and pay their accounts, as it is found inconvenient to wait for trifles which in the aggregate would be very useful.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

Annapolis, April 8. 3w.

St. James's Parish, IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Having become vacant by the death of their late Rector, notice is hereby given, that the vestry are desirous of engaging a minister in said parish.

By order of the Vestry.

William H. Hall.

April 13 3w.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of LAND called "MARSHALL LAND," containing 258 acres, situate in Charles county, on the river Wicomico, being the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Bruce, deceased—There are on the premises a good dwelling house and out-houses. The land is well adapted to all kinds of grain. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser.

Henry S. Yates, Trustee.

April 9 3w.

Charles County, to wit:

I do hereby certify, that John Tydings, sen. brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray, a small BAY MARE, supposed to be about nine years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceptible brand, has a snip on the nose, and the left hind foot up to the ancle, and part of the left fore foot white. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1813.

William Browner.

The owner of the above described Mare, is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

April 1 3X John Tydings, sen. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of GEORGE W. PARKER, 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 act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM BARNES, of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and three, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county, by having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled, "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Eastern; the Federal Republican, Georgetown; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town. By order.

Ninian-Pinkney, Clk.

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

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

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

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(Continued from first page.)

We farmers accustomed to deal in hundreds and tens, cannot easily form an idea of these great sums.

I have taken the pains to calculate our proportions, compared with what we now pay, and I find from figures, that our yearly state tax is only one thirtieth part of what the national government will impose upon us.

Thus for example, our state tax is 133,000 dollars, and the town in which I live, pays five dollars on every thousand, or 665 dollars. Now I find our little town will pay towards the war every year, nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. My own state tax is usually five dollars, and I am a pretty good liver, and it will during the war, be every year 150 dollars; and if the war lasts five years, our town's proportion will be 100,000 dollars, and my share will be 750 dollars, this is more than I can pay, besides all my state, town, and parish taxes, and much more than I am willing to pay for the protection of all the seamen in his Britannic majesty's service.

I know they flatter us, that we shall have no direct land tax, but I have looked over the debates in Congress, and I find that they have adjourned to an early day on purpose to lay them. Besides, weak as they think us farmers are, I can see that if they tax spirits, and foreign produce, I must finally pay it because I am a consumer. But Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, says he cannot get along without a land tax. I am not one of those spendthrifts, who are easy when great debts are accumulating, merely because I am not to-day called upon to pay them. I know interest is running on, and will finally eat up all my substance. I am therefore against this war.

6thly. Whether the war has borne, and whether it is likely to bear equally upon all the states?

The war has borne very unequally upon the different states. While the northern states have been, and will continue to be great sufferers, the southern states have been great gainers by the war, for they have been enriched by it.

No man dreads disunion more than I do, and no man so much disapproves the sowing jealousies, and making distinctions between the states: but then I am not such a fool, I am not such a slave to my fears of disunion, as to approve of measures which ruin my own part of the country, my own native town and state, and enrich the other states who voted for it.

Now for the facts; Massachusetts owned more than one third part of all the shipping in the U. S. and yet its representatives in Congress are only one ninth. As the shipping interests are the greatest sufferers by the war, so it follows, that Massachusetts must in this one article, lose three times her fair proportion. The fisheries and lumber trade, which are two others of our staples, and are nearly peculiar to us, are almost, or quite ruined. In these articles alone, we suffer more than all the states south of N. York do, from all sorts of losses. Our trade in salted provisions, has also met a great check, and would have been ruined if Britain had begun the war in earnest, which she never did till now. Next season we must kill our cattle as the South Americans do, for their hides and tallow, and abandon their flesh to the birds of prey.

While we thus suffer more than any other people from the loss upon our own products, we pay four or five times our fair part of the expenses of the war, or at least of the present taxes.

This is because we are much greater consumers (in proportion to our numbers) of articles subject to taxation.

Thus there are one million and more of slaves, who are duly represented in Congress, and yet they consume no taxable articles; but a poor inhabitant of Barnstable county, or of the province of Maine, if they are a little weakly, and want a cup of tea, must pay the double duty of 25 cents a pound.

So on all spirits we pay 60 cents a gallon, but the southern people make their own spirits, and pay nothing. I see Mr. Quincy proposed to put the same tax on their whiskey, which they rejected. They like the Union, but they do not like equality; they like the war but we must pay for it.

So when the direct taxes come, if the whole was to be raised upon the polls, a poll tax every year in our state, would be 44 dollars a head:

yet in the southern states, their black labourers are not counted as polls, and the tax must there be levied on the rich planter.

The war is therefore much more heavily felt here than there, even when the burdens are fairly proportioned.

While we in Massachusetts have been suffering in our shipping, ship building, fisheries, lumber trade and country products, while houses, and stores and wharves as I am told, in the towns, are falling in value every hour, the southern states have been enriched beyond all measure, since the war. Their flour, and rice, and wheat, have been sold at prices higher than was ever known, and so cunning are they, and so afraid is President Madison of making them opposed to the war, that after all his parade and angry speeches about Britain's licenses to carry their flour, it evaporated in smoke, and Congress rose, without forbidding that thing which the President represented as so naughty. Why so? Why, because it would be as much as his life would be worth, to forbid those high spirited Virginians to send out their flour even to the British army. But he can make the cool and calculating yankees give up their trade, and even their last coat without danger of losing his popularity.

What made the war operate more cruelly on us, was, that 100,000 of our population, are supplied with bread stuff from the southern states, and we had to pay them these enormous prices, so that they have been enriched at our expense.

This, brother farmers, will explain to you, why the southern representatives all continue to vote for war, though the cause of war is removed.

7thly. What may be the effect upon us, of the late disasters of the French in Russia?

I never can think of the vast successes of the Russians, and the total overthrow of the French armies, without mixed feelings of fear and pleasure, gratitude to God, and admiration for that distant, but wonderful people.

When I consider that for twenty years, success had always attended the arms of Buonaparte, except in Egypt; that he had often subdued powerful nations in one campaign, I cannot but look upon the late total destruction of his army, as a signal interposition of divine providence. That a nation on the borders of Asia, thirteen hundred miles from France, should have been made the instrument of the liberation of the world, bespeaks something more than human contrivance. It must have been God, who hardened the heart of the French Emperor, and emboldened him to penetrate with all his forces, into the centre of Russia. It must have been the same divine power, which so blinded his usual faculties, as to induce him to stay at Moscow, until the severity of the season rendered his retreat desperate. It must have been HIM who inspired the Russian generals and soldiers, with the heroism which they displayed—who gave speed to their horses, vigour to their arms, and courage to their hearts.

I cannot but rejoice, that the invader has been humbled, and the oppressed relieved. I wish I was not obliged to make a comparison of the events in Europe, with those which have passed in our own country. We made a diversion of the British force just at the critical moment when Buonaparte would have asked us so to do. Just as he attacked Russia, the same month, and almost the same day, I believe the very same, we declared war against the King of Great Britain, who was three thousand miles off, and did not know it for two months after wards. We also invaded his provinces, but those provinces were under much greater disadvantage than Russia was. She was prepared, Russia was not.—Russia is as populous as France.—Canada is thirty times less populous than the United States.

The interposition of divine providence against us, and in favour of Canada, was therefore most striking. The case of Gen. Hull alone, is a proof of it. That man was as proud as Pharaoh. He told the Canadians he came to overwhelm them—that if they submitted, they should be free—if they defended their estates, he should punish them severely; he even added, if a certain class of the inhabitants of the British territory, should be found fighting, he would give no quarter, which means that he would murder them in cold blood. God hardened his heart, as he led Pharaoh into the Red Sea, and swallowed him up and all his host, so he delivered General

Hull and all his host, into the power of a hand full of British troops.

If any man should be disposed to deny that the hand of Providence is manifest in this thing, let him consider the loss of two other powerful armies, which have since been delivered up to a foe, whose numbers are so small that their achievements are little short of miracles. If it be asked what I say to our naval successes? I answer.—There we are not invaders—but the successes at sea are transient, and will not avail us against the force our enemy will have on our coast, in thirty days. Our triumphs are nearly over. Heaven will never I believe, prosper us in this war.

But I ask, what is to become of us if Buonaparte makes peace, as he talks of doing with Britain? Will he include us as his allies? Or will he leave us to fight it out alone? We may not be conquered, but when all the British force is liberated in Europe, the conflict between us will be a dreadful one, too dreadful for such a cause. Even if peace is not made between the European powers, France may withdraw her troops from Spain, and Lord Wellington and his veteran army, who have beaten the French wherever they fought them, may be sent to fight General Dearborn, and some raw recruits.

As a sober man, I cannot but lament the folly of declaring war, and the still greater madness in persisting in it after its cause was wholly removed.

8thly. What ought a plain honest farmer to do, to contribute his mite towards a peace? In other words, what is the quiet, natural, easy road to peace, commerce, and prosperity?

We who live out of the busy world, are apt to think that it is of no consequence to public affairs what we think or do. Never was a greater mistake.—The question of war and peace in the next Congress may turn upon the vote of one single obscure farmer, in Oxford County in Maine, or in Barnstable, or Norfolk, or Bristol.

A soldier in an army might as well reason in the same manner, and therefore run off in a battle, and if all his neighbours reasoned in the same way, it would be as bloodless a victory to the enemy as general Hull's. A little wheel in a watch, or a complicated machine, might as well be taken out without disturbing the movements, as a man, a private obscure man, can be permitted to live in the neglect of his political duties.

In three counties in this state, in the late election of members of Congress, there was either no choice, or a friend to the war was elected by a majority of some twenty or thirty votes. Now if one farmer in each town had not neglected his duty, all the members in the next Congress from this state would have been in favour of peace, and as Congress will now be so nearly balanced it is probable that this alone might have given us peace.

It is the same with the state elections.—If this great and powerful state of Massachusetts should re-elect Governor Strong with an increased majority, it will satisfy Mr. Madison that it is vain to think of carrying on the war. For indeed in a free government how can a war prosper, to which the people in whom all power resides are opposed? So if the senate should continue in the war interest as it did last year, what will Madison say, he will say, "the Legislature of Massachusetts is divided—the upper house is in favour of war and of my measures, I am therefore safe." But if this great state and New-York, which is as much opposed to the war as we are, should unite, and respectfully tell the general government that they must have peace, that their people called for it, do you think they would refuse to make peace? No, not one hour, not if we were determined.

Why, New-York and Massachusetts together make nearly two millions of souls, and there are not more than six million whites in all the U. S.

If Norfolk, Bristol, Barnstable, Cumberland and Essex, choose peace senators, we may look upon the war at an end. I cannot believe Mr. Madison mad enough, against such a force, to continue it. The road to peace then is through the coming elections, and every man ought to feel and act as if the war or peace depended on his one vote, for it may so turn out, since the senator from his county may come in by one vote, and the peace majority in the senate may depend on one senator, tho' we hope and expect better things.

I shall now conclude with some remarks on Governor Strong and Deacon Phillips, considered merely as peace men, and General Varnum, and General King, as men of war; in which I shall particularly notice the militia drafts, to which, in case of the election of the latter, you will be subject. I dislike all comparisons of private character—I am an enemy to slander in every form, but in choosing men to public offices I always look to their public conduct. Gov. Strong is well known to us all. His moderation, if it was his only good quality, would recommend him to me.

But as I feel an interest in the election chiefly as it regards its effect in putting an end to the war, I must give my vote to Governor Strong, because he is an open and avowed friend of peace.

To him we owe the preservation of peace within our own borders. But for him our cities would have been like Baltimore, stained with the blood of our citizens. But for him our sons would have been dragged to the frontier, there to perish by want, by sickness, and by the sword, or to pine in the prisons of our enemy. Guarding conscientiously our constitutional rights, he refused to permit our citizens to be carried away by military force, against the express provisions of our constitution.

Now Governor Strong, was either right or wrong in this refusal. If he was wrong, although I dislike the war, I should condemn him, because I believe in the precept of our blessed Saviour, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

I inquired therefore whether he was right in refusing to order out the militia, when Madison ordered him, and I find our supreme judges determined he acted according to law. I feel too, that though the president complained of it to Congress, yet neither he nor they have dared to exercise the unlawful power; from which I conclude that Strong was right and they were wrong: for they surely would not give up their just rights to a man whom they do not like.

I therefore honour him as a just, upright magistrate, who will preserve, and maintain the rights of the people. It is for this very purpose we choose magistrates.

I then inquired what Gen. Varnum had done, and I found he was one of six men only, who brought this war upon us. There were but six majority in the senate in favour of war; if general Varnum had voted against it, it would have made a difference of two, for it would have taken one from the war party, and added one to the peace party. In that case, our senators would have been united against the war, for Mr. Lloyd, our other senator, voted against it. Now I think, that the united opinion of so great a state against it, would have affected four or five more votes, and thus general Varnum alone might have prevented the war. I then asked what led General Varnum to behave in this manner, and I found he had several sons in the pay of government, and that he had made a handsome fortune out of the public. I found that he did not dare act against the wishes of the president. Now, tho' I have no wish to encourage a jealousy of the national government, yet I wish this state to maintain its independence. I love my native state, and I would support its dignity, and I cannot bear the thoughts of having a governor, whose family is dependant for their bread and fortunes, on the general government. I cannot call such a man independent. But my chief objection to general Varnum is, that he voted for the war, and if he is elected, my only son may be drafted, and forced to fight in a foreign country, against the express provisions of the constitution.

As to Gen. King, I have two objections to him; the first is, it has been published in the prints, that he undertook to sell our votes, at the next choice of president, that is, he offered if the New-York people would vote for a New-York president this time, Massachusetts would vote for a New-York president, at the election four years hence. Now I do not know, who gave Gen. King this power. He is a great man, I hear, in his own opinion; but I never gave him a right to sell my vote, as he would sell cattle, or as he sells soldiers to Mr. Madison.

My second objection is, that he is so zealous in the war, that he is raising recruits for it in the province of Maine; if he receives as much

a head, as I suppose he does, he may make 10 or 20,000 dollars, sending our fellow-citizens to death and slaughter. I do not want a lieutenant-governor engaged in such an employ. I much prefer a moderate, sensible, firm, and religious man like deacon Phillips.

These my fellow-citizens, are reasons for preferring at the next election, peace men to the war party.

I can see no benefit in the war, can, in it, see loss, and expense and disgrace. I can see no justice in now the great cause of it is removed. I shall therefore vote for the men of peace. I am glad to find am not the only republican of the opinion; when I find such old and staunch republicans as Gen. Heath and a thousand others acting with me, I am persuaded I am right, and that it is no desertion of republicanism to oppose the war, and to vote for such moderate men as Governor Strong and governor Phillips.

AN OLD FARMER.

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.

The Volunteers and Dragoons composing this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April 10, 1812, to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed their tour of duty.

The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the volunteer infantry and cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service.

The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake and its tributary Rivers, on the Board, will be on the alert to discover and repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen. March 20th.

20,000 Dollars—Cash.

Now on sale in the Potomack and Shomohock Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
1 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES.

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George town. Sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class. All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this Lottery taken in payment for other Lotteries—All lottery information gratis.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hall's Parcel, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hendall's Purchase, and of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on a near to Magdohy River.

JOHN GIBSON, Magdohy, Feb. 1813. 119A.

Lands for Sale.

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek and Magdohy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

NICHIS. J. WATKINS. P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on the day, be offered at public sale on the premises. March 18. 5 15 July.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac PARKER, and hopes from assiduity and attention to merit a portion of public favour.

REZIN D. BALDWIN, Annapolis, March 18. 600A.

(VOL. LXX.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPO

Price—Three Dollars per

MR. PICKERING'S LETTER V.

LETTER V.

To the People of the United

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1813.

No. 131

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

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CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.

LETTER V.

To the People of the United States.

THE WAR LOANS.

Notwithstanding the facts which have been exhibited, showing the little regard of our rulers for the preservation of our commerce—I should rather say, the measures they have taken for its destruction—although virtually pledged as the great and essential source of revenue for the payment of the public debt; notwithstanding their repeal of certain internal duties alike pledged; and notwithstanding their violation of the public faith in authorising the payment of the small remnant of duties on goods imported, in *treasury notes*, receivable at the custom houses instead of money; which notes they have authorised to be issued to an amount far beyond the probable receipts of duties while the war continues; and which, anticipating and absorbing all the duties, will leave nothing for the regular payment of interest and the annual discharge of part of the principal of the public debt—for which those duties have been so often and so solemnly pledged; and notwithstanding their avoiding during two sessions of congress, to lay the heavy taxes which their war rendered indispensable, even to pay the interest of the enormous loans which they have authorised, and which the secretary of the treasury is endeavouring to affect; taxes which they feared would render both them and their war universally unpopular; notwithstanding all these things, perhaps it will be said, that their punctual payment, hitherto, of the interest of the public debt, and some millions of the principal—as much as the public creditors were obliged to receive—is an evidence of the future punctuality with which they will cause the public debts to be discharged.—To this it may be answered, that their own interest—to facilitate the procuring of loans in time of need—promptly made them to make such regular payments—*until they possessed the most ample means*. On the same principle, authority, failing merchants, continue to make some payments—until a state of bankruptcy puts an end to their operations.

While a government has abundant means (and such had ours during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's eight years presidency) where is the merit (though much has been claimed) in a regular payment of its debts? But those means were provided under the federal administration; the system was then formed which produced an abundant revenue; increasing annually with a growing prosperity of commerce; which gave life and vigour to all other occupations of the people.—What could our rulers do with the increasing millions pouring into the treasury, from that prosperous commerce, but pay off the debts of the nation? At their outset, especially, when it was expedient to lay up some stock of reputation for consistency, in fulfilling their public promises—it would have been too bold a proceeding, to divert the abundance of public treasure from its appropriate uses to new and visionary projects. And the most ingenious, the most profliigate, the most extravagant frauds and dissipation, could not have embezzled and wasted so many millions.

They had in fact no choice; they were under not only a moral, but, in some sort, a physical necessity to continue their payments of the public debt; to rid themselves of an immense treasure that was overwhelming them. In all this there was absolutely no merit. As well might a merchant's clerk lay claim to special merit for paying the debts of his employer, who furnished him with the money for the purpose, and sent him for his services.

Mr. Jefferson and his associates were resolved to turn to the account, for the purposes of

the party, the simple performance of an ordinary duty. Accordingly in the first session of congress after Mr. Jefferson's election—in a time of profound peace—when all extraordinary public expenses had ceased—and the treasury had no other calls for money than to defray the usual charges of government—to pay the interest of the public debt, and such a portion of the principal as the laws, previously made, had required—to provide for an army so reduced in numbers as no longer to deserve the name—and for a few armed vessels to protect our commerce in the Mediterranean, in consequence of some piratical acts of the paucity regency of Tripoli; under these circumstances, forth came a law bearing the pompous title of "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the PUBLIC DEBT!"—What was the obvious inference from this sounding title? What would a stranger to our finances have thought?—Certainly that but a *partial and imperfect* provision had before been made. But what was the fact? Why that such a provision had been made long before; in the administration of Washington—when a great and upright man (Hamilton) whose measures were all open and undisguised, had the direction of the finances of the U. S. It was the fundamental principle of this financier, as frank and honest as he was able, that the creation or assumption of a public debt should be accompanied with adequate provision for its complete redemption. The provision for paying the public debt, made while Hamilton was at the head of the treasury, corresponded with that principle; and on the money and public credit, so provided, Messrs. Jefferson, Gallatin and party, have lived to this day. These gentlemen exhibited the wonderful talent of appropriating seven millions three hundred thousand dollars which Hamilton had provided for them, to be applied yearly towards the payment of the public debt. In saying that Hamilton furnished them with money, my meaning will be understood—that his system of funding the public debts contracted in our revolutionary war, and of laying duties commercial and internal, for paying them, was the basis on which congress acted in passing the laws which embraced those important objects. Why then was the Jefferson-administration act before mentioned introduced with such a pompous, ostentatious title? Their character, and the facts in the case admit but of one answer; for the purpose of deception—to delude the people into a belief, that provision had not before been made for the payment of the whole of the public debt; and to make a show of strict observance of Mr. Jefferson's professed creed on the subject of finance ("the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith") advanced one year before, in his inaugural speech, and which might then be fresh in the minds of the people, while among the same people of a hundred who should read the sounding, delusive title, not ten might read and understand the provisions of a long act on the dry abstruse subject of finance, it is not improbable that a multitude of honest citizens really believed (attending only to the title of the act) that the whole of the public debt was to be immediately paid off.

It is one thing to apply a redundant revenue towards the payment of the public debts, and quite another to lay and collect taxes—the most ungracious and unpopular act of all governments) when found indispensable to preserve the public faith, and fulfil the duties of firm and honest administrators of the government. The former abundant revenues from commerce (on the strength of which Mr. Jefferson ventured twelve years ago, long enough to be now forgotten—to profess "the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith," to be an essential principle of our government)—those abundant revenues are now, in consequence of the Napoleon-Jeffersonian-Madisonian system of embargo, non-intercourse and non-importation laws, already reduced to a very

small sum; and in the course of the present year, by the captures of our vessels and the blockades of our ports, which the British navy have commenced, our foreign commerce will be annihilated, and even our coasting trade must be abandoned.

By disappointments as to loans (and every friend of justice, truth and peace must thank Heaven that these disappointments have actually taken place) by the constant defeats & disgraces which have attended all their military enterprises—and by the increasing opposition to and detestation of the war—those who made it may be wrought up to a degree of desperation; and like desperate gamblers, be disposed to hazard their last stake to maintain it. And although they have not yet dared to lay any taxes which all the people can see and feel—they may, in this state of desperation, impose heavy internal taxes: and in the expectation, too, that it will throw them out of power and place: calculating that their present opponents will of course succeed. And as in former times, the federalists have never flinched in their exertions to fulfil the honest and necessary public engagements, by laying taxes at the hazard of their popularity: the war men may expect them to take the same course with regard to the debts incurred by this most unrighteous war; that this will again render them unpopular—and once more transfer the reins of government into the same hands which now hold them. But I trust, should the occasion offer, that the friends of peace, justice and good faith—the duties of which apply to other nations as well as to our own citizens—and to the old revolutionary creditors in preference to those who voluntarily become creditors to support such a war, will not be caught in the snare.

On Mr. Madison's principles the war can never have an end—and the expense would then be boundless; for G. Britain will not, and consistently with her safety and independence cannot, yield the point for which Mr. Madison obstinately contends. But for want of money, it is plain that the war must terminate sooner than its authors intended; and as certainly without obtaining the object for which alone Mr. Madison professes to continue it. Hence it follows, that all the millions of money expended in carrying it on, and the thousands of citizens who perish in it, will be sacrificed in vain. All this is so certain, so clear, so level to the understanding of every man—with what pretence of justice, or appearance of equity, can those who lend their money to carry on the war, prefer a claim for reimbursement?

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
March 23, 1813.

LETTER VI.

The first attempt of our Rulers to obtain the great loan, of sixteen millions of dollars, towards carrying on the war, in the present year having failed—although seven per cent interest was offered—they are now going to make a fresh attempt—(on what terms is not yet known—but certainly on terms more gainful to the money lender than an interest of seven per cent) determined (as Johnson from Kentucky said) to give sixteen if they could not borrow at six per cent. This induces me to add some further observations on

THE WAR LOANS.

Mr. Madison in his speech on the 4th inst. when entering on the second term of his presidency, appeared to rejoice in the prospect of obtaining with ease, all the monies requisite to prosecute his war against G. Britain. He asserted to believe, that the measures of the government of that country had been calculated and designed to undermine the prosperity of ours, but had recoiled, he said, on themselves; and in their consequences, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States; which he imagined would facilitate the contributions necessary for the war.—But this fond anticipation he has already found to be an idle dream. Whatever quantities of

gold and silver may have been poured into the vaults of our banks or into the strong boxes of individuals, he finds to his extreme vexation that there they are likely to remain without being thrown into circulation or giving, as he expected, any "facility for the contributions required to support the war." It is the nature of the war—the violation of the public faith before pledged—the introduction of, and obstinate perseverance in, a system of measures which have ruined our navigation and commerce, destroyed our fisheries, and palsied the industry of the numerous class of citizens depending on these great national employments, that have prevented the circulation of the wealth preserved among that portion of our merchants who have escaped the ruin which those nefarious measures tended to bring on all. And I trust those merchants and other money holders will still retain their money; until it can be applied to uses calculated to restore prosperity not to complete the ruin of our country.

Our national rulers appear to be reduced to the condition of those individuals who, through gross misconduct, lose their credit; and yet would keep up the show of business by borrowing money at usurious interests. By the laws of our own as well as of other countries, usurious contracts are declared void. The rates of interests allowed by the laws may vary according to the general demand—that is, the profitable use for money among the people; but beyond those allowed rates of interest, nothing can be taken without incurring a forfeiture of the monies loaned. It is true, those rules do not impose an absolute restraint on government: but the general detestation of usury, which is only a peculiar name for one species of extortion—the general sense of criminality attached to it—and its actual punishment, not by a forfeiture of the debt only but, in addition thereto, by the laws of some states, of a sum of money equal to the amount of the debt: these considerations should now effectually restrain the loan of money to the government at any rates of interest which, if the loans were made to individuals, would incur the penalties inflicted on those guilty of usury; and for the following additional reasons:—

1. Because usury and extortion are in their nature alike criminal, whether individuals or governments are parties to the contracts.

2. Because monied men have hitherto (with few exceptions) refused to lend to the government, at six or seven per cent interest—a refusal which has procured them honor and respect from all the real friends to justice, peace and the true interests of our country; and if the same men, tempted by the offers of extravagant interest, (premiums or discounts, which would be in effect the same thing,) loan their money, they will incur everlasting disgrace, & prove, that not the motive of withholding their support from such a war, but a spirit of extortion only induced them to hold back on the first offers of the government. Such usurious loans, in their nature involve another crime—that of bribery: The extra interest or premium, operates as an ordinary bribe.

3. Because individuals who can give good security, and particular states that have honorably and honestly maintained their good faith, can, for laudable purposes, borrow any sums of money by common, legal interest, and, as I have understood, for even less—which demonstrates, that the national government, if its conduct entitled it to credit, could obtain all the monies necessary for the welfare of the U. States.

4. Because it will be the duty of upright men in the National Legislature, now and hereafter, to withhold their sanction from every act of usury and extortion, and to refuse to make any provision for the fulfilment of usurious contracts; and thus present lenders may, and probably will, incur the total loss of their loans.—The men who, in their public measures, especially for the last five years have shown so little

regard for the public welfare—others, who have sacrificed to their unhallowed views and passions—cannot be expected, when their purposes have been accomplished, to pay more regard to the interest of individuals.

5. Usurious contracts between individuals are so secretly conducted as generally to escape detection; but all the usurious loans will "be proclaimed on the house-top." Every individual lender will be known and the rate of his extortion. Every man therefore, who has any tenderness for his reputation, will avoid such loans.

6. The best of all reasons, and the noblest motive, to withhold all voluntary aids of money or services, to carry on the present war will be because it is unnecessary and unjust; because if there were even the semblance of justice to excuse it yet the sacrifices of the thousands of lives, and the many millions of money expended and expending in carrying it on, exceed beyond all calculation the value of its professed object, if this were attainable; but it is not attainable; it is therefore a war without hope. To expend the public money on it, then, is waste—a species of robbery committed on the national property; and the voice of the blood of slaughtered citizens will cry to Heaven for vengeance on the authors of this war, and on the money lenders who become their accessories and abettors.

7. Because, as without money, and an immense quantity of it, the war, on the present magnificent plans of numerous armies and invasions, cannot be continued: those who loan their money to the government are essentially and principally chargeable with the prolongation of this great national calamity. And this is an additional reason why the lenders ought never to be reimbursed.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
March 30, 1813.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, in conjunction with the present American Minister at the Court of Russia, Mr. Adams, are authorized to negotiate a Treaty of Peace, with ministers appointed by the Court of Great Britain. The negotiation to be carried on at St. Petersburg. Mr. George M. Dallas accompanies Mr. Gallatin, as his private secretary.—Mr. George Milligan accompanies Mr. Bayard in the same character. All those gentlemen have been nominated by the president of the U. States and are to be approved by the senate. Gen. Bloomfield has appointed Mr. G. M. Dallas one of his aid-de-camps. It is expected that the embassy and suit will sail in the ship Neptune from this city, in 14 days, direct for Petersburg.

Arrangements have been made at the City of Washington for conducting the Treasury Department in the absence of Mr. Gallatin. The Secretary of the Navy will be the ostensible Secretary of the Treasury. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will not be absent more than six months.

We had yesterday the pleasure of conversing with the Surgeon of the privateers Dolphin, one of the vessel taken by the British in the Rappahannock. He confirms in all essential particulars the statement which we extract from the Baltimore papers. Captain Stafford, of the Dolphin, narrowly escaped death, a cannon ball having glanced along his side and considerably injured him. There were no men killed on our part, & but four wounded.—The British had from forty to fifty killed and wounded, as our informant thinks, he having assisted in dressing many, and seen many dead. But for the perfect calm which prevailed, and the misconduct of a few, a different result would probably have been exhibited. The British landed marauding parties on each side the Rappahannock, and took whatever they could get. They declared their determination to go to Annapolis, and were anxious to know whether they could approach near enough to throw shells or rockets into the town. Our informant was politely treated.

[Nash Intell.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 14.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the polite attention of an obliging friend for the following received by the Leda, via N. York, from an intelligent gentleman at Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 12th March.

The British Packet has just arrived, and brings some information which may be of importance, that you should know. A London paper of the 19th ult. contains the discussions of parliament on American affairs, with a recapitulation of the correspondence which took place at different periods between the authorities of the two countries, when an unanimous vote passed both houses approbatory of the measures of their government in the declaration of war against the U. S. and pledging themselves to support ministers with their utmost energy in a vigorous prosecution of it by land and sea. For which purpose orders have been issued to prepare a strong squadron of ships of war, and some troops are assembling at Portsmouth, to be embarked for Halifax with great expedition.

They have also come to the determination to respect neutral flags, even those vessels lately put under Spanish colours, and conveying produce; their motive in this is evident, it being a substitute for the former licences, which method will for the future be discontinued.

There has been a total change in the regency of this kingdom within these few days; the Cortes informed the late regency that their services were no longer necessary, and yesterday they proceeded to the appointment of a new one. Their conduct on this occasion has given general satisfaction. The influence of the clergy is entirely subverted, the inquisition for ever abolished, and every memorial of its proceedings utterly destroyed—their property seized by the government, is to be applied to carry on the war against the French, and for other national purposes of acknowledged utility.

PRESENT PRICES.

Flour	dolls.	13	1/4
Wheat	3	3	1/2 the fanague
Rice	6	7	the quintal
Corn	1	80	2 the bushel
Meal	7	7	1/2
Exchange	48	1-2 1/2	the current dollar.

CADIZ, MARCH 8.

Extra—

We have information (which is generally credited here,) that the Algerins are out in force, say four in number—and moreover, that within the past ten days they had captured an American brig, still I do not consider the account as entitled to full belief. However, all the ships now ready and homeward bound, are taking the benefit of an English convoy which is expected to sail in the course of to-morrow.

[Translated for the Federal Gazette.]
PARIS, FEB. 13.

His serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, (ambascere) this day took his seat as president of the senate; and directed one of the secretaries to read the following Concordat, which was signed at Fontainebleau the 25th Jan. between his majesty the emperor and king, and his Holiness Pius VII.

CONCORDAT.

His majesty the emperor and king, and his holiness, desirous to terminate the differences which have existed between them, and to remove the difficulties which have arisen in several affairs of the church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the basis of a definitive arrangement.

Art. 1. His holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, charge d'affaires of powers near the holy father, and the ambassadors, ministers or charge d'affaires of the Pope with foreign powers, shall enjoy the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by other members of the Corps Diplomatique.

3. The dominions which were possessed by the holy father, and which have not been alienated, shall be exempt from every species of impost; and shall be administered by his agent or charge d'affaires. Those which have been alienated shall be restored, paying a composition of two millions of francs revealed.

4. Within six months following the usual notification of the nomination by the emperor, of the arch-bishops and bishops of the empire and of the Kingdom of Italy, the pope shall ordain them, agreeably to the Concordat and in virtue of the present indulg. Previous information of which shall be given by the metropolitan arch-bishop. If at the expiration of six months, the pope shall not have granted the ordination of the bishop named, the senior bishop of the province, shall proceed to the ordination, in the usual manner, in order that a vacancy shall never exceed one year.

5th. The pope shall nominate, in France or in Italy, to ten bishoprics, as shall ultimately be agreed upon in concert.

6. The six *suburbicaires* bishoprics are re-established; they shall be nominated by the pope. Their remaining effects shall be restored; and they shall take measures respecting those which have been sold.—On the death of the bishops of d'Anagnin and Kieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishoprics, agreeably to an agreement between his majesty and the holy father.

7. In regard to the bishops of the Roman states, absent from their dioceses from circumstances, the holy father shall exercise in their favor the privilege he has a right to bestow on bishops *in partibus*. He shall bestow on them salaries equal to those which they have formerly enjoyed, and they shall be nominated to places as they become vacant in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and his holiness shall concert measures at a suitable time, for the reduction to be made, if necessary, in the bishoprics in Tuscany and the Genoese countries, as also for the bishoprics to be established in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.

9. The *Propagande*, the *Penitencerie*, and the archives, shall be established in the place where the holy father shall sojourn.

10. His majesty grants a free pardon to all the cardinals, bishops, priests, &c., who have incurred censure in consequence of events.

11. The holy father agrees to the foregoing dispositions in consequence of the existing state of the church; and in the confidence which his majesty inspires him, that he will give powerful protection to the numerous wants of religion in the times in which we live.

NAPOLEON,
PIUS VII.

Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

LATEST

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Marcellus, from Lisbon, Paris dates to the 26th, and London to the 4th February have been received. A London paper of the 15th February has been received at New-York via Lisbon—and the Flight, from Bordeaux for Baltimore, ashore at the Horse Shoe, within the Capes of the Chesapeake, bro't Bourdeaux papers from the 10th February to the 1st March inclusive. Though they bring our dates down from the sources of intelligence, some days later than before received, we do not find that they furnish many articles interesting to the American reader. "They are," says our Norfolk correspondent, speaking of the French papers, "taken up chiefly with accounts of military movements and other warlike preparations. The subsidiary powers were never better affected towards the emperor. The war with Russia had become more popular than ever in France. Large donations of horses had been made to the emperor from all the towns and villages of France and her allies, and by all classes and conditions of the inhabitants, from the nobleman down to the humblest mechanic.

"The Russians had recrossed the Vistula, with the exception of the detachments stationed in the neighborhood of Bromberg. The main body of the army was between Pultusk and Ostrolenka."

LONDON, FEB. 15.

H. B. M. ship Iris, captured Feb. 2, in co. with the Reindier, the American letter of marque schooner Cashier, of 300 tons with six 12 pounders and 48 men, one of whom was killed, and several wounded during the chase.

The British sloop of war Derwent captured Feb. 7, the French privateer Edouard, 16 guns and 49 men.

The Terrible from New-York to Bourdeaux arrived at Deal, Feb. 18, prize to the Fox-hound sloop of war.

The British ship Sybille captured Feb. 5, the French privateer Erca-

tois, of guns and 10 cannonades all 9 pounders, with 124 men.

Great preparations were making in Paris, for the coronation of the Empress, and the young King of Rome.

BRITISH ACCOUNTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 18.

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, and voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on motion of Mr. Gratton, was carried by a majority of 40, in the British House of Commons.

Dantzic was closely besieged by the Russians.

Denmark was expected to join the cause of Alexander.

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French conscriptions in the North of Germany met with much resistance.

The Russian Emperor's H. Q. were at Warsaw, the last of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. General Steinheil was at New-Stettin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the New March: The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter exclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, coffee houses, &c.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutousoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and Wittgenstein have had new honors conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzic, Thorn, Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Buonaparte.

It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna, and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutousoff and Swartzenberg. The Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna and London—that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, and Denmark resists the requisitions of Buonaparte—that Dantzic was taken Jan. 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

It has been thought that it would be advisable for those who have reduced the country to its present distressing situation, and those who have so strenuously advocated the war, to open a subscription for the support of the families of poor men who are dragged from their homes at this important season. An act of this sort would not only show something of liberality, but be an indemnification for a small portion of the evils which they have very imprudently brought upon us. The object would be at once charitable and just, as it would be the means of alleviating the miseries of the poor labourer, who is compelled to leave his wife and children destitute of even the necessities of life.

Little is said at this time about the Gun-boats and Torpedoes, which once were to produce such wonderful execution among the British fleet. They have been found inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended, and the advocates of such visionary schemes of defence have now become as silent as the grave about them. Millions have been expended upon them, and these Millions are totally lost. We hear no ranting against a respectable navy as formerly, and those who shuddered at an army of Five Thousand men, can now look with perfect composure on one of eleven times its numbers. If the army has been visited with disasters, an opportunity now offers for the Gun-boats to retrieve, in some measure, the character of the nation, by either destroying the British squadron, or driving it from the Chesapeake, and show, by such an act that Jefferson's system was not altogether chimerical.

"Practical Patriotism."

When the alarm was given in Prince George's county, that the British fleet were coming up the bay, orders were issued for 200 men to be in readiness to meet them, should any attempt be made to land. They immediately equipped themselves, as directed, and what is greatly to their credit, 400, in addition to what had been ordered out, immediately volunteered their services. Thus we see, that patriotism is not exclusively confined to those who advocate the war, but when any attempt at invasion is made by an enemy, every inch of soil would be disputed with them by Federalists.

"No Skulking"

It is with peculiar satisfaction we inform our fellow-citizens, that the Governor returned last Tuesday evening to the seat of government, after an absence of eleven days! The hero and patriot of '76, made no delay in hastening his return when intelligence of the alarm had been communicated to him; but such being the situation of the Chesapeake, it was rendered necessary for him to cross high up the Bay, which he did in an open boat, by night, and travelled with expedition until he arrived. It is now hoped that every officer will be assigned his proper command, and that the governor will produce order out of the confused and irregular state in which our military affairs have been involved.

By actions, and not words, is the proper criterion to judge the Patriot, the real friend to the honor and prosperity of his country. Those who have so often pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honours," to prosecute this war, are certainly not more active in defending the country, when danger approaches, than those who have heretofore opposed it. In many instances they have not only violated those sacred promises, but shewn by their conduct that their words are wind, and their patriotism nothing but smoke.

There is not a day, or an hour, that passes, that does not exhibit more and more the blessed effects of Madison's war. Independent of all the expences which it has created, and the destruction of property which has ensued, the militia are dragged from their homes at a season, which if neglected, must cut off all their hopes and expectations for the residue of the year. This is not its extent; for a few ships sailing up and down the Chesapeake, have excited an alarm in all those places which lie on any of its navigable waters, and produced almost a total suspension of business. Before the close of the ensuing summer, those who have heretofore so strenuously advocated it will see the errors under which they have laboured, and begin to enquire more seriously about the extent of its evils. When they come to calculate the expences of the general government in carrying on this war, they will be ready to acknowledge that more has been expended and lost than could, from the nature of things, be expected to be gained by it.

It will be seen by the last accounts from Europe, that every day weakens the power of France, and that the subjugated kingdoms on the continent begin to manifest a disposition of asserting their liberty and independence. When this great object of emancipation is once accomplished, we may expect to see the fruits of peace crowning all nations; but as long as Buonaparte continues the ascendancy on the continent, and he can control them at his will, we, together with all other nations, are destined to be involved in difficulties. Hope revives whenever we hear of any increase of power against him, for there is too much reason to believe that he has been the principal contriver and author of our misfortunes. Under the auspices of a Russian Alexander, Europe may be cleared of those clouds which have so long benighted her, and her prospects brighten ere long into perfect day.—That this may be the case, ought to be

the sincere and heartfelt wish of every one who can feel sympathy for others who have groined under the heavy yoke imposed upon them by the usurper of liberty herself.

What Mr. Madison may think by sending Gallatin to Russia, we do not know, but it is very generally thought, that Alexander would as soon see one of the ministers of Buonaparte at his court as Gallatin.

The loan, it is said, has been filled up, not by those men who have so often voted away their fortunes, but by foreigners, and men opposed to the war, acting as agents for houses in England.

The Francis Freeling, British Frigate, sailed on Monday last, and another is soon expected.

It is said that the squadron which passed up the Bay last Thursday, has gone to the Susquehanna for water.

The records of the state have been removed from this city to a place of security, several families have left, and it is thought that the forces now stationed here are adequate to its defence.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Three line of Battle Ships, a Frigate and Schooner came up the Bay yesterday morning, and are now at anchor of our Harbour. A small Schooner, with a family on board, bound to Baltimore, was taken by this squadron a few days since, and yesterday sent into this port.

The promptness and alacrity with which the squadron of cavalry, under the command of Major Charles S. Ridgely, repaired to this city, when the alarm was given that the British fleet were proceeding up the Bay, merits the highest encomiums. But the commander in chief deeming their services no longer necessary, has discharged them, with the exception of those who were drafted. Should any future occasion require their services, the same enthusiasm which has so recently marked their conduct, would no doubt be again manifested.

On Tuesday last Brigadier General Williams discharged the several companies of militia which had been called to this place on the late alarm.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the course of the last summer I was under the painful necessity of soliciting the attention of my fellow-citizens to a most ungenerous and illiberal attempt, on the part of one of the most conspicuous members of the administration party in this town, to terrify me into a suppression of my political sentiments, by a tyrannical exercise of the means which fortune places in the power of the rich to oppress the poor. I am now constrained again to appear before the public, in a more painful and responsible character, and to solicit a patient hearing, while I unmask a most daring and flagitious attempt to destroy, not only my fortune and respectability in life, but my life itself; and I call on all honest men, without distinction of party, to exercise their judgments calmly on the facts which I shall relate, and if they concur with me in the belief that my innocence is sufficiently established, to join with me in execrating the unprincipled authors of this diabolical calumny, whom I pledge myself to surrender, if they will come forward into the light, to the justice of their offended country, if ever law and justice should be restored to this unhappy city. During the last winter I was appointed by the executive, armorer to the state, and since the time of my appointment I have performed the duties of this office with conscientious fidelity, and without complaint, until now, when I find my reputation assailed by a report, which, if well founded, would not only prove me unworthy of the trust reposed in me, but would absolutely jeopardize my life, and consign me to an ignominious grave, as a traitor to my country in the hour of peril. It has been said, and the report has been listened to with willing credulity by some, and propagated without malevolence by others, that I had

perished the soldiers, and for the defence of the cartridges filled with pulverized sand, instead of gunpowder, and thus exposed the brave defenders of our country in the hour of its greatest danger. From such a foul and gross imputation, if serious, I had hoped that the tender conscience of the community would have been a sufficient shield, and from such a charge, circulated as a known fabrication, intended to serve the low purposes of party, I had hoped some of the critical state of the war, which demands that every man should be able to give confidence to constituted authorities, and entrusted with its defence, we deterred men, who have fore proved that the restraint of religion and honour are not sufficient checks upon their conduct. Therefore, call upon the authorities to place it in a public investigation, by coming forward to accuse me before the tribunals of my country, which is their most solemn duty to do, if sincere in this opinion, showing themselves in such a manner, that an injured and honest man obtain redress through a legitimate channel; and I am determined to do their duty, as I probably have more information than any other individual, I offer 1000 dollars to the witness who shall convince this town before a court of law, that I have committed any offence which shall be proved to have been made by me, or as I am under my direction, and for the detection of any such shall be proved to have committed a false cartridge, in the good one furnished to which from the subjoined dep. Mr. Nathan Jones, there is reason to suspect that he. It has also been reported that I have employed in the sale and important business of cartridges, persons who are worthy of trust.—The name of persons employed will be their deposition, which is known, and as they are known to the citizens, it is for the sake whether they will countenance insinuations against such characters, I am proud to stand the test of a trial, from which their calumny would shrink. One other (a negro man) was employed a short time since this day was given, and when the demand for cartridges rendered necessary to use all possible care made about fifty cartridges which were severely examined and to be good. The men employed in making cartridges, coupled with the conditions and certificates given, will completely exonerate me from the charge, and leave me at liberty to rest on the ground which is sprung. The false cartridge had been found, I am, but shall be examined, his returns, and his evidence, confident, will serve to a falsehood of this character apparent, and to confirm that a false cartridge, or that the cartridge in question was a good one, and discharged or fired in the barrel, as it appears that the cartridge formed from the colour of the powder only of the substance in it, and that no means were made to ascertain the firing of it.

WILLIAM I.

On the 19th day of April, 1813, Nathan Jones, of the county of Prince George, made oath before me, that he had been employed by one of the members of the administration party in this town, to terrify me into a suppression of my political sentiments, by a tyrannical exercise of the means which fortune places in the power of the rich to oppress the poor. I am now constrained again to appear before the public, in a more painful and responsible character, and to solicit a patient hearing, while I unmask a most daring and flagitious attempt to destroy, not only my fortune and respectability in life, but my life itself; and I call on all honest men, without distinction of party, to exercise their judgments calmly on the facts which I shall relate, and if they concur with me in the belief that my innocence is sufficiently established, to join with me in execrating the unprincipled authors of this diabolical calumny, whom I pledge myself to surrender, if they will come forward into the light, to the justice of their offended country, if ever law and justice should be restored to this unhappy city. During the last winter I was appointed by the executive, armorer to the state, and since the time of my appointment I have performed the duties of this office with conscientious fidelity, and without complaint, until now, when I find my reputation assailed by a report, which, if well founded, would not only prove me unworthy of the trust reposed in me, but would absolutely jeopardize my life, and consign me to an ignominious grave, as a traitor to my country in the hour of peril. It has been said, and the report has been listened to with willing credulity by some, and propagated without malevolence by others, that I had

GIDEON W.

very morning, April 22, 1813, that I have been told that I was not a man of honor, and that one of the members of the administration party in this town, to terrify me into a suppression of my political sentiments, by a tyrannical exercise of the means which fortune places in the power of the rich to oppress the poor. I am now constrained again to appear before the public, in a more painful and responsible character, and to solicit a patient hearing, while I unmask a most daring and flagitious attempt to destroy, not only my fortune and respectability in life, but my life itself; and I call on all honest men, without distinction of party, to exercise their judgments calmly on the facts which I shall relate, and if they concur with me in the belief that my innocence is sufficiently established, to join with me in execrating the unprincipled authors of this diabolical calumny, whom I pledge myself to surrender, if they will come forward into the light, to the justice of their offended country, if ever law and justice should be restored to this unhappy city. During the last winter I was appointed by the executive, armorer to the state, and since the time of my appointment I have performed the duties of this office with conscientious fidelity, and without complaint, until now, when I find my reputation assailed by a report, which, if well founded, would not only prove me unworthy of the trust reposed in me, but would absolutely jeopardize my life, and consign me to an ignominious grave, as a traitor to my country in the hour of peril. It has been said, and the report has been listened to with willing credulity by some, and propagated without malevolence by others, that I had

...the soldiers, assembled
for the defence of the place,
with cartridges filled with pulverized
iron sand, instead of gun-pow-
der, and thus exposed to certain de-
struction the brave defenders of my
country in the hour of its greatest
danger. From such a foul and mon-
strous imputation, if seriously ur-
ged, I had hoped that the tenor of a
letter to the public would have been a sufficient
field, and from such a charge, if
circulated as a known fabrication,
intended to serve the low pur-
poses of party, I had hoped that a
sense of the critical state of our ci-
ty, which demands that every thing
should be done to give confidence in
the constituted authorities to those
trusting with its defence, would
deter men, who have heretofore
proved that the restraints of hon-
our and honour are not sufficient
checks upon their conduct. I now,
therefore, call upon the authors of
this report to place it in a train of
investigation, by coming forth
to accuse me before the regular
tribunal of my country, which it is
their most solemn duty to do if they
are sincere in this opinion, or by
proving themselves in such a man-
ner, that an injured and honest man
may obtain redress through the
legitimate channel; and as an
inducement to do their duty, which
they probably have more influence
with such men than any other sort
of consideration, I offer 100 dollars
to the witness who shall convict me
of this crime before a court of jus-
tice, and 50 dollars for every false
cartridge which shall be proved to
have been made by me, or any per-
son under my direction, and 50 dol-
lars for the detection of any person
who shall be proved to have substi-
tuted a false cartridge, in the place
of a good one furnished by me,
which from the subjoined deposition
of Mr. Nathan Jones, there is too
much reason to suspect has been
done. It has also been reported,
that I have employed in the respon-
sible and important business of fill-
ing cartridges, persons who were
worthy of trust.—The names of
these persons employed will be seen in
their deposition, which is subjoined
below, and as they are known to my
fellow-citizens, it is for them to
judge whether they will countenance
such insinuations against such men,
whose characters, I am proud to
stand the test of a scruti-
ny from which their calumniators
would shrink. One other person
only, (a negro man) was employed
a short time since this depositions
was given, and when the urgent
demand for cartridges rendered it
necessary to use all possible dispatch,
made about fifty cartridges,
which were severally examined and
found to be good. The deposition
of the men employed in making car-
tridges, coupled with the other de-
positions and certificates given be-
fore me, will completely exonerate me
from the charge, and leave the vil-
lany of it to rest on the heads
of those who are sprung. The man in
whose musket the false cartridge is
said to have been found, is out of
town, but shall be examined as soon
as he returns, and his evidence, I
confidently, will serve to render
the falsehood of this charge still
more apparent, and to confirm the
evidence that a false cartridge was
substituted by some malicious per-
son, or that the cartridge in ques-
tion was a good one, and discoloured
rust or dirt in the barrel of the
musket, as it appears that the opinion
is formed from the colour and ap-
pearance only of the substance con-
tained in it, and that no attempt
was made to ascertain the truth by
firing it to it.

WILLIAM ROSS.

On the 19th day of April, 1813,
I appeared before Nathan Jones before the
deponent, and made oath on the
Evangelical and Almighty God,
that on Friday night last his gun was
used by some person, and another
left in the place of it (marked
D), that on crawling the cartridge,
the deponent was informed that the
cartridge was filled with some-
thing that appeared like ground bark;
the deponent, did not see the car-
tridge drawn out of said gun, but saw
something that had the appearance
of ground bark, which he was told
was a false cartridge, and further
argued said not.

GIDEON WHITE.

Early morning, April 18, 1813.
I depose that I have only seen
one cartridge that was not made of
iron sand, and that one was drawn
out of a man by the name

of Watkins, who (I think) belongs
to Capt. Mulliken's company.
JOHN HATHERLY, Lieut.
of H. Woodward's company.

Annapolis, April 19, 1813.
I hereby certify, that I have only
seen one cartridge, or paper, con-
taining something like pulverized
bark, it was in the hands of one of
the militia, who informed me, as well
as many others standing round, that
it was taken out of a musket.

JAMES HUNTER.

Personally appeared before the
subscriber, a Justice of the Peace
for Anne-Arundel county, William
Ross, Benjamin Lusby, Philip Hop-
kins, Thomas Woodfield, Patrick
Dunn, Richard Parkinson, James
Coulter, and Wesley Hobbs, of the
City of Annapolis, and severally made
oath, that they have been employed
since the twelfth instant, in the fill-
ing of musket cartridges for the
state of Maryland, under the direc-
tion and controul of the said Will-
iam Ross, and that during that time
no black person to their knowledge
has been engaged or concerned in
the business; and they further make
oath, that all the cartridges filled by
them respectively, have been filled
with their proper proportion of un-
damaged powder and ball. And the
said William Ross makes oath, that
no person, except those above nam-
ed, has been engaged by him, or with
his knowledge, in the filling of car-
tridges. Sworn to this 18th April,
1813.

GIDEON WHITE.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life yesterday morning,
the Rev. Ralph Higinbotham, Vice-
President of St. John's College.

FROM LEWISTOWN.

The last accounts from Lewis-
town, state, that the enemy had
ceased bombarding it, not being
able to make any impression, and
had left their station and anchored
outside of the Light House, it was
supposed with an intention either to
destroy the Light House, or to pro-
cure water from a pond a short dis-
tance from the shore. The militia
had gone down to oppose their land-
ing. Our brave citizens at Lewis-
town, being short of cannon balls,
the enemy was so accommodating as
to fire 800 on shore, which on pick-
ing up, and finding they suited the
calibre of our cannon remarkably
well, the loan was immediately re-
turned with interest.

Only one ship, supposed the Mon-
tesque was lying at the Buoy of the
Brown, on Saturday last.

F. Journal.

LITERARY.

We are authorised to state that
arrangements are making by a house
in Philadelphia, for the production
of an original and splendid American
work entitled *The American Encyclo-
pædia*, to be conducted by a learned
and distinguished citizen of the U.
States.

It is hoped that printers through-
out the union, will consider this no-
tice of sufficient interest and impor-
tance to the country, to give it an
insertion in their respective papers.

[Phil. paper.]

From the Lansingburg Gazette.

BLESSINGS OF THE WAR!

[The following authentic extract
of a letter from a gentleman in
Plattsburg, to his friend in this vil-
lage, describes some of the blessings
of a war for the conquest of Cana-
da:—

Plattsburg, March 17, 1813.

"I informed you in my last, that
Col. Pike had marched for Sackett's
Harbour, with about 500 men, and
that the 6th regiment and a compa-
ny of artillery were soon to follow
them. They will probably start to-
morrow. They have been detained
for want of sleighs to carry them;
as the men, according to the new
mode of conducting matters, are to
ride. Many of those who first start-
ed have perished. From the ac-
counts received about 20 of them
froze to death the second and third
nights. They could not be persua-
ded to get out of the sleigh and walk,
but preferred to sit still and freeze.
Our roads are beset with press-
gangs, pressing all the horses and
sleighs, for the transportation of
the troops which are expected to go
to-morrow. There is scarcely a
person in the neighbourhood, who
has not had his sleigh and horses
wreathed from him by force; and
many of the horses thus taken, have
been standing in the camp without
shelter, for these ten days past. Men

riding on horseback have been made
to dismount, their horses taken
from them, and themselves other-
wise ill treated. Travellers on the
road a distance from home, and
even such as bad women and chil-
dren in company, have been indis-
criminately turned out of their
sleighs into the snow, and left to
shift for themselves. This govern-
ment banditti have been let loose
upon the inhabitants, armed for the
purpose of impressment. A gen-
tleman, the other day, had a pistol
put to his breast by a ruffian soldier,
(an officer in company) and made to
deliver up his sleigh and horses;
and another of them named James
Daugherty, lately shot a lad of the
name of Ethan Bradley, about 17
years of age, who happened to drive
past him in a sleigh, in open day.
He presented his gun deliberately,
and lodged a ball and two or three
buck-shot in the lad's body, which
soon terminated his existence.—
Daugherty has been surrendered to
the civil authority, and is confined
in gaol in this town. Our friend
—sleigh and horses have been
carried off, and his wife and family
abused—and for these outrages no
satisfaction can be obtained, as the
whole business is countenanced by
the officers."

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.

IMPORTANT.

A letter from Lisbon, of the 22d
ult. says, "Advices from England
mention, that Denmark and Russia
had coalesced against France—that
a messenger from Austria had ar-
rived in England—that Dantzig had
fallen into the hands of the Russians
—and that the last conscripts of
France, had absolutely refused to
march." [This news is from a source
that may be relied on.]

We learn from Albany, says the
Evening Post, that a fire broke out
there on Saturday evening, and that
ten houses were in flames when the
account came away.

The Boston Gazette observes that
previous to the sailing of the Milo,
from Cadix, London papers had been
received as late as the 6th of March
and that their contents were unin-
teresting, with the exception, that
the Russians continued to be suc-
cessful.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.

Extract of a letter from Milford,
(Del.) April 9.

"Tuesday evening was heard some
cannonading towards Lewis—next
morning we were informed (by a
messenger in pursuit of the Govern-
or at Dover—it was the British
squadron firing into the town, which
was continued. I resolved to go
down immediately, and accordingly
went—arrived there about 1 o'clock
on Wednesday, and found the Bel-
videra lying within one mile and a
half of the town, with one
tender, a pilot boat, two sloops and
barges still nearer, ranged in line of
battle, keeping up a brisk fire of 32,
24, 18 and 12 pound shot. I gained
a situation on the bank of the creek
above the town, which commanded
an open and handsome view. The
fire ceased about 2 o'clock, and I
went into the breast work, deter-
mined to remain there, but the weath-
er looking threatening and the
wind being easterly Captain Byron
drew off with his squadron, 4 o'clock,
a few miles, where he remained.—
Yesterday morning, (Thursday) about
9 o'clock he stood away for the
Cape—About 500 shot were fired—
150 of the small sizes are collected,
with a few bombs which did not
burst. Some houses were a good
deal injured, the chimneys cut almost
in two, the corner post, plates and
studs, cut off in several houses; the
foremast of a schooner cut away,
another received a shot in her bot-
tom; two rockets were thrown,
one fell in a lot, the other in the
marsh.

I am happy to inform you no per-
son was injured—no lives lost but
one chicken! A fire was directed
at the breast work, where more than
30 men were stationed, who return-
ed the fire from a 6 and 12 pounder
which they supposed did some exe-
cution on board the sloop that fired
the 32. Several shot struck the bat-
tery and broke the pile pine logs—
two shot came in by the guns.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The official returns, from 343
towns, give the following exultat-
ing result:

For Mr. Strong	49,903
For Mr. Varnum	36,287
Net. Federal gain	10,502.

THE SENATE.

There are 48 Federalists, whose
election to the senate is certain;
there are also 7 democrats chosen:
In York 2; Kennebec and Somerset
2; Lincoln, Hancock and Washing-
ton 3, uncertain.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

The following is said to be a speech
of the mighty "Make Off" which he
delivered to an assembly of particu-
lar friends immediately after he step-
ped out of the sledge on his arrival
at the imperial palace. The despe-
rate friends of the Russian cause
have hitherto suppressed it, since
it discloses projects which, if execut-
ed, will accomplish the utter subver-
sion of that empire. But we, who
are lovers of truth, have procured
a faithful translation of it. Let the
world read and tremble.

"Gentlemen,
"YOU stare to see me here, but
I have only come to button up my
pantalons. I have had an exces-
sive stomach-ach in the northern cli-
mates.

The reason I made war upon A-
lexander was because his name did
not begin with N. Infatuated ty-
rant! had he only changed his name
it would have preserved the tranqui-
lity of Europe.

When I was in Egypt I asked the
Prince of Darkness to lend me his
power. He consented. I thought I
could do every thing with it. But
I was deceived. For the Gossacks
have beat the very devil.

However, gentlemen, I am not to
be discouraged. I think yet I am om-
nipotent.—Next year I mean to make
the King of Rome seventeen years
old, and leave him to govern Paris.
I will then change all the women of
my empire into men, march them a-
gainst the Russian armies, and give
them for wives the blushing widows
of St. Petersburg. I might have
done this before. Several women in
Russia requested me to do it, but
modesty at that time forbade.

You are right in putting your
necks under my feet. It's the very
thing. I was always for Liberty.

When I have done with Russia, I
shall encounter the British fleets a-
lone. Because I have made a slip
on the ice of Russia, it is no reason
that I should not be able to walk on
the ocean.

You may get ready by the year af-
ter next to sail in barges to Dover.
I shall go before you, and plant the
imperial standard on the tower of
London.

Three years will give me posses-
sion of America. I might have it now,
only the spirit of the Northern
States is not yet jaded and broken
down. A few more acts which their
government are ready to impose will
complete the business. The pro-
cess of oppression has been gradual,
and therefore successful. Talley-
rand—you may have New-England;
the people of Boston are mightily
fond of you.

In my fiftieth year, I shall see
South America my own. In my six-
tieth, all India will bow beneath my
sceptre. At seventy, Asia will be
a province of France. At eighty I
shall have acquired New Holland;
at ninety, Africa, and by my hun-
dredth year the axis of the world shall
be a flag-staff, on each end of which
I will wave a gallic standard.

I cannot disclose to you any
more of my plans now. I have a
twitch of the Russian belly-ache.—
Go."

IMPRESSMENT.

This subject is now brought very
feelingly to some of our citizens, who
have been IMPRESSED THEMSELVES,
together with hull and rigging, or
more literally speaking with sleighs
and horses, by our military officers,
to serve as transports for the troops
to Sackett's Harbour. We should
have supposed, that men who had
pledged their "lives and fortunes and
sacred honours," to carry on this war
against impressments, would not
have hesitated to render the govern-
ment this trifling service, in such a
critical moment, till the bayonets of
our own soldiers were pointed at
their breasts.

However, it has opened some
eyes—it has taught them the differ-
ence between the shade and the
substance—they have found, that
our "second war for liberty," is pre-
cisely illustrated in the fable of the
poo, who dropt his bone to snap at
its shadow. They have repented their
errors—revoked their "life and
fortune" resolutions—and like ho-
nest men, have now come forward
and voted for the Peace Ticket.

The following clause, in the Con-
stitution of Vermont, is worth looking

at; unless the war renders our Con-
stitution a dead letter.

"The people have a right to hold their
religion, their houses, papers, and POS-
SESSIONS free from search and distr-
ucture."

We have no desire to exaggerate
or misrepresent one jot or tittle of
this business. The naked truth is
bad enough; but this ought to come
fairly and fully before the people.
And it shall be done, if those who
have been the victims of this new
exercise of BAYONET LAW will
be so kind as to furnish the *Demo-
crats* to substantiate their respec-
tive sufferings and wrongs; which
they are hereby respectfully request-
ed to do.

[Vermont Washingtonian.]

Since our paper went to press we
learn the order discharging the squad-
ron of horse commanded by Major
Ridgely, has been countermanded.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Sa-
turday 27th February, 1813, living on
the North side of Severn, in Anne-
Arundel county, near Annapolis, a
black man named David, calls himself
DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5
feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick
lips, a large beard and tolerable large
whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken
to & shews his teeth very much. He had
on when he went away, a round jacket
and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed
purple; he took other clothing with
him, among which there was a regi-
mental coat. It is probable he is lurk-
ing about in the lower end of this coun-
ty, where he has an extensive acquain-
tance and many relations, and from
whence I lately purchased him of John
Scrivner, living near Friendship; he
likewise has relations in Alexandria.
Whoever takes up the above mentioned
negro and brings him home or confines
him in any gaol so that I get him, shall
receive if in this county, 20 dollars, and
if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and
if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

March 11.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the
recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an
associate judge of the third judicial district of
Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM
BARNES of said county, praying the benefit
of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent de-
btors, passed at November session, eighteen hun-
dred and five, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts,
a schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition; and the
said William Barnes having satisfied me by
competent testimony that he has resided in the
state of Maryland for the period of two years
immediately preceding this his application, and
one of the constables of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, having certified that the said petitioner is
now in his custody for debt only, and the said
William Barnes having given sufficient security
for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel
county court, to answer such allegations as may
be made against him by his creditors: I do
therefore order and adjudge, that the said Wil-
liam Barnes be discharged from his imprison-
ment, and that he (by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in one of the public news-
papers in the city of Annapolis, every week
for three months successively, before the third
Monday in April next,) give notice to his cre-
ditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county
court on the said third Monday in April next,
at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose
of recommending a trustee for their benefit,
and to shew cause, if any they have, why
the said William Barnes should not have the
benefit of the said act and supplements as pray-
ed. Given under my hand this 26th day of
August, 1813.

Richard Ridgely.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the
recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an
associate judge for the third judicial district of
Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GEORGE
W. PARKER, of said county, praying for the
benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent 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, being annexed to his peti-
tion, and having satisfied me that he has re-
sided two years in the state of Maryland im-
mediately preceding the time of his application,
having also stated in his petition that he is
in confinement for debt, and having prayed
to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order
and adjudge, that the person of George W.
Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and
by causing a copy of this order to be published
in the Maryland Gazette for three months suc-
cessively, before the fourth Monday in April
next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear
before the county court of said county, on the
said fourth Monday of April next, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their
benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have,
why the said George W. Parker should not
have the benefit of the said act as prayed for.
Given under my hand this 16th day of January,
1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of
Anne-Arundel county at the next session,
for a commission to establish and mark
the beginning of a tract of land called
Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries
at the end of the second, ninth, and
eleventh lines of the said land. Also
the beginning of a tract of land called
Hall's Parcel, and the second boundary
thereof. Also the beginning of a tract
of land called *Hendall's Purchase*, and
of *Gray's Dispute*, which several tracts
lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or
near to Muddy River.

JOHN GIBSON.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 2.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION!!

Between the hours of ten and eleven, yesterday forenoon, a most awful explosion took place in this harbor, on board the Revenue Schooner Gallatin, commanded by Captain JOHN H. SILLIMAN, which had arrived the day before from a short cruise on the coast, and anchored off the town. Capt. S. was on shore at the time; he had given orders, on leaving the vessel, that the muskets and pistols, which were suspended in the cabin, should be examined and cleaned. There were about 35 persons in all on board; of this number 10 on the quarter deck and in the cabin; part of them employed in cleaning the arms. Thus situated, the dreadful explosion took place; and in one instant the whole quarter deck of the vessel, with all those upon it were hurled into the air. Some of the bodies were thrown nearly as high as the mast head of the vessel; others were driven through the cabin & lodged upon the main deck. The whole stern of the vessel was torn down to a level with the water; the main sail, which had been hoisted to dry, was torn to rags, and the fragments of broken spars were scattered in all directions. As soon as the accident had happened, boats put off from the wharves, and from the vessels lying near her, to the relief of the crew. An attempt was immediately made to slip the cables and run her into one of the docks to prevent her from sinking, but before this could be fully accomplished, the fire in the cabin had communicated to the main sail and main rigging—at the same time, the vessel was found to be filling very fast—in this extremity, the wounded men were hastened into the boats alongside, and by the time the persons on board could leave her, she went down stern foremost, a few yards from the head of Blake wharf. The bodies of three of the unfortunate sufferers were never seen; and happier would it have been for some of those who were brought on shore if they had shared their fate; as they cannot, in all human probability, survive the dreadful wounds and bruises which they have received.

It has been found impossible, after the most diligent enquiries, to ascertain the manner in which fire was communicated to the magazine; the persons immediately adjoining the cabin steps, where the door opened from the cabin to the magazine, were either entirely destroyed, or so much maimed as to be unable, as yet, to give any account of the immediate cause of the disaster. That fire was communicated to the powder in the magazine, (and not to a single cask, as by many at first supposed) appears now to be reduced to a certainty—the first lieutenant (Mr. PHILIPS) had left the vessel but a few minutes before the accident took place, at which time the magazine was locked and the key left in a drawer in the cabin. The gunner the only person on board who had any business in the magazine was on deck. It has been said that the fire was communicated by the snapping of one of the muskets, but that could not be the case, unless the door of the magazine had been opened.

We have heard it suggested, that the explosion could never have been the effect of accident; we trust, however, that these surmises will prove incorrect and should the unfortunate men now suffering from their wounds survive, we may yet have a satisfactory account of the cause which has produced so much public loss and private distress.

The following are the names of the sufferers.

MISSING.—Thomas Field, gunner's mate; George Segur, and one other whose name is not ascertained.

WOUNDED.—Wm. Prichard, gunner; John McCoan, Benjamin Chart, George Craft, and Wm. Hunter, (boy) most of them severely.

Several others were slightly wounded.

An attempt will be made this day to raise the schooner.

FRONTIER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, (O.) MARCH 30. Extract of a letter, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated Shawneetown, Illinois Territory, March 12, 1813.

By a credible gentleman now at my quarters here, who arrived last evening in 3 days from Kaskaskia, we are informed two men were seized near St. Charles, above St. Louis—one put to death, and the other (a Frenchman) let go, on condition of his informing of the number and situation of our rangers, and other force and means of protection.

The same gentleman assured me that two of our farmers were shot and killed, 30 miles above Kaskaskia, on the Okaw.

He also saw dispatches to Gov. Edwards, rendering it certain, that a body of 2000 Indians were assembled at Piora, and another body of 3000 Indians, British and Canadian voyageurs, with considerable artillery, were at the Prairie du Chien, under the famous Dixon—all to descend on the breaking up of the rivers for the attack of St. Louis, and the subjugation of all that country.

The people there are greatly alarmed, and many preparing to flee, as are those on the great road from here to the Mississippi. More murders by small parties are daily expected, and I must own I see no reasons why the whole of the towns and settlements contiguous to the Mississippi must not fall before the hostile force which threatens them from above. Feeble are the existing means of defence in that quarter. A regiment of regulars are lying at Massac, destined for that region but they are literally naked and no clothing has yet passed by this place. A regiment of militia were expected from Tennessee, but gentlemen from that state do not know they are yet raising.

We expect to see troops of people from the westward, and among them many ladies from St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, &c. soon passing into Kentucky for safety. Some are now on the way, and will begin to come in to-morrow.

MOST HORRIBLE!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kaskaskia, dated Feb. 27.

"A horrid instance of savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 9th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio, 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawneetown. After we heard of Gen. Winchester's defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news of that disaster—which conjecture was probably correct. On their arriving upon the Ohio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where three small crafts were lying in front of two cabins, occupied by an Esq. Clark and a Mr. Kennedy. The former was standing before his door when the savages, (10 in number) came up the bank towards his house. One of them, who could speak English and whom Clark knew called out to him not to be afraid, for they were friends—that they had travelled far and wanted something to eat; on this Clark permitted them to come up and they shook hands very cordially. Setting their guns against the house they went in, and Clark ordered his wife to prepare them some victuals. She did so, and they set down and ate heartily.

No white people were in the house, but Clark and his wife and a neighbor who happened to be there. On their rising two of them were observed to place themselves in the door passage, which excited some suspicion, but not much alarm. Two others came and stood by the neighbor, one of whom (who could talk English) set to feeling the white man's shoulders, knees, &c. and said—"you be stout man—can you run fast?" &c. Soon the man perceived the other Indian drawing his tomahawk at his head, which he in part avoided, but it struck in the upper part of the forehead and peeled the skin down to the bone of the eye-brow, which arrested its force. The man plunged to the door, and knocking over one of those stationed there, made his escape towards a creek near at hand, with 4 or 5 savages at his heels. He sprang upon the ice which giving way let him down to his middle in water—he scrambled up however upon the unbroken ice, which bore him across. The Indians chose not to follow. Perceiving this he made a short halt to observe what would be done. He discovered Kennedy coming from his cabin towards Clark's and about half way was shot down. He saw Clark rush out of his door and run, but he too was shot down. He saw no more but hastened to give the alarm.

A force assembled as soon as possible and went to the place, but the Indians had crossed the river and could not be seen. They found the bodies of Kennedy and Clark as above mentioned, and on entering Clark's house found Mrs. Clark cruelly tomahawked and dead. Proceeding to Kennedy's they found his wife and one child also murdered, two of

their children, a boy and a girl, are still missing, supposed to be taken away, as one of the girl's shoes was found in one of the crafts which took them across the river.

The situation of Mrs. Kennedy was shocking beyond description. She having been pregnant, her body was found entirely naked, cut open and the child taken out and hung upon a peg in the chimney. Her entrails were scattered all about the door and the hogs were eating them. Both houses were plundered of all they could carry off.

Thus ends the history of a horrid scene. The slain were 5 in number exclusively of the unborn infant, and two missing. The bodies were decently interred, and men have gone across the river in pursuit of the savages.

The people of St. Louis are much alarmed by the defeat of Gen. Winchester, on account of the encouragement it will give to hostile Indians. They consider themselves more in danger than any other part of the country—as their town would be the first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 400 Osage warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowie's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. Key, trustee. April 15, 1813.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against John Johnson, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct. next, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1813.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON. Charles county, Maryland. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will attend their annual Meeting on the first Monday in May next. It is also requested, that the assessors will make their legal returns on or before 17th May.

Signed by order HENRY S. HALL, Clk. Comm. Tax A. A. county. April 15.

For Sale, by Auction,

On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mrs. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tucks boarding house, Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington, Number 21 in square 665/3 Thirty feet No. 3 in square 666/ front & 125 No. 2 in square 654/ deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance.

Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Severn river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslain in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street—This property is beautifully situated for a private residence, if repaired.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale. Annapolis, 8th April, 1813. 2w.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Postage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Prichard, manager. April 1.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now offered in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
1 do. 1,000
7 do. 500
12 do. 100
30 do.

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 112 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; the Melancthon's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's town. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

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

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE

March 20, 1813.

PURSUANT to the act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that election will be held at their Bank House, on the first Monday in June next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. for sixteen directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election of Directors, all lots are to be directed to the Treasury and lodged at the Bank before the day of Election.

By order of the commissioners, J. STERETT, Treasurer to the Commissioners.

The following extract from the act of Incorporation is published for information of the Stockholders. Stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the election of Directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her authorized with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation.

None but a stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the state.

No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank. March 9, 3X

Lands for Sale,

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

NICHOLS J. WATKINS. P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises. March 18. 6

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, April 1st, 1813.

John Brewer, Edmund Brice, John Barkman, Philip Clayton, Alexander Cumming, Jonathan Cramer, Jeremiah Cook, James Ellison, Joseph Evans, Capt. Glenn, (schooner Ben), Franklin Joseph Gooding, John Griffin, Thomas Green, Elizabeth Hall, John Haynes (ship Neptune) Steven Hill, Philip Hammon Hopkins, Robert Hayes, Samuel Harris, (schooner Dash), John C. Higgins, Joseph Henry, (Fort Madison), Stephen Johnson, John Jones, Mary Jarvis, Hon. William Killy, Colonel Knight, Michael Keady, Peter Lucas, (on board the schooner Wm. Joseph W. Lewis, (of the ship Commodore Preble), Stephen Lee, George Murdoch, Samuel Morris, Henry Mansere, (ship Fair-Elles), Land Officer, John Price (Fort Madison), To the Captain of the Spanish ship Conceptorio, Jesse C. Paine, James R. Reid, (Fort Severn), C. I. W. Rollo, (ship Neptune), Capt. Skidmore, (schooner Mentor), Martin Stinemetz, (bar racks), Daniel Smith, (on board the schr. Leabone), James Smith, (mate of the brig Calypso), Michael Stinemetz, Susanah Sellman, near Annapolis, Thos. Smith, near Annapolis, Andrew Slicer, Wm. Thomas, Capt. Enoch Turley, (on board schr. Water-Witch), William H. Tice, Eliza Tidings, John Updike, (on board the Pilot boat schr. Susan, 2), John White, Michael H. Walsh (3), Whitwright, William Watkins, Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, Cephas W. Burgess, Julia Burgess, Able Crandle West, John S. Camden, R. Conner, Thomas Churle, Maria Harwood, Armand Jackson, Richard Kerby, Dr. Pollock, Orley, (Magothy), Joseph N. R. James Slack, Gasaway Watkins, Wm. river, Rebecca Watkins, Anna Watkins, County.

Those persons indebted for postage are requested to call at the Post-Office and pay their accounts, as it is inconvenient to wait for trifles which the aggregate would be very small.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M. Annapolis, April 8. 3X

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN. Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one should come well recommended for her sobriety and industry, and have a place by applying at this office. April 1. 3

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1813.

No. 143

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
COURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

COMMUNICATED.

The appointment of Mr. Bayard as one of the ministers to be sent to Russia has been announced. The National-Intelligencer, in making known this appointment, has borne testimony to the high character, distinguished talents and true American feelings of this gentleman. To use the language of this government paper, "he is an honourable man; one between whom and the cause of his country the line has never been drawn." After his appointment by Mr. Madison himself, he can no longer deny that his opinions are worthy of respect. It will be recollected, that when the question of war was pending in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Bayard moved postponement of it till the fall. The speech which he delivered in support of that motion, ought to be read with attention by the American people. Let the opinions of this great politician be as passionately examined, and no honest mind will for a moment doubt, that the authors of this rash, precipitate and ruinous war, have a dreadful account to settle with the nation. A. B.

SPEECH OF MR. BAYARD,
in the Senate of the United States, upon his motion made on the 16th of June, 1812, to postpone the further consideration of the bill Declaring War against Great-Britain to the 31st of October.

Mr. BAYARD said that he was entirely sensible of the inutilty in general of entering upon the discussion of a subject which had been long time under consideration, and upon which it might be supposed that the opinions of members were formed and settled; but on an occasion so momentous as the present, he should not feel himself justified in submitting even a motion of postponement without offering his reasons in support of it—nor could he think that in giving a silent vote, he had discharged the duty of his station. Gentlemen would remark, that he had confined his motion to one, in order that members might not be compromised in supporting it, who might think the war itself just and necessary.

The motion did not oppose or deny the sufficiency of the causes, or the policy of the war. It went only to affirm what he trusted the course of his observations would render very evident, that this was not a time at which war ought to be declared.

He indulged a confidence, that upon so great an occasion the senate would not be impelled to act by any sudden passions, nor by any considerations which did not arise out of an extended and distinct view of the interests of the country. It is not enough that we have cause of war, we must see that we are prepared and a condition to make war. You must go to war for the benefit of your country, but your own advantage—not for the profit of a vain and headless courage, but to assert your rights and resist your wrongs. If you commence hostilities before you are prepared to strike a blow, and while your cities, your territory, and your property on the coast, are exposed to the mercy of a government possessing vast resources, what can you expect but to add to your distresses, defeat and disgrace to the wrongs of which you complain? It is a strange motive for war—a wish to satisfy the rapacity to swell the triumph, and to increase the insolence of an enemy.

Mr. B. said that neither the government nor the people had expected, or were prepared for war. Even at this moment, the general opinion abroad was, that there would be no war, the mercantile and trading world had continued to act upon that opinion—nor could people be persuaded, that an unarmed nation was about to attack a nation armed with ships. No man had laid out his property for this war, and every one would be taken by surprise and unprepared for its shock.

You have at this moment an immense property abroad, a great portion of it in England, and part floating on the ocean and hastening to our ports. The postponement proposed might save a great portion of that property, and bring home the

seamen now absent from the country. Gentlemen would remember the number of ships which left our ports upon the eve of the embargo; these vessels had not had time to perform their voyages and the greater part of them were still abroad. He knew that some members had no commiseration for the merchant who had dared to escape the embargo, and who had disregarded the salutary precautions, designed as it was said, for his security. But he did not think it surprising nor culpable, that those whose property consisted in ships, should be averse to seeing them rotting at the wharves, and even disposed to incur risks to find employment for them abroad.

Even, however, if it should be thought that the merchants had acted with indiscretion and folly, it is the part of a parental government, such as this ought always to be, not to punish the citizen for their misfortunes; but to guard them against the effects of their errors. Besides a loss of individual property was a loss to the state as the public strength was derived from individual resources.

He stated that the question of war had been doubtful till the present moment. He did not believe that the president himself expected war at the opening of the session, nor for a long time after. A menacing language was held out; but the hopes of an accommodation were far from being abandoned. Much was expected from the Prince Regent's accession to his full powers. A change of ministry was not doubted; and it was thought that in the change of men, there would have been found such a change of principles and measures, that the differences between the two governments might be compromised and settled. This expectation was protracted, till it became plainly evident that the Prince did not intend to change his father's ministers, nor to depart from their principles or measures. When this discovery was made, the administration had proceeded too far to recede.

Desperate as the course was which now alone remained to be pursued, they supposed they were obliged to advance or become the object of reproach and scorn both to friends and foes. This necessity they had bro't upon themselves, but it was too late to consider whether the condition might have been avoided; they were pledged in this state of events to attempt to extort from Britain by force the concession of those points which their arguments had failed in persuading her to yield. He had no doubt, but that some months past, the cabinet had seriously determined upon resorting to hostilities. But the concurrence of congress was to be obtained; and whether a majority of both houses could be brought to take the daring and hazardous step, no man in or out of the government, without the gift of prophecy, could have predicted.

The public mind had been so repeatedly distracted and deceived by boisterous speeches, and bold but ephemeral resolutions, that it had sunk into a state of apathy, and was no longer excited even by the sound of war echoed in the ministerial paper from the proceedings of government.

When the bill before us was first brought up from the other house, it was the opinion of very few that it would obtain the support of a majority of this body; and even now it was likely to pass, not because it was approved by a majority but of the differences of opinion which existed among gentlemen as to other courses which had been proposed.

If, with the light and information possessed in this body as to the views and designs of the cabinet and of congress, it has been doubtful among ourselves whether the government would resort to war; how was it to be known by our merchants or any other class of society unacquainted with the intentions and secret proceedings of those exercising the powers of the government, that the nation would be wantonly plunged into a sudden war?

He had heard it said that the embargo was a sufficient notice of the design of the government to resort to hostilities upon its expiration; and that the people must be infuriated, who,

after such warning, were not apprised of the approaching crisis. But it is too recently and deeply in our recollection to be forgotten, that this is not the first embargo we have experienced, and which, though of longer duration, we saw pass away without being followed by war.

The language held thence to people out of doors who have doubted of the war, is retorted by the public voice with equal confidence and on better grounds. They rely upon your integrity and wisdom, and say that congress cannot be so infatuated, destitute as they are of the means of aggression or defence, to draw upon themselves a war with one of the most powerful and formidable nations on the globe. If a war with Britain be thought unavoidable, yet, as she leaves to us the time of commencing it, surely we ought to select that time, when the first shock shall be least disastrous & can best be resisted. Why should we hurry into a war from which nothing but calamity can be expected? There is no danger that the redress of our wrongs or the assertion of our rights will be barred by the limitation of time. No time has existed for years past when we had less cause to complain of the conduct of G. Britain. Her vessels of war had all been withdrawn, from our coast as he presumed, in order to avoid collisions and hostility. If the war be suspended till November, the government and the people will both be better prepared to sustain it. He was not a friend to the restrictive system, but with a choice out of evils, he should prefer the embargo to war.

Postpone the war and we will submit to the embargo till November—This will furnish time for the return of your ships and seamen; and if at the same time you will abandon the non importation act, you will replenish your treasury with at least twelve millions of dollars and restore to your citizens sixty millions now abroad and in danger of being lost. It appeared to him that the course which had been pursued was the most preposterous imaginable. For eighteen months past we had been sending our property out of the country, and not suffering it to return; and while contemplating a war with G. B. we saw our effects to an immense amount accumulating in that kingdom, liable any moment to fall a prey to the government, and to be employed in support of the war against us. He asked why rush with this precipitancy into the war? Are you provided with means to annoy the enemy or to defend yourselves? Have you an army or navy which can make any impression? Are your exposed towns fortified and garrisoned? Was any nation ever less prepared for war? It would require the whole military force you now possess to constitute an adequate defence for N. Orleans, N. York and Newport. It is very well known that the general who will command at N. Orleans, has declared to the government, that he will not be answerable for the security of the place with less force than ten thousand men, which is equal to all the effective troops yet raised. It would be natural to suppose that no government would declare war till it was prepared to attack its enemy. In peace we require no defence, and shall we declare war in order only to defend ourselves? But what blow are you prepared to strike? Were you able in the summer to recruit your army of twenty five thousand men could it be employed in any service in the course of this year? A soldier is not made in a day. The authority of a foreign officer now in this country, of the highest military reputation, he had heard frequently cited that it required at least 14 months to form a soldier of a recruit. This remark applied to France, where the officers have generally received a military education & where there are so many models to imitate & so many instructors to teach. But here the officer is to form as well as the soldier. The officer has to learn his lesson first before he can prescribe the task of the soldier. You may possibly have a herd of men, but you can have no army to lead into service this season—And if this herd be led against disciplined troops you can expect nothing but defeat and disgrace.

But you have not got nor can you

get the men during the present year. These are not the days of Cadmus. It will require great patience and industry, and a considerable length of time to collect twenty-five thousand men. Have you the least prospect, if you declare war, of attacking Canada this season? It is impossible that you can do it with effect. You will be sufficiently occupied in defending your frontiers against the savages.

It is not on land then that you expect immediately to assail your enemy. Is it on the ocean that the impression is to be made? You have twenty vessels of war—Britain upwards of a thousand.—What will avail the activity or gallantry of your officers and seamen against such disparity of force? Your little navy must fall immediately or be driven from the ocean. Some gentlemen indulge great expectations from privateers; but has Great Britain any unarmed or unprotected trade which they can attack? Privateers have no other object than plunder and booty. They avoid armed vessels—and defended as is the British commerce in every part of the world by her great naval force, it is little to be expected that privateering will be attended with much success or encouragement. But while we are searching for the means of annoying the commerce of Britain, does it become us to overlook at this moment the condition of our own? A valuable part of the trade from beyond the Cape of Good Hope has not yet arrived. Of the numberless vessels which sailed upon the eve of the embargo few have returned. Your merchant vessels are without convoy and utterly defenceless. Your condition therefore, is, that with more commerce exposed, your adversary will possess greater means of annoyance, and the consequence must be, that we shall lose infinitely more than we can expect to gain.

Under such circumstances what should hurry us into the war? Are gentlemen afraid if they wait till November the world will not last long enough to afford them time to gratify in war their mighty resentment against Britain? He believed as he hoped that there was no honourable gentleman on the floor who would not live long enough to have a complete surfeit of the war, though it should be postponed for a few months.

He said he was greatly influenced in his motion for postponing by the combined considerations of the present defenceless condition of the country, and the protection which Providence had given us against a maritime power in the winter season. During the winter months you will be defended by the elements—Postpone the war till November and we shall not have to dread an enemy on our coast till April. In the meantime go on with your recruiting, fill up, discipline & train an army. Take the stations if you please which will enable you to open an early campaign. Your trade will all have time to return before hostilities commence, and having all your ships and seamen at home, you may be prepared to put forth all your strength upon the ocean on the opening of the ensuing spring. Shall we, by an untimely precipitancy, yielding to a fretful impatience of delay, throw our wealth into the hands of the enemy, and feed that very rapacity which it is our object to subdue or to punish?

We can lose nothing by delay; much will be certainly saved; and at a moment pregnant with great events, it was most evidently our true policy to temporize. You give up no right, yield no pretension and profit by every day in rendering the condition of the country more secure and its attitude more formidable.—The just appreciation of time is among the highest point of political sagacity. To know what step the times will warrant, and to take the step at the proper time, is generally a matter of more importance and difficult consideration than the nature of a proposed measure.—Without inquiring whether war was the right course for the nation to take under existing circumstances, he did most confidently assert that this was not the time when war ought to be commenced.

Mr. B. said it belonged to the motion he had submitted to bring under review the alleged causes of war and to inquire into the probability of our attaining the objects for which we were to embark in the war. If we are to come out of the war, as we enter into it after having wasted the blood and treasure of the nation, and loaded the country with debt and taxes, it would certainly be more rational to submit at once to the wrongs we endure. If we expect to extort any concession from Britain, we must be prepared for a long, obstinate and bloody conflict.

Britain at this moment does not court the quarrel. She has reduced the catalogue of our complaints; and though not disposed to surrender her pretensions, she has evidently made advances towards conciliation. The recent orders in council were desired to be so considered, and she has removed a great source of umbrage in withdrawing her armed ships from our coasts.—She had offered satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake, which our government had accepted—which must therefore be taken to be honorable and sufficient, and the offence which had been given completely expiated.

We are no longer at variance in relation to the colonial trade.—France no longer has colonies and we have no occasion to contend at present for any empty rights which could not be exercised if yielded.

The question, therefore, as to the right of a neutral to be the carrier of the produce of the colony of a belligerent, having been reduced by the course of the war to a mere question of theory, it no longer entered into the disputes of the two governments.

The question as to the impressment of our seamen did not present insuperable difficulties. Britain never contended for a right to impress American seamen.—The right she claims is to take her own subjects found in our merchant service the exercises the right in relation to her own private vessels. This right she never will, nor can give up. If our merchant flag were a secure protection to British seamen who sailed under it, the British navy must be unmanned by discretion; while our merchants can, and do pay a dollar for every shilling a sailor can earn in the naval service of his country.

Can it be expected that a nation which depends for its existence upon its naval strength would yield a principle threatening the destruction of its maritime power? No war, of any duration, or however disastrous, will ever extort this concession—the may as well fall with arms in her hands, as to seal quietly the bond of her ruin.

He did not know that our government had ever required the unqualified abandonment of the right to impress. Our complaints were chiefly of the abuses committed in the exercise of the right. It was a practice frequently attended with violence, insult, and gross injustice. Americans were often, from design or mistake, seized as British subjects, and we have abundant evidence of the fact, that many of our native seamen have been forced into British service.—He had always understood however that such acts were not justified by the British government. The government have never claimed the right of holding an American seaman against his will.—The pretensions of the two governments upon this subject, admitted of adjustment.—The chief embarrassment arose from the difficulty of distinguishing the sailors of the two countries. But he had no doubt that this, and all other difficulties on the subject might be vanquished without having recourse to war.

The dispute, as to paper blockades was, for the present, merged in the orders in council. Those orders were now to be considered as comprehending the whole cause of war.

This subject deserves to be viewed in every light. The orders in council were not at this time, in truth, supported upon their original ground.

The ex-minister Mr. Canning, had publicly and candidly confessed the fact. They were admitted as measures of retaliation, they never deserved that character. He had always considered the Berlin and Milan decrees used as a mere

pretext. Those decrees were vain and empty denunciations in relation to England. The plain design of the British government was to deprive France of the benefits of external commerce, unless the profits of it were divided with herself—This was fully proved by the licence trade. Britain carries on the very trade she denies to neutrals, and having engrossed the whole to herself, she excludes neutrals from participation. No man was more disposed than himself to reprobate the wrong and injustice of the British government upon this subject. They resort to the French decrees to justify themselves, and though he considered them as no justification, yet our government in their conduct had admitted that the decrees placed us upon the same footing as to France as the orders did as to England, and required equal measures to both nations.

Our government have been pleased to say what he did not think at this time any man in the nation believed besides themselves. They have been pleased to say the decrees are repealed.

This is a fact, and asserted without any proof. The decrees could only be repealed by the same power and in the same manner in which they were enacted. They proceeded from the sovereign power of France, and became the laws of the empire. The same power in the solemn form of a law could alone revoke them. We possess the decrees in all the forms of law, but have we ever seen, has the government any reason to believe that any decree in the form of a law has been passed to repeal them?—The promise of a sovereign to repeal a law does not annul it, nor would a reference of his minister to its being repealed have that effect. Every sovereign power prescribes to itself a form in which its sovereign will shall be known, when it is to constitute a law of the land.

The decrees teach us what this form is in France, and we have no ground to believe that the decrees are repealed, till we see an act of the sovereign in the same form in which they are found. Such is the course among ourselves. A law is repealed by a law passed in the same form. It is the practice of every nation in Europe, and of every civilized nation on the earth. But even the promise to repeal was only conditional, and it has never been announced to us that the emperor considered the condition complied with on our part by prohibiting the importation of British produce and manufactures. In fact, daily accounts are received of seizures made on the principles of those decrees; and, to affirm that the decrees are repealed, was only to add perfidy to the atrocity of the conduct of the French, who do not hesitate to plunder, burn and destroy our property on the high seas, even after abandoning the pretence with which at first they were respectful enough to attempt to cover their violence.

Nothing could be more evident than the policy of the French emperor, nor any thing more mortifying than the success which has attended his juggling. He has contrived to satisfy our government that he has repealed his decrees, while to the eyes of the rest of the world, they appear to be in force. By these means he has opened our ports to the public and private ships of France, and shut them against those of G. Britain. He denies the evidence of the repeal of his decrees, which he well knows, if furnished to us, would immediately remove the orders in council, and facilitate the settlement of our differences with England. Britain has declared, that the moment evidence is produced of the repeal of the decrees, the orders in council shall *ipso facto* be annulled. The emperor instead of furnishing this evidence, is giving daily proofs, to our sorrow and loss, that the decrees are in force and operation.

I am among the last men in the senate, said Mr. B. who would justify or defend the orders in council. They violate the plainest rights of the nation. The ground of retaliation was never more than a pretext, and their plain object is to deprive France of neutral trade. It never was contended, nor does Britain now contend that she would be justified by the laws or usages of nations to interdict our commerce with her enemy. She covers her injustice with the cloak of retaliation, and insists that she has a right to retort on her enemy the evils of his own policy. This is a doctrine to which I am not disposed to agree. It is destruction to neutrals—it

makes them the prey of the belligerents. It is a doctrine which we must resist, but the time and manner of resistance ought to be determined by a view only to our own interests. Because we are injured we certainly are not bound to make war before it is for our own benefit. There is one effect of this war which gentlemen ought to take into view, and which, to him was a source of grief and humiliation. In making war upon England we bring the force of the nation in aid of France. We are about to assist a government from whom we have suffered for years past the most humiliating insults and the most atrocious wrongs. We are about to make a common cause with a man who hates us for our language and despises us for our government, and who would to-morrow if he had the means, without seeking a pretence, add us to the list of his conquered provinces. This connexion should not be hastily formed. To other nations it has been the forerunner of their subjugation and ruin. Let us take time to consider the consequences of a step upon which the destiny of the nation depends. We may profit by delay, but can gain nothing by precipitancy. The war will not hastily remove the orders in council. It is the principles of the orders, rather than their effect of which we complain. The trade to France, which they interdict is of little consequence to the country. Its annual amount is less than three millions of dollars, and you find it operated with duties so excessive, and restricted to such articles of exchange, that even if enjoyed in safety, it would be productive of little profit to individuals or to the nation. If, however, you declare war at this time, you lose the trade to G. Britain and her dependencies, equal to 35 millions a year, without gaining the paltry trade with France. The laws of war will operate still more extensively than the orders in council; and though no doubt we shall gratify the emperor of France, we shall enjoy little commerce with his dominions. As it regards, therefore, our interest, it is found in protracting the present state of affairs.

From the Salem Gazette.
MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.
LETTER VII.
To the People of the United States.
"WHAT PROSPECT IS THERE OF PEACE?" Is a question frequently asked: and the obvious answer is, that our present rulers will not make peace, while they can obtain money by loans to carry on the war. A peace would defeat all the plans of injury and hostility towards G. Britain, and of the subserviency to, and co-operation with, the views of France, which have always distinguished the Jefferson-Madison administration. The explicit avowal of Mr. Jefferson "that he did not wish for any treaty with Great-Britain," accounts for all his fruitless negotiations with that country. The following statements will contribute to illustrate his principles and views.

The treaty of 1794, well known by the name of "Jay's treaty," besides making provision for putting an end to all the disputes which resulted from the war of our revolution, secured to the U. S. a prosperous commerce, and laid the foundation for long continued amity between G. Britain and the U. States; amity and commerce which, but for the pernicious views and projects of Thomas Jefferson, might have continued to this day. That treaty, after Mr. Jefferson became president, might have been renewed, or made the basis of a new one more advantageous, by the agency of the very able minister of the U. S. then in London—I mean Mr. King; who, appointed by Washington, for his approved fidelity and distinguished talents, also enjoyed the confidence of his country; and more than any other permanent minister from the U. S. had acquired the respect of the British government. A negotiation of a new treaty of amity and commerce conducted by such a minister, could hardly fail of success; and, without doubt, for that very reason, powers to negotiate such a treaty were purposely withheld; and at a time which Jefferson and Madison knew to be singularly propitious to obtain the most advantageous terms for the U. States; I mean in the short interval of peace between G. Britain and France; but when all things indicated a speedy renewal of the war—and which was renewed in 1803. At such a time, in order to secure the friendship, and enjoy the increasing commerce of the U. S. G. Britain would have accorded advantages much greater than under other circumstances were to be expected. Doubtless it was, because

Mr. King thus found, that under Mr. Jefferson's administration he could render no material service to his country, he desired his recall.

But before Mr. King's return he did negotiate two treaties with G. Britain for two special objects. One, a treaty of boundaries, and particularly interesting to Massachusetts—was at first declared by Mr. Jefferson to be entirely satisfactory; tho' afterwards, through his influence in the senate, upon a flimsy objection to one article, to be excepted from his ratification—the ratification of the residue of the treaty by Great-Britain was defeated; as the senate were then assured would be the case. This treaty provided for a settlement of the eastern boundary of Massachusetts, where it joins the British Province of New-Brunswick, and Mr. Jefferson and the senate were informed by the late governor Sullivan, then attorney-general of Massachusetts, of the great importance to that state of settling this boundary; because the two governments (Massachusetts and New-Brunswick) were making grants of adjoining lands, which, for want of such an adjustment, might occasion interferences and national disputes. But such considerations were disregarded.

The other treaty Mr. Jefferson was pleased to ratify. It was a treaty for paying, out of the treasury of the U. S. the debts which Virginian and other southern gentlemen had contracted with British merchants before the revolution.

By our treaty of peace, in 1781, with G. Britain, "It was agreed, that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts therefore contracted." But such impediments were thrown in the way of several of the states, but particularly in Virginia: In the northern and eastern states, the courts of law were open to British creditors, in cases where their American debtors failed to pay them—cases, I believe, which seldom occurred. It was otherwise in Virginia and other southern states. And these impediments were so long continued, that at length, deaths and insolvencies put it out of the power of the British creditors to recover their debts from many of the persons or estates of the debtors themselves. But this article in the treaty of peace was binding on the nation—the whole United States being responsible to other nations for the acts of every member of the union. Hence it became the indispensable duty of the U. S. to indemnify the British creditors in the cases above mentioned. Accordingly in Mr. Jay's treaty, it was stipulated, that where such debts could not be recovered in the ordinary course of justice, the U. S. should make full compensation for the same to the British creditors. And probably this stipulation contributed, in no small degree, to produce that violent opposition to Jay's treaty, for which Virginians were eminently conspicuous. While a sense of justice and good faith failed to enforce the payment of their debts, their pride was opposed to the payment of them by their neighbours and fellow-citizens of other states who had already paid their own debts. To conceal the obligation incumbent on the U. States, it was finally stipulated to pay to the British government, for the use of the British creditors, the sum of 600,000 pounds sterling—equal to two millions, six hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars; which the people of the northern and eastern states (for the public revenues are chiefly collected from thence) after paying their own debts due to British merchants before the revolution, have been compelled to pay for their delinquent fellow-citizens of the south!

Thus of three treaties negotiated with G. Britain under Mr. Jefferson's administration, (Mr. King's two above described, and the treaty of amity and commerce by Pinkney and Monroe) one only has been accepted and ratified—that which provided for paying at the public expense, the debts of his southern friends! These remarks refer only to delinquents among the people of the south: God forbid that they should receive a general application. I know that there are and always have been, in that portion of the union, great numbers alike distinguished for their talents, probity and honor, and to whom the policy and measures of Jefferson and Madison are equally abhorrent as to any citizens of the north.

If all Mr. Jefferson's tedious but abortive negotiations with G. Bri-

tain were examined, it would appear, that they proved abortive because they turned on points which it was impossible for G. Britain to yield, or were influenced by motives foreign to the true and substantial interests of the U. S.; interests with which those of G. B. are certainly compatible, or disputes & war must be everlasting; but perpetual war cannot be pronounced the necessary condition imposed on the two nations by the Benevolent Ruler of the universe.

The only remaining ground of the war explicitly avowed by Mr. Madison, respects the impressment of seamen—This subject until lately has not been well understood; for until lately, it has not been thoroughly investigated. It has now been demonstrated by a most distinguished, learned and excellent citizen, that the practice of taking their own seamen from neutral merchant vessels, has for more than a century been common to the nations of Europe, and especially to France, whose regulations are more rigorous than those of England. He has demonstrated, that this practice is founded on a perfect right—the right of every sovereign state to the service of its own subjects in time of war—which right our administration will not dare explicitly to deny. It is a right which G. B. acknowledges to belong to the U. S. as well as herself. And accordingly, the Prince Regent, in the name of the king of G. Britain, declares, in his late manifesto, that the armed vessels of the U. S. have the right, and may exercise it freely, to take American seamen found on board her merchant vessels as the British ships of war take British seamen found on board American merchant vessels. Here then the two nations are at issue. Each has a right to take their own seamen; and none to take those of the other. But having been one nation, children of the same family, they are liable to be mistaken one for the other; and when so mistaken, the perfect right above mentioned is infringed. How then is the interesting point to be determined? Only by compromise—and a compromise is the result of negotiation candidly and fairly conducted; and if Mr. Madison and his party continue the war, for this object, during the whole of his new term, and as long afterwards as any of them shall live, the dispute must end in a compromise at last, for the war cannot be interminable. While she consents to regulate the practice, to preserve the right of impressing her own seamen is essential to the safety and independence of G. Britain. Were our merchant vessels to be declared an asylum for British seamen—tempted by high wages, and to escape the dangers and sufferings of war, such numbers would resort to our flag, that a large portion of the British navy would be unmanned; and this, I have long been convinced, has been the real object of Mr. Jefferson from the commencement of his administration, tho' concealed from public view under the popular veil of extreme concern for the rights of American seamen. But intending, if my time will permit, to go into a full examination of this subject, I shall leave it for the present.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
March 31, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

The writer of the "Severn Planter" will excuse the omission of the closing sentences of his communication. We have thought it derogatory to the dignity of a public journal to notice so contemptible a miscreant as the person alluded to; our silent contempt is all that he can receive from us.

Polite treatment to Prisoners.

Whether the British are naturally of that savage and barbarous temper which has so frequently of late been stated, we leave those best acquainted with their history and character to judge. It is not our disposition to palliate their crimes, wherever they have been guilty of them, but we ought, from every consideration of justice, to comply with that sage precept, in allowing even "the devil his due." Prisoners who have lately fallen into their hands, have generally spoken in high terms of the polite treatment and attention bestowed on them during their captivity. This is more particularly the case with Mr.

Jacob Gibson, than any other. He yet heard of, and as there is something so remarkable in it, it is not altogether unworthy of notice. It seems from his own acknowledgment, that he was taken at Sharp's Island, and took refuge in a small boat, in which he was nearly drowned, and which they paid him nearly double the price he could have obtained for it in market, and allowed him to retain for his own particular use those articles highly valued. In addition to this, a admiral gave him a certificate of protection against any future visit of a similar nature, as also a general permission to carry the produce of his labors to market unmolested. Treatment of this sort to the generality of prisoners would not seem to wear the appearance of savageness and barbarism; and the statement which we have heard be correct, we should not suppose that Mr. Gibson himself had any great reason to complain—Nay, on the contrary, for some cause or other he seems to have been a favourite with the admiral, and treated with uncommon civility.

Almost every prisoner that comes from the enemy's squadron gives a different account respecting the admiral's intention. Indeed, so various are the reports, that few if any of them are worthy a moment's consideration. Had the commander designed to make an attack on this, or any other place, it is not probable that he would make a prisoner acquainted with his intention. That they have in view some important object by coming up the bay is such numbers, is not at all unlikely, and to avoid a surprise it is necessary that every place, which lies exposed, should be put in a good state of defence as circumstances will possibly admit of. Should an attack be made on us, not only patriotism, but pride, would induce every citizen to resist it "even unto death." But amid the heat and confusion of engagement, if a moment could be spared for reflection, they could avoid pouring out their maledictions against the authors of this destruction and wholly unnecessary war. Every day makes it assume a more hideous appearance, as its continuance is entirely without object.

It is stated, in a Norfolk paper, that information had been received at that place, that a reinforcement of nine sail of the enemy's vessels came into the Chesapeake on the evening of the 18th instant—If this be the fact, there is every reason to believe that preparations are making to distress the sea-board, in such way as to withdraw the American troops as much as possible from Canada.

Since the effects of war are brought to our door, we hear some of the spiteful politicians, the disciples of administration, using a language respecting it very different from what they spoke early in its commencement. While it was confined to Canada, and little else would be left us to do than to read accounts of the brilliant victories achieved by our gallant troops, it was all well enough; but being transferred to our own doors, it is not unfrequently the case, that murmurs now arise with those who patriotically pledged their support. It often happens, that men find it extremely difficult to see the approach of evil until sad experience has made them smarting. Such is the case in the present instance. Examples of individual distress, occasioned by the war, have been frequent, but now an appearance of calamity seems generally to pervade the country, and many have had the candour to acknowledge they were mistaken in the men whom they had elected for our rulers. Experience, it is said, is the best master, and it is devoutly to be wished that the lessons which may be inculcated by the present war, may produce a salutary change in the politics of our country.

The general government have made another requisition upon the executive of this state, to furnish 2000 conscripts for the defence of Baltimore. This is

in the French style of war. For, while the regular army is attached to the subjugation of a country, the militia are left to do as they please, any incursions of their own militia, for defence. The nation is squandered away in foreign conquest, the states to their own pecuniary resources, and the duty of government is left to the states, in as much as they are able of being harassed to a degree than others—and the citizens of Maryland will soon find, that they must be subjected to still more onerous taxes, should the present state of affairs continue for any length of time.

Major Charles S. Ridgely appointed an Aid to his Excellency Governor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some days ago a party of the command of the brigadier went up the River Severn to boats and carry them to Annapolis for the service of the military. In duty they went to a farm in the river, where they found possession of an old boat, utterly unfit for service. The boat, in the farm, represented to the condition of the boat, and ability of taking it away—How still persisted in their design, but has never yet been returned. It is also stated as a fact, that the party brought off, a shaggy and shattered condition, never used. In addition to this, the old overseer, and his employer British, sent their bayonets at him of them exclaimed, "Hang the old!" Not content with this, they threw him into the boat, and made him distance down the river, although he was at the peculiar situation from a violent and had he caught cold the consequences probably would have been to his life. These are some of the fruits of war—Persons are not raised by being taken away from employment to do military duty, they are deprived of their point of the bayonet, the outraged, and they abound as similar scenes are now acting out—the public papers with accounts of outrages like that recounted. It is time for us to attend to the consequences of this war—if it continues longer, the nation will be banished its ultimate design will be to our citizens at its close themselves beggars and slaves of their common rights, and either in person or property they must be reduced to the point of a master put out of the country.

MINERAL WATER.

The establishment in this county for the manufacture of mineral waters, must prove gratifying to our citizens. In the medicinal qualities of waters have been found to produce the pleasing hope that the check, in a great measure, of the pernicious influence of the disease, which it is long since, have of late been their baleful influence on even in those ranks which of delicacy ought to have been from the dire contagion. The hope, that the profits will afford much encouragement to the new establishment, but not think that those who are not deceived by the use of the waters, will, when thirsty, resort to an elegant, safe, and beverage, and thus temptation to fall into the habit of intoxication, whose effects are mischievous by making family.

The election for Managing Annapolis Mineral Water will close at the Fountain on the 29th April—All votes not yet received will be considered as received by the articles of association, and the election of \$5 on each share on Saturday last May, of forfeiture of the first share.

No. I.

To the People of Anne Arundel County.
The distressing situation of the County has impelled me, as one of your representatives, to address to you, some observations as to the consequences that must

any that...
...the regular forces are...
...the militia are left to prevent...
...any incursions of the enemy...
...the treasury of the nation...
...the states are left to their own pecuniary resources...
...the duty of government to furnish them...
...the borders will fall unequally...
...the states, in as much as some are...
...the citizens of Maryland will soon find, that in addition to the taxes that will be imposed on them at the next session of congress, they must be subjected to still greater exactions to meet the expenses of their state, should the present situation of affairs continue for any considerable length of time.

Major Charles S. Ridgely has been appointed an Aid to his Excellency the Governor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some days ago a party of men, by the command of the brigadier general, went up the River Severn to collect boats and carry them to Annapolis, for the service of the military. In their tour of duty they went to a farm immediately on the river, where they found and took possession of an old boat, which was utterly unfit for service. The Overseer on the farm, represented to the party the condition of the boat, and the inability of taking it away. However, they persisted in their design, and the boat has never yet been returned to the owner. It is also stated as a fact, that after the party brought it off, such was its leaky and shattered condition it was never used. In addition to this, these men, called the old overseer, called him and his employer British Tories, presented their bayonets at him, and one of them exclaimed, "Hang the old rascal." Not content with this, they forcibly threw him into the boat, and carried him some distance down the river, then made him get out and wade to the shore, although he was at the time in a secular situation from a violent strain, and had he caught cold the consequences most probably would have been fatal to his life. These are some of the fruits of war—Persons are not only harassed by being taken away from their employment to do military duty, but they are deprived of their property at the point of the bayonet, their persons outraged, and they abused and vilified. Similar scenes are now acting on the frontiers—the public papers are filled with accounts of outrages like the one just recounted. It is time for the people to attend to the consequences of this war—if it continues two years longer, the nation will be bankrupt, and then its ultimate design will be visible, and our citizens at its close, will find themselves beggars and slaves, deprived of their common rights, and unprotected either in person or property; a condition they must be reduced to before they can have a master put over them.

MINERAL WATERS.

The establishment in this city of a mineral water, must prove highly gratifying to our citizens. Independent of the medicinal qualities which these waters have been found to possess, we indulge the pleasing hope that they will check, in a great measure, the use of ardent spirits, which it is lamentable to perceive, have of late been extending their baleful influence on society, and even in those ranks which a high sense of delicacy ought to have preserved from the dire contagion. We cannot but hope, that the professed drunkards will afford much encouragement to the new establishment, but we cannot but think that those whose taste is not depraved by the use of strong drinks, will, when thirsty, gladly have recourse to an elegant, safe, and wholesome beverage, and thus escape the temptation to fall into the deplorable habit of intoxication, whose deleterious effects are mourned by many a suffering family.

The election for Managers of The Annapolis Mineral Water Company, will close at the Fountain on Friday 20th April. All votes not then received will be considered as relinquished. Stockholders are hereby reminded, that by the articles of association the second instalment of \$5 on each share is payable on Saturday 1st May, under penalty of forfeiture of the first instalment. By order of Commissioners.

No. 1.

The People of Anne Arundel County. The distressing situation of our country has impelled me, as one of the sufferers under the bad administration of the late President, to address to you, in a plain and unassuming manner, some observations as to the causes and consequences that must inevitably

follow from a continuance of the present unwise and impolitic system of measures. After our government was instituted, like prudent people we considered the concerns of our affairs to be managed for the best judgement and understanding, both in the state and general government, and under the management of those men, we all recollect prosperity smiled us in the face. In the year 1800, the mad career of Jacobinism began its Frenchified influence, and the men of known integrity, firmness, patriotism and worth, who had spent their better days and their all, in the revolutionary war, which gained us independence, and saved us from British bondage, were forsaken, calumniated, and abused, because unwilling to join the momentary political frenzy, which has unfortunately brought our country to its present state of suffering. I say suffering, because I feel it, because I know you, fellow-citizens of Anne Arundel county, feel it, and some of you in a severe degree. When you reflect, is not the fact beyond doubt; from about the year the change of political men and measures took place in this state, and in the United States, have we not declined in prosperity at home, and respectability abroad—have we not less confidence in each other—have we not less confidence and respect for our government and rulers—are we not more in debt—does not our embarrassments increase, and our difficulties appear like some unfathomable abyss, into which we are ready to plunge? Yes, it is a melancholy truth, acknowledged by all; it is a truth staring every man in the face. The proceedings of your courts of justice prove the fact, the records of the sheriff's office, and the books of transfer of property prove the fact, and the great inconvenience and difficulty with which money is procured to carry on the war! yes, the war! Amidst all those unwise measures brought on by our rulers, prejudiced in favor of France, have you been plunged into war! unhappy situation! in poverty and distress make war, without the means of carrying it on. Who are the persons most desirous of promoting war? not the man clear of debt—not he wishes not to incur expense; not the man in the road of prosperity—not because he knows reverse of fortune will be the consequence—then the fact cannot be denied, the most desperate in fortune are the warmest for war; except a few, whose appointment to office makes them advocates of the measure. It is with astonishment, pity and compassion, I see men, comparatively speaking, over "head and heels" in debt; men who cannot, without a change of measures, comply with their engagements, advocating this ruinous and unnecessary war examine the claims of the Farmers Bank, and records of mortgage property in Anne Arundel county, and a tolerable prognosis may be formed as to the probability of those who may be able to extricate themselves from difficulties, and this class of men, we know, are the most voracious for war!!! Strange indeed—but a fact it is—the persons most in debt, overwhelmed and embarrassed, and without property in reality, are the hottest for war! If the emperor of France can drive us to war as he pleases, there is an end to independence, and we might as well give up all to him at once. A Senator of one of the eastern states, voted for the war measure in Congress; on his return home, his constituents demanded to know why he voted thus, he replied, "because Buonaparte said if we did not make war with England, he would make war with us." Then this is our situation, and I deeply lament it; because with you, fellow men of Anne Arundel county, I am suffering; my tobacco is now in the warehouse unsold, and my little wheat did not pay the common and unavoidable expenses of my family. How are you to change your situation? only by a change of men and measures. In the language of Brutus—"I will never cease to recall my country from this state of servility; if the event prove favourable it will be matter of joy to all, if not, I notwithstanding shall rejoice." However the passions may carry popular prejudice, frenzy, and ignorance, virtue will ride her triumphant car, and bid defiance to calumny, defamation, and slander. All federalists have been called "Tories" would to God, the poor cowardly creatures, who have had the impudence to use the expression, could show one solitary act of their lives to entitle them to the praise of patriotism: to call federalists "Tories" would be to take away from your naval records the only honors achieved since the declaration of the present war. Does not the name of Hull, of the frigate Constitution, deserve well of his country? yes, this hero is a Federalist. Does the name of Decatur echo from one end of the continent to the other? is he not the dread of British tars, and one of Columbia's choicest sons? yes, this gallant officer is a Federalist. Where is Lieut. Jones of the U. S. ship Wasp, is he not now embosomed in his country's love? Can his naval action and brilliant achievements be forgotten? No! this man is a Federalist. Where is our admired and beloved Bainbridge, he who suffered in the dungeons of Tripoli? do we not see him arriving in our ports, covered with laurels, with glory, entering the city of Annapolis in triumph, amidst the joy, applause, and acclamations of the people, after sinking and destroying the British Frigate Java: this man is a Federalist.

Where is Lawrence of the U. States ship Hornet? can his noble manly gallantry, and achievements be forgotten, in destroying the British Ship "Peacock" and thus added to his country's laurels upon the records of the navy? this man is a Federalist? who then will dare to call federalists "Tories?" none but a set of poor sycophantic wretches, the minions of administration. Is it possible the inhabitants of this enlightened country will thus suffer themselves to be duped by a sanguinary party—will you not implore the mercy of Heaven to relieve the wants and distresses of the people of misfortune, nor longer suffer what is worse than the ancient accursed tyranny.

SEVERN PLANTER.

RUMOURS.

It is reported that Mr. Bayard says he is not pledged to go to Russia, unless his instructions, which he has not yet seen, are such as satisfy him that there is a sincere intention to negotiate a peace on reasonable terms; the known character of Mr. Bayard renders the truth of this report more than probable.

Another rumour is, that sealed instructions have been offered to Mr. Bayard, which he refused to accept; such a refusal we think equally probable. [Fed. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 25.

The schr. Adeline, Craycroft, of and for this port from Bordeaux, appeared off Cape May on Thursday, was boarded by a whale boat, received two pilots, sent her letters, &c. on shore and bore away for the first port. A fine schr. (supposed at Cape May to be the Atlas, Hawley), was off that place on Wednesday. The Adeline sailed 16th March. The Russians had entered Berlin, and were overrunning all Prussia. Buonaparte, it is said, had collected an immense army to oppose them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Eastern Shore, who was captured in the Patapsco, on board of the Queens-town Packet. "We determined when we started from Baltimore, not to go down the river further than we could with safety, and to return as soon as we saw any thing like danger. When we were some distance within North Point we discovered two boats, but did not take them to be the enemy. We thought we could make our escape, from the vessels of war being a considerable distance up the Bay, and the wind being fair and fresh. No small boats were seen coming from the squadron; but at length we saw boats under North Point full of men, and coming in pursuit of us. We immediately put back, crowded all sail, and put out our sweeps—but unfortunately the wind lulled. The captain of the packet and 7 of the passengers left us in the row-boat, which induced the enemy's barges to commence firing, and then great confusion ensued, in consequence of the cries of the women and children on board, and the alarm of some of the passengers. They continued firing until they boarded, but fortunately no one was injured. The officer who boarded us was a lieutenant of the Maidstone, who treated us with great politeness. He and the other officers treated the ladies with every degree of politeness and attention. He told us we should be released the next day, and all our baggage. The packet was anchored along side of the admiral's ship and a guard left with us. The next day at ten o'clock, we were put on board of an old boat with scarcely any provisions and with no water fit to drink, to make the best of our way to Queen's-town, with a permit from the admiral. We were permitted to take nothing with us but our apparel. Mr. — and Mr. — lost property to the amount of 2,000 dollars.

"The gun-boat in the Patapsco, was but a few hundred yards from us when the enemy commenced firing, and if she had fired one gun we should have been saved. The officer who captured us, declared, that had the gun-boat fired, he would not have pursued us—After we were captured, the gun-boat commenced firing upon the packet, and was very near striking her several times—Her shot would have done execution had they struck us, which induces me and the rest of the passengers to believe that if she had fired at the barges, we should have escaped. Major Barney acted well at North Point—he was very near killing a number of the enemy in the barges, and the British officer complimented him highly for the manner in which he directed his fire. They knew that Barney had the command at North Point before we were captured. They appeared to be very

inquisitive about the elections, whether the peace men would not have a majority in the next congress? I answered them in the negative. I heard them intimate that their frigates could get up the Patapsco, & the fort would not be an obstruction to them. They asked me about the force at the fort. I told them it was a delicate question, and could not answer them. They said it was discretionary to answer or not—I had much conversation with several of the officers, and on a variety of subjects relating to the war. They appeared to be acquainted with the soundings of the rivers and bay. I saw seamen who were captured on board the Dolphin, who told me they had three or four of the Baltimore pilots on board the squadron, who received pay for piloting them up the Bay. I saw vessels on fire in every direction in the Bay, when we left the fleet on Saturday morning—I understood that Annapolis was to be attacked on their return down the Bay, and that there were three sail more coming up. The officers were greedy after the news-papers, and got every one that was on board the packet."

A CARD.

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER.
April 29. 3w*

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (18) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER.
By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper, and the United States Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck. of the Council.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining	17
Total	85

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and

management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth. Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson. Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coalter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatur, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller. Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a Mr. John Flummer, son of the said county, has been, and still is missing; and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (18) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDER.
By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

Mail Stages to Baltimore,

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by setting off from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa.

The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage as heretofore, and all baggage at the risk of the owner.

JOHN GADSBY.
N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

April 29.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, 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, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for his benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.
April 29. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHEATCROFT, 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, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheatcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Wheatcroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22nd day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.
We are indebted to the commander of the brig James Wells, from Lisbon, for a file of London papers from the 20th of Feb. to the 4th of March. The Editors of the N. Y. Gazette copy from them the following articles.

Princess of Wales.—The London papers contain a great deal of matter on the subject of the Princess of Wales. We have selected the following articles to show the nature of the charge brought against her.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock, a full meeting of the cabinet ministers took place at the Secretary of State's office for the Home Department, Whitehall—upon the subject of the Princess of Wales' letter; it is supposed it was then determined whether any and what measure should be adopted in consequence.

Much has been said, and more insinuated respecting a Billy Baccett, whose name stands connected with what is termed "Delicate Investigation." We have in a former paper informed our readers that in the course of that investigation the parentage of a child of that name came under the consideration of the noble commissioners, & who, having carefully examined the necessary witnesses, stated in their Report as follows:—

"The child, Billy Baccett, was beyond all doubt, born in Brunelwell-street Hospital, on the 11th July, 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin."

The fact was this. Some time previously to the investigation, her royal highness the Princess of Wales, then residing at Blackheath, took under her protection, from poor parents, this child, to which she had taken a liking. The father, as the people of Blackheath and its vicinity said at the time, was a blacksmith at Deptford. This child was taken into the household of her royal highness and under her own eye; was frequently in her presence, and taken out for airing in her own carriage. This boy, it is said, was alleged in the charges which led to the investigation, to be a child of the Princess, and was the subject of the two main charges of pregnancy and delivery, which were fully disproved in the inquiry in the very first instance. The minor imputations, which many think ought instantly to have been abandoned, remained on record till removed by the Cabinet minutes of the 27th April, 1807.

In the House of Commons, March 2, the Speaker read the following letter from the Princess.

"Montagu House, Blackheath, March 1.

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker, that she has received from Lord Viscount Sidmouth a copy of a report, made in pursuance of the orders of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, by certain members of his majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom it appears that his Royal Highness had been advised to refer certain documents and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her royal highness.

"The report is of such a nature that her royal highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge, yet as her royal highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself to the illustrious Houses with which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to rest under any imputation affecting her honor.

"The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the privy council proceeded in their investigation; nor has her royal highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence. She knew only by common rumor that such an enquiry had been instituted, until the result was communicated to her in the form of the report. She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the privy council by whom her conduct has been enquired into as a body, to whom she would be authorized to apply for redress, or as their individual capacity, as persons selected to make the report on her conduct.

"The Princess of Wales is, therefore, compelled to throw herself on the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct

during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her royal highness fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner, before a tribunal known to the Constitution.

"It is her royal highness wish, either to be treated as innocent, or to be proved guilty.

"Her royal highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the house of commons."

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Various are the reports respecting the foreigner who arrived from Paris last week. We stated that he was understood to belong to the house of Perigaux and Co. of Paris, and that it was rumored that his mission was purely of a commercial kind; some say to vest money in the British funds, the French being very low at this moment. But there are people and those well informed, who assert that his name is Bassan, (a person who has been employed on political missions before) and that he has had three interviews with Lord Castlereagh since his arrival.

It was reported at Stockholm, when the mails came away, that a treaty was negotiating between Sweden and Denmark, by which the latter power was to place 40,000 men under Bernadotte's command.

The Emperor of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg, where, on the 18th ult. he went with his Imperial Consort, to the Cathedral, and offered up thanks for the delivery of the Russian territory from the enemy.

FEBRUARY 27.

The last Gottenburg mails among other interesting articles, have put us in possession of a series of interesting documents connected with the state of the relations between Sweden and France. Not a doubt can now remain in the breast of any rational being, that war, open, undisguised war, will now be waged by Sweden against France. The documents with which we this day present our readers relate to the dismissal of the French Ambassador from Stockholm; an event which was attended with circumstances unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. This Ambassador Monsieur de Cabre refused to leave Stockholm until he was "ordered by his august Emperor." This is the first time that the right of removing an Ambassador was attempted to be confined to the person who sent him. A Swedish Police Officer conducted M. de Cabre, out of the country, and he travelled therefore, like a felon, for whom no passports were necessary.

A private vessel has arrived from the Baltic, with advices two days later than those received by the last Gottenburg mails. We are again informed by this opportunity that Denmark was about to join with Sweden and Russia against France. The circumstance is highly probable: the following is one of the letters alluded to.

HELSINGBORG, FEB. 13.

"Four Commissioners are employed busily at Copenhagen, in concluding a friendly treaty; the one is Swedish, another Danish, a third British, and the fourth a Russian."

"Austria has declared her purpose which is to maintain her neutrality, protecting her territories at the same time by an army of 300,000 men."

By the same vessel we have received accounts from Altona, of the Russians having completely invested Dantzic, having crossed the Vistula and Nogat, at all points, on the ice. They had previously beaten and driven into the fortress, the shattered remains of the French fugitives collected by Grandeau. The few surviving companies of the Imperial Guards fled in the direction of Posen.

MARCH 2.

The Chancellor of Exchequer has given notice, as may be seen in our Parliamentary report, that he would on Wednesday next, move that the house do resolve itself into a committee, to consider the general state of Finance. This we presume, is preparatory to his giving notice of what amount of Exchequer bills he means to fund, and in what stock. It has been expected for some days, in consequence of which the funds generally have been upon the decline—Consols were, this morning, about 50 for Monday.

Five Gottenburg Mails are now due, but although no considerable anxiety prevails it is unmixt with any apprehensions as to the continued success of the Russians. The last letters, received direct from Dantzic, are dated on the 18th of January the day after the gates were closed,

and they certainly afford strong grounds to believe that the surrender actually took place on the 27th of that month, as reported.—The garrison was described as consisting of troops of all nations, who acted with no cordiality, and one occasion where an officer was ordered under arrest for calumniating the French, the soldiers positively refused to seize him.

Private accounts from Berlin, received by the same opportunity states that the Russians continued to advance without opposition. General Steinheil with one corps is at New Sietin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwalde. In Prussian Pomerania—and Platoff with his brave Cossacks, has entered the Marche of Bradenburg.—We rejoice to hear that the Russian troops observe the strictest discipline, and are every where received with exultation by the inhabitants. No preparation whatever was made to defend Berlin, on the contrary the inhabitants were unreserved in their expressing their wish for their approach.

A vessel arrived in the river yesterday from the French coast. No Expose of the State of the Empire has yet been published; and it was reported that the conscription now meets with more serious obstructions than ever. At Paris it was whispered that the State Prisoner alluded to in the article from Vienna was Prince Scharzenburg, who had been charged by Buonaparte with causing the ruin of his army. Other reports stated him to be Murat King of Naples, who had been arrested on his way to Italy by order of Buonaparte. The only objection to the probability of the latter statement is, that the mysterious personage spoke nothing but Latin to his keepers! We believe that it is only since his elevation to the throne that Murat was taught to sign his name!!

The army at Alicant amounted with all its reinforcements of Italians, Calabres, Sicilians, &c. to 25,000 men; of which number 9000 were English & Germans. The total number of the forces that had arrived from Sicily was 19,000. Suchet had about 20,000 effective men to oppose them, and it was reported that Soult had detached 8000 more men to join him. There was no immediate prospect of operations—the British had no cavalry and the rivers on the east coast of Spain were impassable.—Lord W. Bentinck remained in Sicily on the 16th January.

MARCH 3.

By a majority of forty it was decided last night in the house of commons, that the claims of the Catholics to a participation in all those rights which belong to the citizens of a free country, should be referred to a committee. This decision will be hailed by every enlightened mind, as a proof of the progress of reason and common sense throughout the whole community. Let the same temper and moderation prevail in the future discussions on this important topic, which have marked the present, and the result will be cordiality and union throughout the empire. The repeal of all the remaining disqualifying statutes which exclude dissenters from any of the common rights of citizens, [is all that will then be wanting, to secure the effectual and triumphant co-operation of the irresistible energies of a free and happy people in defence of our common privileges.

The India fleet, which was to sail under convoy of the Sterling Castle will we understand, be dispatched at the India House on Saturday next and proceed on their voyage under the protection of a ship of war specially appointed.

BERLIN, FEB. 2.

In the night between the 17th and 18th of last month, at one o'clock, a troop of French gens d'armes attempted to seize the person of the king, by possessing themselves of the palace of Charlottenburg where his majesty had been on that day.—The attempt, however miscarried, the king having been informed of the plot through prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight with two of his adjutants, and ten of his own gens d'armes, to Potsdam.—There, when he arrived, he ordered the drums to beat, as a pursuit was apprehended. His majesty, in consequence of this event, set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 of his guards, after having declared the crown prince of age and given him his benediction. The rage of the people is arrived at its highest pitch, and some bloody scenes are expected. The Russians advance in great force—they are distant from this place only from 25 to 30 leagues.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—February 18.

Lord Holland, in a short speech, expressed his belief that from the extreme nicety of the point on which the negotiation broke off, it might not be altogether hopeless of renewal. On the question of naturalization, there could be no doubt that the king had a right to the services of the natives of this country; and that the flag of the merchant could not protect them. But strong as were the doubts of America, we had made stronger in our day. He accidentally had taken up the Statute Book on the table, and found a Statute of Anne, enacting that any man, not merely who resided in England, but in any other country, and took the oaths of Allegiance to the Queen, should be considered as under English protection.

Lord Erskine agreed that the war which America was waging against us was a war of passion provoked by our aggression. There were principles of honor among nations as there were among individuals; and the party first aggrieved must not be the first to succumb. He thought our government had acted unwisely towards America; it had spontaneously offered to repeal the Orders in Council; would it not have been better to have kept them suspended over that powerful America was out of the situation to do us harm? As to the proposal respecting the impressment of seamen, in his mind there was a great difference between suspending a right, and altogether giving it up. America did not call upon us to give up this right, but to take time to consider whether it might not be suspended. As to the management of the war, he would say, "beware of entering into a quarrel, but being in it, bear it manfully." He trusted and had no doubt, that if the war continued, we should in a short time, sweep from the seas all the vessels of our new enemy.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shews his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations; and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now on foot in the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 112 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN.

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred.—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office.

April 1.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the right, title and interest of Henderson (him Botele), being his late estate in all that tract or parcels of land, containing 303 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of a tract neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Doyle's creek, in St. Mary's county, the Potomac. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at once, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee.

April 15, 1813.

For Sale, by Auction.

On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mr. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tucks boarding house, Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington.

Number 21 in square 665. Thirty feet No. 3 in square 666. front & 103 feet deep. No. 2 in square 654. deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance.

Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Severn river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslin, in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street.—This property is beautifully situated for a private residence, if repaired.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Annapolis, 8th April, 1813.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against John Johnson, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct. next, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1813.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

Charles county, Maryland. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will attend their annual Meeting on the first Monday in May next. It is also requested, that the assessors will make their legal returns on or before 17th May.

Signed by order

HENRY S. HALL, Clk.

Comm. Tax A. A. county.

April 15.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager.

April 1.

Anne Arundel County, St.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, in the associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Barnes of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by the competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the consueles of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as provided. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1813.

Richard Ridgely.

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