

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Received at Bolton from Halifax.—London
dates to August 7, 1812.

CAPTURE OF MALAGA.

August 4.—A Gibraltar mail arrived this morning, with letters to the 20th ult. They communicate the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Malaga by the Spaniards under Ballasteros who was rapidly advancing along the coast. The French seem to be withdrawing from Grenada and Valencia all their forces, to protect Catalonia, where the British expedition must have long since landed. "Gibraltar, July 19.—The Scarpis fleet-ship arrived yesterday from Malta, and left from Mahon in ten days.—The expedition failed from thence for the coast of Catalonia on the 9th of this month. It amounted to about 16,000 men, and they were to be joined by Rear Admiral Hallowell, and five sail of the line, off Tarragona, where it was supposed they would land.

"Almost the whole of the French troops have marched from this neighborhood towards Seville, to join Soult, who intends marching to attack Gen. Hill's Division."

Aug. 6.—Another Malta and Gibraltar mail arrived this morning. It furnishes us with intelligence from the latter place to the 22d ult. being four days subsequent to the date of our information of yesterday. The French Gen. Leval with 6000 infantry and 600 horse was in sight of Gibraltar on the 22d ult. with the view of making a desperate effort to cut off the communication between Gibraltar and Malaga. In this case General Ballasteros would be liable to a great interruption in his further progress along the shores of Grenada, but we have full reliance on his skill and valor. He has 9000 Spaniards under him, whose intrepidity and patriotism has been more than once witnessed by their enemies, and they will doubtless make a desperate resistance if taken by surprise.

Strong reinforcements continue to be sent off to our West India Islands, in the event of any sudden enterprise being undertaken by the Americans. Several transports have been ordered round the Isle of Wight to receive the reinforcements on board, and they will sail the instant the men are embarked.

Destruction of Marmont's Army.

Capt. Blaquiere of the Navy has arrived at the Admiralty, with the most ample confirmation of the gratifying intelligence of the Total Defeat, and in short, the Total Destruction of the French Army under Marmont.

The intelligence brought by Capt. Blaquiere, was received by Sir Home Popham now on the coast of Spain, from the Spanish Governor of Gijon, on the 29th ult.

The Spanish Governor transmits to Sir Home Popham a copy of the following short dispatch from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish Gen. Santocildes:

"GARDEN ABOVE THE TORMES,

July 23, 5 in the morning.

General—I wrote you yesterday morning and now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on Albada Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us.

(Signed)

"WELLINGTON."

Sir Home Popham has also transmitted to the Admiralty a copy of the following Bulletin; issued at Salamanca on the day after the battle:

"Field of Battle, near Salamanca, July 23, 1812.

"The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the Allies under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near Arapelo, after seven hours continual fighting, during which the allies displayed prodigies of valor.

"The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the Artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, cannot be less than ten or twelve thousand—four thousand prisoners have been brought in. General Bonnet is wounded and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba.

"The Field of Battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies—Among them is the Col. of the 101st Regiment. The English loss is not great. The Portuguese loss is but few; and the Spanish loss is trifling; in all not more than 2500."

A supplement to the Gazette of the Asturias, dated on the 23th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, states, that "Don Carlos D'Espagne, with Don Julien Sanchez, had beaten the enemy most severely at Castillo Vidrielle. The French retreated with great precipitation."

The above seems to be an account of the share which the Spaniards had in an action previous to the grand battle on the 22d.

The Asturias Gazette then proceeds to state that the French had lost the whole of their wagon train, and that Earl Wellington, with characteristic heroism, had invited the inhabitants to come to Salamanca and search for their property among the plunder.

The adherents of the French in Valladolid have been obliged to take up arms, and to prepare for their departure for France—King Joseph is at Valladolid along with them, on his way either to or from Madrid.

In a private letter from Vincent de la Barquera, dated the 28th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, the writer, after detailing the foregoing facts, informs his friends that there were then two breaches in the walls of Algora and that it was expected to surrender every hour.

Private letters from a friend at Gijon, dated July 28.

"I transmit to you the glorious dispatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you, since your mortal enemy Bonnet was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d in the fields of Salamanca. It would be, in my opinion very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to thank him for past favors.

"Algora has two breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment.

"Silveira did not comply with the orders of the Commander in Chief, and was arrested and sent to a castle in Portugal.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO DE SAYERS."

"San Vincente de la Barquera, July 9."

From late London papers received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

LONDON, AUG. 14. EVENING.

The following is a copy of a letter from Lt. Bryce, (to his father in Edinburgh) of his majesty's ship Magnificent, commanding the boats of the squadron under Sir H. Popham, dated St. Andero, 31st July.—Dear Father, I am happy to inform you that we have gained possession of this harbour, the French 3000 still occupy the town. Lord Wellington is close to us—having gained a victory over the French, who are leaving Spain in all directions as fast as they can.

JAS. BRYCE.

SWEDISH DECREE.

Art. 1. From the 15th of August, all the ports of Sweden shall be opened to vessels of every description and nation; but foreign vessels are only allowed to import such goods as are either the produce or manufactured in the same country or its colonies.

2. All goods imported in foreign vessels to pay 40 per cent more than such as arrive in Swedish bottoms. Every vessel acting against the above order, and who shall import such goods as are not the produce of her own country, shall be confiscated with her cargo.

3. Swedish vessels are allowed to import all goods from every quarter of the globe. The exports are equal for Swedish as well as foreign vessels.

PEACE.

Smolensko, July 21.—His majesty who arrived here yesterday on his journey to Moscow, has this moment received the intelligence of the Grand Seigneur having ratified the peace concluded between the Porte and Russia. In consequence of which his Imperial Majesty intends to have a Te Deum sung at Moscow. The nobility of Smolensko have voluntarily offered the emperor to raise a corps of 20,000 men at their own expense. Information has just been received of the vanguard of Prince Bagration's army, having arrived at Mohel.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—We have this moment received information that the exchange of the ratification of the TREATY OF PEACE concluded between Russia and the Porte, has actually been fulfilled.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

Riga, July (13 a.s.) 25.

Accounts of the operations of the army, arrived this day from Polotsk, dated July the 7th (19th).

No. 3.—BULLETIN.

"In the first engagement of importance which has taken place, victory has declared for our country, and the cause of humanity. Prince Bagration, who was occupied in the execution of the movements, and to effect union with the first army, on his march fell in with the whole of the enemy's cavalry. The Russian troops long thirsting for battle, bore down upon them; and after the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy,

which adds to the glory of this affair, nine regiments of the French were completely cut to pieces; upwards of 1,000 rank and file, and more than 50 of staff and commissioned officers were made prisoners. The obstacles which the enemy attempted to throw in the way of the operations of our second army are now completely frustrated; nothing now intervenes to prevent both armies, with their united efforts, to prepare for the enemy that fate which (as far as the history of mankind teaches us) every tyrant has met with. This glorious action we consider as a pledge of future and still more glorious achievements. Our troops animated by a just estimation of their valour in this victory, are anxious for new conquests; whilst the victims of our opponent will lose the confidence hitherto placed in his fortune and by that loss the power and the will of resistance." [Printed by authority of Government.]

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF RIGA.

"In order to appease the public anxiety, the governor thinks fit to promulgate the subsequent welcome intelligence.

"Last night capt. Tolboiska arrived here from the head quarters of Prince Bagration commanding the imperial army of Attack, with despatches for the government, according to which it appears, that the prince was situated upon Polotsk by a division of marshal Davoull's cavalry, supported by several pieces of artillery. The attack commenced in the afternoon, and before night the dreadful carnage was occasioned in the enemy's ranks, who left between 5 and 6000 dead on the field, and lost more than 1000 prisoners, among whom are between 50 and 60 officers of the staff. The artillery fell into the hands of the troops of his Imperial Majesty, on whose side the loss is comparatively trifling, although they have to lament the death of gen. Ziednen.

"The other divisions of the army remain in the positions they before occupied. Pursuant to the original plan, prince Bagration, after halting a short time, proceeded on his road to Polotsk.

Riga, July. 25.

Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of Tuesday, 9th of July (21st.) 1812.

Official intelligence from the army.
"Head Quarters, at Belkowschima, July 4, (16,) 1812."

"The enemy having directed a great force against our right wing, the first army has put itself in motion to oppose it.

"Count Wittgenstein, whose corps was posted on the right bank of the Dwina, being informed that two French regiments of cavalry had approached Druja, sent maj. gen. Kulnew across the river with the Grodno regiments of Hussars, and a few squadrons of Cossacks. Kulnew attacked the French cavalry with the most complete success. The two regiments of the enemy were completely cut up, and their commander brigadier gen. St. Genie, with several officers and 200 privates were made prisoners.

"On the 1st of this month marshal Oudinot's corps appeared in front of Dunaberg, and at 4 in the morning commenced an attack upon the bridge. They were repulsed by the garrison. According to the latest accounts from maj. gen. Ulanov, the attack was renewed on the 2d, but the enemy were again repulsed with loss.

"Prince Bagration has transmitted an account of the success obtained by gen. Platoff over the enemy. On the 28th of June, the advanced guard under the command of the King of Westphalia, again attacked us at Mir, with six regiments of Hulsars under the command of the gen. of division Rofnoxi. This action terminated in our favour. The six regiments were totally defeated, and we took a number of prisoners. Our troops displayed the most distinguished valour. General Platoff particularly praises the bravery of adj. gen. Massaltschikoff, who, with his regiment of hussars acted in conjunction with the Cossacks.

Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette of the 12th July, (24th.)
Official intelligence from the army, dated July 6, (18th.)

"In consequence of the fortunate events described in the last accounts, the first army is rapidly approaching Polotsk with its left flank, regulating its movements by those of the enemy. The occurrences since that period have not produced the slightest change in the relative situation of the two armies.

VIIIth BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"Gleubokoe, July 22.

"The corps of Prince Bagration is composed of four divisions of infantry, from 22 to 24,000 men strong, of Platow's Cossacks, forming 4,000 horse, and from 4 to 5,000 cavalry. Two divisions of the army, the 1st and 15th, wished to rejoin him by Pinsk; they were intercepted, and obliged to return by Wolhynia.

On the 14th, gen. Latour Maubourg, who follows the rear guard of Bagration, was at

Romanoff. On the 16th prince Potawowiski had his head quarters there.

In the affair of the 10th, which took place at Romanoff, gen. Rozniecki, commanding the light cavalry of the cavalry corps, has lost 600 men killed, wounded or made prisoners. We have no superior officer to regret. Gen. Rozniecki states, that the bodies of count Phalen, gen. of division, and the Russian colts. Adrenow and Jofowiski have been recognised on the field of battle.

The prince of Schwartzenberg had his head quarters on the 13th at Praszna. On the 11th and 12th he occupied the important position of Ginsk, with a detachment which took some men and considerable magazines. Twelve Austrian hussars charged 46 Cossacks, pursued them during several leagues and took six of them. The Prince of Schwartzenberg marches on Minsk.

Gen. Regnier returned on the 19th to Slonim, to guarantee the Duchy of Warlaw from an incursion, and to observe the two divisions of the army which had re-entered Wolhynia.

On the 12th gen. baron Pajol who was at Ighoumen, sent capt. Vandois with 50 cavalry to Khalonia. This detachment took there a park of 200 carriages, belonging to Bagration's corps, and made prisoners 6 officers, 200 canoniers, 300 men attached to the train, and 800 fine artillery horses. Capt. Vandois finding himself 15 leagues distant from the army, did not think it practicable to carry off this convoy, and burnt it. He had brought with him the horses and the prisoners.

On the 15th the prince of Eckmuhl was at Ighoumen, gen. Pajol was at Jachitise, having posts on Swiloch. Bagration leaving this, renounced the idea of marching to Bobrunsk, and proceeded 15 leagues lower down on the side of Mozier.

On the 17th, the Prince of Eckmuhl was at Golognino.

On the 15th Gen. Grouchy was at Borifons. A party, which he sent to Star Lepel, took considerable magazines and two companies of miners, 8 officers and 200 men.

On the 18th this general was at Kotelnow.

On the same day at two in the morning, general Baron Colbert entered Ortha where he took possession of immense magazines of flour, oats and clothing. He afterwards passed the Boristhenes, and proceeded in pursuit of a convoy of artillery.

Smolensk is in alarm. Every thing is removing to Moscow. An officer sent by the Emperor to cause the evacuation of the magazines of Ortha, was quite astonished to find the place in possession of the French. This officer was taken with his despatches.

While Bagration was briskly pursued in his retreat, anticipated in his projects, separated and removed from the main army, that army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, retreated on the Dwina. On the 14th gen. Seballiani, following the rear guard, cut down 500 Cossacks, and arrived at Dronia.

On the 13th, the Duke of Reggio advanced on Dunaberg, burnt the fine barracks which the enemy had constructed there, took a plan of the works, and burnt some magazines, and took 150 prisoners. After this diversion on the right, he marched on Dronia.

On the 15th the enemy was concentrated in his entrenched camp of Driffa to the number of from 100 to 120,000 men, being informed that our light cavalry did not keep a strict watch, threw over a bridge, sent across 5000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, attacked general Seballiani unexpectedly, drove him back one league, and caused him a loss of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners, among whom were a captain and a sub-lieutenant of the 11th Chasseurs. The general of Brigade Saint Ganier, who was mortally wounded, remained in the power of the enemy.

On the 16th the marshal Duke of Treviso, with a part of the foot guards and the horse guards, and the light Bavarian cavalry arrived at Gleubokoe. The viceroy arrived at Dookewich on the 17th. On the 18th the Emperor removed his head quarters to Gleubokoe. On the 20th, the marshals duke of Istria and Treviso were at Onachatch, the viceroy at Kamien, and the King of Naples at Dina.

On the 18th the Russian army evacuated their entrenched camp of Driffa defended by twelve palisaded redoubts united by a covered way, and extending 5000 toises on the river. These works cost a year of labor. We have levelled them.

The immense magazines they contained were either burnt or thrown into the water.

On the 19th the Emperor Alexander was at Wielsk. On the same day the general count Nanfouy was opposite Pabok.

On the 20th the king of Naples passed the Dwina, and covered the right bank of the river with his cavalry.

Aug 20 / 65

drop the subject without a few words on your
state elections. You must begin at the root
of the evil if you intend producing a final
cure. Purge, therefore, from your state le-
gislature, men who would willingly betray
you into the snares of Bonaparte, and rivet
the fetters of Gallic alliance upon you. En-
trust only those who are entitled to your con-
fidence, from the purest patriotism—from the
correctness of their political views. When
you proceed to the polls think of what you
have been then consider what you now are—
and say would it not be well to change our
rulers.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An
act authorising a subscription for the old six per
cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the
exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of
July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day
of October next, at the Treasury, and at the sev-
eral loan offices, and will continue open till the
15th day of March next, for receiving subscrip-
tions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks,
in the manner prescribed by the said act. New cer-
tificates, bearing interest from the first day of the
quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at
the rate of six per centum per annum, payable
quarterly, for the unredeemed amount of
principal of the old six per cent. and deferred
stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at
the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively
where the old stock subscribed may at the time
stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable
at the pleasure of the United States at any time
after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no re-
imbursement will be made except for the whole
amount of the stock standing at the time, to the
credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treas-
ury or of the commissioners of loans respectively,
nor till after at least six months previous public
notice of such intended reimbursement.

Treasury Department, Sept. 1812.

State of Maryland, sc.

On application, by petition, of Caleb Mock-
abee and Joseph Marriott, executors of the last
will and testament of Stephen Mockabee, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,
that they give the notice required by law for the cre-
ditors to bring in their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of six successive weeks
in the Maryland Gazette.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county
have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of Stephen Mockabee, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouch-
ers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the
15th day of December next, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under our hands this 24th day of
September, 1812.

Caleb Mockabee, }
and } Ext'rs.
Joseph Marriott, }

Anne-Arundel County Court, September
Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said coun-
ty court, by petition in writing of Samuel Hopkins,
of said county, praying the benefit of the act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November Session, eighteen hundred and five, on
the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on
oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed
by the said act, being annexed to his petition;
and the said county court being satisfied by com-
petent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins
has resided the two preceding years prior to the
passage of the said act within the State of Mary-
land, and the said Samuel Hopkins, at the time
of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having
produced to the said court the assent in writing of
so many of his creditors as have due to him the
amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the
time of filing his said petition, it is therefore ad-
judged and ordered by the said court, that the said Sam-
uel Hopkins, 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 ap-
pear before the said county court, to be held at the
City of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon
of the said third Monday of April, for the pur-
pose of recommending a trustee for their benefit,
on the said Samuel Hopkins then and there taking
the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering
up his property.

Test. J. C. Green, clk.

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

who understands House Work, and who
a liberal price will be given. Inquire at
this Office.
Sept. 17.

D. L. Thomas, & Co.

SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE.
Have removed to the corner of Comm. and
Pratt-streets, where they offer for sale an exten-
sive and general assortment of handsome refined
SUGARS of different qualities and prices; also
Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House
Molasses.
September 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head
of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use.
Some Milch Cows with Calves.
J. M. CHASE.
Aug. 20.

INDIAN WAR.

PARIS, (K.) AUG. 29.

A young gentleman of undoubted veracity,
Mr. March, just arrived at this place from
Piqua, has politely favoured us with the
following letter from Mr. S. Ruddell, the
authenticity of which he confirms.

Bad News from Fort Wayne.

Two expresses just from Fort Wayne,
bring information to this place (Piqua) that
capt. Wells hearing that gen. Hull had ad-
vised capt. Heald the commandant at Fort
Chicago, to evacuate his Fort, went from
Fort Wayne to Chicago with one white man
and about 30 or 40 Miami Indians, in order
to escort the garrison in. That the day after
he arrived there a great number of Indians be-
ing present a council was held, at which all the
public goods were distributed. In the even-
ing of the same day, dispatches arrived from
Malden, to the Indians, stating that all the
tribes had joined the British, that Detroit had
fallen into their hands, and exhorting them
to drink the blood of our people. The next
morning, 15th inst. capt. Wells and Heald,
with the force of the garrison and their wo-
men and children amounting to about 100,
started for Fort Wayne—when they were at-
tacked about half a mile from Chicago, by
nearly 600 Indians who massacred them all!
Only a few Miami Indians escaped to tell the
news. Several of their chiefs were killed.

A number of friendly Indians are on their
way to this place to claim protection from
our government. About 700 are here who
manifest very friendly dispositions to our peo-
ple; they are very sorry for our misfortune,
and are fearful for their own safety.

I have endeavoured to find out their minds
and to set them right, and shall continue to
do so. From the public's faithful servant,
STEPHEN RUDDELL.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Fellow Citizens of Ohio!

At a moment like this, I appeal to your
valour and patriotism. Maj. gen. Harrison
will rendezvous a respectable force of Ken-
tucky volunteers on the 15th inst. for a short
expedition. Gen. Harrison desires to add to
his troops any number of volunteers from the
State of Ohio, who will serve on the expedi-
tion 30 days. All those who will embrace
this favourable opportunity of distinguishing
themselves under an able commander, and of
rendering to the State of Ohio a valuable ser-
vice, will in their equipments and movements
follow the directions of gen. Harrison here-
unto subjoined.

R. J. MEIGS, Governor
of Ohio.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Piqua, Sept. 5, 1812, 4 o'clock, A. M.
Mounted Volunteers!

I requested you, in my late address, to ren-
dezvous at Dayton on the 15th inst. I have
now a more pressing call for your services!
The British and Indians have invaded our
country, and are now besieging, (perhaps
have taken) Fort Wayne. Every friend to
his country who is able so to do, will join
me as soon as possible, well mounted, with a
good rifle and 20 or 30 days provisions. Am-
munition will be furnished at Cincinnati and at
Dayton, and the volunteers will draw provi-
sions (to save their salted meat) at all the public
deposits; the quarter-masters and commis-
saries will see that this order is executed.

WM. H. HARRISON.

LANCASTER, (OHIO) SEPT. 12.

LATE FROM OUR ARMY.

We are informed by a letter from Urbana,
dated the 9th inst. that gen. Harrison left Pi-
qua for Fort Wayne, on the 7th inst. with
3000 troops, to attack a party of Indians in
that neighbourhood said to be about 500 strong.
It is supposed when the volunteers and mili-
tia are organized the army under gen. Harri-
son will be about 8000.

LEXINGTON, (KEN.) SEPT. 8.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, arrived
in this place yesterday morning, who was
at the house of col. Calloway in Henry coun-
ty, about 12 miles from Westport, on Friday
night last. He states that between one and
two o'clock in the morning, an express ar-
rived to col. C. informing him that consider-
able mischief had been done by the Indians on
Thursday night, on Pigeon Fork of Silver
Creek, 15 miles from Westport. The colonel
immediately collected about 100 men, and
proceeded to Westport, when he crossed the
river at 12 o'clock on Saturday. From
Westport he sent a message home, stating that
fifteen families had been killed by the Indians,
two individuals only having been known to
escape. The greatest activity was prevailing,
when our informant left Col. Calloway, and
he supposes by this day, 1000 would pass the
river to pursue the Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the
first respectability at Louisville (K) dated
Sept. 4.

"The town at present is in a great
state of tumult and bustle. I will venture to
say, that every two hours for this day, some
new and alarming information have reached
us, bringing in accounts of the most daring
movements of the Indians at our doors.
Yesterday an express got here, stating that

the night before last a party had burnt and
destroyed several houses in the neighbourhood
of Charles-town in the grant, about 24 miles
from this place, besides killing several persons
and scalping them; in consequence of which
a party crossed the river to-day about day
break. As they were going in the country
where the depredation was committed, they
met another express coming in. I have seen
and conversed with him. He is a man that
can be relied on. He says he had assisted in
burying 17 persons yesterday, that the Indi-
ans had killed. This is beyond the shadow of
a doubt. News have just reached us (and
credited by many) that last evening a party of
Indians had crossed the river at Eighteen
Mile Island, and had killed several persons at
West Port."

FRANKFORT, (K.) SEPT. 5.

The following copy of a letter was received
this morning by the governor, express from
Shelbyville, where it arrived at 4 o'clock
A. M.

Dear Sir,

I this moment have received news which
cannot be doubted, that the Indians are with-
in 15 miles of us (Henry Court House) and
the people are crossing the Ohio by hundreds.
We with you to send through the neighbour-
hood, and to the meeting; and get all the
men and ammunition you can. We will start
for Westport by times in the morning.

Mr. Bonta is the bearer of this news, don't
fail to send assistance.

JOS. BRINKER.

Colonel Castleman.

Sept. 4, 1812, 12 o'clock at night.

N. B. The express communicated verbally,
that eight families had been murdered by the
Indians, and that two Indians had been killed
by one man; on one of them was found
two fresh scalps one supposed to be a female's,
the other an infant's.

Extract of a letter from Col. John M. Scott,
to his friend in Frankfort, dated Camp 10
miles from Dayton, Sept. 1st, 1812.

"By Mr. Thomas Long, I have an oppor-
tunity of writing to you; the army progres-
sively, and is in high spirits. The poor
people on the other side of Piqua are in
confusion, leaving their houses and all
property at the mercy of the savages,
were in considerable numbers, from that
neighbourhood to Fort Wayne. We will
perhaps stay a day or two at Dayton, to pre-
pare ourselves with all the munitions of war."

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (O.) SEPT. 12.

An attack from the Indians was expected
at Vincennes; but the force in that neigh-
bourhood, was deemed strong enough to defeat
any number of Indians likely to come a-
gainst them. Two companies of rangers are
at Vincennes, with eight companies Indiana
militia, and 800 Kentucky Volunteers.

FROM THE MUSKINGUM MESSENGER.

Mr. Chambers—I have just returned
from Urbana, where Gov. Meigs is at pre-
sent, with about 1000 soldiers. Brigadier
gen. Harrison is at Piqua with 2000 Kentuck-
y soldiers, with 2000 more in his rear.—
Harrison's presence appears to inspire every
person with courage, and makes even cowards
brave. His present conduct evinces a deter-
mination to retrieve the injured reputation of
our country. He has made a most animated
speech to the friendly natives at Piqua, who
are numerous, and suing for a continuance of
peace. He has promised them his protection,
at the same time assuring them in the most
terrible language, which struck horror to all
hearts, that the name of an Indian foe should
not long be known amongst us. That the Ameri-
can army will no longer be commanded by
an old woman.

Gov. Meigs' late patriotic conduct and ex-
ertions appear to be rewarded only with in-
gratitude. He has ordered the 2d detachment
of militia which marched from this place un-
der the command of Col. McConnell, to be
dismissed, having been contrary to his instruc-
tions and intentions, which must have been
misunderstood. S. W. CULBERSON.
Zanesville, Sept. 8.

MONTPELIER, (VT.) SEPT. 17.

From all parts of the Country we receive
accounts of the movements of the troops and
militia. Plattsburg, N. Y. about 60 miles
from Montreal, is their place of destination;
where General Dearborn and Bloomfield have
already arrived, with about 2000 men each.
The Vermont troops are now at Plattsburgh.
It is stated that Gen. Bloomfield of New-
York, is to command the van of the army on
the expedition.

About 80 of the U. S. troops from New-
Hampshire, and between 4 and 500 of the
drafted militia of this State, passed through
town the present week, on their way to Platts-
burgh.

From the best accounts we can collect there
are stationed between Montreal and St. Johns
from 12 to 15,000 troops, regulars and mili-
tia. The fields, says our informants, are li-
terally covered with tents and camp equipage.
The militia are well trained and completely
equipped and uniformed. Should Gen. Dear-
born enter the Territory, he ought (if he
means not to be humbled) to have 25 or
30,000 men; as not a doubt exists of the
Gov. of Canada being able to bring this force
into the field against them.

HARRISBURG, (PA.) SEPT. 12.

The general sorrow that prevailed at Cham-
berburg on Saturday last, during the march-
ing from that place of capt. Snyder's volun-
teer company of light infantry, it is said has
never been equalled there—heightened no
doubt by the late calamitous capture of our
army. The members of this little corps are
said to be the flower of Chamberburg, and
sons generally of the most respectable fami-
lies of that place. Wives bidding adieu to
their husbands, and sons taking leave of their
parents, are novel and interesting scenes in
this our hitherto happy country. But what
adds to the poignancy of reflection at this
time, said a parent whose son is one of the
number, — is that not a single blanket,
not the smallest article of camp equipage has
been provided by our government for their
comfort, during a tedious march, a few tents
excepted. It is true the patriotic ladies of
Chamberburg, vied with each other in fur-
nishing such little necessary and temporary
comforts as the time would admit. Fellow-
citizens, with a few exceptions these gentle-
men who have now gone to endure the fa-
tigues of a tented field and fight your coun-
try's battles, are FEDERAL REPUBLICANS;
or what your fighting patriots who
flay at home call—TORIES.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 8.

On the 22d July, the family of Mr. Herro
Doucet, of the county of Opelousas, (Mr.
D. and his eldest son being absent from home)
were murdered by a young negro man, a
slave on the plantation. The children had
lain down to take an afternoon's nap; Ma-
dam Doucet was occupied in spinning, and
had from the window observed the negro
sharpening a broad axe on the grind-stone, on
enquiring what he was about, received for
answer, in a very impudent tone, that he was
preparing to run away. The fellow entered
sometime after with his weapon, and advan-
ced upon his mistress with such rapidity, that
notwithstanding her alarm he instantly cleav-
ed open her skull, and then repeated his
blows across her face and in other directions,
without her doing any more than to scream
so as to waken her eldest daughter lying
asleep on the table in the same room. The
daughter flew as by instinct to the aid of her
mother, but only came in time to receive the
same fate. The noise by this time produced,
brought out of another room a young son,
who seeing the destruction dealing around,
as once attempted his escape, but was pursued
by the negro to the adjacent fence and there
put to death. The negro then returned to
the house and murdered the little children in
their sleep, and collected all the victims into
one pile. He afterwards set out to catch the
best horse on the plantation, apparently for
the purpose of flight. The horse being some-
what intractable, carried him to the fence of
a neighbour; and some one observing the fol-
low asked what he was doing with the horse,
he replied that some Spaniards had come and
murdered his mistress, &c. The enquirer and
his companions immediately proposed to go to
the house; and one of them more suspicious
than the rest, thought proper to seize the ne-
gro, who after being detected in several false-
hoods, and finding particularly that no traces
after a recent shower of rain could be found
of the Spaniards, confessed his crime. He
said that his father was a warrior, and that
he had inherited the family courage—that
what he had killed before he would not think
of counting, but if they would only let him
loose he would let them see how many he
could kill. The same hardihood attended
him through his trial—and on his being sen-
tenced to the gallows in two hours, he ap-
peared anxious to reach the spot, and when
there would not wait for the cart to be drawn
from under him, but told the by-standers to
get out of his way and let him jump—which
he did!

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now re-
side, 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 and poplar;
it is well watered; 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 pur-
chasers, if desired. For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.

Sept. 24, 1812. Samuel Harrison, ff.

A Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's, living near Richard
Owings's Mills, in Anne-Arundel county, in the
month of July last, a brown HORSE, four years
old, about 13 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white,
a natural trotter. The owner of said horse is re-
quested to come, prove property, pay charges and
take him away.

Barton Cross.
Sept. 24, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
administration on the personal estate of
Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, deceased; requests all persons having claims
against the estate of the said deceased, to pre-
sent the same, legally authenticated, for
settlement, to all persons indebted to the said
estate to make immediate payment.
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

From the National Intelligencer.
GEN. HULL'S DESPATCHES.
Copies of Letters from Brigadier General Hull to the department of War, accompanying the dispatch published in our last.
SANDWICH, 7th Aug. 1812.
Sir—On the 4th inst. Major Van Horn of Col. Findley's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men principally riflemen, to proceed to the river Raisin, and further, if necessary, to meet and reinforce Capt. Brush of the state of Ohio, commanding a company of volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Brownstown a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a heavy fire, at the distance of fifty yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Vanhorn made every exertion to form and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer, but without success. By the return of killed and wounded, it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies was the occasion of it.
I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL.

Hon. Wm. Eustis, Sec. &c. &c.
REPORT OF KILLED IN Major VAN HORN'S DEFEAT.
Captain Gilchrist 1
Captain Ullery 1
Capt. McCallough of the Spies 1
Capt. Bærtler severely wounded, and not expected to recover (since dead) 1
Lieut. Pentz 1
Ensigns Roby and Allison 2
10 privates 10
Total lost 17
Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

Detroit, 13th Aug. 1812.
Sir—The main body of the army having recrossed the river at Detroit, on the night and morning of the 8th inst. six hundred men were immediately detached under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, to open the communication to the river Raisin, and to protect the provisions, which were under the escort of Capt. Brush. This detachment consisted of the 4th U. States Regiment, and two small detachments under the command of Lieut. Stanbury and Ensign McLabe of the 1st regiment; detachments from the Ohio and Michigan Volunteers, a corps of artillery with 1 six pounder and a howitzer under the command of lieutenant Eastman, and a part of captains Smith and Sloan of the Ohio Volunteers. Lieut. Col. Miller marched from Detroit on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and on the 9th about 4 o'clock P. M. the van guard, commanded by Captain Snelling of the 4th United States' regiment, was fired on by an extensive line of British troops and Indians at the lower part of Maguago about fourteen miles from Detroit. At this time the main body was marching in two columns, and captain Snelling maintained his position in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy fire, until the line was formed and advanced to the ground he occupied, when the whole excepting the rear guard was brought into action. The enemy were formed behind a temporary breast work of logs, the Indians extending in a thick wood on their left. Lieutenant-colonel Miller ordered his whole line to advance, and when within a small distance of the enemy made a general discharge, and proceeded with charged bayonets, when the whole British line and Indians commenced a retreat. They were pursued in a most vigorous manner about two miles, and the pursuit discontinued only on account of the fatigue of the troops, the approach of evening, and the necessity of returning to take care of the wounded. The judicious arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Miller, and the gallant manner in which they were executed, justly entitle him to the highest honors. From the moment the line commenced the fire, it continually moved on, and the enemy maintained the position until forced at the point of the bayonet. The Indians on the left under the command of Tecumseh, fought with great obduracy, but were continually forced and compelled to retreat. The victory was complete in every part of the line, and the success would have been more brilliant had the cavalry charged the enemy on the retreat, when a most favorable opportunity presented. Although orders were given for the purpose, unfortunately they were not executed. Majors Van Horn and Morrison, of the Ohio Volunteers were associated with Lieut. colonel Miller, as field officers in this command, and were highly distinguished by their exertions in forming the line, and the firm and intrepid manner they led their respective commands to action.
Capt. Baker of the 1st U. States' regiment, captain Brevort of the second, and captain Hull of the 13th, my aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Whittier of the 1st, requested permission to join the detachment as volunteers. Lieut. col. Miller assigned commands to Capt. Baker and Lt. Whittier, and Capt. Brevort and Capt. Hull, at his request, attended his person and aided him in the general arrangements. Lt. col. Miller has mentioned Capt. Burton and Fuller of the 4th regiment, Capt. Saunders

and Brown of the Ohio volunteers, and Capt. Delandrie of the Michigan volunteers, who were attached to his command—and distinguished by their valor. It is impossible for me in this communication to do justice to the officers and soldiers who gained the victory which I have described. They have acquired high honour to themselves and are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country.
Maj. Muir of the 41st reg. commanded the British in this action. The regulars and volunteers consisted of about 400, and a larger number of Indians. Maj. Muir and 2 subalterns were wounded, one of them since dead. About 40 Indians were found dead on the field, and Tecumseh their leader was slightly wounded. The number of wounded Indians who escaped has not been ascertained. Four of Maj. Muir's detachment have been made prisoners, and 15 of the 41st reg. killed and wounded. The militia and volunteers attached to his command were in the severest part of the action, and their loss must have been great; it has not yet been ascertained.
I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. HULL, Brig. Gen.
Commanding N. W. Army.
Hon. William Eustis,
Secretary of War.
Return of killed and wounded in the action fought near Maguago, Aug. 9, 1812.
4th U. S. regiment, 10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 45 wounded; Capt. Baker of the 1st reg. of infantry; Lt. Larabee of the 4th; Lt. Peters of the 4th; Ensign Whittier of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; Lt. Silly, and an Ensign, whose name has not been returned to me, were wounded.
In the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, 8 were killed and 12 wounded.
WILLIAM HULL.

Annapolis Races.
The Jockey Club Purse of about Three Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 20th October next—Heats four miles each.
On Wednesday the 21st, a Purse of about One hundred and Fifty Dollars, will be run for—Heats two miles each.
September 17.

To the Editors of the Whig.
Gentlemen,
In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I send you a copy of a bill which was under the consideration of the General Assembly of Maryland at November session 1811, but which did not become a law, with a request that you publish the same twice a week for the space of two weeks.
THOS. ROGERS,
Clerk of Senate.

AN ACT
To incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated for making a turnpike road commencing at some point to be determined on by commissioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch of Big Conococheague, thence on to Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county, pursuing as near as practicable the route as located by Messrs. Moor & Williams.
And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic, by the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same name the said subscribers and their successors, shall have succession during the continuance of this incorporation, and shall be and hereby are invested and clothed with all and singular the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages held, used and possessed by the several turnpike companies incorporated by an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty-one, entitled, "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes," to be governed by the several regulations and restrictions as are therein, entitled to the same tolls, adopting the same times and periods as to the election of their managers, president and officers.
For the purpose of raising a fund to complete said road, Be it enacted that the charters of the several banks now established in the city of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish and complete the said road, each bank subscribing in proportion to the amount of capital actually employed, subscribed up, or in operation by them, and to be paid or advanced in due proportion to the amount by each bank subscribed, in such periods and at such times as the same may be wanted, and any increase of capital made by any of the said banks shall at all succeeding payments thereafter, be taken into consideration and be considered as a part of the capital contemplated under the act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, or an amount sufficient to commence with, that then the president and directors of each of the several banks so subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock by them subscribed, leaving however to each bank one manager should its proportion of stock not amount to that sum; and said managers shall choose from among themselves a president, and the said president and managers, or a majority of them, shall appoint a treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall hold their places until their annual election on the first Monday in October thereafter.
And be it enacted, That in no place shall this road rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with an horizontal line.
And be it enacted, That if the before mentioned company shall not proceed to carry on the said work within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in six years thereafter, the right of the said company to the said road shall revert to the state, and this act shall cease to operate and have effect.

And be it enacted, That the said banks in the city of Baltimore, before this act shall be considered in operation and enuring to continue the said charters, shall elect and bind themselves to pay into the treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of seven thousand dollars for each and every year during the continuance of their respective charters as aforesaid under this law, the sum to be as aforesaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid or to be paid in, and which sums as aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged as a fund for the purpose of supporting country schools.
And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore to demand of the said banks their respective quota of the said sum on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of this act after the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixteen.
And be it enacted, That if the banks aforesaid shall comply with the terms herein as aforesaid provided, by reason whereof the said charters of the said banks shall be revived as aforesaid, that then and in such case all the banks in this state, without the city of Baltimore, now incorporated and all banks that may be incorporated during this session of the General Assembly, whose charters may or shall expire with the session of the General Assembly which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session of the next General Assembly that shall happen hereafter, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and the end of the next General Assembly that shall be thereafter.

And be it enacted, That James M. Lingan and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and two other persons to be designated and selected by the directors of the company created by this act, shall be commissioners to select and agree on the point from which the said road shall commence as aforesaid, and if the said commissioners so as aforesaid appointed cannot agree, that then and in such case the said persons shall proceed to select some other fit and proper persons to aid and assist them in the selection of the point from which the said road shall commence, and if they or a majority of them cannot agree to the choice of such person, then and in that case the said persons or a majority of them shall proceed to draw lots for such persons, and that if the said James M. Lingan or Upton Beall, or either of them, shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that then it shall be lawful for the directors of the Potomac Company for the time being to fill up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all the powers which the said Lingan and Beall are hereby vested with.

The editors of the American, Sun and Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; of Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; of the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; of the National Intelligencer at Washington City; and of the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above agreeably to the above direction, and to forward their accounts for settlement to the Committee of Claims at the next session of the legislature.
T. R.
Sept. 1. 4t.

Wanted,
TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,
A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
September 10. 4 tf.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
21st September, 1812.
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 1st, and payable on or after Monday the 5th, of October 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.

To the Voters
Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.
The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.
23X
WELCH, of Ben.
April 30, 1812. tf.

To the Voters
Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,
You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.
I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.
I am, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
22X
SOLOMON GROVES.
May 7, 1812. tf.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing & enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the goal of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this state, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.
ROBERT BOWIE.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held in the several election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent the said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. And to the same places an Election will be held for a representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and for a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel County aforesaid. And on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held at the several election districts aforesaid, for two electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
Solomon Groves, Sheriff. A. A. C.
Sept. 17. 3.

Wanted
TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR.
A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office.
Sept. 17. tf.

To be Rented,
That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of four acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each. It is a very great convenience to one of three Negro Men. (The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscribers at Easton.
4X
David Kerr.
September 10, 1812. tf.

LXIXth Year.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, AN
Price—Two Dollars
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
LONDON, AUG.
Buonaparte is said to have announced his intention direct to Moscow. To this the Russians have replied by saying that he will be able to cut his way through the terminus army, zealous in the country, and determined to do extremity. At Vitepsk the Russian army is said to have defeated and there probably a fought.
A morning paper says—"by letters which have been from the Baltic, that a most destructive occurrence took place 25th ult. The garrison of amounted to about 17000 men, in contemplation of a visit from the molition of the suburbs was measure of self-defence. the night of the 23th, an and intelligence communication of the arrival of the en distance from the town. immediately under arms, a limited resolution of defence immediately carried into the parts intended to be de fire to, and the flames rage and spread with such spite of every effort to ex their progress, above 20000 prehended in the suburbs horrible to add, 2000 persons perished on the occasion. V ment is greatly exaggerated. The following is a Russian of the attack made by the berg.
REPORT.
"On the 30th of last 12 o'clock at noon, the heights of the fortification three werfts from Gate Ka to discover the force of the ed from the fortrefs three fars, who killed two and the enemy picket guard, heights. On our side the killed or wounded. It w the prisoners, that the end of two regiments of yagers; that they carried small pieces of cannon, a corps of Gen. Oudinot, of gen. Lagrange; but which amounted to 24,000 arrive the next day. Th at 4 o'clock in the after bridges of the fortrefs hills, and continued the in the evening till ten, made great exertions to fortrefs, he was constant fire from the battalions in flant discharge of artiller of the vicinity. He, n during the night by h this morning at break of was renewed. Yesterday, lieve the loss of the ene greater than our's, the however, on account of made, I have not had tain, of which I have h pise your excellency.
"Major Ge Comm
AUGUST
OFFICIAL B
Horse Guard
"A letter was this col. Torrens from Sir N Aporta, 30th July, in that Lord Clinton had the army on the 25th account of Lord Wellington a decided victory over the 22d of the same m "The British army l followed by the en ton feeling a favourabl his columns, and attack at 5 o'clock in the af French to recross the Gofolution, and had not whole of Marmont's destroyed. They lost generals, and 7000 pri an arm and Bonnet is four other generals w of prisoners taken is 14,000 men, but

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth Year.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1812.

No. 3430]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Buonaparte is said to have issued a proclamation announcing his intention of marching direct to Moscow. To this proclamation the Russians have replied by saying that he will have to cut his way through a brave and determined army, zealous in the cause of their country, and determined to defend it to the last extremity. At Vitepsk they were concentrated and there probably a battle has been fought.

A morning paper says—"we regret to learn by letters which have been received in town from the Baltic, that a most calamitous & destructive occurrence took place at Riga on the 25th ult. The garrison of the city it appears amounted to about 17000 men, and, in contemplation of a visit from the enemy, the demolition of the suburbs was resolved on as a measure of self-defence. In the course of the night of the 23th, an alarm was given, and intelligence communicated to the governor of the arrival of the enemy within a short distance from the town. The garrison was immediately under arms, and the pre-determined resolution of destroying the suburbs immediately carried into terrible execution. The parts intended to be demolished were set fire to, and the flames raged with such violence and spread with such rapidity, that in spite of every effort to extinguish or arrest their progress, above 2000 houses—not comprehended in the suburbs were destroyed, and, horrible to add, 2000 persons are said to have perished on the occasion. We trust this statement is greatly exaggerated.

The following is a Russian official account of the attack made by the French on Donaberg.

REPORT—No 1.

"On the 30th of last month, (July 11) at 12 o'clock at noon, the enemy appeared on the heights of the fortifications, about two or three wersts from Gate Kalennen. In order to discover the force of the enemy, I detached from the fort three squadrons of hussars, who killed two and took 12 prisoners of the enemy picket guard, stationed on the heights. On our side there was none either killed or wounded. It was understood from the prisoners, that the enemy's force consisted of two regiments of cavalry and one of yagers; that they carried with them two small pieces of cannon, and belonged to the corps of Gen. Oudinot, and to the division of gen. Lagrange; but the other divisions, which amounted to 24,000, were expected to arrive the next day. They arrived, however, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, attacked the bridges of the fortels higher up towards the hills, and continued the engagement from 6 in the evening till ten. Although the enemy made great exertions to penetrate into the fortels, he was constantly repulsed by a sharp fire from the battalions in reserve, and a constant discharge of artillery from the fortels of the vicinity. He, nevertheless, harassed us during the night by his sharpshooters, and this morning at break of day, the cannonade was renewed. Yesterday, I am inclined to believe the loss of the enemy was considerably greater than our's, the exact amount of which, however, on account of the unceasing cannonade, I have not had time exactly to ascertain, of which I have had the honour to apprise your excellency.

"Major General ULANOW,
Commander of Dunaberg.

AUGUST 15.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Horse Guards, Aug. 15, 1812.

"A letter was this morning received by col. Torrens from Sir Nicholas Trant, dated Aporta, 30th July, in which he mentions that Lord Clinton had been dispatched from the army on the 25th for Lisbon, with an account of Lord Wellington having obtained a decided victory over Marshal Marmont, on the 22d of the same month.

"The British army had arrived at Arifelle, followed by the enemy. Lord Wellington, seeing a favourable opportunity, halted his columns, and attacked with such vigour as to oblige the enemy to retreat, and to oblige the French to recross the Tormes in the great confusion, and had not night come on the whole of Marmont's army must have been destroyed. They lost 19 pieces of cannon, 4 generals, and 7000 prisoners; Marmont lost an arm and Bonnet is said to be killed, and four other generals wounded. The number of prisoners taken is said to be 10,000, some say 14,000 men, but it is certain that 7000

had already arrived on the 26th at Tenebron.

"On the following day (the 23d) the heavy cavalry came up with a considerable column of the enemy, and took a great many prisoners. One German heavy regiment took 1700.

"Our loss is estimated at about three thousand five hundred.

"M. General Le Merchant killed and the following officers wounded; Sir William Cotton, Leith and Allen.

"On the 24th Lord Wellington was in march upon Penaranda."

Supplement to the *Corunna Extraordinary Courier of July 30.*

Confirmation of the grand victory obtained by Lord Wellington.

"The governor of this place (Corunna) is happy to communicate to the public, all the fortunate results obtained by our arms and those of our allies, which he has this morning received from a person worthy of confidence. The following are the particulars:

"Under date of the 24th inst. they write from Panaranda that the enemy's loss is not under 16,000 men; that they are closely pursued in their retreat, and their direction tho't to be Burgos.

"On the 24th, the allies had made more than 6000 prisoners, with 200 officers, and many others were badly wounded. The enemy's rear guard was attacked by only nine squadrons of cavalry, and the French, though far superior, shamefully fled, abandoning 4 battalions of infantry, who were all fabred or taken prisoners. The division of Espana marched as the van-guard. Our invincible English have offered some troops and assistance to Seignor Santocildes, to enable him to undertake the siege of Zamora and Toro."

From the *Corunna Diary of July 31.*

"Confidential intelligence received by the Governor of Corunna:

"We have the most satisfactory intelligence. The allied army incessantly pursues the enemy. Their loss already exceeds 18 thousand men, with 38 pieces of artillery, all his generals, with the exception of two, are killed, wounded or prisoners. Marmont has had an arm amputated, and received another wound in his body.

"The victory has been one of the most complete that can possibly be imagined. Yesterday an English division was to be in Segovia, and the fortresses of Toro and Zamora to be besieged by the 6th army. The intrusive kings, to whom we cannot deny the merit of having foreseen this success, on the 20th instant fled to Burgos. The fate of Spain will be very different at the end of this campaign."

"P. S. Bonnett has just arrived here [Salamanca] wounded, and with him more prisoners. The field of battle more than two leagues, is covered with dead bodies, among which is the Col. of the 1st regt. and among the wounded, the Colonel of the 10th, and some others. The English have lost few men, the Portuguese rather more, and the loss of the Spanish division trifling. It is not tho't that the total loss of the allied army exceeds 2,500 men.

"Further accounts received to day:—

"Salamanca, July 24, 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Marmont is dangerously wounded, and, it is said, has died in Penaranda. His troops are retiring in bad order towards Piedrahita, and in addition to the 4800 prisoners collected yesterday, 1500 have been brought to-day, and others badly wounded, which were abandoned in the field of battle.

"It is supposed his loss exceeds 15,000 men—Joseph, it appears certain, abandoned Madrid on the 20th, with 6000 men, taking the direction of the Somosierra, thus prophesying the success of the battle.

"The allied army is in pursuit of the enemy, and allows them no respite. The Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo is always with the advanced posts. Te Drum was haunted here to-day. His excellency has left the care of the wounded and collecting of the spoils on the field of battle, to the people of Salamanca.

"There are in this city more than 300 officers prisoners.

Dispatch from Lord Wellington to Gen. Santocildes.

"Hueratas upon the Tormes, July 23.

"Senor General—Yesterday I wrote your Excellency, and now repeat it, with the pleasure of informing you that yesterday afternoon we defeated Marshal Marmont's army which is in retreat, according to appearances, at least 2 times. In this supposition, your Excellency will have sufficient

conclude your operations, and I hope you will quickly join us. Let me exactly know for how many men your Excellency has clothed.

Be pleased to acquaint Gen. Castanos with this intelligence.

Your affectionate and humble servant,

WELLINGTON,

Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Arrival of Lord Clinton with dispatches from Lord Wellington.

Courier Office, half past 11 o'clock

The Plymouth Telegraph announces the arrival of the *Seaflower* at Falmouth, with the official account of the great victory.

It states the loss of the enemy at more than fourteen thousand men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"Admiralty Office, Aug. 15—Plymouth Telegraph.

"Official accounts are arrived, that on the 22d of July Lord Wellington gained a victory, in which the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, amount to 15,000.

"The *Seaflower* is arrived at Falmouth with Lord Wellington's dispatches."

One of the consequences of the peace between this country and Russia is, as was expected, the restoration of Peace with our ally Spain.

The Emperor Alexander, we understood, has recognised Ferdinand the 7th as king of Spain. He has also ordered the immediate departure of Frenchmen from his territories. In this order including the subjects of the various members of the confederation of the Rhine.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 10.

This afternoon Admiral Sir J. Warren hoisted his flag on board the *San Domingo*, 74, under the usual salute. Sir S. Smith, will sail in the *Tremendous*, 74, Capt Campbell, on Wednesday Evening.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 14.

Dropped down to St. Helen's the *San Domingo* 98, Admiral Sir John Warren, for America, with the *Poietiers*, *Sophia*, *Mackarel* and *Magnet*.

YARMOUTH, Aug. 6.

Sailed on a cruise to intercept the American ships from the Baltic homeward bound, the *Gretan*, *Chanticleer*, and *Portia*.

From Hamburg we learn that the people are looking forward with great anxiety to the expedition from Sweden. Should it land a force in Swedish Pomerania, it was the general belief that the Germans would join them from all quarters.

Extract of a letter dated Stockholm, July 29.

"The troops assembled for some time are now embarked, & will soon depart their native coast for a grand decisive enterprise. Their destination is not Dantzic in the first instance as many have supposed; nor must you expect to see Swedish colors flying on the ramparts of Colberg; but the Prussian Eagle, freed from all French controul, will once more proclaim its own independence. All idea of conquest and aggrandizement has been disavowed by the triple alliance; and it has been resolved upon by the Crown Prince, that no selfish consideration shall interfere with the grand object of the allies. You must not be surprised if the Russians let the French quietly cross the Dwina in some parts; it will only be to get them into a more forward position, to give greater effect to the grand operations in their rear. The grand Russian army is now within two days march of their old frontier in the 1770, and the country at every step becomes more intricate; on the right, alternately forest and morasses, while the left stretches to the Gulf of Finland."

The intended operations of our army are not to be considered as mere diversions, but as a series of distinct operations, forming a new theatre of war, a new scene of sanguinary operations, as the first Swedish army is to consist of 15,000 men; which will be immediately followed by our Crown Prince at the head of 25,000 more. Count R—, who enjoys the confidence of our Prince, is to command the Swedish reserve. Adlerburg goes as ambassador to London.

"It seems decided that Denmark is to remain neutral. I am glad of it, as it will be the means of sustaining our commercial relations with that country."

NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship *Merchant*, Noyes, in 10 days from Halifax, having been sent in by a British cruiser, on her passage from Liverpool, and liberated by paying charges.

By the arrival of the *Merchant* we learn verbally, that the *loop of war Coquette*, had arrived there with dispatches from England, and had failed again for England, with gen. Brock's aid, who was the bearer of the colours of the 4th regiment, taken at Detroit, and Gen. Brock's dispatches relative to the surrender of Gen. Hull.

St. John Borlase Warren was daily expected with 7 frigates, and 12 frigates.

MORRISTOWN, (N. J.) SEPT. 28.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the drafted militia of this State, who have for sometime past been stationed at Hoximus, and whose term of service expired on the 18th inst. have been discharged, but without their pay!!!

We understand that great discontent prevails among the men, on account of this kind of management, and that they are determined to keep the public arms in their possession, as a pledge, until they shall have received the legal compensation for their services.

PITTSBURG, (PA.) SEPT. 25.

The evacuation of Fort Niagara by the American troops, is confirmed by a gentleman arrived here on Tuesday last. The works were demolished, and the army had taken a position a few miles in the interior.

A handsome company of riflemen, under the command of capt. Reges, from Chambersburg, arrived here on Tuesday last.

Mr. Jefferson's "Red Brethren," who passed through this place some weeks ago on a visit to the President, returned here last week in splendid stage coaches. This trip has cost the U. States a very handsome sum. Among other valuable presents received from the government there are a number of first rate Rifles. This information will no doubt, be highly gratifying to the frontier people, who have had their relatives and friends butchered by the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ferocious savage.

On Sunday last marched from the encampment on Grant's Hill, the *Pittsburg Blues*, under the command of capt. J. Butler. The company crossed the Allegany river and encamped about a mile from this place, with an intention of proceeding next day on their march to Cleveland. The orders were however countermanded, and on Wednesday last they descended the Ohio for Cincinnati, and from thence will join the army under Gen. Harrison.

This company is composed of about 50 young men of this place of the most respectable families, and although they have been unaccustomed to fatigue and toil we are fully satisfied that they will perform their duty with alacrity, promptitude and fidelity.

Capt. Alexander's company of Riflemen, and capt. Markle's Troop of Horse, both from Westmoreland county, arrived here on Friday last, and on Sunday crossed the Allegany river, being ordered on the same route with capt. Butler's company. On Tuesday capt. Markle's Troop marched from Cincinnati, and capt. Alexander's company defended the Ohio with the *Pittsburg Blues*.

FRANKFORT, (KY.) SEPT. 12.

The British have given Tecumseh a brigadier general's commission.

Every thing also necessary for an army, is wanting by Miller's reg. which has been laying at Louisville 8 or 10 days.

We have collected the following information from gentlemen who returned to this place on Thursday evening from the Pigeon Roost Fork of White River.

About 900 persons collected from this State and the Indiana Territory on the ground in the course of three or four days. After continuing there for some time a council was held, at which it was agreed that 600 men should go on to the Delaware towns; but owing to the want of preparation and necessary provisions the expedition was found impracticable, and they broke up and returned (except a few) for the purpose of preparing themselves better for an expedition. The above gentlemen state that on the return of the savages they were met by a party of men from Driftwood Fork of White River—a skirmish ensued, in which two Indians were badly wounded, and one white man; it is said 3 of the packhorses loaded with the plunder taken from whites killed were retaken by the party.

The following is a list of the names of the families killed, viz.

Morris's family 5 persons.

Collins's do. 7 do.

Payne and family, 8 do.

Young Collins was wounded and his wife killed; another woman was found killed and scalped in a field—making in all 22 persons!

All the above were buried on the succeeding day by col. Robinson and his party.

From the best information we have been able to collect, the following is about the force Gen. Harrison has with him from Kentucky:

Col. Allen's reg. 650

Scott's do. 500

Lewis's do. 660

Peague's do. 640

Barbee's do. 640

Jennings's do. 600

Mounted volunteers for a short period 500

Regulars under col. Wells 400

Col. Simrall's reg. of horse 300

Capt. Gerrard's troop of horse 80

Total 5060

These troops will probably march on immediately to Detroit, and thus force the Indians to rally about Malden to defend his majesty's dominions, while gen. Hopkins will employ the following force for the destruction of the

Wabash Indians and perhaps ultimately co-operate with Harrison:

Col. Wilson's reg. (now at Vincennes) 558
Col. Miller's reg. on their march to Vincennes 700
Mounted Volunteers say 600

Total 1888

In the above estimate it will be observed that Col. Barbour's reg. which has marched to the aid of Edwards is not included. We have no idea of the force Ohio and Indiana will add to the above.

BOSTON, SEPT. 29.

ADM. WARREN'S SQUADRON.

The ship Howard, which arrived yesterday from London, on Tuesday last, in lat. 43, long. 58, was boarded from the San Domingo, of 80 guns, Adm. Warren, from England for Halifax, in company with the Portiers, 75, capt. Beresford. Sailed from Portsmouth Aug. 14. Several large ships, with troops, were to sail immediately after. They had taken nothing; but had retaken on the 20th inst. the British brig Diana, of Glasgow, from Jamaica, bound home, loaded with sugar and coffee, which had been captured by the Swordfish privateer of Gloucester, 11 days previous. The St. Domingo had carried away her mizentopmast in a violent squall the night before, and fame time parted company with a brig of war which failed with them.

Adm. Warren was at first inclined to send the Howard to Halifax, because he had heard that our privateers took all American vessels from England with goods.

LORD WELLINGTON'S VICTORY.

The Howard failed from the Downs Aug. 17; but put into the Island of St. Mary's Scilly, whence he departed on the 24th. While there a paper was procured which contained Lord Wellington's account of the defeat of the French at Salamanca, and the events immediately subsequent. The paper was given to Adm. Warren. The latest despatches from Lord W. were dated July 28, at Oporto which is about 30 miles south of Valladolid. In the great battle the British had 400 killed and 1900 wounded; the Portuguese 400 killed and 1600 wounded. The loss of the French in killed, wounded and prisoners, was reckoned at 17,000, Marmont was wounded.

Every British Lieutenant General was wounded.

A letter was received from Sir Howard Douglas, (acting with Santocildes who had joined Lord W.) dated Medina del Campo, Aug. 2, stating that his Lordship's headquarters were that day at Cuellar, (E. of Oporto) and that the French had abandoned 4000 sick and wounded at Valladolid.

The British were advancing and daily making prisoners.

Joseph Buonaparte had approached to Segovia, but learning the destruction of Marmont's army, retired again.

The illuminations were general in London after Lord Wellington's dispatches were published, and the prince regent immediately created him Marquis of Wellington.

It was still expected in England that the repeal of the obnoxious orders in council would produce a peace with the United States.

It is again asserted that Russia and Turkey have made peace.

The British were sending further reinforcements to Spain.

The French had evacuated St. Andorra, a seaport in the north of Spain, and the British vessels entered the harbour.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.

Extract of a letter from Middlebury, September 24.

"I have this moment seen a proclamation of Gov. Prevost of Sept. 19th; by which all the citizens of the United States are ordered to quit Canada by the 15th of October, till which time they may depart with their moveable property, by permission of three of the council. After that time every citizen of the U. S. found in Canada will be considered as a prisoner of war, unless he has taken the oath of allegiance.

Intelligence from Detroit is to September 8. Affairs remain as immediately after the capture.

Gen. Hull arrived at his seat in Newton on Saturday evening last.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 1.

Letter from Capt. Z. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory, to Gen. Harrison.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 10.

DEAR SIR,

On Thursday evening the 3d inst. after retreat beating, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about 400 yards distance from the Fort. I was immediately aroused, and an idea that they were killed by the Indians, as the Miamies or Weas had that day informed me that the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing hostilities; and that they had been directed to leave this place which they were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night to see what had become of them, and their not coming in convinced me, that I

was right in my conjecture. I waited until 8 o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambush. He soon sent back to inform me that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders; I sent the cart and oxen, had them brought in & buried; they had been each shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner. Late in the evening of the 4th inst. old Joseph Lenar and between 30 and 40 Indians arrived from the Prophet's town, with a white flag, among whom were about ten women, and the men were composed of chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawanoe man, that spoke good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me next morning, and try to get something to eat. At retreat beating I examined the men's arms, and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to 16 rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than 6 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers, for sometime past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company; I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for sometime past. As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tattoo, I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the sentinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around on the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels; I sprung up, ran out, and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant (who had charge of the upper block house) called out that the Indians had fired the lower block house, which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates as an alarm post. The guns had begun to fire pretty smartly from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceptible at that time; but from debility or some other cause, the men were slow in executing my orders—the word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; and by the time they had got the water and broke open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey (the stock having leaked several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt that was stored there, through which they had introduced the fire without being discovered, as the night was very dark,) and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and baffled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As that blockhouse adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortification, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed—and, Sir, what from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of the several hundred Indians—the cries of nine women and children (a part soldiers and a part citizens wives, who had taken shelter in the Fort—and the desponding of so many of the men, which was worse than all—I can assure you my feelings were very unpleasant—and indeed there were not more than 10 or 15 men able to do a great deal, the others being either sick or convalescent—and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the Fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket, and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me.

I saw by throwing off part of the roof that joined the block house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians to enter after the house was consumed; and that a temporary breast work might be erected to prevent their even entering there; I convinced the men that this could be accomplished and it appeared to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness or desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block house and the two block houses) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head (who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was 7 hours,) under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with the loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerous—the man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off, of the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt—and although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and immense quantities of fire against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breast work as high as a man's head, although the Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, on every part

of the parade. I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the Fort and he lost his life by being too anxious—he got into one of the galleries in the battlements, and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the pickets returned an hour before day, and running up towards the gate, begged for God's sake to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in as I did not recollect the voice—I directed the men in the battlement, where I happened to be, to shoot him let him be who he would, and one them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other battlement, where they knew his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at day light, I had let him in. His arm was broken in a most shocking manner which he says was done by the Indians—which I suppose was the cause of his returning—I think it probable that he will not recover.—The other, they caught about 120 yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces. After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after day light, they removed out of the reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in our fight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle which amounted to 65 head, as well as the public oxen. I had the vacancy filled up before night, (which was made by the burning of the block house) with a strong row of pickets, which I got by pulling down the guard house. We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live upon green corn until we can get a supply, which I am in hopes will not be long. I believe the whole of the Miamies or Weas were among the Prophet's party, as one chief gave his orders in that language, which resembled Stone Eater's voice, and I believe Negro Legs was there likewise. A Frenchman here understands their different language, and several of the Miamies or Weas, that have been frequently here, were recognized by the Frenchman and soldiers next morning. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempt on the fort, nor have we seen any thing more of them since. I have delayed informing you of my situation, as I did not like to weaken the garrison, and I looked for some person from Vincennes, and none of my men were acquainted with the woods, and therefore I would either have to take the road or river, which I was fearful was guarded by small parties of Indians that would not dare attack a company of Rangers that were on a scout; but being disappointed, I have at length determined to send a couple of my men by water, and am in hopes they will arrive safe. I think it would be best to send the provisions under a pretty strong escort, as the Indians may attempt to prevent their coming. If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall, you ought to be well provided with every thing, as you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there, that they can defend with advantage.

Withing, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency Gov. Harrison.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR—I wrote you on the 10th inst. giving you an account of the attack on this place, as to my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I despatched in a canoe found the river so well guarded, that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it. I expected the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. But my situation compels me to make one other attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant, with one other man, sets out to-night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them have ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country—but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance, from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians waylaying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR
His Excellency Gov. Harrison.

Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,
A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
September 10.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1812.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne-Arundel county, both decided Republicans, will be supported as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and if elected will vote for Dr. Wm. CLINTON, of the state of New-York, as President.
A DEMOCRAT.
October 1st, 1812.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

City of Annapolis.

Dr. Claude,* 158. T. H. Bowie, 97.
L. Duval,* 153. A. C. Magruder, 93.

Anne-Arundel County.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Total
Marriott,*	200	91	215	293	232	1031
Belt,*	203	75	213	298	181	970
Hall,*	226	85	212	221	177	921
Duval,*	200	79	220	190	178	867
B. Allein,	306	44	28	118	310	806
Warfield,	238	55	11	155	235	704
A. Dorsey	185	13	18	181	287	684
S. Dorsey	232	35	20	80	294	661
Stockett,	22	30	14	159	240	465

FOR SHERIFF.

Groves, 200 186 175 288 255 1214
Welch, 178 201 68 186 295 928

FOR CONGRESS.

Kent, 237 248 213 332 210 1240
Van-Horn, 246 140 31 136 334 887

Those marked * are elected.

Baltimore City.

James L. Donaldson,* 2835
William B. Barney,* 2523
William Pechin, 1406

Messrs. McKim and Moore are elected to Congress, and Mr. Hutchins Sheriff.

The Federal Tickets have succeeded in Talbot, Cecil, Caroline, Dorchester, P. George's, Calvert and Frederick counties. Kent is divided.

Complete List of the General Officers of the U. States' Army.

Major-Generals.

HENRY DEARBORN,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.
Brigadier-Generals.

James Wilkinson, Thomas Flournoy,
Wade Hampton, John Armstrong,
James Wincheffer, John Chandler,
Joseph Bloomfield, Wm. H. Harrison,
William Hull, John P. Boyd,

Quarter-Master-General.

Morgan Lewis.

Adjutant-General.

Thomas Cushing.

Inspector General.

Alexander Smith.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From North Carolina.—A letter from a friend to a change in the administration, dated the 15th instant, to his correspondent in this city, says, "We are already certain that all the electors will be of the right kind."
[Columbian.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

Messrs. Jefferson and Madison's hostility to commerce, and their jealousy of the property and enterprise of the Eastern States, is somewhat explained by the following calculations made from official statements. Notwithstanding the boasted superiority of Virginia, let us make some few comparisons between her and Massachusetts. During the revolutionary war, Washington was compelled in spite of local prepossessions to declare, that his hopes of independence rested chiefly on the strength, and spirit, and energy, of New-England. It was then found that the physical strength and resources of the nation lay north of the Chesapeake.

During the war the regular troops raised by Massachusetts and actually in the field, exceeded the regular troops raised and mulled by Virginia nearly 20,000 men.

The United States assumed of the debt of Massachusetts \$ 4,000,000
And of the debt of Virginia, 3,500,000
The citizens of Massachusetts funded, 11,500,000
The citizens of Virginia 969,173

The unparalleled increase of her commerce and capital, since the peace, only envenomed the jealousy of Virginians, which the discovery of the resources of the citizens of Massachusetts had excited.

In 1791 Massachusetts exported only \$ 2,519,620
Virginia exported 3,113,865

Leaving a balance in favour of Virginia 594,245

But in 1804 the commerce of New-England, commensurate with her resources, had so far altered the situation of these States, that Massachusetts exported \$ 16,894,379
And Virginia exported only 5,790,000
Leaving a balance in favour of Massachusetts of 11,104,379

The unequal operations of between the States of Virginia

In 1807 Massachusetts exported Virginia Leaving an amount in favour of Massachusetts Tonnage of Massachusetts Do. of Virginia Difference Freight on 450,000 at 24 dollars On 69,000

Balance They began to feel her inferiority; this induced her to devote to France to cut off her trade, and annihilate, at one stroke, all their trade.

Between the years 1807 and 1808 the revenue of the U. S. been reduced

In 1807 the revenue was 1808 do.

1809 do.

During the administrations of Adams, the Democrats made complaints against the enormous government. Let us see were lessened when they came No! instead of diminishing the civil list from

to Leaving a difference in favour of the former of

During the administration of \$ 40,000 only were allowed to ministers in every part of 1804 these economists raised \$ 108,050.

Another instance of this kind \$ 100,000 were spent at eight months, where there were boats and 2 bomb-vessels.

We find, likewise, that squandered away upon Washington his pay from this sum \$ 40,000 dollars were left in this vast sum of \$ 56,000

\$ 6,619 for the expenses of December 1803, to April 1804 about 4 months.—And this order of Jefferson, who could not be prevailed upon to refuse a pittance to run from foreign dungeons. U. S. sailors we find Brown, the

leaves, who went off with Clark, another collector. A Maine, pocketed \$ 30,000 of Mr. Duval, when comp

Mr. Jefferson stated in Virginia, that the resources would enable them to build ten ships of the line and one year.

But soon afterwards he denounced a navy as a measure of defence. I

foreign commerce was reduced our naval establishment frigates and twelve ships, two ships.

Some of the remainder others hauled up for speed the gun-boat system come the folly of this scheme was the report of Mr. Ham

1809, the present secretary

The frigate President of 56 guns, mounting 56 guns, mounting 56 guns

Expense of a frigate of 56 guns, per annum. Do. of 56 guns, Making a balance in favour of the frigate of

A gun in a frigate costs a Do. in a boat, The complement of men

gate of 56 guns, For 56 gun boats, In frigates 2,530 men

A gentleman well acquainted with arms of Europe ing comparison between gunboats—200 gunboats—200 gunboats

the regular men and commissioned officers 15 English 80 gun boats require seamen and per

commissioned officers 78 Thus it appears, the 1200 guns afloat in the we keep 200 mounted

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Officers sick 114 Absent 86 Dead 16

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OCT. 8, 1812.
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ELECTION.
a letter from a
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[Columbian.]
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Madison's hostility
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Favour of 594,219
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which cannot be read without pity and indig-
nation, gives us a view of what the state of
the army of the United States was in 1810.
Officers sick 114 Privates sick 621
Absent 86 Absent 399
Dead 16 Dead from May 523

The unequal operations of the embargo, between the States of Virginia and Massachusetts.

In 1807 Massachusetts exported	\$20,112,020
Virginia	4,761,234
Leaving an amount in favour of Massachusetts	15,350,786
Tonnage of Massachusetts	450,000
Do. of Virginia	69,000
Difference	381,000
Freights on 450,000 at 24 dols.	10,800,000
On 69,000	1,656,000
Balance	9,144,000

They began to feel her influence, and to fear her superiority; this induced these blind devotees to France to cut off all their resources, and annihilate, at one tremendous stroke, all their trade.

Between the years 1807 and 1809, the revenue of the U. S. had been reduced

In 1807 the revenue was	16,000,039
1808 do.	10,000,332
1809 do.	6,500,000

During the administrations of Washington and Adams, the Democrats made many bitter complaints against the enormous expenses of the government. Let us see whether they were lessened when they came into office—No! instead of diminishing they increased the civil list from \$ 497,250 to \$ 1,008,000

Leaving a difference in favour of the former of \$ 505,750

During the administration of Washington, \$ 40,000 only were allowed to support foreign ministers in every part of Europe, but in 1804 these economists raised the sum to \$ 108,050.

Another instance of this dreadful economy, \$ 100,000 were spent at New-Orleans in eight months, where there were only 22 gun-boats and 2 bomb-vessels.

We find, likewise, that \$ 56,000 were squandered away upon Wilkinson—If we deduct his pay from this sum, we find that \$ 40,000 dollars were left in his hands of this vast sum of \$ 56,000 he was allowed \$ 6,619 for the expenses of his table from December 1803, to April 1804, which is about 4 months—And this money was paid by order of Jefferson, who caused courts to be abolished to save the salaries of judges, and refused a pittance to ransom our citizens from foreign dungeons. Upon the list of defalcators we find Brown, the collector, at Orleans, who went off with \$ 100,000—and Clark, another collector at the District of Maine, pocketed \$ 30,000. From a report of Mr. Duvall, when comptroller of the treasury, we find Mr. Jefferson's office \$ 500,000 delinquent.

Mr. Jefferson stated in his "Notes on Virginia," that the resources of the U. S. would enable them to build and equip eighteen ships of the line and twelve frigates in one year.

But soon afterwards he and his whole party denounced a navy as an useless, expensive measure of defence. It was contended that foreign commerce was not worth protection. Immediately as Jefferson came into office he reduced our naval establishment from fifteen frigates and twelve ships, to nine frigates and two ships.

Some of the remainder were dismantled, others hauled up for speedy destruction, and the gun-boat system commenced. To show the folly of this scheme we need only observe the report of Mr. Hamilton of June 9th, 1809, the present secretary of the navy department.

The frigate President of 56 guns cost 22,000

56 gun-boats, mounting 56 guns cost 496,000

Expense of a frigate of 56 guns per annum. 120,000

Do. of 56 guns, do. 635,200

Making a balance in favour of the frigate of 535,200

A gun in a frigate costs annually, 2,142

Do. in a boat, 11,700

The complement of men in a frigate of 56 guns, 420

For 56 gun boats, 2,520

In frigates 2,330 men can fight 336 guns.

A gentleman well acquainted with the naval armaments of Europe, makes the following comparison between ships of war and gunboats—200 gunboats carrying 200 guns, require 2000 men and petty officers 9394, commissioned officers 606, making 10,000.

15 English 80 gun ships carry 1200 guns, require seamen and petty officers, 9,932, commissioned officers 78, making 10,010.

Thus it appears, that the English keep 1200 guns afloat in the strongest ships, where we keep 200 mounted on patent carriages in mere fresh water pinnaces.

Never was there more alarm than the little army Mr. Adams raised occasioned among the democrats, and by way of opprobrium was called the *Standing Army*. But immediately as they came into power, all their fears were banished, and they set themselves to work to raise another, which they placed under the

Refined 51 Under arrest 8
Under arrest 2 Fit for duty 276
Dismissed 6
On duty 138

Thus an army of 2,354 is reduced to 414 men fit for duty.

Copy of a letter from Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, commanding his Britannic majesty's naval forces at Newfoundland, to D. Porter, Esq. commanding the U. S. Frigate Essex.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, August 5, 1812.

Sir—Your letter of the 2d inst. was delivered to me yesterday by Mr. McKnight, Midshipman of the U. States Frigate the Essex under your command.

I am sensible of the good disposition that you have evinced to alleviate the distresses of war, and would gladly have embraced your proposal for an exchange of the prisoners that we have respectively made; but I am sorry to say that at the present moment and under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is not in my power to do so.

In the first place, I have not yet received those instructions from my government which I consider necessary for the guidance of my conduct in respect to any such arrangement; and in the next, the officer whom you charged with the British Prisoners has only delivered to me a list of their names, without producing any of their persons, acquainting me that they had taken the vessel from him, and put into another port of this Island.

I can only therefore assure you that I shall fully report the matter to his majesty's government, transmitting a copy of a letter, and of the list of British Prisoners by which it is accompanied.

I have had the pleasure of forwarding to Halifax the young gentleman whom you sent to me; an opportunity having already occurred—And I have written to the commander in Chief on that station requesting that he will endeavor to provide the means of his conveyance to the U. States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

[Signed] J. T. DUCKWORTH,
To Capt. Porter,
Commanding the United States Frigate the Essex.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy of the U. S. dated, "St. Johns, Newfoundland, Aug. 31, 1812.

"A vessel captured, as the Alert has been, could not have been vested with the character of a Cartel until she had entered a port of the Nation by which she had been captured, and been regularly fitted out from thence. For every prize might be provided with a flag of Truce, and proposals for an exchange of prisoners; and rendered thus effectually secure against the possibility of re-capture; while the cruising ship would be enabled to keep at sea with an undiminished crew, the Cartels being always navigated by the prisoners of war.

"It is utterly inconsistent with the laws of war to recognize the principle upon which this arrangement has been made.

"Nevertheless I am willing to give a proof at once of my respect for the liberality with which the captain of the Essex has acted in more than one instance towards the British subjects who have fallen into his hands; of the obligation that is always felt, to fulfil the engagements of a British officer, and of my confidence in the disposition of his royal highness the Prince Regent, to allay the violence of war by encouraging a reciprocation of that courtesy by which its pressure upon individuals may be so essentially diminished.

"On the 4th of this month, a Midshipman of the Essex arrived, and presented to me a letter from his Captain for an exchange for 86 British prisoners. The Midshipman had however been placed alone in the charge of one of the captured vessels with 83 prisoners to conduct them to this port. A list of 40 prisoners of the same description disposed of in the same manner, has been sent to me by the Commander of the American Private armed sloop, the Rosette.

"It is incumbent upon me to protest in the strongest manner against the practice of conducting exchanges upon terms like these; and to signify to you that it will be utterly impossible for me to incur the responsibility of assenting to them."

MEADVILLE, (PENN.) SEPT. 16.

A gentleman of this place who left Buffalo on Thursday last, says that the American troops under gen. Van Rensselaer have evacuated Fort Niagara, not conceiving it tenable—that the inhabitants residing along the river had removed their families and valuable effects back some distance, to be out of danger in the event of an attack by the enemy, which was daily expected. That between five and six hundred Indians of the six nations, had joined the American troops and

received the approbation of all ranks and countries in so public and extensive a manner as to bid defiance to eulogium. We need only remark, that "The Man of the World" has quitted it forever—Sir John now feigns not the sleep of death, and there may he in quiet lay till the last act when "Richard will be himself again."

Gen. Thomas, treasurer of this State was, on trial at Albany, found "Not Guilty."—The charge was, having attempted to bribe members of the Legislature, to vote for the "American Bank."

B. CURRAN,
Has received a good supply of Cloths, Coatings, Casimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Stuffs, Irish Linens, and various other Articles in the

Dry Good Line,
which he will sell low for Cash, and as usual to his Punctual Customers.
October 8.

NEW GOODS.
RIDGELY & PINDELL,
Have just received a Handsome Assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Rose and Match coat Blankets, Flannels, Superfine and low priced Cloths, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, Coatings, Baizes, Plains and Kerseys, and other articles, all of which they offer for sale, cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on a short credit.
October 8.

Childs & Shaw,
Have just received, a complete Assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,
which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.
October 8.

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer to Public Sale, at the Tavern in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Saturday the 14th November next,

That Valuable Farm
On which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, situate in that rich and highly improved country known by the name of The Forest of Prince-George's. This Farm contains about 200 acres of land of the first quality, has a comfortable brick dwelling-house on it, with a Kitchen, Quarter, &c. attached to it; excellent Apple and Peach Orchards; plenty of fire-wood, and much valuable Timber. It is level, fertile and well watered; the situation remarkably healthy, and the soil adapted to clover and plaster. It contains besides about 15 acres of fine meadow, and the enclosures of the whole are in good repair. In addition to these inducements, it may be stated, that much adjacent lands may be added to it at a price far below its value, so as to form a most desirable establishment for a mounted man, on the most reasonable terms. The distance from Queen-Anne, the nearest town, is about seven miles, and from Annapolis and the City of Washington about fourteen.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree of the Chancellor under which the land is offered to sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the land shall be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their heirs, by a good and sufficient deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

James Shaw, Trustee.
October 8.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, at the Black Horse Tavern, now occupied by Mr. John Welch, on the 26th day of October inst.

All that part of a tract of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Providence, now in the possession of Mr. Achsah Marriott, and supposed to contain between two and three hundred acres. This land is very fertile, and lies on the south side of, and adjoining the River Severn. It is also well improved; a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

John Brewer, Trustee.
October 8.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Friday the 23d of October inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

All that house and lot in the city of Annapolis, now in the possession of Mr. William Childs, & adjoining the windmill lot, in the possession of Mr. John Miller. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

John Brewer, Trustee.
October 8.

D. L. Thomas, & Co.
MORE.
Have received of Commerce and Pratt-streets, where they offer for sale an extensive and general assortment of handsome refined SUGARS of different qualities and prices; also Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Molasses.
September 10, 1812.

Augustus Uz,
Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of

Colouring and Ornamenting Walls,
either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough experiment of the work may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and durability given.
October 8.

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, October 1st, 1812.

Nicholas Brewer (3), Isaac Burk, Rich. Brooke, William Birch, Daniel H Brookfield, Clerk of Annapolis, Thomas Cross, Thomas Carlton, Joseph Camden, Mons Duniarant, Archibald Denton, Mr. Dulany, Rev John C. French, Daniel Fitch (2), Jesse Fletcher, Col John Gibson, Ann Ogle Gibson, John Gates, William Gaither, Henry Gaither, Thomas Gibbs near Annapolis, Capt. R. L. D. Hopkins, John E. Hall, Sarah Hall and Alatheer Fowler, Henry S. Harwood, Mary Hesselius near Annapolis Robert Jackson, The hon Wm Kilby George Kingrey, John Kicand, Lieut. John Lamb, Thomas Lee near Annapolis, James Mathews, Frank Mackney, Doctor Walter M'New, Thomas Merideth near Annapolis, Richard Owings near Annap. Jesse C. Palmer (2), Joseph Phelps, Captain Pratt, Richard Ridgely, Lucilla Richardson, Joshua Riley, Lieut. Ragers U. S. S. Wasp John Stephenson (6), Andrew Sims, Jun. Henrietta M. Smith, Jerard H. Snodon, Lieut. Richard Stewart, Lieut. E. Smith, Richard Sewell, William Stewart (Mount Stewart) near Annapolis. John B Taylor, Isaac Taylor, John C. Thomas, Anderson Tuck Richard G. Watkins, Richard P. Weathers.

Richard Battee, James Davidson, Antony Galoway, Solomon Groves, Samuel Horn, Benjamin Winterson, Charles Waters, Lott Warfield, John Monroe, P. M.
October 8.

To the Voters
Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, Having become a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the next Electoral period, have thought proper to give this early notice of my intention to do so. On this occasion I earnestly solicit the support of my fellow-citizens: Should my efforts be crowned with success, it would be the object of my care to discharge the duties that would devolve on me with justice and humanity.

REZIN SPURRIER.
Annapolis, October 8, 1812. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.
On application, by petition, of Caleb Mockabee and Joseph Marriott, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

This is to give notice,
That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of September, 1812.

Caleb Mockabee, and Joseph Marriott, Ex'rs.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.
On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of Samuel Hopkins, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Samuel Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Hopkins, 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, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit on the said Samuel Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. 2 Wm. S. Green, clk.
October 1.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Baltimore, submit to the Society the following report of their transactions during the last year.

Finding the utility of the institution evinced by an increasing demand for books, they augmented their stock by purchasing one hundred Bibles of the common school quality, together with the same number of copies of the New Testament. To these they added twenty-four quarto Bibles, obtained at a cheap price, for the accommodation of pious readers of advanced age and defective visions, believing that the "comfort of the Scriptures" is, by no class of devout persons, more earnestly desired or more justly appreciated, than by those of the above description. Endeavours have, moreover, been made to procure for ordinary use editions of Scriptures, of better quality, with respect to type and paper, than the common school books, at an inconsiderable advance of price. These endeavors have as yet been fruitless. But there is some reason to hope that, ultimately, they will be successful.

Application having been made for a donation of Bibles to the Free School under the care of the Washington Society of Maryland, for the benefit of the children of that charity, the board thought it their duty to extend the liberality of their institution in this, and any other similar direction. They therefore, presented twenty Bibles to the Washington Society, to be distributed among the children under their care as premiums for good behaviour, recommending at the same time, to the gentlemen superintending the concerns of the charity, to introduce the Bible as a school book, if they had not already adopted this measure.

In the same spirit which produced the above donation, the President of the Board was empowered to give Bibles out of the stock of this Society to the poor children educated by the Benevolent Society of Baltimore, as they should generally, be bound out to the service, and each manager was authorized to appropriate Bibles or Testaments to the use of the children of poor persons placed at school; it being understood that great prudence and caution should be exercised in such appropriation.

Forty New Testaments were put into the hands of the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, with whose useful labours, as a missionary and evangelist, the religious public cannot be unacquainted, to be distributed by him on the mission which, as the board were given to understand, he contemplated.

Fifteen Bibles were placed at the disposal of James M. Henry, esq. to distribute as he might find necessary or expedient in the county of Allegany; twenty-five Bibles at the disposal of the Rev. Oliver Norris, of Anne Arundel county, for the purpose of distribution in his vicinity; and thirty Bibles at the disposal of the associated rectors of St Paul's parish, Baltimore county, for the use of proper objects among the poor in their congregations.

Twenty-five copies of the scriptures in the German language have been distributed during the last year. By an order of the board, the secretaries whose province it is to conduct the correspondence of the institution, some time previous to the declaration of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, opened an official intercourse with the British and Foreign Bible Society, transmitting copies of all the public documents of the Bible Society of Baltimore.

The usual interchange of communication with the sister associations in America has been maintained.

The Treasurer exhibits the following statement of receipts and disbursements, viz.

Received this year	\$ 418 30
Disbursed	213 39
	<hr/>
Balance of last year	204 71
Balance of this year	408 75

The Board cannot close their report without noticing, in the language of affectionate and respectful recollection, the bereavement which they have recently experienced in the death of their Rev. President, Dr. Joseph G. J. Bend; a man eminent in all the walks and offices of life, and whose services, in particular, at the head of this institution, entitle his memory to the benedictions of all its friends and patrons.

Grace, mercy, and peace, be multiplied to the members of the Bible Society of Baltimore, and to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, their Saviour and ours.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th September the managers of the Bible Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year, James M. Henry, esq. President, Rev. M. S. Shields and McCain, Vice-Presidents, Rev. Doct. Inglis and Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Corresponding Secretaries, Mr. Evan Thomas, Jr. Recording Secretary, and Mr. Alexander Fridge, Treasurer.

The members of the Society are reminded that the Bibles and Testaments may be procured for distribution to the poor, on application to either of the corresponding secretaries.

The editors of the other papers are requested to insert the above report and notices once.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

It is with great pleasure we announce to the public the arrival in this country of Mr. John Braidwood, a relative of the gentlemen of that name who have acquired so much celebrity by their academy for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, originally established at Edinburgh, but now at London. The object of Mr. Braidwood's visit, we are informed, is to effect the institution of a similar academy in this country, and every patriot and philanthropist must second so useful and honourable an undertaking. The individuals, who will be benefited by such an institution, are peculiarly deserving of commiseration; and tho' we may justly boast that the hardy offspring of our countrymen are less defective in their organization than the natives of more luxurious nations, in spite of the flimsy affections of Buffon, yet nature even in America, has deprived many human beings of two important faculties of receiving and communicating knowledge, which the labours of Mr. Braidwood are calculated to restore. As a proof of the highest estimation entertained for Mr. Braidwood's academy in Great-Britain, we extract a passage from Pennant's tour through Scotland in 1772, vol. 3, page 256.

"On returning into the city, I called at Mr. Braidwood's Academy of Deaf and Dumb. This extraordinary professor had under his care a number of young persons, who had received the Promethean heat, the divine influx, but from the unhappy construction of their organs, were (until they received his instruction) denied the power of utterance; every idea was locked up, or appeared but in their eyes or at their fingers ends, till their master instructed them in arts unknown to us, who have the faculty of hearing."

Apprehension reaches us by the grosser senses—they see our words, and our uttered thoughts become to them visible. Our ideas expressed in speech strike their ears in vain; their eyes receive them as they part from our lips; they conceive by intuition, and speak by imitation.

Mr. Braidwood first teaches them the letters and their powers, and the ideas of words written, beginning with the most simple; the art of speaking is taken from the motion of the lips, his words being uttered slowly and distinctly. When I entered the room, and found myself surrounded with numbers of human forms so oddly circumstanced, I felt a sort of anxiety, such as I might be supposed to feel had I been environed by another order of beings. I was soon relieved, by being introduced to a most angelic young creature, of about the age of 13. She honoured me with her new acquired conversation; but I may truly say, that I could hardly bear the power of her eyes; she looked me through and through. She soon satisfied me that she was an apt scholar; she readily apprehended all I said, and returned answers with the utmost facility. She read, she wrote well; her reading was not by rote; she could clothe the same thoughts in a new set of words, and never vary from the original sense.

I left Mr. Braidwood, and his pupils with the satisfaction that must result from a reflection on the utility of his art, and the merits of his labours, who after receiving under his care a being that seemed to be merely endowed with a human form, could produce the divine particula aura (latent, and but for his skill condemned to be ever latent in it); and who could restore a child to its glad parents, with a capacity of exerting its rational powers by expressing sounds of duty, love, and affection."

Notice is also taken of the advantage and success of Mr. Braidwood's Academy by Dr. Johnson, in his tour to the Hebrides, by Lord Mordbodo; in his Essay on the Origin and Progress of Language. We understand that Mr. John Braidwood is now in this city, and may be conferred with, on application at the City Hotel.

To the Editors of the Whig.

Gentlemen, In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I send you a copy of a bill which was under the consideration of the General Assembly of Maryland at November session 1811, but which did not become a law, with a request that you publish the same twice a week for the space of two weeks.

THOS. ROGERS, Clerk of Senate.

AN ACT

To incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated for making a turnpike road commencing at some point to be determined on by commissioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch of Big Conococheague, thence on to Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county, pursuing as near as practicable the route as located by Messrs. Moor & Williams.

And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby incorporated, and constituted a body politic, by

the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same name the said subscribers and their successors, shall have succession during the continuance of this incorporation, and shall be and hereby are invested and clothed with all and singular the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages held, used and possessed by the several turnpike companies incorporated by an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty-one, entitled, "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes," to be governed by the several regulations and restrictions as are therein, entitled to the same tolls, adopting the same times and periods as to the election of their managers, president and officers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to complete said road, Be it enacted that the charters of the several banks now established in the city of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish and complete the said road, each bank subscribing in proportion to the amount of capital actually employed, subscribed up, or in operation by them, and to be paid or advanced in due proportion to the amount by each bank subscribed, in such periods and at such times as the same may be wanted, and any increase of capital made by any of the said banks shall at all succeeding payments thereafter, be taken into consideration and be considered as a part of the capital contemplated under the act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, or an amount sufficient to commence with, that then the president and directors of each of the several banks so subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock by them subscribed, leaving however to each bank one manager should its proportion of stock not amount to that sum; and said managers shall choose from among themselves a president, and the said president and managers, or a majority of them, shall appoint a treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall hold their places until their annual election on the first Monday in October thereafter.

And be it enacted, That in no place shall this road rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with an horizontal line.

And be it enacted, That if the before mentioned company shall not proceed to carry on the said work within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in six years thereafter, the right of the said company to the said road shall revert to the state, and this act shall cease to operate and have effect.

And be it enacted, That the said banks in the city of Baltimore, before this act shall be considered in operation and enuring to continue the said charters, shall elect and bind themselves to pay into the treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of seven thousand dollars for each and every year during the continuance of their respective charters as aforesaid under this law, the sum so as aforesaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid or to be paid in, and which sums as aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged as a fund for the purpose of supporting county schools.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore to demand of the said banks their respective quota of the said sum on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of this act after the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixteen.

And be it enacted, That if the banks aforesaid shall comply with the terms herein as aforesaid provided, by reason whereof the said charters of the said banks shall be revived as aforesaid, that then and in such case all the banks in this state, without the city of Baltimore, now incorporated and all banks that may be incorporated during this session of the General Assembly, whose charters may or shall expire with the session of the General Assembly which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session of the next General Assembly that shall happen hereafter, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and the end of the next General Assembly that shall be thereafter.

And be it enacted, That James M. Langan and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and two other persons to be designated and selected by the directors of the company created by this act, shall be commissioners to select and agree on the point from which the said road shall commence as aforesaid, and if the said commissioners so as aforesaid appointed cannot agree, that then and in such case the said persons shall proceed to select some other persons to aid and assist them in the selection of the point from which the said road shall commence, and if they or a majority of them cannot agree to the choice of such person, then and in that case the said persons or a majority of them shall proceed to draw such lots for persons, and that if the said James

M. Langan or Upton Beall, or either of them, shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that then it shall be lawful for the directors of the Potomac Company for the time being to fill up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all the powers which the said Langan and Beall are hereby vested with.

The editors of the American, Sun and Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; of Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; of the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; of the National Intelligencer at Washington City; and of the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above agreeably to the above direction, and to forward their accounts for settlement to the Committee of Claims at the next session of the legislature.

Sept. 4X

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly-yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

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 and poplar; it is well watered; 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. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1812.

Samuel Harrison.

A Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's living near Richard Owings's Mills, in Anne Arundel county, in the month of July last, a brown HORSE, four years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, a natural trotter. The owner of said horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Sept. 24, 1812.

3X Barton Cross.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

21st September, 1812.

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 1st, and payable on or after Monday the fifth, of October 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 3X Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

who understands House Work, for which a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 17.

Wanted

TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR,

A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office.

Sept. 17.

To be Rented,

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with three Negro Men. The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

September 10, 1812.

David Kerr.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Annapolis, and against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

[LXIXth Year.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GR

CHURCH-STREET, A

Price—Two Dollars

PLAIN CALCUL

WHEN the people of a are not the slaves of any m fions or policy, are carried most dreadful of human af a right to demand clear answers to these questions:

What will be the cost and war? What will be

PEOPLE OF THE U OF AMERICA, whose labour must supply the treat the war now forced upon y must buy every advantage count the cost and count selves.—Put away all pre party feeling; and you you decide the question as at Washington.—Decide you will, at least, be sure and without any intrigue Suppose then that this most successfully:—there pointment, no disaster, shall get all we expect; of this war we promise —WHAT IS IT?

THE CONQUEST

Inquire then what will and what will it be worth? We will have no exaggeration; it would only Canada, this promised i: must be done by the u MEN AND MONEY—P seen, won't do the bugin

How many men? And

When we consider ho ada is defended, how nry polts it contains, the Quebec, one of the str world, and the intol country for a great part very moderate when we ken without the sacrific TY THOUSAND LI of the hardships and f survive. What sort of ty thousand thus slaug they be a gang of vage up in Europe for st they must be good and nest yeomanry of our milies. A regular stan force cannot be obtain have not the stuff for it py and too thriving to lars a month.—We lo homes, our fields and to exchange them fo and the tyranny of experiment has been raw material for a sta already exhausted her not import it. The re 25,000 men began in than 6000 have been have been spared.—L wife of glory, have co induce enlistment.

But Men must be taken. It is true st the militia cannot be of the United States and not for invasion. to Canada, they may But what are confli rights of the people the miserable people er that forces the w force upon you its it on.—Shall we the of

FRENCH C adopted in this land become the wretched sion.—FELLOW CIT it is too late; before from you to perish u and you are drawn l land, to return to more.

HOW MUCH quest cost? and W GOT? It cannot by Mr. Gallatin's

Thirty M will be wanted by year during the wa pers sell us it wi years.—Then we n misery, have Cana One Hundred and

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

[LXIXth Year.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1812.

No. 3431]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

PLAIN CALCULATIONS.

WHEN the people of a free country, who are not the slaves of any man's ambition, passions or policy, are carried into a war, the most dreadful of human afflictions, they have a right to demand clear and satisfactory answers to these questions:

What will be the cost and consequence of the war? What will be the gain?

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, whose hard and honest labour must supply the treasure to be wasted in the war now forced upon you, and whose blood must buy every advantage to be gained by it, count the cost and count the gain, for yourselves.—Put away all prejudice, passion and party feeling; and you can, every man of you decide the question as well as the cabinet at Washington.—Decide for yourselves, and you will, at least, be sure to decide honestly and without any intrigue or false influence.

Suppose then that this war shall terminate most successfully:—there shall be no disappointment, no disaster, no disgrace;—we shall get all we expect; all that the makers of this war have promised themselves or you—WHAT IS IT?

THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Inquire then what will this Canada cost us, and what will it be worth when we get it? We will have no exaggeration or misrepresentation; it would only deceive ourselves. If Canada, this promised land, shall be taken, it must be done by the usual means of war—MEN AND MONEY.—Proclamations we have seen, won't do the business.

How many men? And how much money?

When we consider how and by whom Canada is defended, how many forts and military posts it contains, the amazing strength of Quebec, one of the strongest places in the world, and the intolerable climate of that country for a great part of the year, we are very moderate when we say it cannot be taken without the sacrifice of at least, THIRTY THOUSAND LIVES, to say nothing of the hardships and sufferings of those who survive. What sort of men will be the thirty thousand thus slaughtered and lost? Will they be a gang of vagabonds such as are picked up in Europe for standing armies? No—they must be good and useful citizens, the honest yeomanry of our country, fathers of families. A regular standing army of any great force cannot be obtained in this country—we have not the stuff for it. We are all too happy and too thriving to turn soldiers for five dollars a month.—We love our families and our homes, our fields and our fireplaces, too well to exchange them for the misery of a camp and the tyranny of military upstarts. The experiment has been made and failed.—The raw material for a standing army seems to be already exhausted here, and I hope we shall not import it. The recruiting for the army of 25,000 men began in May last and not more than 6000 have been obtained. Yet no pains have been spared.—Lard, rum, and the promise of glory, have combined their influence to induce enlistment.

But Men must be had or Canada cannot be taken. It is true that by our constitution the militia cannot be compelled to march out of the United States—they are for defence and not for invasion. If they may be taken to Canada, they may be taken to Russia.—But what are constitutions, or laws, or the rights of the people in the fury of war? Ask the miserable people of Europe. The power that forces the war upon you, can also force upon you its own means of carrying it on.—Shall we then live to see the system of

FRENCH CONSCRIPTION

adopted in this land of liberty, and all of us become the wretched slaves of military despotism.—FELLOW CITIZENS, look to this before it is too late; before your children are torn from you to perish under the walls of Quebec, and you are drawn like criminals to a foreign land, to return to your peaceful homes no more.

HOW MUCH MONEY will this conquest cost? and WHERE IS IT TO BE GOT? It cannot be denied, that it is proved by Mr. Gallatin's estimates, that at least

Thirty Millions of Dollars

will be wanted by the government for every year during the war. The administration papers tell us it will probably last about six years.—Then we think, at the end of six years misery, have Canada, at the cost of One Hundred and Eighty Million of Dollars.

And who is to pay this money? Where is it to come from? Not from commerce and the merchant.—All trade is at an end. It must come then from the hands and mouth of Labour; from the FARMER and MECHANIC. To prove this beyond all contradiction, look at the following list of taxes prepared for and produced by the war, which have been reported to Congress, by Mr. Gallatin's direction. The bills are already drawn and the passing them postponed until the first Monday of November next, when the Elections will be over. Could these rulers believe the people are such fools and children as to be deceived by this shallow contemptible artifice?

LIST OF WAR TAXES.

1. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States (land tax.)
2. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.
3. A bill imposing additional duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels.
4. A bill to retain 25 per cent. on the drawbacks allowed by law.
5. A bill laying a duty on IMPORTED SALT.
6. A bill to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.
7. A bill to lay duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.
8. A bill to lay duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
9. A bill to lay duties on licences to DISTILLERS of spirituous liquors.
10. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, and of ships and vessels.
11. A bill laying duties on sugar refined within the U. States.
12. A bill laying duties on bank notes, and on notes of hand; and on foreign bills of exchange of a certain description.—STAMP TAX.
13. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.

Until these taxes can be raised the war is to be carried on by Treasury Notes, or in other words, PAPER MONEY; by which the national debt will be increased many millions, and by which so many honest people were ruined in the last war.

When Canada shall be conquered by thus exhausting and ruining ourselves—WHAT IS IT WORTH? We shall have a cold inhospitable country, full of fortifications, military posts, and containing a large fortified city: all of which must be maintained at an enormous expense from our own treasury. The population of Canada never has paid any tax to any government, and never will. It has cost the British many millions every year, and will be a constant drain on the U. States both of men and money.

Who then gains any thing by the conquest of Canada?

The President and his friends and parasites. Here will be a new government to be established; a large army to be stationed. EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE will have a fine field to feed the hungry advocates of this war. A great number of civil officers, a much greater number of military officers must be appointed; and the President will take care to reward those who have supported him in HIS WAR; for it is not the war of the PEOPLE, inasmuch as they have EVERYTHING TO LOSE AND NOTHING TO GAIN BY IT.

BOSTON, OCT. 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Messrs. Lang and Turner, I have received this day a letter from my correspondent dated Salem, Friday evening 10 o'clock, which mentions the arrival of the privateer brig Montgomery from a cruise; of her taking 4 prizes; and the ship Lady Gallatin, for New-York with a license, which she put a prize-master on board and ordered for N. York. From the Lady Gallatin the Montgomery obtained a London paper of the 21st of August and one of the 17th, which were endorsed to me. From them I have made the following extracts.

WINDSOR, AUG. 20.

The destination of the 2d battalion and 89th, has been altered, and they are now to proceed to North America. The Princes regiment, the 10th, is not to have a man in it under 5 feet 7—All under that standing are to be discharged.

The Courier is nearly filled with extracts from American papers, concerning privateering; Com. Rodgers's squadron; congressional proceedings, &c. It contains no accounts of vessels in the Baltic, nor any ship news, nor any comments upon the war with America.

A man by the name of Francis Mathew, (styled in the Courier another Bellingham) had been taken up, for sending, as stated, for sometime past, letters to Mr. Wellesley, Mr. Hamilton the under secretary of state,

and other gentlemen, in official situations, about an unfounded claim, and stating pretty plainly, if attention was not immediately paid to him they must look to themselves." He was committed to Bridewell for six months.

London, Aug. 21.—(From the Courier.) DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE RUSSIANS.

"We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French Bulletins to this country. The last received was dated on the 25th of last month. The French have had no favourable intelligence to announce.—Since the date of the last bulletin, they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians. On the 25th they attacked Bagration's vanguard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000. On the same day they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. This is a most favourable onset."

"An article from Konigsburg talks of some success gained by the Prussians at Eihauder Mittan, on the 21st ult. How great it must have been, we may infer from the total silence of the French bulletins respecting it."

GOTTENBURG, Aug. 15.

On the 25th ult. the French attacked the advance guard of gen. Bagration, but were driven back with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day the main Russian army was attacked and equally successful, the French being repulsed with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st ult. a French corps under the command of Oudinot, attacked the Russians under the command of gen. Osterman, and were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving 5000 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage, their loss in killed is estimated at 5000.

The greatest activity prevails in preparing the intended expedition; its destination is supposed to be Holstein, Pomerania, or some part of the Russian Empire.

The above is from the Gottenburg papers. The official accounts are of the most flattering nature. Prince Bagration having joined the main army the whole was retiring in the greatest order to Smolensky; in addition to Bagration's success, gen. De Tolly had gained advantages over Davout; and Oudinot's corps having advanced beyond the Dwina, gen. Wittgenstein had attacked and completely defeated him, and taken about 3000 prisoners, and driven him back about 60 miles. The following is the bulletin, dated Kleszczewki, July 13.—

"Yesterday and to-day lieutenant gen. Count Wittgenstein defeated the corps of Marshal Oudinot near Devor Jubiboua, between Polotch and Sebetich. The advanced guard and the reserve of Count Wittgenstein pursued the enemy closely. A great part of the baggage of the French had been already taken by the Russians. "The next day he intended to pursue the enemy, and after passing the Duna with or without opposition from Oudinot's corps, it was his intention to turn upon M'Donald to relieve Courland and Livonia."

"At the departure of the courier, the Russians had made 3000 prisoners and taken two pieces of cannon, two were continuing in pursuit of the enemy."

A riot took place at Sheffield Aug. 15, in consequence of the high price of flour. A paper was drawn up by the populace, which most of the flour dealers were obliged to sign, engaging to sell flour at 3s. per stone. Lord Milton made a speech to the populace, and told them they must endeavour to wait until the harvest was got in, at which they were much infuriated. The mob threw several stones at his Lordship but the military protected him. Flour had been selling of late for 9s. per stone.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.

We have been favoured with the following extract from the Log-Book of an officer, who was on board his Majesty's ship Guerriere, in the late action.

"His Majesty's ship Guerriere, being on her return from a cruise, her foremast and bowsprit crippled, and most of her fore rigging gone—on the 19th August, lat. 40, 20 N. and long. 55, W. at 2 o'clock, P. M. saw a sail on her weather beam, coming down before the wind; made sail in chase.—At 3 P. M. made her out to be a man of war.—Went to quarters and cleared for action.—At 4 o'clock the chase was discovered to be the United States frigate Constitution, which we had formerly chased off N. York; but which had escaped, by superior sailing, from the English squadron. Hauled up the courses, took in the top-gallant-sails, backed the main top-sail, and hoisted an ensign at each mast head. The enemy shortened sail and hauled to the wind.—Filled our main-top-sail. At 4 h. 15

m. the Constitution bore up and hoisted her colours at each mast head. Fired a shot over him; and finding it to go about 1-2 a mile beyond him, gave him our starboard broadside, and wore to give him our larboard. At 4 h. 20 m. the enemy commenced firing, wore several times to avoid being raked, exchanging broadsides. At 5 h. our opponent closed within half pistol shot on our starboard beam, both steering free, and keeping up a heavy fire.—At 5 hours, 20 minutes, the mizen mast was shot away, fell over our starboard quarter, and brought the ship up in the wind against her helm, which exposed us to a heavy raking fire from the enemy, who placed himself on our larboard bow; a few only of our how guns could be brought to bear on him; whilst his grape shot, and riflemen in his tops, were sweeping our decks. At 5 h. 40 m. the ship not answering her helm, he attempted to cross our bows and lay us on board. At 5 h. 55 m. our bowsprit got foul of his larboard quarter. Got the Boarders up to board him; but the sea running too high it was found to be impracticable. Both ships keeping up a fire with musketry, and we with the bow gun, the only one that would bear. At this time most of our men on the quarter deck and the fore-castle, were picked off by his musketry. At 6 h. 20 m. the ship coming to, we brought some of the bow guns to bear on him, and got clear of the enemy. The fore and main masts then went over the starboard side, and completely disabled our guns: The Constitution immediately made sail a head, leaving the Guerriere an unmanageable wreck. All hands were immediately employed in clearing the wreck in hopes of being able to get the ship before the wind to recommence the action; but just as we had completed clearing her, the sprit sail yard went away, and left the ship in the trough of the sea, rolling her main deck guns under water. Our opponent, by this time, had refitted and wore round to rake us; and all attempts to get the ship before the wind, or to bring any of our guns to bear, proving in vain—the ship in a sinking condition—much shattered in her hull, many shot between wind and water, with one third of her crew killed and wounded, Capt Dacres called his remaining officers together—when all were of opinion, that any further resistance would be a useless expense of lives. At 6 h. 45 m. the jack was taken from the flump of the mizen-mast.

The Guerriere was a frigate of 1084 tons burthen, taken from the French in 1806, and had 302 men and boys belonging to her; but the 3d Lieut. 2d of Marines, 3 Midshipmen, and 24 men, were away in prizes; there were 10 American seamen on board, who had belonged to her for some years; but, as the Declaration of war against Great-Britain was not known when she failed, there had been no opportunity of discharging them; and Capt. Dacres considering it as unjust to compel a native of the United States to fight against his countrymen, granted them permission to quit their quarters and go below—so that they had only actually in action 244 men and 39 boys.

The Constitution is a frigate of upwards of 1600 tons burthen, having on board 430 men, mounting 15 long 24 pounders on each side of her gun deck, 12 carronades and a long eight pounder on each side of her spar deck.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 22.

Upwards of 300 mounted volunteers passed through town yesterday from Madison, Clarke, Esch and Jefferson, on their way to the relief of the people of Indiana. They expect to be followed by many more from their respective neighbourhoods.

KENTUCKY IS INDEED BROKE LOOSE.

Volunteers are marching to the frontiers from all parts of the state. We stated last week there were about 10,000 of our citizens under arms. We should have been nearer right had we said 15,000. And most of them go without any regular commissions, not expecting and not caring whether they receive any remuneration from the government or not. This is practicable patriotism.

The following is stated to be the force under the command of Gen. Harrison; Kentucky Volunteers, exclusive of 4660 mounted riflemen now on their march; Ohio Volunteers 2500 Col. Well's Regulars 528

7,688

2000 Pennsylvania militia were to rendezvous at Pittsburg on the 2d of October, and 1500 Virginia militia at Point Pleasant, destined for Harrison's army.

Reports have reached town that the British had blockaded the Mississippi and seized on the Balize. General Wilkinson had left New Orleans with a detachment of his army in the Steam-boat to reinforce Fort Plaquemine. He had previously called on the governor of

the state for 2200 militia to be placed under his command—300 had already volunteered at New-Orleans to garrison the city.

Col. Magee had arrived with his party at Nacogdoches, after defeating the Royalists under Saubrano. The col. was then about 400 strong, had seized the public arms and stores and was preparing to march further into the country.

FRANKFORT, Sep. 19.

Yesterday morning Gov. Shelby left this place for Louisville, to expedite the march of the Kentucky volunteers destined to act against the Wabash Indians. Gen. Hopkins will leave Henderson on Monday next for Vincennes to assume his command. The most vigorous campaign will be prosecuted against the Indian tribes bordering on the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois territories.

On the 9th inst. 400 Volunteers marched from Vincennes for Fort Harrison, which was besieged by the Indians, but they were recalled the same day by the acting governor. It was however expected they would be permitted to march the next day.

On Thursday last Governor Shelby received a letter from Major Bodley, dated at Newport the 13th inst. in which he states as a report, that on Gen. Harrison's arrival at Fort Wayne, he found no enemy to contend with, its besiegers having retired, hearing of the approach of his army. It is very certain that fort had not been taken. It is probable Harrison's army will meet with no opposition until they arrive at Detroit.

FROM CAPE VINCENT, (Sackett's Harbor.)
Utica, (N. Y.) Sept. 29.

In the night of the 20th Capt. Forsyth, with 70 of his rifle company and 34 militia men, embarked on board a number of boats at Cape Vincent and went over to a small village called Gananoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store-house at that place. They landed, unobserved, a short distance from the village, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 21st, but were soon after discovered and fired upon by a party of the British, consisting of about 125 regulars and militia. The Americans returned the fire with so much effect that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for them they fled over a bridge and made their escape, leaving behind ten of their number killed (besides several who were seen to fall into the stream as they were fired upon when passing the bridge) and 8 regulars and a number of militia, prisoners. Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. The militia prisoners were discharged on parole. Capt. Forsyth and his party, with 8 prisoners, about 60 stands of arms, two barrels of powder, one barrel of shot, and some other articles of public property, which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they had set fire to his majesty's store-house, which was consumed together with a quantity of flour and pork.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Plattsburg, Sept. 15.

"We marched from Albany on the 3d and reached this place on Wednesday last, to the great gratification of the inhabitants, who have by various artifices (of which you may conceive) been kept in a constant state of alarm. This place is about two or three and twenty miles from the Canada line; and there are here, besides regulars, say, now, about 2000 men, and more daily expected; a considerable body of well disciplined militia, at least better disciplined than any in your Philadelphia Legion, with the exception of the corps. We expect to remain here encamped until a force adequate to the object of the campaign shall be collected; what that object is, is not our business at present to inquire—as in oratory, so in war, the first and the second, and the third duties of a soldier are comprehended in the phrase *obey orders*—and to preserve unity of action, all that we have to do is to place confidence in our commanders, and do our best. I could wish a certain general who passed through here a few days ago, had—but I forgot, I am in camp, and the soldiers must leave such matters to the higher powers.

"We have had but a few sick, and the hospitals are admirably attended, skilful medical men, and the utmost attention paid to the sick and convalescent; plenty of boiled rice sweetened; soup when necessary, and good gruel; the vinegar is not four small beer, as you know it used to be; in fact the soldier is as well, perhaps generally better, than he could be at his home—the soldiers do not fail to express the greatest satisfaction; they are not quite so well satisfied with some of the officers placed over them; but this will always be the case, even where the greatest precautions are taken.

"We know little of what is going on in Canada; the constant beat of drum, and march of troops, occupy the greatest portion of our time and attention—I calculated beforehand on the hardships of a soldier's life, but I could hardly believe that my frame would bear even what I have already stood, clothes wet all day and all night, and at last

dried on my back—those in my knapsack not in better plight—then sleeping, say, actually, soundly, sleeping, on the bare ground, sometimes the ground wet, and sometimes without straw, & with only a single blanket; & yet I know this is little to what is to come, but my health seems to thrive upon it, and I feel no fort of anxiety but that government will do its duty.

"This is a wild pine country, the rivers and creeks much impeded in their streams by rocky falls and rapids; our line of march was not more than three or four rods from the river all the way, and as we could not travel out of our way, there was not much opportunity to write you a novel on the romantic prospect or to give you any statistical data; unless the privilege of stage coach travellers should be called in, which I have neither inclination nor leisure to attempt; a march of 24 miles on *shank's mare* over a rough road, occupies too much attention upon things below, to afford much leisure for things above. I cannot, however, omit to tell you, what cannot but be more grateful than the finest tinted landscape—the last day's march but one before we reached Whitehall, at every house we passed, pails of new milk, churns of butter milk, bread, butter, &c. were cheerfully and kindly given; a soldier being somewhat sick from fatigue or change of habits, asked a tavern keeper for a mug of water, the tavern keeper, however, seemed to think a little whiskey into the water would be better—"Excuse me, sir, said the soldier, I have no money—"I did not mean to ask you for money, I put it there because I see you are weakly."

NATCHEZ, SEPT. 10.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. BERNARDO
To the Republican volunteers of Nacogdoches.

[This is the Bernardo who last winter presented himself at Wallington, as Ambassador from the revolting Mexican provinces.]
Fellow Soldiers and Volunteers in the Mexican cause,

I desire you to receive from me the tribute of my private feelings, and also as the agent of my Mexican brethren, my warmest and most sincere thanks for the activity, zeal, promptitude and courage that you have shown in the obedience of those orders which you have received from your officers acting under my command; and I flatter myself with the idea that the line of conduct which you have hitherto observed will be continued to the *discomfiture of tyrants, to the emancipation of the Mexicans, and to the complete success of the enterprise* you have undertaken, which will crown your exertions with glory, honour and fortune. The consolation of the justice of the cause which you support—of the fame and immortality which awaits your success—the idea that all the civilized nations of the world look on your actions with admiration and good will—the reflection that the future happiness or misery of a large portion of the habitable globe is now in your hands, will, I am certain, prompt you on, and shew your enemies and the enemies of liberty, in every part of the world, that the spark which lighted the flame of independence in the northern part of America is not extinct in the bosoms of the descendants of those who fought, bled and prevailed over tyrants; and will at the same time establish, beyond a possibility of doubt, your individual right to that liberty, for the attainment of which for others, you have volunteered your lives, your property, and sacrificed all your social connections.

You are now fellow-soldiers, in peaceable possession of one of the out posts established by European tyranny, the more effectually to enslave the oppressed Mexicans. This possession has been obtained without bloodshed on your part, from a consciousness in the minds of the cowardly instruments of tyranny, that they never can prevail in arms against the brave, free and independent citizens of the United States of America.

This pusillanimity of conduct in the engines of despotism, has left in your power, in a weak and defenceless state, all the citizens of the post which you have gained. Your conduct to those citizens has met my entire approbation. It has done honour to yourselves as men and as soldiers; and if continued will be to you more powerful than all the arms in the world—as it will conquer their minds, and force them (should they ever feel a doubt) to declare that you are to them as friends, brothers, and as protectors against those who have held them enthralled for ages past, in bondage the most ignominious. From the information which I have received from different quarters, I flatter myself that your stay in this place will not be long—that your numbers will increase to a sufficient extent and enable you to seek the tyrants in their strong holds, and force them to acknowledge this long enslaved country as a free, sovereign and independent government. When this event takes place (and the time is not far distant) you are to look for the reward of your toils, dangers, sufferings and difficulties, in the enjoyment of all the rights of happy citizens of the Mexican republic, in the cultivation of those lands, which I pledge myself will be assigned to every individual among you, or in the pursuit of wealth and happiness, in such way as your inclinations may point out to you. To those who desire

it, the right of working or disposing of any mines of gold, silver, or what nature soever, which you may find will be given. The right of taming and disposing of the wild horses and mules which rove unclaimed over an immense tract of country, within the limits of the Mexican republic, will be common to all of you. The surplus of property confiscated, as belonging to those who are inimical to the republican cause, after the expenses of the expedition are paid, will be divided amongst you—and those powerful and almost inestimable services which you will render, will further be rewarded from the public treasury of that government which you will have to materially aided in erecting.

JOSE BERNARDO GUTIERREZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 31.

Letters received yesterday from the Bay of St. Louis, inform that the brig Syren is safe, and that there are two gun-boats aground. The rest of the Squadron having escaped any damage.

On Friday last Gen. Wilkinson left this city in the steam boat, with a part of the army of the U. S. to reinforce the garrison of Fort Plaquemine. Previous to his departure he called on Gov. Claiborne for a detachment of militia to do garrison duty within the city for six months.

The Governor immediately ordered a review of Capt. Morgan's, Gordon's, Thomas's the late captain Cornet's, Nicholas Dejons, Plouches, and Patton's companies, to take place on Friday evening, when he made a demand of 300 volunteers from them. We are happy to be able to say that Captain Patton's and Capt. Dejon's companies unanimously volunteered their services—that Capt. Pouches has since done so, and many individuals of the other companies also tendered their services.

Having understood that a difference of opinion existed on the subject of the general orders of the 28th inst. we called on his excellency for an explanation of them—From his observations we feel ourselves authorized to say, that those who volunteer will be called on to defend the *incorporated limits of the city only*—That unless an enemy has actually landed on our shores and is advancing to attack the city, they will never be marched out of those limits—and that they will be put under the command of a militia colonel of known talents and integrity. With these explanations we submit the general orders to the perusal of our fellow-citizens, with a full confidence that they feel disposed to protect their families and property.

We are authorized to state that Thomas B. Robinson is a candidate to represent this state in the Congress of the U. States.

Stephen A. Hopkins, Esquire, we understand is also a candidate.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

It is with regret that we announce the loss of the U. States Gun-Boat No. 46, during the severe gale on the evening of the 29th ult. together with her commander Lieut Samuel G. Blodget, and eight of the crew. It appears from the statement of a gentleman of this town, who was on board the G. Boat and witnessed the distressing scene, that she was lost on the fourth part of the Island of Conanicut, near the light house, when in the act of veering, having mistimed in slays twice. We are also assured, to the honor of Lt. Blodget, that he behaved with the utmost coolness and decision; and sacrificed his own life in providing for the preservation of his crew, as no persuasion could induce him to quit his vessel until they had made the attempt to save themselves, and was in this situation washed overboard at the same instant with the gentleman above referred to, who, with two officers and seven seamen, providentially escaped a watery grave.

Lieut. Blodget was in the 28th year of his age. He entered the navy early in life, and was esteemed a brave officer.

The following are the names of the unfortunate seamen who were drowned, viz.—Dennis M'Say, Thomas Joyce, Jonas Fisk, John Dutcher, Samuel Holly, Morris Smith, John Howard, Josiah Simmons.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1812.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne-Arundel county, both decided Republicans, will be supported as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and if elected will vote for DE WITT CLINTON, of the state of New-York, as President.

A DEMOCRAT.

October 1st, 1812.

On Sunday evening last the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Fairall, and owned by Mr. John Worthington, about three miles from this city, took fire, and was entirely consumed. Mr. Fairall we understand, had much difficulty in saving his furniture, &c. from the flames—The fire was communicated to the roof from the chimney, and was not discovered until too late to be extinguished.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The result of the late Election in Maryland is as follows:

	Fed.	Dem.
Saint-Mary's	4	0
Charles	4	0
Prince-George's	4	0
Calvert	4	0
Montgomery	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Washington	0	4
Allegany	4	0
Baltimore county	0	4
City of Baltimore	0	2
Anne-Arundel	0	4
Annapolis	0	2
Harford	0	4
Talbot	3	1
Caroline	4	0
Kent	2	2
Cecil	4	0
Queen-Anne's	0	4
Dorchester	4	0
Somerset	4	0
Worcester	4	0
	53	27

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BALTIMORE.

The city of Baltimore, and its precincts, have become a town of nearly fifty thousand people, in less than fifty years; an increase which it, in common with other places in the United States, owes to the advantages over Europe in the high price of labour, and the exemption from taxes, and to its superior communications with the western country over those of most other places in the Atlantic States.

About one fifth of this population consists in native and West-India blacks, nearly one half of whom are free and entitled to hold property, but none of whom are permitted to bear arms or to vote. Viewed with a jealous eye by others of the labouring class, more pains are required to protect them than to prevent them from disturbing the public peace.

Of near six thousand male whites capable of bearing arms, all of whom are entitled to vote when 21 years old, if citizens of the U. States and residing in Baltimore one year, not one thousand, it is believed, are natives of the place, and many of these are absent, as mariners, constantly. This reduced number of natives cannot include more than parts of two generations, for, in such a short lapse of time, there can be no grand-fathers having grand-sons arrived at manhood; consequently, native, like emigrant families, are all few in members, and there is little or none of that paternal or family influence, which, in older places constitutes a powerful bond of union, affection and order.

For twenty years Europe has been convulsed by the revolution of France, which having retrograded instead of advancing in civilization, or the arts of peace, during most of that time, has furnished us a population, in a great measure composed of visionary, disappointed, and persecuted reformers. It was upon established governments in church as well as in state, that this revolution was to operate, and the failure of it left the minds of the emigrants no more disposed to revere the ordinances of our religious institutions, than to cherish the laws of their adopted country. The multiplicity of our religious sects, however it may add to the zeal of each individual professor, leaves a great many under no apparent obligation to conform to any, and the varieties among the emigrants, was not calculated to create a union for pious, or for humane purposes. Instead of giving favourable impressions of a religious, a civil character to strangers, greater in numbers than themselves, the natives necessarily imbibed those prejudices which were habitual to the citizens at large.

Accustomed, for instance, to regard the wealthy as possessors of political power exclusively, strangers do not immediately perceive how much that description of people here require the protection of law, and labourers born amongst us, as well as those who come from abroad, are too much disposed to place themselves above their employers, and treat them as strangers have themselves been treated by those who employed them. Unaccustomed, on the other hand, to obtain spirituous liquors at a low price, it is remarked that if the European labourers come here sober men, they soon indulge in drinking to excess, and the tipping houses multiplying accordingly, a great portion of the time of all that class of people, together with their money and their morals, becomes a sacrifice.

The press, which next to religion and law, is the most formidable engine of society, partakes of the common influence—Of five daily papers which the city maintained, not one belonged to a native; the only one edited by a Marylander was the least popular, whilst another edited by a foreigner, without any family and without any property, is considered as the press of the public will, and

tranquillity for ten years before its establishment, has not had that peace once interrupted, without being moved by that paper. Inhabitants bringing together so recently different manners and habits leaves the city

without any distinct characteristic, distrust and egotism, which multiplies sudden assemblages, and be all places peopled by strangers, be an exception.

If, therefore, there are any there certainly are, among the place cannot claim the credit of for the same reasons it cannot justify of their vices.

Perhaps the leasehold estates of half of the city is held, does not interest the holders, to make the care and careful of our peace as wife might be, especially since the commerce and the war have value of city property in every town. The number of places of public and the humane and charitable which Baltimore contains, sufficient the virtues of many citizens doubted, but that a great whole are as much inclined good order as the citizens of that their good intentions are want of union and a chief; for the officers and public authority, tranquillity and prosperity, en country at large for several years no occasion to display angry wicked propensities, which exist for being hidden or postponed interruption of that peace of let's happiness, caused forth, as was to be expected, a farming manner. It was then great mortification, that some were almost divested of human tenderness for life, which is a civilized world. Then too, that there were none capable hand of murder; for, those who to be the people's favourites, virtuous conduct in private from the high offices they occupied upon by the friends of law appeared, possess the people's samples were not wanting, a criminal court testify, to frenzy which exhibited itself and on a public occasion, was minds of individuals, and felt the private and ordinary wall dreadful to contemplate who consequences here of any g alter, or a state of want, a class of society.

The government of the material respect, from that the state. The mayor is elected by electors chosen by a general the wards, and all the citizens out property, and selects for constables, two city officers receive only 100 dollars a year, more like his private servants assistants. He has nothing recovery of small debts, and vice of peace in matters the justices of peace have of their own officers, the city has changed hands in and respect and responsibility together. The members of hold these appointments, trust and profit, appointed governor and council, with individually, form a species out of public view and about and most of them, residing and precincts, have not a our safety or prosperity, armed, and like a thousand lace and feathers, who are without much stake in fact ed to any legal penalty the volunteers did on the the requisition of the civil through their commands are no regular troops, and is at Annapolis, the seat ment, and thirty miles distant.

The inefficiency of the for the government of is evident to every reflected indeed, be inadequate to of a single ward, containing a thousand voters, is trouble.

All great cities, which contain a number of dissimilar people, who require, and, for this reason, compared to great forces on quiring frequent cleanliness.

Twenty years ago it brated Colquhoun, the fifty thousand people, was a violence on rights personal rights of their about that time from the public mind, causing it, it was thought, manent police offices, justices of peace; by fortunate people of that summary punishment, and the peace

By establishment of dement and mayor's of appointing, and pay

100

On Saturday the 12th inst. g
with about 3000 troops, arri
Wayne. A scouting party im
out, to search for Indians, and

Public Sale.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans
Court of the County of Anne Arundel, the subscriber

Court of
will ex.

scoured the | October 15,

... ..

[The worthy will receive with pleasure the following account of a valuable Institution well managed.]

PENITENTIARY.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.
To the Honorable the Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County.

The Committee of the Grand Inquest for the Body of Baltimore County, appointed to visit the Penitentiary, beg leave to state, that they have performed the duty assigned to them, and it is with satisfaction they have to report that every part thereof appears to be in excellent order, and under its present management well calculated to answer the purposes for which the establishment was intended.

103 persons are at present in confinement, as follows:

25 White Men.

54 Coloured Do.

79

11 White Women.

15 Coloured Do.

26

Total 103

Who are employed in the following manner.

24 men making Shoes for Sale

13 do. Manufacturing Nails for do.

4 do. making barrels, for do.

5 do. Weaver principally for the Institution.

2 do. Quillers attending the weavers.

4 do. employed in Cooking and Baking.

2 do. Hospital Nurses.

25 do. Labourers and Invalids employed in levelling the yard and picking Oakum, &c.

79 Men.

18 Women Spinning

8 do. Sewing, Washing, Mending, &c.

26 Women.

103

The prisoners appear to be treated with humanity, their provisions are wholesome and their lodgings clean.

J. A. Buchanan, Foreman.

E. Finley,

George Warner,

Daniel Conn,

James Wilton.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Fairfield living at the Rapids of the Miami, to Mr. Joseph Meacham, of Urbana, dated Aug. 22, 1812.

On Monday, capt. Elliot arrived with a flag of truce and the bearer of the copy of the capitulation of Detroit. The troops evacuated the Fort at the River Raisin about 11 o'clock that evening, and at 12 I left there for this place; on Tuesday the inhabitants assembled at capt. David Hull's, for the purpose of agreeing on some plan, for the safety of our persons and property, no way could be devised by which we could think ourselves secure in making a retreat, from savage cruelty. It was generally thought best to send a flag of truce to the officer commanding at the River Raisin, and with him to make some arrangements, to keep back the savages till we could retreat in safety; considering ourselves as prisoners of war; and according to the capitulation, not to take up arms against them during the contest, otherwise to remain and be protected by their flag. By the earnest intreaties of the inhabitants, I assented to go with the flag of truce; and on Wednesday I started accompanied by capt. David Hull and two Frenchmen, who spoke Wiandot and Ottawa tongue fluently. On our arrival at the River Raisin, we found that capt. Elliot had embarked for Amherstburg and the inhabitants left on parole of honour, as prisoners of war. About 9 o'clock on Thursday morning from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Indians arrived from Brown's town, consisting of the following tribes, viz. Wiandots, Ottawas, Shawanpees, Delawares, Sioux, Winabagos, Chippewas, Potawatamies and a few of the Cherokees, four or ten chiefs of each tribe. They were under the command of Tecumseh (brother to the Prophet) who had the appellation of a General. They were attended by Col. Elliot and capt. McKee of the Indian department, about 20 private characters from Malden; and all under the immediate command of maj. Chambers, of his majesty's 41st reg. They made a halt opposite to my lodging, and instantly made myself and business known to capt. Elliot. He gave very short answers to my questions. He said he had no arrangements to make, or protection to give; that the business was settled on the 16th inst. As I was passing by an Indian chief (whom I recognized to be a Wiandot by the name of Walk in the Water) he raised the tomahawk over my head, took off my hat and gave a straw one in return. He looked at me with a savage grin, too horrible for any to face. An Indian was about to take me by the neck, but was prevented by Mr. John Baiths (a merchant at Malden). I was placed in a similar situation, but made myself known to a friend, by whom I was protected and used as a bro-

ther, we however found it necessary to secret ourselves in a barn under some sheafs of grain, and there remained about two hours, by which time the Indians were in some measure dispersed and our friends at liberty, who again took us under their protection. Almost every American family suffered greatly. Among the number was col. John Anderson. The savages stripped his house and stole of every article except one trunk, which Mrs. Anderson secreted at the risk of her life. The property which they took from col. Anderson was 1000 dollars, in cash. All the Canadians who held commissions under our government or who were in any way employed suffered. Among those was Mr. Gabriel Godfrey, jun. contractor's agent of that place, from whom they plundered every thing visible in his house. They also took from Mr. Godfrey's portmanteau belonging to me, containing in bank bills and notes about 1,300 dollars, and many other papers very valuable to me. I am now entirely destitute of a change of apparel and of every means to procure any. I am satisfied; if my days are prolonged, I will seek my redress with the second army. The fort at the River Raisin was demolished by fire. The most of the savages after loading their horses with plunder, and stealing every horse that was to be found, returned to Brown's town—the public stores were taken to Malden in gun-boats. On Friday morning three gun-boats were sent to the Rapids for public stores; capt. Hull was put on board. I accompanied major Chambers by land. On our arrival at this place discovered Fort Miami on fire, which was soon demolished, about 30 Indians were busily employed in plundering from almost every family except the French—they all left the Rapids on Friday evening—only one murder was committed, which was a Frenchman shot through mistake. (One of their own party.) This place will be wholly evacuated by the Americans on to-morrow, the most of them will go by water to Cleaveland—I have not yet determined which way to go; about 50 who pretended to be friendly Ottawas held a council with me this afternoon. Nawash the little chief made a long talk, agreed the conduct of his brethren, &c. and wished to be represented to his Great Father. After presenting his Wampum and receiving assurances that his request should be complied with, they were loaded with provisions, drank their whiskey, departed, and instantly went to stealing horses and committing other depredations. [Urbana paper.]

B. CURRAN,

Has received a good supply of Cloths. Coatings, Casimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Stuffs, Irish Linens, and various other Articles in the

Dry Good Line,

which he will sell low for Cash, and as usual to his Partial Customers.

October 8. 2

NEW GOODS.

RIDGELY & PINDELL,

Have just received a Handsome Assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Rose and Match coat Blankets, Flannels, Superfine and low priced Cloths, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, Coatings, Baizes, Plains and Kerseys, and other articles, all of which they offer for sale, cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on a short credit. 3w.

October 8. 2

Childs & Shaw,

Have just received, a complete Assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.

October 8. 2

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, at the Black Horse Tavern, now occupied by Mr. John Welch, on the 26th day of October inst.

All that part of a tract of land lying in Anne Arundel county, called Providence, now in the possession of Mr. Achsah Marriott, and supposed to contain between two and three hundred acres. This land is very fertile, and lies on the south side of, and adjoining the River Severn. It is also well improved; a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

October 8. 2

John Brewer, Trustee.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Friday the 23d of October inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises.

All that house and lot in the city of Annapolis, now in the possession of Mr. William Childs, & adjoining the windmill lot, in the possession of Mr. John Miller. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

October 8. 2

John Brewer, Trustee.

Augustus Uz,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure-hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of

Colouring and Ornamenting Walls,

either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and durability given.

October 8. 2

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, October 1st, 1812.

Nicholas Brewer (3), Isaac Burk, Rich. Brooke, William Birch, Daniel H Brookfield. Clerk of Annapolis, Thomas Cross, Thomas Carlton, Joseph Camden, Mons Dunitant, Archabald Denton, Mr. Duhany. Rev John C. French, Daniel Fitch (2), Jesse Fletcher, Col John Gibson, Ann Ogle Gibson, John Gates, William Gaitner, Henry Gaitner, Thomas Gibbs near Annapolis. Capt. R. L. D. Hopkins, John E. Hall, Sarah Hall and Alatheer Fowler, Henry S. Harwood, Mary Hesselius near Annapolis. Robert Jackson. The hon Wm. Kilty, George Kingrey, John Kicand. Lieut John Lamb, Thomas Lee near Annapolis. James Mathews, Frank Mackney, Doctor Walter M'New, Thomas Merideth near Annapolis. Richard Owings near Annap. Jesse C. Palmer (2), Joseph Phelps, Captain Pratt. Richard Ridgely, Priscilla Richardson, Joshua Riley, Lieut. Rogers U. S. S. Wasp. John Stephenson (6), Andrew Sims, Jun. Henrietta M. Smith, Jerard H. Snodon, Lieut. Richard Stewart, Lieut. E. Smith, Richard Sewell, William Stewart (Mount Stewart) near Annapolis. John B Taylor, Isaac Taylor, John C. Thomas, Anderson Tuck. Richard G. Watkins, Richard P. Weathers.

Richard Battee, James Davidson, Antony Galoway, Solomon Groves, Samuel Horn, Benjamin Winterson, Charles Waters, Lott Warfield.

October 8. 2

John Monroe, P. M.

To the Voters

Of Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

Having become a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the next Electoral period, have thought proper to give this early notice of my intention to do so. On this occasion I earnestly solicit the support of my fellow-citizens: Should my efforts be crowned with success, it would be the object of my care to discharge the duties that would devolve on me with justice and humanity.

REZIN SPURRIER.

Annapolis, October 8, 1812. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

On application, by petition, of Caleb Mockabee and Joseph Marriott, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of September, 1812.

Caleb Mockabee, and Joseph Marriott, } Ex'rs.

Anne Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of Samuel Hopkins, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Samuel Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Hopkins, 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, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts on the said Samuel Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. 3 Wm. S. Green, clk.

October 8.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer to Public Sale, at the Tavern in Queen Anne, Prince George's county, on Saturday the 14th November next,

That Valuable Farm

On which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, situate in that rich and highly improved county known by the name of The Forest of Prince George's. This Farm contains about 200 acres of land of the first quality, has a comfortable brick dwelling-house on it, with a Kitchen, Quarter, and attached to it; excellent Apple and Peach Orchards; plenty of fire-wood, and much valuable Timber. It is level, fertile and well watered; the situation remarkably healthy, and the soil adapted to clover and plaster. It contains besides about 15 acres of fine meadow, and the enclosures of the whole are in good repair. In addition to these inducements, it may be stated, that much adjacent lands may be added to it at a price far below its value, so as to form a most desirable establishment for a monied man, on the most reasonable terms. The distance from Queen Anne, the nearest town is about seven miles, and from Annapolis and the City of Washington about fourteen.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree of the Chancellor under which the land is offered to sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale on the receipt of which, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the land shall be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, and to their heirs, by a good and sufficient deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

October 8. 2 James Shaw, Trustee.

Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,

A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

September 10. 1f

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years, A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands House Work, for which a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 17. 5

Wanted

TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR,

A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office.

Sept. 17. 5

To be Rented,

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with three Negro Men. The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

September 10, 1812. David Kerr. 6

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCK.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising a subscription for the old six per cent and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly-yearly, for the unredemmed amount of principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued as the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

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 and poplar; it is well watered; 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. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1812. Samuel Harrison. 4

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

21st September, 1812.

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 1st, and payable on or after Monday the fifth, of October next, to stockholders on the way.

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

[LXIXth YEAR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price—Two Dollars per

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER

LATEST FROM PO

By the Whampoa from

DECLARATION

Of the Regency of the King

"It being expedient to preclude in a state of the most perfect during the continuance of the unhappily broken out between the U. States of America, to prevent all disputes which frequently arise on the subject by the vessels of the Belligerents."

"The Prince Regent, our the provisions of the decree 1780, commands, that no which shall be taken, by the of war of either nation from be admitted into the ports of Portugal and Algana, except where the laws of each declaring however, that even they shall not be permitted the prizes thus brought in, remain longer than may be danger, or procure such inn they may stand in need of."

"The proper authority fame and fee it executed."

"Palace of Government, Mr. Ricketts, a passenger Wellington had entered made 3000 prisoners, a cannon, and provisions for that a part of Wellington's fuing king Joseph."

A report had reached L of Cadiz was raised. Fl dollars."

PROGRESS OF THE A IN SPAIN

[Translated for the N. Y.

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Head Quarters Madrid

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth Year.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1812.

No. 3432

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the Whampoa from Lisbon.

DECLARATION

Of the Regency of the Kingdom of Portugal.

"It being expedient to preserve these Kingdoms in a state of the most perfect neutrality, during the continuance of the war which has unhappily broken out between G. Britain and the U. States of America, and to that end to prevent all disputes which in such cases frequently arise on the subject of prizes taken by the vessels of the Belligerents:

"The Prince Regent, our Lord, renewing the provisions of the decree of the 30th Aug. 1780, commands, that no prizes taken, or which shall be taken, by the ships or vessels of war of either nation from the other, shall be admitted into the ports of the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, excepting only in cases where the laws of nations require it; declaring however, that even in those cases, they shall not be permitted to sell or unload the prizes thus brought in, nor be allowed to remain longer than may be necessary to avoid danger, or procure such innocent succours as they may stand in need of.

"The proper authority will publish the same and see it executed.

"Palace of Government, 18th Aug. 1812." Mr. Ricketts, a passenger, states that Lord Wellington had entered Madrid, where he made 3000 prisoners, a quantity of brass cannon, and provisions for 20,000 men; and that a part of Wellington's army were pursuing King Joseph.

A report had reached Lisbon that the siege of Cadiz was raised. Flour at Lisbon 22 dollars.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED ARMY IN SPAIN.

[Translated for the N. York Evening Post.]

LISBON, AUG. 31.

Extract of three dispatches from his Excellency the marshal general marquis de Torres Vedras, (Lord Wellington) addressed to his excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz:—

Head Quarters Madrid, 13th Aug. 1812.

Having found that Marshal Marmont's army was continuing its retreat towards Burgos and in such a state it would not for sometime enter upon active operations, I determined to endeavour to force the king to a general action or else to abandon Madrid.

In consequence I left Cuellar on the 6th inst.—On the 7th we entered Segovia, and on the 8th Santo Ildefonso, where I halted one day in order to give time to the right of the army to advance.

The enemy did not oppose the passage of our troops through the mountains, and brig. D'Urban with the Portuguese cavalry, the 1st light battalion of the King's German Legion, and capt. McDonald's company of flying artillery, had on the 9th passed the Puerto de Guardarama; on the morning of the 11th he left the vicinity of Galaper, and advancing supported by the heavy cavalry of the King's German Legion, obliged the French cavalry near 2000 in number to fall back from Torre Esdones, and took possession at Majalahonda with the Portuguese cavalry and captain McDonald's company of flying artillery, and cavalry and infantry of the German Legion at Las Rosas, which is distant from the former place nearly three quarters of a mile.

The enemy's cavalry which in the morning had been compelled to fall back, and had done so in the direction of Navalcarnero turned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and brig. D'Urban having formed the Portuguese cavalry in front of Majalahonda, supported by the flying artillery, ordered the cavalry to charge the advancing squadrons of the enemy, which appeared to be too much advanced to be sustained by the main body of their force; the Portuguese cavalry advanced, but turned before it had reached the enemy; they then formed a junction with the German heavy dragoons, who were formed between that place and the Las Rosas, who charged the enemy, and though under many disadvantages put a stop to their further progress; but I regret to add that on this occasion they suffered considerably, and Col. Junquiera who commanded the brigade was made prisoner.

At this time the left of our army was distant 2 miles at Puente de Escalona, on the river On davana; col. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and one brigade of infantry of the 7th division, having advanced in front in support of our advanced troops; the ene-

my retired upon Majalahonda, as soon as he observed those troops, and night coming on retreated to Alcarcom.

I have at the same time the satisfaction of stating to your excellency that the officers of the Portuguese cavalry behaved admirably well and gave a good example to the soldiers, particularly the Viscount de Barbacena, whom the enemy took prisoner, the conduct of the brave German cavalry, was, as I am informed, excellent, as also that of capt. McDonald's company of flying artillery; the battalion of light infantry did not enter into the action.

The army advanced yesterday morning, and the left wing took possession of the city of Madrid, the king having retired with the army of the centre by the roads of Toledo, & Aranjuez, leaving a garrison in the Retiro.

It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid, on account of our arrival, and I hope that the permanency of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and strong desires of securing the independence of their country, which first incited them to give an example of resistance to the usurper, will induce them to again make efforts in their country's cause; and that their exertions being more judiciously directed, will be more successful than they formerly were.

I have not yet learned that Astorga has been taken; but the garrison that the enemy left at Tordeillas, near 260 in number, surrendered to Gen. Santocildes on the 5th inst.

Since the 21st of July, I have not received further accounts relative to the situation of Gen. Ballasteros.

I have letters of the 26th July from Gen. Don Jose O'Donnell and Roach; the army of Murcia under the command of the former was on the 21st July routed by General Harispe; it appears that the Spanish troops advanced in order to attack the advanced posts of General Harispe at Castalla and Uhi; those who attacked the latter under Gen. Roach behaved extremely well, and had to cover the retreat of Gen. O'Donnell's troops; and afterwards effected their own retreat to Alicante in the best order.

I have not received since the 18th of July accounts from Gen. Maitland.

There had not been in Estremadura, so late as the 4th inst. any movement of importance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Head Quarters at Madrid, Aug. 15.

I have the pleasure to inform your excellency that the garrison of the Retiro surrendered yesterday by capitulation, and I have now the honour to enclose to your excellency a copy of the capitulation.

We completely invested that place in the afternoon of the 15th, and at night detachments of the infantry of the 7th division commanded by maj. gen. Hope, and of the 3d division under the command of maj. gen. the hon. E. Pakenham, dislodged the enemy from the posts that they occupied in the Prado, and the Catanic garden, and from the works that they had constructed without the walls of Trapada, and penetrating them by different places established themselves in the palace of the Retiro near the exterior line of the works and making arrangements for the attack of the interior line and the building, when the governor sent out an officer requesting a capitulation, to which I agreed, granting him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, &c. according to what is stipulated in the capitulation, of which I enclose a copy. I also transmit to your excellency a list of the force which constituted the abovementioned garrison, which at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon marched out for Ciudad Rodrigo. We found in the Retiro 139 brass pieces of artillery of different calibres, and in excellent condition, 900 barrels of powder, and 20,000 muskets, together with considerable deposits of clothing, provisions and munitions of war. We found likewise the eagles of the French regiments Nos. 13 and 31.

I see by a letter that Gen. Ballasteros sent on the 29th July to Lt. Gen. Sir R. Hill that he was on the 14th of the same month at Malaga, after having had a battle with Gen. Lavel near Cono. The said Gen. Ballasteros was on the 29th at Grazeleus.

I have a letter from Sir R. Hill, dated on the 8th inst. and although Gen. Drovot had for three days been in motion, does not appear that his movements were of any importance.

I have received a dispatch dated on the 18th inst. at Cuella, from maj. gen. Clinton, by which he informs me that a detachment of the army styled the Army of Portugal had made a movement from the neighbourhood of Burgos, in the direction of Valladolid, but I suppose that movement was made only with the view of procuring provisions.

I enclose to your excellency the lists of the killed and missing in the battle of the 11th inst. at Majalahonda and of our loss in the attack upon the works of the Retiro.

Since writing this dispatch I have received a letter from Maitland, dated on the 10th at Alicante, in which that general informs me that he had that day disembarked at said place.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Head Quarters at Madrid, Aug. 18, 1812.

The King retired from Ocaña on the 16th inst. and his army is marching in the direction of Valencia. The enemy abandoned Toledo, of which city a party of Guerrillas belonging to the corps under the command of Medico took possession.

Since the taking of the Retiro the enemy's garrison at Guadalajara, which consisted of 700 men, has surrendered by capitulation upon nearly the same conditions that I granted to the garrison of the Retiro.

By advices sent me by maj. gen. Clinton, I am informed that a part of the remnant of the army styled the Army of Portugal has left the neighbourhood of Burgos, and that it was supposed that some of their detachments were at Valladolid on the 14th, Gen. Santocildes having retired with the troops of the army of Galicia, that occupied that city, some of the enemy's detachments were also on the right of the Pisuerga.

I expected that they would make that movement as soon as they had joined, and I had marched to Madrid.

By dispatches that I have received from Lt. Gen. Sir R. Hill, dated on the 12th, it appears that Gen. Drovot had withdrawn the right from Guavena; but still continued to Bornachos.

By intelligence from Cadiz which arrived on the 6th inst. it appears that Gen. Villate has renewed the blockade. Gen. Ballasteros made 300 prisoners at Ofuna, and from the accounts I have of the position of his troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again free for him.

List of killed, wounded and prisoners belonging to the army commanded by his excellency the marquis of Torres Vedras, earl of Wellington, in the action with the enemy's cavalry, before the town of Majalahonda on the 11th Aug. 1812.

Portuguese, 3 Lt. cols. 2 capt. 2 lieuts. 1 quarter-master, 100 soldiers, in all 108 men and 53 horses killed, wounded and prisoners.

English, 1 Lt. col. 2 capt. 3 lieut. 1 ensign 6 sergeants, 74 soldiers, in all 88 men and 68 horses, killed, wounded and prisoners.

Grand total 196 men 121 horses.

In the attack of the Retiro on the 13th Aug. 1812.

Portuguese 7 soldiers wounded.

English, 1 soldier killed and 16 wounded.

List of the prisoners of war taken in the fort of China, in the Retiro, and in the general hospital of Atocha on the 14th Aug. 1812.

In the fort, 2 cols. 4 Lt. Cols. 22 capt. 25 subalterns, 7 attached to the staff, 3 civil officers, 1982 sergeants, drummers and soldiers—total 2035 men and 46 horses and mules.

In the hospital of Atocha, 12 civil officers & 1 soldier, & sick convalescent, 1 capt. 5 subalterns 4 civil officers, 428 sergeants, drummers and soldiers—total 438—Grand total 2506.

N. B. Besides the above number there were found in the fort of China, and liberated, 6 English soldiers and 5 Spanish officers and 144 Spanish soldiers.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lt. Col.

From the London Courier of August 19.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

KING JOSEPH TO MARSHAL MARMONT.

Arevalo, July 17.

"Marshal & General—I have in obedience to the commands of the Emperor and King, my brother, communicated to me thro' you, marched all the troops I could collect to this place, where we have bivouacued for the night. At leaving El Escorial, Las Navas, and Avila, where I halted and reviewed them they mustered 13,000 men, besides the remains of the cavalry regt's of the P. of Peace amounting to 1200. They have now been reduced by fatigue and desertion (mostly the latter) to 10,000. Almost all the Spaniards in my service have now deserted, and a few only who are about my person, as mounted orderlies and echaftettes, are of that nation.

"The troops that are with me are eager, however, to meet the enemy, and we now wait your orders. Inform me, therefore, whether I am to effect a junction with you at Valladolid or to wait the event of your co-operations with the corps of Gen. Bonnet, if it is your intention to cut your way to me across the Douro and Tormes.

The enemy is represented as being strong at Rueda Medino del Campo, in the line of the Tormes, and the Agueda. The force he has left in Salamanca is not great.

(Signed) "JOSEPH."

From Joseph Buonaparte to his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, (Champagny.)

Palace of the Elcurial, July 10, 1812.

My imperial brother has according to the information received here by the last Echaftettes from France, set out to prosecute the war which his majesty has been pleased to enter

upon with Russia, and his majesty not having thought proper personally to reply to former applications, I am left no alternative but that of communicating with his majesty through your excellency.

"Be pleased then, sir, to represent to my imperial brother the distressed state in which the late events in Spain have placed me. I have been long without the means, as his majesty already knows, of paying the few Spanish troops who remain faithful to my interests. The troops of the emperor and king my brother, have hitherto subsisted by levying contributions upon the inhabitants; but the Spanish guards cannot subsist in this manner as their fellow countrymen are one and all actuated by a spirit of hostility to the cause which they have espoused, and which I am sent here to support. The superintendence of the revenue of Spain, difficult as it is to make it answer any productive purpose, is even taken from me, and confided to a stranger, M. Lamerree, of whom I know nothing but the name; he has instructions to pay over his collections to the generals commanding the districts, but he has no power to treat with me, who ought to be receiver general, as well as sovereign of the kingdom.

"I beseech your excellency respectfully, to represent to the emperor and king, my brother, the embarrassed situation in which I am thus placed. Not only are my body guards unpaid, but I cannot even find them subsistence, and how long I shall be able to procure it for my household I know not; for yesterday a party contrabandista (Guerrillas) approached to the very gates of the Elcurial, and carried off the Merinos and other cattle; within pistol shot of the windows of my palace.

"When the emperor and king, my brother, was pleased to confer upon me the honour of the crown of Spain, it was stipulated, and his majesty guaranteed the arrangement that I should have 100,000 livres per annum for my establishment; but I was never entrusted with the means of realizing it. Where does your excellency suppose that I can turn under such embarrassments (tracasseries) which weigh me down? Again I intreat you to solicit the attention of his imperial and royal majesty to the affairs of Spain, and of his unhappy brother. Marshal Marmont writes me from Salamanca, that he expects me to collect what troops I can, to join him in the campaign on the Douro. For this purpose I proceed with my guards to-morrow towards Penaranda, where the corps d'armee intended to keep in awe this part of Spain, is stationed. Tell the Emperor and King that I shall put myself under the Marshal, in furtherance of his majesty's views, of which mark of obedience and respect I hope he will approve, and be the more induced to listen to your supplications on my behalf. All must be altered in this country; there must be a total change of administration before the finances can support even the handful of an army which follows my person. How then can his majesty or your excellency hope for the pay & subsistence of an immense army, which his majesty supposes me to possess, in the present state of this country, now exhausted by three years incessant contributions.

"Be pleased to communicate to his majesty the emperor and king, that I mingle my sincere regret with his on the melancholy occasion of my brother's death, his unhappy fate weighs heavy on my heart! The event has been made known to me only within these few hours, for the echaftettes for this 6 months past have been uniformly false by the armed peasantry, and it is rarely that I hear from France unless the intelligence is conveyed by means of a strong escort.

"Two of my aids-de-camp were lately basely assassinated, at the instigation of the English, on the way to Vittoria,* after surrendering themselves prisoners of war.

"The officer who is the bearer of this has instructions to enter into farther details, if necessary, with your excellency, or even to proceed to the head quarters of my imperial and royal brother, to urge my claims upon his goodness. Time presses, and some decision must speedily be taken, for this country is not to be retained on the present system of administration.

"Your excellency is requested to accept of the assurances of my consideration and esteem.

"JOSEPH."

"P. S. My sister, the Queen of Holland, will be pleased, through you, to receive my condolence on her loss. In one of the recent communications made me by the Dukes of Wagram and Neufchatel (Berthier) by order of the emperor and king, I am charged with a disloyal intercourse with my brother Lucien. Assure his majesty that my enemies are his also on this occasion, for I know nothing on the subject of their calumnies."

"We presume his 'introductive' majesty, as the Spaniards call him, must here allude to some of Mina's gallant enterprises. The insinuation against the English is a scurrilous falsehood.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 15.

LATE-FROM LONDON.

Captain Gillies, who arrived here yesterday in the ship Lucia, favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with London papers to the 31st of August inclusive—from which and those by the Charles, they have made the following extracts:

The Article relative to the Despatches sent off for America, is copied from the London EVENING STAR. We hope the propositions may meet the wishes of our government, and that a speedy stop may be put to the "unprofitable contest."

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Despatches of great importance were this day sent off from Lord Castlereagh's office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, which is fitted up as a flag of truce, her guns and ammunition having been landed.

We have reason to believe that the Swiftsure will carry out a calm, dispassionate, and yet dignified remonstrance to the American government, on the subject of the line of policy which has guided their councils for these several years, in defiance of all the principles by which upright governments ought to be regulated in the present awful circumstances of the world. America must dissolve her connexion with France, and make common cause with the high spirited nations who are daily pouring forth their blood and treasure for the common interest of the world! These are not times for tolerating neutrality—Delenda Carthago! France must be laid prostrate, or there will be no peace for the world; nor ought any statesmen who hold the destinies of mankind at their back to be scrupulous in their choice of the weapons with which her downfall is to be accomplished.

We are for carrying the war into the very bowels of the land. We should rejoice to see the whole coast of France lined with flying expeditions from England, which should strike perpetual terror into the breast of the castles who submit to the monstrous system which Buonaparte has established. We know that there are men, eye and good men too, who will tell us that the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants of France would thus suffer for the iniquities of their ruler. But we are bold enough to deny that there can be such persons as, "peaceable and unoffending inhabitants," while they submit to the sway of such an atrocious despot: for it is by their sufferance that the miscreant is enabled to lead his devastating legions into the vitals of other countries. Look at Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Russia! But why should we enumerate the dismal catalogue; look at the whole world, ye men of feeling, who thus hold the uplifted arm of vengeance. Who are the chief instruments employed by the tyrant in this work of misery and desolation?—FRENCHMEN! Can we then regard them as peaceable and unoffending men? No; they are morally answerable to the rest of mankind, for all the evils produced, either by their apathy, or by lending their direct assistance to the furtherance of Napoleon's views of universal dominion. We disclaim the drivelling morality which makes individual virtue consist in merely abstaining from the perpetration of crimes, instead of the positive exercise of imperious duties. Can he who sees an assassin with the knife in his hand, without attempting to strike it from his grasp, be guiltless of the blood of his victim! No more can we hold the men of France (or the citizens of America who abet their crimes) as innocent and unoffending members of the community of nations, or, to use the French jargon, "the great family of Europe," of which Napoleon is the unfeeling step-father.

The system we are recommending is not chimerical. The immortal Nelson (the founder of whose judgment was never questioned) formed a high estimate of the consequences which might be expected to flow from its adoption. Sir Home Popham, another very gallant and distinguished Officer, now actively employed in Spain, on something like the service now pointed out, we know to be a warm advocate for a perseverance in the same vigorous system.

It was a favorite idea with the great men, and repeatedly suggested to Ministers, that not a single inhabitant of the French coast of any age or sex, should be permitted to enjoy an hour's repose, by night or by day, if a gun could be brought to bear upon their towns or villages. Thus to little minds may appear too barbarous a mode of carrying on war, but a different view will be taken of it by enlightened men—How are the crimes of nations to be punished—but by the infliction of vengeance by other nations?—those who have the means to inflict such punishment, become accessory to the enormities if they neglect to employ the weapons with which they have been armed by the Great Ruler of the universe for their own defence, for the protection of the innocent and unoffending, and for the maintenance and enforcement of natural and immutable justice among the nations of the earth!

August 31.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for fo-

reign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—10,000 of which have been sent to port Mahon, 10,000 to Corunna, and 50,000 will be shipped immediately to the Baltic.

On Friday, the establishment of Packets to Corunna was announced at the Post Office. The first mail from hence is to be made up to-morrow, and the same opportunity is to be afforded every fortnight.

Despatches were on Saturday sent off from Lord Castlereagh's office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, under a flag of truce.

[Times.]

Government, it is said, has contracted for the transport of 40,000 quarters of wheat from the Black Sea.

Capt. Milne is appointed to command the Venerable 74, on the north coast of Spain, in the room of Sir Home Popham.

Since our last publication two mails have arrived from Gottenburgh, which bring down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d inst. The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of a later date than those previously received from Admiral Martin; and consequently we are without the means of forming any judgment with regard to the genuine result of the action of the first, between Prince Wittgenstein and Oudinot, in which according to the French statements the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined.

Official Intelligence respecting the Military Operations.

The commander in Chief of the first army the Minister of War, Barclay de Tolly, announces, that on the 13th of July, O. S. July 24, the corps of Lieut. Gen. Count Osterman, whilst marching upon the town of Ostrovo, fell in with the enemy's grand army and that a warm engagement commenced between them at 6 o'clock in the morning, which lasted until eleven o'clock at night. Count Osterman maintained his position.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived, at Newport, R. I. 11th inst. schr. Meteor, Bartlett, 29 days from Nantes bound to N. Y. [where she has arrived]—with a cargo of brandy and goods—has brought Paris papers to Sept. 8.

An intelligent passenger informs, that the papers contain Bulletins from the Grand Army to No. 14. The tenth Bulletin is dated from Vilepik, the 31st July. It mentions that the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine had quitted the army, and had reached St. Petersburg. It gives a detail of several skirmishes at Ostrovo, in which the Russians lost 100 pieces of cannon, 20 waggons of provisions, 1,500 prisoners, and from 5 to 6000 men killed and wounded. On the part of the French, 200 killed and 900 wounded.

The eleventh Bulletin is dated from the same place, August 4th, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time.

The twelfth, announces briefly the capture of Dunabourgh by Gen. Ricard, in which place he found only twenty pieces of cannon, the rest being carried off by the Russians.

The thirteenth is dated Smolenski, "one of the handfastest cities in Russia," which the Emperor entered, and destroyed by fire on the 18th Aug.

The fourteenth is dated at the same place, August 24—H. Q. continued at Vilepik—at which time the Russian army was still retreating, and a severe engagement had taken place with their rear, in which the French were said to be victorious, though with considerable loss in men and officers, among the latter was a Marshal. Smolenski is about 75 leagues from Moscow, and had 12,000 inhabitants. Towards Moscow the Russians were retreating. Riga was besieged by Marshal Davoust.

Maffena passed through Bordeaux, Sept. 1 for Spain, and troops were constantly marching for the Peninsula, which the French called the slaughter house—but the French papers were silent as to the Spanish war—the defeat of Marmont was only mentioned in whispers. A new conscription of 150,000 men was made.

News of our war was received in France with joy—yet no change in our favor was expected, as Buonaparte appeared to regard our interests with indifference or contempt.

All American vessels are still obliged to send their papers to Buonaparte before they can enter or sell. The Meteor was detained three months, and her permit is dated "Wilna."

On the 6th of Sept. an examination took place of a vessel from N. York, when 1-3d of the property was offered to any of the crew who should declare that the vessel had touched at an English port, or been spoken by an English cruiser. This is what is required under the BERLIN & MILAN DECREES.

The licensed trade between England & France has greatly increased since our war—and colonial produce was low in France.

The Meteor has brought a great number of letters from America, from Joel Barlow, Esq. for government.

American vessels licensed to bring to England cargoes from the North of Europe, it is said, were to receive passports home.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday in the Meteor, having favored the Editors of the N. York Gazette with Paris papers to the 7th ult. they are enabled on a hasty perusal, to give the following summary of their contents. The BERLIN & MILAN DECREES still remained in full force, and an American vessel was condemned under them as late as June last. The French people gave us no credit for going to war with England—for, say they, it was done at the request of our Emperor. Some, indeed, expressed astonishment that his influence extended to the United States. Such remarks must be mortifying to every real American—and if our government act as they ought to do, they will soon convince the people of France that their master is not ours.

The importation of colonial produce, in France, must be conducted, as heretofore, under Imperial license.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Disturbances in France.

Our readers will recollect that in the early part of last summer we published some imperfect accounts of an insurrection in France, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions, and by the other distresses of the people in that devoted country. The insurrection was suppressed by Buonaparte, and no particular account of it was ever suffered to transpire. The following may serve to throw some light on that mysterious affair. [Coleman.]

Translated from the Diario Extraordinario, HAVANNAH 5th Aug. 1812.

We have received the Jamaica Gazette, the Kingston Chronicle of the 15th July, 1812, containing the following important article, which we literally translate:

"Yesterday arrived at this port the Packet Mary Ann, by which we learn that on the 1st of July, there arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, a French schr. from Bordeaux with 41 Frenchmen of the first distinction, who left Paris in consequence of a sudden, general and violent Revolution which had burst forth in all parts of the tyrannical and ambitious government of France. The said Frenchmen arrived at Bordeaux, where they purchased the schr. and immediately fled. The deplorable state of commerce, and the great misery which prevails occasioned the commotion, as an evil very general through the empire."

One of the passengers in the packet spoke with an American gentleman of respectability and information, named Hooper, who arrived at Martinique in the said schr. from France, who informed that 40,000 of the first inhabitants of Paris had (in one week) asked for passports to leave France, but he is ignorant if they had been granted; that Buonaparte in consequence of such alarming appearances had returned to Paris, accompanied by his Imperial Guards, and was dispatching Couriers to call back his troops from the North; that on the walls of the Thuilleries, and in other parts of the Capital, the following palquinade appeared:

"War in the North—Pestilence in Spain—Famine in France—We are governed by an Usurper—We seek a change—Forty millions of lives for the head of the Tyrant."

The population of Paris was under arms, determined to compel the government to a general peace. Among the French passengers arrived at Martinique, there were two Senators, and several members of the Legion of Honor.

In addition to the above, we learn that just before the sailing of the ship Leander which arrived here on Thursday last from Madeira, there had arrived at that island another vessel from France with passengers, who had fled from the same motives.

BOSTON, OCT. 11.

By inserting the following "plain and unvarnished" narrative of facts, you may be instruments in preventing accidents at the fall reviews of our militia.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

Sham real action of Concord fight in '75, acted over again Oct. 2d, 1812.

On Friday, 2d inst. was reviewed at Concord, (Mass.) the 3d regiment, first brigade of the 3d division, commanded by Lieutenant Col. Brooks.

The day was fine, and the troops assembled before the alarm bell was rung, at 5 o'clock in high spirits and made quite a martial appearance. The troops were reviewed by maj. Geo. Varnum, (brig. gen. Austin being absent at a court martial at Salem) and inspected by brigade major Jacques, with that degree of minuteness so highly necessary in the present awful and critical times. Never did the regiment appear on any former occasion, so martial and accurate in their movements.

A preconcerted plan the old seventy-fivers, with their sons of Concord, and its vicinity, assembled at one of the bridges crossing Concord river within a few rods of where the real action in '75 commenced, to the number of about 200—armed, equipped and dressed with cock'd hats, as on the 19th of April '76, commanded by a son of the brave and never to be forgotten maj. Buttrick, who led on to battle the provincial troops at the north bridge in Concord, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. Thus assembled, and thus commanded, the attack began at the

bridge upon col. Brook's troops by way of sham fight, and being forced, like the British, retreated over the same ground, and pursued by the seventy-fivers with so much accuracy and impetuosity, that those who saw the real, could hardly believe it a sham action!

It is much to be lamented that many incon-fidate men forgot that the engagement was intended only for a sham one. It is also a melancholy truth, that too many of the troops made a very serious and really bloody rencontre, and fought with all that impetuosity and courage, so commendable in a real, so disgraceful in a sham action. Many were slightly, and some badly wounded and scared for life. Captain H—, of the cavalry, in absolute self-defence, necessarily wounded one of his tool-hardy and desperate assailants several times with his cutlase in the face. Maj. A. M—, narrowly escaped being shot through the head, and received the contents of a rifle in his right whisker, which was completely shot off, together with part of his epaulet, coat and hat. Some were hurt with swords, whilst others had the bayonets thrust through the flesh; one man being stabbed through the hand, a memento of his adventures misapplied valour!

The writer of this communication, a poor decripp'd volunteer foot soldier, in the whole of the sham real engagement, was trampled down by the cavalry, at three several times and places, twice wantonly and barbarously once accidentally; by which he is maimed, bruised and disfigured in both his legs, and at this moment (Sunday) confined to his house writing this, under the surgeon's care. Providentially and almost miraculously, none of his bones are broken.

It is furnished by some, and possibly with truth, that our native and truly heroic military spirit, flamed out a little too fiercely in this renowned, and bloody Quixotic action, being possibly inflamed and augmented beyond reasonable bounds by draughts of Yankee nectar.

[We understand 28 persons were wounded.]

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 12.

Capt. Ferguson, of ship Jane, left England 22d August, informs that the Regent and Council had issued orders for granting protections for all American vessels from the Baltic that should arrive in England; and on their landing their cargoes would give them licenses to take a cargo to America.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in London, to his Brother in Boston, under date of 8th Aug.

"I have just seen a French Pamphlet, which has been published at Paris since the revocation of the Orders in Council, containing a series of comments upon the principles of Maritime Neutrality, and the definition of Blockades, as established at Utrecht in 1756, with extracts from the different treaties entered into by civilized nations, since that period, animadverting with great severity upon the abuses of those principles by England, in consequence of her naval superiority. It states that the flag shall cover the Merchandise, whether enemy's property or neutral, that is, that enemy property on board a neutral ship, shall not be liable; but that neutral property on board an enemy's ship shall be liable to confiscation. It states also, that a blockade shall not be considered legal, unless the place declared in a state of blockade, shall be invested by an adequate force by sea and land. It states, also, that a ship of war shall not be permitted to visit a merchant vessel at sea except by a boat manned with three men, and at a distance beyond the reach of cannon shot.

A Paris paper, also of a late date, declares that although England has revoked her Orders in Council, yet, since she has not acknowledged the principles of blockade and the maritime rights of neutrals, as designated by Napoleon, the BERLIN and MILAN DECREES are AND WILL BE CONSIDERED IN FULL FORCE and OPERATION, until England shall acknowledge the above principles.

Has Mr. Madison been duped or has he been a voluntarily partizan in the iniquity?"

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) OCT. 6.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following letter was politely handed us for publication by captain Cooper, who was dispatched express with it from Meadville, to Gen. Tannehill. The general left this place for head quarters, on Friday last.

"SALEM, OCT. 2, 1812.

"Sir—We received information yesterday by express from Huron, the purport of which is that our army is crippled at Sandusky bay. Out of 100 men who volunteered to attack some Indians on the Peninsula, only 37 have escaped. The Indians appear to be very numerous, and the situation of our frontier country is truly critical and alarming. You will lose no time in communicating the above information to the commandant at Meadville, and use all your influence in obtaining assistance for the relief of our distressed frontier."

NATHAN KING, Col. 3d. Reg. Z. THOMPSON, Major. N. B. Another express at 12 o'clock last night confirms the above statement.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 1st, 1812.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq., Baltimore, and THOMAS B. late of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, both publicans, will be supported President and Vice-President of the State by many Republican electors will vote for Dr. W. of the state of New-York.

A D.

OFFICIAL RETURN.

Of Delegates to the General Assembly.

WESTERN SHORE. Saint-Mary's County—John R. Placer, Gerard N. mas Blackstone, Esqrs.

Anne-Arundel County—W. ot, John S. Bell, William Zachariah Duvall, Esqrs.

Calvert County—Thomas chael Taney, Samuel Turner merlon, Esqrs.

Charles County—Nich Clement Dorsey, John E. D. Parnham, Esqrs.

Baltimore County—Tobias George Harveyman, George Randall, Esqrs.

Prince-George's County—Francis M. Hall, James So ry A. Callis, Esqrs.

City of Annapolis—De Lewis Duvall, Esqrs.

Frederick County—John Davis, Richard Potts-plane, Esqrs.

Harford County—John wood, of Wm. John Forw-John S. Bond, Esqrs.

City of Baltimore—Jas and William B. Barney, Washington County—Lewis, William B. William Spigg, Esqrs.

Montgomery County—Charles J. Kiggoor, Riel John H. Riggs, Esqrs.

Allegany County—Rog M'Callish, George Robin James D. Cresap, Esqrs.

EASTERN SHORE.

Kent County—William Boyer, William R. St Hall, Esqrs.

Talbot County—Edwa Jones Caldwell, Robert Kerr, Esqrs.

Somerset County—Th K. Long, Arnold E. Jo Hall, Esqrs.

Dorchester County—J min W. Lecompte, R Edward Griffith, Esqrs.

Cecil County—John Lufby, Samuel Hogg at Queen-Anne's County—Sol. Thomas Emory, Samuel Burges, Esqrs.

Worcester County—T Ephraim K. Willon, R and Littleton Quinton, Caroline County—W Young, Richard Hug McDonald, Esqrs.

53 Federalists.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1st. District Phil 2d. do. Jole 3d. do. Alex. 4th. do. Sam 5th. do. Alex. M. 6th. do. Stev 7th. do. Rob 8th. do. Charle

FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

On Thursday last the of Annapolis and its dinner, at the assembly C. HANSON and his son, who had been in the more. The trial had day; and the jury had verdict of acquittal, situation, and without was determined to this public mark of verdict was sanctioned opinions of their fellow 3 o'clock the company than 120 persons fat countenance was illu feigned joy, evincing had been excited by sification which all Alexander C. Magr affixed by Thomas Maxey, Esquires, a dinner the following 1. The Memory 2. The State of the dominion of the marked with blood, her salvation has be

FRONTIER NEWS.

Buffalo, September 29.
British Naval Movement. On Thursday evening last, the British Squadron lying at Fort Erie, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, Adams, Hunter, and two small vessels, suddenly hoisted sail and made up the lake under a press of sail. The objects or destination of the expedition are unknown.

Since the departure of the Squadron, an armed vessel has been discovered lying under point Abino.

British Forces on the Lines. Since the conclusion of the armistice, the British forces have been constantly increasing. It is almost impossible for us to conjecture the amount or quality of this force; but the known ones, that including regulars, militia and Indians, their forces will amount to nearly 4000 men, that could be marched to one point within 24 hours. This includes the frontier from point Abino, on Lake Erie, to Little York, on Lake Ontario. Though the length of the coast must be more than 150 miles, yet the British having complete undisturbed possession of the lakes, they move their armies with astonishing rapidity.

Affairs of our Frontiers. On Wednesday evening last arrived in this village, Capt. Gibson, with half a company of Flying Artillery consisting of two 6 pounders and two caissons (ammunition waggons.) This morning he took up his line of march for Fort Niagara, where he will join Lieut. Branch with the other half of his company, in the rear of which garrison we understand this company is to be stationed.

On Saturday the 14th U. S. regiment of infantry, under the command of Col. Wm. H. Winder, arrived and encamped in the village. They will we understand soon march for Lewiston. This regiment is composed of fine healthy young men, 337 in number. It is to be lamented that the number is so few, & that the men have not received their winter clothing, as they come from the southward and are not accustomed to our climate.

On Sunday Gen. Alexander Smyth, Inspector-General of the army of the United States and suite, arrived at this place. We understand that Gen. Smyth will take the command of the United States troops, which, with the last reinforcement will amount to more than 1000 regular troops. This force, together with the volunteers and detached militia, will secure the country from invasion to say the least. More troops are daily expected.

We are informed that Col. Milton with the 5th U. S. regiment, will be in town this week. Col. Schuyler with the 13th U. S. regiment will also be on here within 10 or 13 days.

Two thousand Pennsylvania volunteers from Meadville, are expected here in the course of a week.

On Thursday night last, Lewis Nyles, a centinel from Lieut. Col. Hopkins' regiment, posted near Fields' tavern, on the Niagara river, about 17 miles below this place was shot dead on his post, by some person, who being hailed by the centinel, replied that he had not got the countersign but a written pass which he would show him; on being permitted to approach to the point of the bayonet, he drew a pistol from his bosom and shot the centinel and made his escape. The report of the pistol, and the cries of the centinel, gave an immediate alarm, and it was thought the person made his escape across the river to Grand Island, as a boat was soon after heard on the river.

We are informed, that an accident occurred some time last week at the camp at Five Mile Meadow; some dispute arose between two of Capt. Gibson's men, (of the flying artillery) the particulars we have not ascertained, but are informed from a correct source that it terminated in the death of one of the men, from a blow received from the other, by a piece of a broken tent pole, or some similar weapon.

About 140 young warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians from Allegany river arrived in town last week & are encamped near the village. More are expected from different parts. Several conferences and councils have lately been held with the chiefs. They voluntarily offered to take up arms for defensive operations. Yesterday they performed a war dance in the streets of this village.

FRANKFORT, K. Sep. 26.
BY EXPRESS.
Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, to Gov. Shelby, dated
Head-Quarters, Fort Wayne, 18th September, 1812.

"I arrived here with the troops on Sunday last; The Indians had closely invested the fort for several days, and burnt the U. States' factory, & many other valuable houses. But three of our people were killed: they (the Indians) raised the siege the day before we reached here, and retreated precipitately.

"Not being able to move on towards Detroit immediately, [on account of the want of proper supplies] I determined to employ the intermediate time in destroying the towns within two days march of this place. The latter were destroyed. The former was placed under the command of Gen. Payne and Col. Wells. The former was directed to destroy the Miami towns at the forks of the

Wabash; and the latter directed to go against the Potawatamie villages at Elk Hart.

"I accompanied Gen. Payne on the expedition: 4 of the Miami villages were burnt (three of them remarkably flourishing) and all their corn was cut up and piled, under the expectation that it would rot before the Indians could do any thing to prevent it. I have this moment heard from Col. Wells: he has been equally successful, and has met with no enemy who dared to oppose them.

"It is impossible to find language to convey my sense of the merits of the troops under my command from your state." "Yes, my dear Sir, I anticipated in this campaign a glorious triumph to our arms, and an equally glorious triumph to republicanism—since it will prove the falsity of the theory which proclaims the necessity of standing armies, or in other words, that a man must become a slave before he can be made a warrior."

Gen. H. speaks in the highest terms of the patience, subordination and good conduct of the Kentucky volunteers. We regret our inability to give the letter entire. Gen. Winchester had just arrived, and Gen. Harrison resigned the command of the detachment under Gen. Payne and Col. Wells, to him, in obedience to the arrangement of the war department. Col. Simrall's regiment arrived at Fort Wayne on the 18th. Thaddeus Harrison's letter was written Col. Wells destroyed five Potawatamie villages. As to Gen. Harrison's present object he observes,

"I shall set out from hence to-day or to-morrow to take command of the troops collecting in the rear of this, for an expedition, from which I anticipate the most beneficial result."

From Fort Harrison, the latest account (since Capt. Taylor's dispatch) says:

"In the course of the 4th, the place where the block-house stood was filled up, and the fort rendered as secure as before the attack. Several formidable attempts were made by the Indians, in the three following days, to get possession of the place, when they ceased firing altogether.

"The only material damage sustained by the besieged, was the loss of their provisions, which were unluckily in the block house which was burnt. They had no provisions but a little green corn from the 4th to the 15th.—On the 15th Col. Ruffel arrived there with 1200 men; and the Indians drew off and took a strong position about ten miles above the fort."

B. CURRAN,
Has received a good supply of Cloths. Coatings, Casimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Stuffs, Irish Linens, and various other Articles in the

3 Dry Good Line,
which he will sell low for Cash, and as usual to his Punctual Customers.
October 8.

NEW GOODS.

RIDGELY & PINDELL,
Have just received a Handsome Assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Rose and Match coat Blankets, Flannels, Superfine and low priced Cloths, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, Coatings, Baizes, Plains and Kerseys, and other articles, all of which they offer for sale, cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on a short credit.
October 8.

Childs & Shaw,
Have just received, a complete Assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.
October 8.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, at the Black Horse Tavern, now occupied by Mr. John Welch, on the 26th day of October inst.

All that part of a tract of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Providence, now in the possession of Mr. Achaah Marriott, and supposed to contain between two and three hundred acres. This land is very fertile, and lies on the south side of, and adjoining the River Severn. It is also well improved; a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor: The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
October 8. **John Brewer, Trustee.**

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Friday the 23d of October inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises,
All that house and lot in the city of Annapolis, now in the possession of Mr. William Childs, & adjoining the windmill lot, in the possession of Mr. John Miller. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
October 8. **John Brewer, Trustee.**

Augustus Uz,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of

Colouring and Ornamenting Walls,
either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen.) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and durability given.
October 8. **3**

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, October 1st, 1812.

Nicholas Brewer (3), Isaac Burk, Rich. Brooke, William Birch, Daniel H. Brookfield, Clerk of Annapolis, Thomas Cross, Thomas Carlton, Joseph Camden, Mons. Duniarant, Archibald Denton, Mr. Dulany, Rev. John C. French, Daniel Pich (2), Jesse Fletcher, Col. John Gibson, Ann Ogle Gibson, John Gates, William Gaither, Henry Gaither, Thomas Gibbs near Annapolis, Capt. R. L. D. Hopkins, John E. Hall, Sarah Hall and Alatheer Fowler, Henry S. Harwood, Mary Hesselius near Annapolis, Robert Jackson, The hon Wm Kilty, George Kingrey, John Kicand, Lieut. John Lamb, Thomas Lee near Annapolis, James Mathews, Frank Mackney, Doctor Walter M'New, Thomas Merideth near Annapolis, Richard Owings near Annap, Jesse C. Palmer (2), Joseph T'helps, Captain Pratt, Richard Ridgely, Priscilla Richardson, Joshua Riley, Lieut. Rogers U. S. S. Wasp, John Stephenson (6), Andrew Sims, Jun. Henrietta M. Smith, Gerard H. Snodon, Lieut. Richard Stewart, Lieut. E. Smith, Richard Sewell, William Stewart (Mount Stewart) near Annapolis, John B. Taylor, Isaac Taylor, John C. Thomas, Anderson Tuck, Richard G. Watkins, Richard P. Weathers, Richard Battee, James Davidson, Antony Galoway, Solomon Groves, Samuel Hoar, Benjamin Winterson, Charles Waters, Lott Warfield, John Monroe, P. M.

To the Voters Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
Having become a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the next Electoral period, have thought proper to give this early notice of my intention to do so. On this occasion I earnestly solicit the support of my fellow-citizens: Should my efforts be crowned with success, it would be the object of my care to discharge the duties that would devolve on me with justice and humanity.
3 REZIN SPURRIER.
Annapolis, October 8, 1812. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

On application, by petition, of Caleb Mockabee and Joseph Marriott, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of September, 1812.

6w. 4 Caleb Mockabee, and Joseph Marriott, Ext'rs.
Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of Samuel Hopkins, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Samuel Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Hopkins, 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, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Hopkins then and there taking oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.
Test. **4 Wm. S. Green, c'k.**
October 8.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer to Public Sale, at the Tavern in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Saturday the 14th November next,

That Valuable Farm

On which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, situate in that rich and highly improved country known by the name of The Forest of Prince-George's. This Farm contains about 200 acres of land of the first quality, has a comfortable brick dwelling-house on it, with a Kitchen, Quarters, &c. attached to it; excellent Apple and Peach Orchards; plenty of fire-wood, and much valuable Timber. It is level, fertile and well watered; the situation remarkably healthy, and the soil adapted to clover and plaster. In addition to these inducements, it may be stated, that much adjacent lands may be added to it at a price far below its value, so as to form a most desirable establishment for a modest man, on the most reasonable terms. The distance from Queen-Anne, the nearest town, is about seven miles, and from Annapolis and the City of Washington about fourteen.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree of the Chancellor under which the land is offered to sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the land shall be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their heirs, by a good and sufficient deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

3 James Shaw, Trustee.
October 8.

Wanted,
TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.
A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
September 10. **tf.**

Wanted to Purchase,
Either for Life or a Term of Years,
A NEGRO WOMAN,
who understands House Work, for which a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.
Sept. 17. **tf.**

Wanted
TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR.
A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office.
Sept. 17. **tf.**

To be Rented,
That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with three Negro Men. The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.
September 10, 1812. **David Kerr, tf.**

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly-yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.
Albert Gallatin.
Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

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 and poplar; it is well watered; 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: For terms apply to the subscriber.
Sept. 27, 1812. **Samuel Harrison, tf.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Frederick Green, to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

[LXIXth YEAR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AT

Price—Two Dollars per

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER LATE FROM ENGLAND

Yesterday morning arrived ship Lucia, from London, at Plymouth. By this arrival the editors of the Advertiser have been favoured with papers to the 31st of September, from which the following are copied:—

LONDON, AUG.

Since our last publication arrived from Gottenburg, we our intelligence from that quarter. The accounts from Russia, are not of later date than those previously received from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, who is consequently we are without forming any judgment with reference to the French fleet, or the result of the action of the Prince Witgenstein & Oudinot, according to the French statements, suffered a severe defeat. The St. Petersburg Gazette, contains the subjoined account of the 25th ult. near that of the 23d between Davout:—

"Official Intelligence respecting the operations of the Russian Army, the Minister at War, announces, the 15th corps of Lt. gen. count marching upon the town of with the enemy's grand warm engagement commenced at six o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, maintained his position."

"2. From the Second of the 13th July, during his movements, his advanced guard, commanded by Lt. gen. Rajewski, in the night of the 1st, attacked by a superior force, consisting of five divisions, and a command of marshals Davout. Notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the Russian troops, they were repulsed twice, and as the village of Nowoludka, strong by nature, and a strong position, the enemy attempted with several times to retreat from they were constantly repulsed, notwithstanding that our cavalry, from the road to Smolenski Platoff, so as to enable them to join the First Corps, which was in the evening. The loss of the Russian troops, compared with the number of the enemy during the day, considerably exceeded the wounded. Gen. Prince the unparalleled bravery of all the troops, daily transmit a detailed account of the operations of the Russian Army, the Minister at War, announces, the 15th corps of Lt. gen. count marching upon the town of with the enemy's grand warm engagement commenced at six o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, maintained his position."

Various statements, today, of the main Russian army, having been received, but at present they are unauthenticated, the worth the trouble of were on Saturday re-confirmed, which we with regard to this re-Private letters from the action of the French troops, to the loss sustained in the number with the Russians, a of the service in which it is added in the letter, were preparing to oppose the advance of the Russian troops, over the river, were formed by the wife.

Sale.
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Albert Gallatin.

pt. 10, 1822.

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tf

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Anne-Arundel count-
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authenticated, for
indebted to the said
payment.

GREEN, Adm'r.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1812.

No. 3433]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the ship Lucia, from London, and 45 days from Plymouth.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favoured with London papers to the 31st of August, inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:—

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Since our last publication two mails have arrived from Gottenburg, which brings down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d inst. The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of later date than those previously received from Adm. Martin; and consequently we are without the means of forming any judgment with regard to the genuine result of the action of the 1st, between Prince Wittgenstein & Oudinot, in which according to the French statements, the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined accounts of the action of the 25th ult. near Ostrovno, and that of the 23d between Prince Bagration and Davoust:—

"Official Intelligence respecting the military operations.

"The commander in chief of the First Army, the Minister at War, Barclay de Tolly, announces, the 15th July, (o. s.) the corps of Lt. gen. count Osterman, while marching upon the town of Ostrovno, fell in with the enemy's grand army, and that a warm engagement commenced between them at six o'clock in the morning, which lasted until 11 o'clock at night. Count Osterman maintained his position."

"2. From the Second Army, the General of infantry, Prince Bagration announces, under date of the 13th July, (o. s.) that regulating his movements conformably to the concerted plan, his advanced guard, commanded by Lt. gen. Rajewsky, reached Daschkoka in the night of the 10th, where it was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, consisting of five divisions under the command of marshals Davoust and Mortier. Notwithstanding the superior numbers and obstinate resistance of the enemy, our troops repulsed them twice, and pursued them as far as the village of Nowoselka. In this place, strong by nature, and affording an advantageous position, the enemy halted; but though they attempted with several strong columns to compel us to retreat from the field of battle, they were constantly repulsed with loss, notwithstanding that our 8th corps, which had come up in sufficient time, could not co-operate from the narrowness of the ground, and that our cavalry, from the same cause remained in complete inactivity. In the meantime the road to Smolensk was opened to gen. Platoff, so as to enable him to continue his march to join the First Army. The battle lasted from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening. The loss of the enemy according to the concurring statements of the prisoners, compared with the number of dead bodies left by the enemy during the pursuit, must have considerably exceeded 5000 men killed and wounded. Gen. Prince Bagration who praises the unparalleled bravery of the 7th corps, & that of all the troops, adds that he will speedily transmit a detailed account of our loss, which does not exceed 600 men, and of the achievements of individuals."

Various statements were published on Saturday, of the main French army under Buonaparte, having been defeated with immense loss; but at present they remain so completely unauthenticated, that we do not think them worth the trouble of repetition. Dispatches were on Saturday received from Sir James Saumarez, which we understand, are silent with regard to this reported victory.

Private letters from Riga attribute the inaction of the French, after their entering Witepsk, to the losses which they had sustained in the numerous sanguinary contests with the Russians, and the harassing nature of the service in which they had been engaged. It is added in the letters that the Russians were preparing to oppose nearly insurmountable obstacles to the further progress of the enemy. One of the principal of these was the destruction of the roads, which for many leagues over the marshy ground of Russia, are formed by the trunks of trees laid cross-

Jerome Buonaparte, it appears, has left the French army on his return to Westphalia. In the papers under French influence, his departure is ascribed to ill health; but the accounts from Gottenburg mention, that he had incurred the displeasure of his brother, and been dismissed in disgrace.

On Saturday a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from Mr. Thornton, which are understood to contain the treaty entered into between this country and Sweden. In some of the letters from Gottenburg, it is said, that preparations for the Swedish expedition were at a stand.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the tower in preparing arms for foreign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—ten thousand of which have been sent to Port Mahon, ten thousand to Corunna, and fifty thousand will be shipped immediately for the Baltic.

On Friday, the establishment of packets to Corunna was announced at the post office. The first mail from hence is to be made up to-morrow, and the same opportunity is to be afforded every fortnight.

Government, it is said, has contracted for the transport of 40,000 quarters of wheat from the Black Sea.

Captain Milne, is appointed to command the Venerable of 74 guns, on the north coast of Spain, in the room of Sir Home Popham.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 8.

Letters from Norway, state that the winter has been extremely prolonged. In the month of July great part of the surface of the country was covered with the snow; and the fruit trees scarcely appeared in bud.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 22, 1812.

(Translation.)

Riga, 24th July, (5th Aug.) 1812.

SIR,

I hasten to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence I have just received from Count Wittgenstein. He informs me that on the 18th and 19th instants, (50th and 31st July), he gained a complete victory over marshal Gudintot. The battle took place between Schebelf and Polotak, 3000 prisoners, two cannons, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, are unequivocal proofs of his victory. The count writes, that he is in pursuit of the enemy, and that his advanced posts are hourly sending fresh prisoners.

Be delirious of transmitting as soon as possible this agreeable intelligence to general Susefelen, I venture to request your excellency will forward the enclosed to him by the earliest conveyance. In case you should not at this moment have any vessel disposable col. Ballabin will move admiral Shenkeff to supply one.

I have the honour to be,
With high consideration,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
Humble Servant,
ESSEN, Gov. of Riga.
To Rear Admiral Martin.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

WITEPSK, AUG. 8.

"At the battle of the Drissa, the Russian gen. Kouliouen, a distinguished officer of the light troops was killed; 10 other generals were wounded; 4 colonels were killed."

"Gen. Ricard, with his brigade, entered Dunabourg on the 1st of August; he found 8 pieces of cannon; all the remainder had been taken away. The Duke of Tarient also arrived there on the 2d. This Dunabourg, that the enemy has been fortifying for five years, where he has expended several millions, which cost him more than 20,000 men during the labour, has been abandoned without firing a musket, and is in our power, like the other works of the enemy, and like the entrenched camp which he had on the Drissa."

"In consequence of the taking Dunabourg, his majesty has ordered a park of 100 pieces of artillery which he had advanced upon the Niemen, should retrograde to Dantzic, and be put in depot in that place. At the commencement of the campaign, two besieging parks of artillery had been prepared, one against Dunabourg the other against Riga. The magazines of Witepsk are provisioned, the hospitals organized; these ten days of repose are extremely useful to the army."

The heat is besides excessive; we have it warmer here than in Italy. The harvests are superb; it appears that this extends to all Russia. Last year it was bad every where. The crops will not begin to be cut before 8 or 10 days."

"His majesty has made a large square place before the palace which he occupies at Witepsk. This palace is situated upon the banks of the left river of the Dwina. Every morning at 6, there is a grand parade, at which all the officers of the guard appear."

One of the brigade of guards in fine condition alternately desfiles.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Smolensk, 21st Aug. 1812.

It appears, that at the battle of Mohilow, gained by the Prince of Eckmuhl over Prince Bagration, on the 23d July, the loss of the enemy was considerable. We subjoin the Prince of Eckmuhl's account of this affair.

The Duke of Tarentum found 20 pieces of cannon at Dunabourg, instead of eight, as has been stated. He has raised from the water many vessels loaded with more than 40,000 bombs and projectiles. An immense quantity of warlike munitions have been destroyed by the enemy.—The ignorance of the Russians in the art of fortifying, was visible in the works of Dunabourg and Drissa.

His majesty has given the command of his right to Prince Schwartzburg, by placing under his orders, the seventh corps. This Prince marched against General Tormazow, met him on the 12th, and beat him. He speaks in the highest terms of the Austrian and Saxon troops. This Prince has shewn, in this affair, as much activity as talent. The emperor has made some promotions and rewards for the officers of his corps who have distinguished themselves.

On the 8th, the grand army was stationed as follows: the Viceroy was at Souraj with the 4th corps, occupying Velij, Oulviath and Pareitch; with some advanced troops.

The king of Naples was at Nikoulino, with the cavalry, occupying Inkoro.

The Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commanding the 3d corps was at Liozna.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the 1st corps, was at Dombrowna.

The 4th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, was at Mohilow.

The head quarters was at Witepsk.

The 2d corps, commanded by the Marshal Duke of Reggio, was on the Drissa.

The 2d corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, was near Dunabourg and Riga.

On the 8th, 12,000 of the enemy's cavalry advanced upon Inkovo, and attacked the division of the General Count Sebastiana, who was obliged to fight while he retreated, the space of half a league; during the whole day experiencing about an equal loss with that of the enemy. A company of voltigeurs, of the 24th regiment of light infantry, being a part of a battalion of this regiment, which had been intrusted to the cavalry to keep position in the woods, has been taken. We had about 200 men killed and wounded; the enemy may have lost an equal number.

On the 12th, the enemy's army left Smolensk and marched by different directions, with as much slowness as hesitancy, towards Pareitch and Nadra.

The 10th the Emperor resolved to march to the enemy, and to possess himself of Smolensk, by reaching it by the other bank of the Boristhenes. The king of Naples and the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, set out from Liozna and arrived at the Boristhenes near the junction of the Berezina, opposite Knomino, where in the night of the 13th to the 14th they cast 2 bridges over the Boristhenes.

The Viceroy set out from Souraj & marched by Janovitski and Lionvavitschi to Rossano, where he arrived on the 14th.

The Prince of Eckmuhl assembled all his corps at Danbrowna, on the 13th.

The General Count Grouchz, assembled the 3d corps of cavalry at Raffana, on the 12th.

The Gen. Count Ebic assembled three bridges at Raffana on the 13th.

Prince Poniatowski left Mohilow and arrived on the 13th at Romanow.

The 14th at daybreak, General Grouchz marched upon Leadie, he put to flight two regiments of Cossacks, and formed a junction with the corps of cavalry of General Nanfauty.

The same day, the King of Naples supported by the Duke of Elchingen, arrived at the city of Smolensk.

The enemy's 27th division of infantry, 5000 strong, and aided by 2000 horse and 12 pieces of cannon, was posted before this town, it was attacked and dispossessed in a moment by the Duke of Elchingen. The 24th regiment of light infantry attacked the little town of Krasnoi at the point of the bayonet with intrepidity.

The cavalry made admirable charges. The General of Brigade Baron Bordé Soult and the 3d regiment of chaffeurs distinguished themselves. The capture of 8 pieces of artillery and of 14 loaded ammunition waggon, 1500 prisoners, &c. field of battle strewn with more than 1000 dead Russians, were the fruits of the battle of Brasnoi, where the Russian division, which was 5000 strong lost half its number.

His majesty had his head quarters on the 15th at Kovonitsa. In the morning of the 16th the heights of Smolensk were gained;

the city presented to our eyes an enclosure of walls 4000 toises in circumference, ten feet thick and 25 feet high, surmounted with towers, many of which were armed with very large cannon.

On the right of the Boristhenes we perceived that the troops of the enemy were returning in great haste to defend Smolensk. We knew that their generals had received reiterated orders from their master to give battle and to save Smolensk.

The Emperor reconnoitered the city and posted his army on the 16th. The Duke of Elchingen had the left leaning on the Boristhenes, the duke of Eckmuhl the centre and Prince Poniatowski the right. The guard was placed as a reserve on the centre.—The Viceroy as a reserve on the right and the cavalry under the King of Naples at the extremity of the right; the Duke of Abrantes with the 8th corps lost his way and had made a false movement.

On the 16th and during half of the 17th we rested in observation. The enemy occupied Smolensk with 30,000 men, and the rest of his army was formed on the advantageous positions of the right bank of the river opposite the city, communicating with it by three bridges. Smolensk is considered by the Russians as a strong city and the bulwark of Moscow.

On the 17th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon seeing that the enemy had not opened, that he was fortifying himself in Smolensk and that he refused battle; that notwithstanding the orders which he had, and the fine position which he could take, his right at Smolensk and his left across the Boristhenes, the enemies general failed in resolution, the Emperor went to the right and ordered Prince Poniatowski to make a charge in front, the right in advance, and to place his right on the Boristhenes, by occupying one of the suburbs, by some posts and batteries to destroy the bridge and intercept the communication of the city with the right bank.

During this time the Prince of Eckmuhl had orders to attack two suburbs which the enemy had entrenched, and which were defended each with 7 or 8000 infantry and by some large cannon. General Count Fryant had orders to complete the investment by supporting his right with the corps of Prince Poniatowski, and his left with the right of the attack which the Prince of Eckmuhl was making. At 2 o'clock P. M. the division of cavalry of the Count Bruyeres having repulsed the Cossacks, and the enemy's cavalry occupied the hollow, which is nearest the bridge above it, a battery of 60 pieces of artillery was established on this spot, and discharged grape shot on that part of the enemy's army which rested on the bank of the river, which very soon obliged the Russian infantry to evacuate this position.

The enemy then placed two batteries of 20 pieces of cannon at a convent to harass the post which was battering it and those who were firing at the bridge. The Prince of Eckmuhl entrusted the attack of the suburb on the right to Gen. Count Morand, and that of the left suburb to General Count Gudint. At 3 o'clock the cannonade commenced—at half past 4 o'clock commenced a lively discharge of musketry—and at 5 o'clock the divisions of Morand and Gudint took possession of those entrenched suburbs of the enemy with a cool and rare intrepidity, and pursued him even under the covered way which was strewn with Russian carcasses.

On our left the Duke of Elchingen attacked the position which the enemy had outside the city, wrested it from them and pursued the enemy even upon the Glacis.

At 5 o'clock, the communication of the city with the right bank became difficult, and could only be made by single persons.

Three batteries of battering cannon were placed against the walls at 6 in the evening, one by Fryant's division, and the two others by those of Morand and Gudint. They drove the enemy from the towns which they occupied by means of howitzers which set them on fire. The General of Artillery, count Sorbier rendered the occupation of his covered ways impracticable to the enemy by his raking batteries.

In the meantime, from 2 o'clock the enemy's General as soon as he perceived that we had a serious intention on the city caused two divisions and two regiments of infantry of the guard to pass the river to reinforce the 4 divisions which were in the city. The collected forces composed the half of the Russian army. The battle continued all the night—the three battering batteries fired with the greatest activity. Two companies of Miners were attached to the rampart.

In the mean time, the city was on fire. In the middle of a beautiful night of August, Smolensk presented the French the spectacle which an eruption of Vesuvius presents the inhabitants of Naples.

At one o'clock in the morning, the enemy abandoned the city and recrossed the river. At two o'clock, the first Grenadiers, who

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

'Tis the fall of the leaf—as they loose from their spray,
They strew with all colours the ground—
While others aloft on their branches, still fresh
As in Spring's early verdure are found.
But short is their date, soon the blasts will return,
The next storm may loosen their hold,
One after another are shook from the tree,
Impell'd by the rains and the cold.
'Tis a picture of life—let us muse while we view—
Some early, some later decay,
If through summer they last, they in autumn descend,
By the wintry blasts swept away.
Read the volume of nature—then wisely attend
The instruction a leaf may convey;
It is open to all as a monitor, friend,
Tho' simple, yet true is the lay.
Here the frosts, and the mildew, and insects confound;
Diseases wait mankind in train,
No station's exempted, no season's secure,
In war they by thousands are slain.
By grief and distress some are sinking away,
As the canker plays on the flower;
While intemperance daily sweeps numbers away,
'Tis a blast that will quickly devour.
Then attend to the lesson however conveyed,
By the leaf, by the fruit or the flower,
Each an emblem of life, they bloom and then fade,
Their season a limited hour.

THE MONITOR.

"And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, that he shall write him a copy of this law in a book—And it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life; that he may learn to fear the Lord his God—to the end that he may prolong his days in his kingdom."

The Holy Scriptures abound with evidence that magistrates and rulers of the people are under the strongest obligations to take the law of God for their counsel, in the administration of the trust reposed in them. Bound to execute justice without partiality, to show mercy without weakness, and to exhibit, without hypocrisy, virtues which ennoble the human mind; they have occasion for counsel more than human, and support far greater than vain frail man can bestow, to enable them to discharge the duties of their stations, in a manner conducive to the best interests of the people committed to their charge, and acceptable to him whose approving smile alone confers greater happiness than all the pomp, honours and pleasures, which the world can afford.

Elevated, as magistrates are, conspicuously above their fellows, every action is exposed to observation, and the influence of their examples, whether of good or ill, diffuse itself far and wide, among the people over whom they are placed. If the ruler of a nation, possessing and presuming upon the blind confidence of the mass of his people, should like Jeroboam of old, set up his golden calves, and proclaim "Behold thy gods, O Israel!" how readily will the infatuated multitude bow the knee and pay their homage to the false deities of the son of Nebat!—Or, should he, like some of more modern date, manifest an indifference whether his neighbour believes in "twenty Gods or no Gods," the specious sentiment is at once implicitly adopted by his deluded followers; and from an indifference concerning the religion of their neighbours, the transition is readily made to indifference concerning their own; From "twenty Gods or no Gods" they soon learn to disregard any God. From disregard to religion, they soon slide into an affected contempt of it, and from that into hatred of every thing which wears its semblance; and of every one who professes to feel its power, or be subject to its influence. Religion once divested of respect, immorality, vice, licentiousness, anarchy, with all their concomitant horrors, gradually ensue, the independence, and perhaps the existence of the nation, expire in convulsions, or the disorder is hushed by the iron hand of military power, and all the tranquillity to be found is in the dead solemn calm of despotism and that of the severest kind.

That this is the general consequence of placing "upon the throne of the kingdom" "one who does not fear the Lord his God" is abundantly proved by the experience of all ages and nations, from ancient Israel, the nation favoured of God, down to the apocalyptic beast, imperial, despotic France; and well may we be thankful if we should not have cause to say, down—farther still.

The cause is well calculated to produce the effect. The natural propensity of the human mind is to follow the lead of the stimulus and encouragement from the example, the precept, or the conviction of those above them, to prompt mankind to the commission of those excellencies and vices which de-

moralize, degrade, and finally destroy a nation.

But—the effects of the ill-examples or treacherous negligence of rulers on the morals of a people, afford not the only cause of alarm. He who is not man that he should lie, nor the son of man that he should repent, hath said, "The Lord shall smite Israel, as a reed is shaken in the water, and he shall root up Israel out of this good land which he gave to their fathers—And he shall give Israel up because of the sin of Jeroboam, who did sin and who made Israel to sin."

To what a fearful hazard then do those men expose themselves, who voluntarily elect to walk before them to direct their energies and to controul their destinies, one whose God is not the Lord; one who wears the mark of the beast in his right hand and on his forehead; one, the voice of whose law, deep resounding through their land, proclaims, in their tingling ears, *Who is like unto the beast—Who is able to make war with him?*

AMERICANS! an important, an interesting crisis is before you. A solemn duty will shortly devolve on you; in the exercise of which you may be instrumental in deciding not only your own fate, but possibly that of unborn millions to whom will descend that freedom, peace and happiness, which by the blessing of God, your virtuous exertions may secure—Or, that slavery, poverty, and wretchedness into which your delusions, your folly, or your wickedness may plunge yourselves and entail on them.

[Portland Gazette.]

SAVANNAH, OCT. 8. INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The following is extracted from a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Saint-Mary's, to another in this city, dated October 3:—

"I have this moment received a letter from Capt. Woodruff, of the U. S. army, of which the following is an extract:—

October 1, 1812.

"I have scarce time to inform you, Col. Newnan, with a detachment of Georgia volunteers to the number of 117 men, had an action with the Indians last Sunday, within a few miles of Lockaway town. Their numbers were, at least, equal to Newnan's. In their first attack, which commenced at ten o'clock and lasted until 3 o'clock in the evening, Newnan repeatedly charged them, and they as often retreated. A little after sunset, another attack was made, but five platoons soon put an end to that. His situation is truly a critical one; his wounded will neither permit him to advance or retreat.

"He has lent to Col. Smith for assistance, which I fear, cannot be given him in time. Capt. John Williams expired yesterday (God bless him)—he was a brave and honest man."

"Other letters are in town which state that thirty Indians were found dead on the field of battle, and amongst them Pain, their King."

"Newnan is said to have one killed and ten wounded."

Another letter from same place, same date, says,

"We have just received a letter from Col. Smith's camp, on St. John's, stating, that Dr. Caldwell and Capt. Whitaker, had just arrived there from Col. Newnan's quarters, who was at the Lower Indian town, with about 100 men, and stated, that on Sunday last, the Indians met Col. Newnan, with about an equal number, in the pine woods, and had an engagement; and that Newnan had one killed and 7 wounded. The Indians left 7 dead on the field, and carried all they could away."

"About sun-set, on the same day, the savages renewed the attack with about double the number, and fought until night."

"The two messengers above named, did not know the result, having been despatched that night, to Col. Smith, for men, horses, and provisions, which were halting on."

"I hope for the best; but fear that Col. Newnan, with his little band of brave heroes, will be in a critical situation, unless timely succours are received."

Other letters, in town, place the intelligence above mentioned, so far as relates to our troops having had a battle with the Anglo-Spanish Indians, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Auction, on Saturday the 31st instant, at Friendship,

ONE valuable NEGRO MAN, about 30 years old, the property of the late Jeremiah C. Simmons, of said county, deceased. Terms of Sale—purchaser to give bond, with approved security, payable in six months after the day of sale, with interest from date. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wm. S. Green, Adm'r.

October 12, 1812.

Childs & Shaw,

Have just received, a complete Assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.

October 8.

Seasonable Goods.

H. G. MUNROE

Has just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationary, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

ALSO,

Loaf & Lump Sugar

At the Factory prices.

October 15.

NEW GOODS.

RIDGELY & PINDELL,

Have just received a Handsome Assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Rose and Match coat Blankets, Flannels, Superfine and low priced Cloths, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, Coatings, Baizes, Plains and Kerseys, and other articles, all of which they offer for sale, cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 8.

Augustus Uz,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of

Colouring and Ornamenting Walls,

either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and durability given.

October 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

On application, by petition, of Caleb Mockabee and Joseph Marriott, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of September, 1812.

Caleb Mockabee, and Joseph Marriott, Ex'rs.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of Samuel Hopkins, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Samuel Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Hopkins, 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, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.

October 1. Wm. S. Green, clk.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

Having become a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the next Electoral period, have thought proper to give this early notice of my intention to do so. On this occasion I earnestly solicit the support of my fellow-citizens: Should my efforts be crowned with success, it would be my duty to discharge the duties that would devolve on me with justice and humanity.

REZIN SPURRIER.

Annapolis, October 8, 1812.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer to Public Sale, at the Tavern in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Saturday the 14th November next,

That Valuable Farm

On which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, situate in that rich and highly improved country known by the name of The Forest of Prince-George's. This Farm contains about 200 acres of land of the first quality, has a comfortable brick dwelling-house on it, with a Kitchen, Quarter, &c. attached to it; excellent Apple and Peach Orchards; plenty of fire-wood, and much valuable Timber. It is level, fertile and well watered; the situation remarkably healthy, and the soil adapted to clover and plaster. It contains besides about 15 acres of fine meadow, and the enclosures of the whole are in good repair. In addition to these inducements, it may be stated, that much adjacent lands may be added to it at a price far below its value, so as to form a most desirable establishment for a monied man, on the most reasonable terms. The distance from Queen-Anne, the nearest town, is about seven miles, and from Annapolis and the City of Washington about fourteen.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree of the Chancellor under which the land is offered to sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the land shall be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their heirs, by a good and sufficient deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

October 8. James Shaw, Trustee.

Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,

A good Plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

September 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

who understands House Work, for which a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 17.

Wanted

TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR,

A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office.

Sept. 17.

To be Rented,

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with three Negro Men. The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. G. Hewitt, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at East.

David Kerr.

September 10, 1812.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising a subscription for the old six per cent and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly-yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1814; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

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, chesnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; 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. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1812.

Samuel Harrison.

NOTICE.

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

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

[LXIXth Year.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AN

Price—Two Dollars 1

FOREIGN

PARIS, Sept.

14th BULLET

Smole

Smolensk may be one of the finest cities of Russia. The circumstances of war, on fire, by which immense colonial produce and valuable productions have been destroyed, place would have been a source to the army. Even in which it now is, it is the greatest use in a military. There remain spacious fine situations are well hospitals. The province is very fertile and beautiful great resources in assistance and forage.

Since the events of the war, the Russians have made an attempt to evacuate the militia of slave peasants, armed with bad pikes, to the effect of 5000 of their assets were objects of derision even to the Russian. Smolensk was to be French; and that if it proper to evacuate it. Smolensk they were not to suffer this bulwark to fall into our hands.

The Cathedral of the most famous of Russia. The Episcopate kind of separate city. The heat is excessive, thermometer rises as high as 110 degrees. It is hotter than in Italy.

BATTLE OF VALMONT. On the 12th at day being completed, the Elchingen moved in of the Borysthenes, enemy. At a league met with the last division rear guard of from posted on command caused them to be bayonet by the 4th fantry and the 72d.

The position was bayonets covered the dead. From three sons fell into our hands.

The flying enemy 2d division which heights of Valmontion was carried by and at four P. M. menced with the rear-guard consisted men. The duke over the Borysthenes the right of Smolensk self in the rear of by marching with the high road of M the retreat of this. Meanwhile the enemy's army that ing informed of the ty of this first attack steps.

Four divisions of manner to support specially the division which till now have to six thousand their right, while the enemy had the preserving that possible; it was a very important in war order to accelerate all the waggonage and other transport guard protected to the combat of brightest achievement career.