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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. CYRUS KING

Of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives.

October 22, 1814.

Against an Increase of the Taxes, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Chairman,

I feel that I owe to the committee an apology for rising thus early in the debate, before gentlemen of greater experience and of longer standing on this floor, have had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. This course, however, I am compelled to pursue in consequence of what fell from the hon. gentleman from New-York, yesterday, in debate upon this subject. Had I been satisfied with the practical conclusion to which that hon. gentleman bro't himself, I should have remained silent and with him have united with the majority in voting for additional taxes. But this, after the most mature consideration, I cannot do. No one laments more sincerely than I do, the distressing state to which our country is reduced, by corrupt men, and ruinous measures. No one will go further in a correct and honorable course, to relieve her from our present embarrassments. No one can more ardently desire the return of the blessings of peace on fair and honorable conditions; so necessary for the government; so indispensable for the people. But I do not think that the road pointed out by that gentleman, will lead directly to that desirable end.

If the war, as he admits, and as every reflecting man must admit, was inexpedient in its origin, and is ruinous in its prosecution, I have seen nothing to change its character. As well might the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots. If the administration who declared this war, were weak, corrupt and wicked, as the gentleman will concede, have they too changed their natures? and if not, can honest men possibly unite with them? If, as the hon. gentleman correctly observes, the extreme depth of the folly of these men, in declaring & conducting this war, was such that even his intelligence could not fathom it—if, as he says, they have abused the confidence reposed in them, and lavished the blood and treasure of this nation, in foolish and wicked contests, can we in honor unite with such monsters. Can we justify ourselves to our constituents, our consciences, or our God, in assisting to put into the power of such men, the lives and the remains of the fortunes of our fellow citizens? I believe in God we cannot!

But the hon. gentleman, attempts to justify his course by saying, that the nature of the war has wholly changed—from offensive to defensive. Is this indeed the case? Where is the only efficient army which the administration have? Is it not invading Canada? Is it not carrying fire and sword into the heart of that country? And shall we be seriously told that this, on the part of the administration, is a defensive war? Let us true, sir, as far as respects the people of this country, and the state governments, it is a defensive war. It is true, sir, that the yeomanry of the country, the owners of the soil, are obliged to defend that, and their wives, their children, and their fire sides, against the attacks of the enemy, along the whole of your sea coast; while your administration, who are bound by the constitution to defend us, are dreaming of the conquest of Canada, and are sending their soldiers in that direction, to places where we have little property, and few inhabitants, to protect, but leaving exposed to the incursions of the enemy, the whole Atlantic frontier. Like the dog in the fable, they catch at the shadow, and lose the substance.

The hon. gentleman has hinted, for he did not hazard the assertion, that some people in this country, and many in Europe, believe this war of French origin. I have no hints to give on this, or any other subject; but assert, as I believe, and I believe it as I do my existence, that this is a French war; and I have no doubt that a majority of this nation, and all Europe, think the same, and act upon that belief. I very well know, sir, that this government have lately plead not guilty to this charge, on the ground, no doubt, that direct evidence of their guilt cannot be produced. So, sir, in our courts of justice, we every day hear the most notorious offenders, plead the general issue, of not guilty, and even be acquitted by their country, because there was not sufficient evidence of their guilt. I thought every honest man in the nation believes them guilty. But let us hear what these gentlemen, the administration, say in their defence. "No reliance was placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with G. Britain to a satisfactory conclusion." But they dare not say, they did not rely on the good offices or power of the French tyrant when they declared that war. But they proceed; "he, the president, nevertheless knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe & of the world, which, as a check on England, would not fail to be useful to us." No doubt he knew it, while France held, under her tyrant, not holders, under her legitimate sovereign, a place among nations, all Europe knew it, felt it and trembled; while our administration were courting his good offices. Like the contemptible Jackal to the Lion; while the imperial Beast of France was greedily pursuing his prey, our dastardly administration expected to extort their dirty portion from its fangs. I was induced to advert to this French origin of the war, for the purpose of distinctly stating to the American people, that the allies in Europe, the great and good Alexander the deliverer, among the rest, all so consider it: Nay more, sir, they believe your administration, only a branch of the power of the late imperial, now fallen tyrant: which power they are determined to destroy, root & branch. Let not the people then of this country delude themselves with the hope of peace, while the present men wield the destinies of this nation. Foreign nations, sir, have no confidence in the amicable professions of your administration; they have forfeited all respect, and no honorable peace will ever be made with them. Not, sir, that any foreign nation would pretend to dictate to us, or in the smallest degree interfere with our internal regulations; to this I would not submit, from any nation. But the people ought to know, that England will not make peace with a set men of whom she thinks corrupt and wicked. Can we then, sir, ought we, to unite with such men in the prosecution of this French war? Besides, sir, do we not condemn the friends of this administration, for supporting such weak and corrupt rulers, and shall we not condemn ourselves if we unite with them in that support? Honest men will decide.

For these among other reasons I cannot unite in support of the present administration. I shall now proceed to state some of the reasons which compel me to vote against the whole system, or rather scheme, of finance, reported by the committee of ways and means; whereby they calculated to raise from the people of this country, directly or indirectly, by new or increased taxes, 11,635,000 dollars, in addition to the sum of 10,800,000 dollars, raised in the same manner, or to be raised the present year. Making a grand total for the people to pay in taxes for 1815, 22,435,000 dollars to the national government, which does not and cannot protect them. Before I proceed to the reasons above alluded to, permit me to hold up to the view of the American people two pictures; one of the expense of a year in peace, the other of a year of war. The expense of our

peace establishment before the war, was (as the late secretary of the treasury, Mr. Campbell, informs us, in his able and faithful annual report made to the house of representatives on the 26th of September, 1814.)

Interest on the debt, existing prior to the war,	1,900,000
Making	8,900,000
He further informs us, that the sums authorized by congress to be expended during the year 1814, and for which appropriations have been made, are as follows:	
Amounting in the whole to \$47,270,172. This sum the government expected to provide as follows.	
From the customs,	6,500,000
Sales of public lands,	600,000
Direct tax and internal duties,	3,800,000
Postages & incidental receipts,	50,000
Loans and treasury notes,	33,592,665
Balance said to be in the treasury,	2,727,507
Making	\$47,270,172

Of the sum the government expected to raise by loans, after begging, hiring and submitting to the grossest usury, they are still deficient more than thirteen millions and a half of dollars, according to the first and dashing report from the new secretary Dallas, to the committee of ways and means. 'His statement shows a balance in favor of peace \$38,370,172 of course the amount which one year of war costs the people.

I will now sir, by your indulgence and that of the committee, state some of the reasons, which compel me to vote against the war taxes: Of these reasons, sir, some will be local and others general: While our attention is directed to the interest of the whole we ought not to neglect that of any part.

First.—I shall vote against this report as a citizen of New-England, because that section of the country was not represented in the committee which made it, although its inhabitants, if the taxes are imposed, will be called upon to pay a large proportion of them. How this happened, whether by design or accident, I know not; but such is the fact, that no member from New-England was put upon that important committee. But the middle, southern and western states engrossed the whole. I would not be understood to implicate the honorable speaker of this house, who appoints our committees; and who discharges the duties of his office with distinguished ability. It may have been accident, or he may only have followed the example of some bad predecessor. Nor, sir, would I suggest, that the committee is not composed of gentlemen of ability & integrity. But, sir, they cannot understand the interest of that part of our country so well as a member therefrom. They cannot have the feelings, the interest, or the views of citizens of New-England. New-England appears to be proscribed, put under the ban of the empire. These things create suspicions of designs against her rights and liberties. I cannot sanction this procedure by my vote.

Second.—This administration have by their weak and wicked measures, so impoverished our citizens, that they have not the ability to pay these oppressive taxes. Shall we lay upon them additional burdens, when they are now almost preat to the dust, by those which you have already heaped upon them? Let us hear what Mr. Secretary Dallas says upon this subject.

"The wealth of the nation, in the value and products of its soil, in all the acquisitions of personal property, and in all the varieties of industry, remains almost untouched by the hand of government." Is this indeed true? Let me ask the farmer in the middle states the value of his wheat and his flour, now spoiling on his hands; the merchant in the east, the value of his lumber and his fish, without purchasers; his acquisition of property, deprived by the acts of the government of the accustomed means of enterprise; the ship owner, the rich return of

his vessels, now only food for worms; the sailor and mechanic, the value of their industry in all its varieties. These will all exclaim, that they have been sorely touched by the hand of this government. That the little finger of this oppressive administration is thicker than the loins of the father of his country.

That this administration had afflicted them, as the great enemy of mankind was permitted to afflict the people and upright man, by touching all they possess, and they are almost ready to curse them to their faces. But what does the chairman of the committee of ways and means say on this subject? "In Europe, the price of agricultural products is not materially effected by a state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country in peace and in war. The situation of the U. States is entirely different—with an extensive and fertile country, and a small population compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually large surplus to export to foreign markets, over and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut off by war, depends in a great degree the ability of the farmer to meet taxes."

By this it appears that the wealth of the nation, composed by the wealth of every individual in that nation, subject to taxation, does but remain almost untouched by the hand of government. And, sir, I consider this war, for every purpose of misery and distress, as having existed for nearly eight years—since the embargo, by Mr. Jefferson, in 1806. A constant hostility has, since that period, been maintained by the government against the industry, property and enterprise of our citizens, by their restrictive and oppressive acts, whereby thousands of our citizens are reduced to beggary; to a situation that scarce any change can be for the worse.

In New-England, too, sir, we are obliged to pay our state tax, county tax, town tax, and parish tax (the latter some gentlemen on this floor may not understand) consider too, sir, that our citizens are deprived of the usual means of obtaining supplies for these objects, and for the maintenance of their families. Lumber, the fisheries and commerce were our chief dependence. Our lumber, which before the war found a ready market at 10 and 15 dollars the thousand, is now merely nominal, at 4 or 5. The bank fisheries are destroyed—and it now seems, from the terms of the enemy, that we are in a fair way to lose the best portion of our coast fishery. Our vessels are now confined to our ports. It must be known likewise that the inhabitants of the sea port towns in Maine, were accustomed to receive two thirds of the provisions required for their support, in articles of the first necessity coast wise. And in proportion as the means of purchasing provisions have decreased, the price of provisions has increased. Flour, which was formerly bought for six or eight dollars, has for sometime past been 15 and 16 dollars the barrel. Indian corn, which sold for 75 cents the bushel before the war, was the last summer one dollar and a half and two dollars the bushel, and so of many other articles of prime necessity. The consequence of this has been, such as was probably expected and wished by the government. Many of our respectable citizens sailors & mechanics, have, for subsistence, been forced into the ranks of your army, and marched into Canada.

Yes, sir, I have to regret, nay to lament, the fate of many valuable citizens, some personal friends, who have thus fallen victims to the diseases of that climate, or the sword of the enemy—far distant from their homes, with no friendly hand to relieve their suffering, or soothe their distress; in death they cast a fond recollection back upon their country and the dear objects of their affection, then closed their eyes in despair. With the hope of giving some relief, I have since entered the dwellings of their families, once the abodes of prosperity and happiness—now of wretchedness and woe. I have beheld their disconsolate widows and helpless parents, in misery and

want; and their children crying for bread: Do then, oh God! now their only supporter, according to the petition in thy prayer, give them each day their daily bread.

But when the poor have thus cried, Madison has not wept; an ambition is made of a sterner stuff than this.

Third reason.—As a citizen of New-England, I am opposed to laying this additional burden upon my fellow citizens, because no part of the money, thus to be raised, will be applied to the payment of the expense incurred by those states in calling out and subsisting their militia, for the defence of their soil and families. This information, we have from the secretary of war himself, in his answer to the letter of his excellency Gov. Strong, upon that subject. That no part of the expence thus incurred would be reimbursed unless our troops were placed under the orders of the commanders of their military districts. This is a species of command we know nothing of; military districts—by what right, what authority, what usurpation established?—they are unknown to our laws—unknown to our constitution, and abhorrent to our feelings. For what purpose is our country gerrymandered into military districts? Can you inform me, sir? I did indeed once hear on this floor, the purpose avowed, for which they were established, and the use to which they were destined; I did hear an honorable gentleman debate, and I heard him with horror and detestation, alluding to some rumours of dissatisfaction in the east, thank his God, that there was within each military district of this country a physical force sufficient to put down the first movements of popular discontent. What, sir, are we under a military despotism? Must we be butchered if we dare complain of our wrongs. Is this the republican form of government guaranteed to us by the constitution? Is this the freedom for which our ancestors fought and bled. If so, then Warren and the succeeding martyrs of the revolution died in vain. No sir, New-England will not submit to it! No military despot shall ever reign there. I too, thank my God, that there is within each state of New-England, the brave yeomanry of the country, hearts of oak, ready and determined to beat down tyranny and oppression under their feet.

But who are the officers under whose command your president wishes to place our hardy soldiers? In Massachusetts, he is an officer whom your president himself has recalled from a command in Canada, with every mark of disgrace. In New-Hampshire is an officer who, when in command in Canada, suffered himself to be taken by a handful of the enemy; and of so little consequence was he in the view of your government, that they let him rust in Canada unexchanged, until he almost became a subject of His Britannic Majesty. His pay and rations, however, went on, which was some consolation. Sir, our militia officers would think themselves disgraced, and throw up their commissions, if they were ordered under such commanders. But, sir, the principle on which this military gerrymander is formed, is what I must deprecate. If your president can thus divide the states into military sections, and place over each, a general officer, what prevents his appointment of all the subordinate officers in the same districts, ready to take from our military officers their commands, as soon as they take the field—thus violating in the very letter, that part of the constitution which reserves "to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers of the militia." There is nothing that will prevent his doing this, seeing he has the disposition, but the determined resistance of the people. Who are accustomed "to anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle. They augur mis-government at a distance, and snuff up the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze." If then, sir, you will not defend New-England, and New-England will defend herself, and will keep her resources for

her own occasions. "Millions for our defence, but not a cent for tribute."

4th Reason.—I cannot unite in supporting this administration, with Mr. Madison at their head, because he has always shown a settled & determined spirit of hostility against the enterprise, the commerce, the rights and above all, the patriots of New-England. In confirmation of this, with mingled sensations of pride and disdain, I descend to notice the mean, dastardly connexion between this government and one John Henry. Where your president gave to that scoundrel and traitor 50,000 dollars, of the people's money, to purchase up as he fondly hoped, calumny and detraction against the first patriots in New-England. That he was disappointed in his malicious and revengeful hopes and designs, was not his fault. The traitor received his fifty thousand dollars from the hand of your president, who sent him in one of our public ships, out of the reach of justice, even to the imperial Buonaparte. Sir, this impotent attempt by your president to sully the character of N. England, will never be forgotten; it will be forgiven, for our holy religion commands us to forgive our greatest enemies, persecutors and slanderers. Thank God, New-England is covered with the Heavenly panoply of integrity and patriotism; the arrows of malevolence fall harmless at her feet.

But this government have since 1806 constantly manifested a deadly hostility against the commerce and rights of New-England, by their embargoes, non-intercourse and non-importations; some of the provisions of which were infinitely more unjust and oppressive than the writs of assistance, so justly complained of at the commencement of the revolution. These writs gave to the custom-house officers and their deputies, powers to enter any private houses, &c. "that they would say they suspected." Now, sir, some of the provisions of your laws authorized them to do this without saying any thing—without writ or right. I have before asserted on this floor, & now, after the most deliberate consideration, I repeat, that this administration have brought upon this nation many of the evils which produced the revolution; that they are in fact, adding over the tyranny of Britain against New-England with increased aggravation. What, let me ask, was a Boston Port Bill, compared with a general Embargo? What, a duty on a few unimportant articles compared with the taxes and oppressions which this administration have brought upon this people? As much as I detest and abhor the tyranny and oppression of a Grafton, a North or a Bute, and their hireling associates in different ministries in England, against this country, I would not do them the injustice to compare them with a set of men and measures, which would disgrace them. If a simple King of England, by his corrupt servants, chastised New-England with whips—this administration have chastised her with scorpions. A repetition of the same grievances will remind us of the remedy. I very well know the apology that is offered by gentlemen on this occasion:—That our situation is changed—that New-England is represented on this floor, but was not in parliament. Is she indeed represented here? What influence has New-England in this Congress, more than she had in the Parliament of England? She has members here to state her grievances, and demand redress; she had friends there, able and distinguished, to do the same. Has the interest of New-England been at all consulted for these eight years past? Have her grievances been redressed?—Let her impoverished ruined citizens, answer the question. We complain of grievances—and we are told that we are represented here; we complain of the oppression of the administration, and are told, they are the choice of the people. The people do not choose rulers to oppress and tyrannize. The moment they thus act, they forfeit their character of rulers, and ought to be deposed. What, sir, shall we be told that a hereditary sovereign in Europe may for his crimes, be deposed and brought to the block—while a petty tyrant, of four years standing, "strong enough to oppress, but unable to protect," shall, in this free country, live out his political life.—No, sir.—The same crime which would bring one to the block, ought to bring the other to the hilt.

What influence, I repeat, has New-England in the administration, or in congress—When the whole of

the administration, and a majority of both houses of congress, live south & west of the Delaware? Will you appeal to their measures as the evidence in them we see nothing but ruin and oppression. Will honorable gentlemen come nearer home, and examine the journals of this house: here we see a rank majority ranged against New-England. Look at your committees; even the least important: Do you find a majority of New-England interest, or of federal republicans (to speak plain) in either.—No, sir, New-England influence is carefully excluded from the walls of this house and was excluded from the palace (before Mr. Madison permitted the enemy to burn it) least the pure slave-spirit should be contaminated. Yes, sir, I consider this administration as alien to us. So much so, that New-England would be justified in declaring them like all foreign nations, "enemies in war, in peace friends."—The states of New-England, sir, can never be satellites in any system; but, like primary planets, they will revolve round the sun of federalism, until the Almighty hand which created, shall dash them from their orbits forever.

To show the wonderful consistency of the men in power, they have not only acted over the tyranny of England against this country, but are now actually acting over, what, in times past, they affected to call the tyranny and oppression of Washington, and Adams: in excise laws and internal taxes. If honorable gentlemen acted on principle in their opposition then, they are unprincipled now—if they did not act on principle, then they were and have continued unprincipled. If it be retorted that we ought to support these laws, we answer that we do not deem them necessary, that our support is not necessary to their passage. Sir, allegiance and protection are reciprocal—the people of the U. States ordained the constitution, among other important provisions, "to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This defence, this welfare, and these blessings, it was the duty of this administration to provide for the people. How they have done it, our defenceless country will show. Nay, sir, we have ocular demonstration within sight of this hall—Nay, more; this hall itself is demonstration; driven as we have been by the enemy, and the neglect of the government, from our splendid capital, to the places of mere-patent machines.—And that we have the honor even of occupying the places of patent machines, we owe to the charity of the enemy, begged by Dr. Thornton, of the patent office, that he might have where to bestow these models of the arts and of taste. Yes, sir, every part of your city exhibits vestiges of the enemy, and of the criminal neglect of your government. Yes, sir, the proud banner of that enemy has waved over the capitol, and all your public edifices are in ruins. Add to this—your government, with the president at their head, pale with fear, flying before a few thousand British troops. The patriot turns from this scene with horror and disgust. Is this the man whom the people have chosen to go in and out before them, and to lead their armies to battle and to conquest? Is this the kind of protection which he affords to this bleeding country? From such protection and such protectors, O Lord deliver my country!

It may be demanded of me, if I am willing to abandon our navy and army, without pay without reward; far, very far from it. My sentiments on this subject cannot be unknown or mistaken. The steady bravery and perfect discipline of our gallant seamen, evinced by their repeated and splendid victories, the heroism lately displayed by some of our generals, their officers and troops, in many sanguinary and successful battles, flash like lightning upon the surrounding darkness, rendering it more palpable.

New-England will not give up the ship, nor the seamen either! She is prepared to swim or sink, conquer or die with them. But, sir, this administration has not the ability to reward them; they have lost the confidence of the people and cannot command the resources of the nation. It will devolve on the first, fast friends of the navy to reward our brave tars, when the "troubled night" of this administration departs.—

"And the star of peace return." In relation to the subject more immediately before the committee, as to the increase of taxes, for the

reasons which I have given, and as to the scheme of a national bank, reported by Mr. Dallas, for reasons which I may assign when that subject shall be taken up—I shall vote against the whole. In relation to the detail of this business, as it respects a proper selection of articles of or equalizing them through the states, I shall endeavour correctly to do my duty.

Before I conclude, sir, there is one subject upon which I wish correctly to be understood, and upon which some of the gentlemen on this side of the house have been misrepresented. I allude to the motives and views of the gentlemen in and out of this house, opposed to the administration of Mr. Madison.—Could I for a moment believe that a base and corrupt desire of office, or emolument, or power, influenced them, that moment would I abandon them, and esteem them as base as those they oppose. Could I believe, that any other desire actuated them, than to relieve the people from distress and our country from ruin—I should consider them unworthy the name of patriots, unworthy the name of Americans, unworthy the air and light of Heaven. Let honorable gentlemen consult their own breasts upon this subject, they will find the charge of corrupt motive impossible. Do they find the taste of power so sweet, the couch so soft that they are to be courted for enjoyment, and not for the elevated object of rendering happy a whole people? If they have discharged their duty towards their country and to their God, they will have no difficulty in answering the question.

But union it seems is now the watchword. Does the administration desire it? Do the majority in this house desire it? Have either made the least advance or concession for it? Tho' urged by the nation, has Mr. Madison called round him the wise and the good without distinction of party? Let his cabinet answer. One important office vacant, and a continual fluctuation and succession of officers, at a time when he ought to have the constant and best advice of the wisest men of the nation. Another office sold in fee to a foreigner by birth, or held by him for another naturalized citizen, now abroad on an important mission, and who qualified himself in the school of insurrection for his distinction. Is our treasury always to be a prey to foreigners & traitors—Henry and others? The American people will correct this procedure, or not complain of an empty treasury. But what advances have the majority in this house made towards a coalition? Do they not upon every important subject of debate, unsheath the sword of contention and cast away the scabbard? And how were even the advances of the hon. gentleman from New-York received yesterday? With coldness.—No, sir, they were rejected with contempt. Conscious of their strength, they do not want our assistance; they fear that some on this side of the house may stand between them and office. They do not want our assistance to pass their laws, and God forbid they should have it, for on some of these laws are impressed the image and superscription of oppression. I will not by my vote give currency to such base coin.

If, sir, this administration will abandon the evil course and evil advice which they have pursued so long, will return to a sense of duty to themselves, and justice to their country. If Mr. Madison will cease to hearken to evil counsellors, and will give up his inefficient and corrupt agents; will form a cabinet of the most experienced and wisest statesmen of our country, and will surrender the conduct of affairs wholly to them—I will be among the first with heart and hand to support them. Until Mr. Madison does this, I can only advise him in the words of an experienced statesman, "to retract his odious exertions of authority; and to remember that the first step towards making New-England contribute to his wants, is to reconcile her to his government."

LOAN.

Mr. Eppes from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to authorize a loan.—(The bill is in blank)—It was twice read and committed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Mr. Troup from the Military Committee, reported the disagreement of that Committee to the amendments of the Senate conferring honorary rewards on Generals Brown,

Scott, Miller, Gaines, Porter, Ripley, &c. The report was concurred in by the House and the amendments returned to the Senate for reconsideration.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, devising a system of revenue, &c.—After further discussion, the Committee rose and reported their agreement to the first resolution, which proposes an increase of the Direct Tax, amended so as to make its increase 100 per cent. instead of 50 as recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee also reported their agreement to the second Resolution proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, amended so as to make the duties fifteen cents per gallon on spirits distilled instead of 12½ as recommended in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee of the whole reported progress on the remainder of the report.

And the House adjourned.

Monday, Oct. 24.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole of Saturday last on the report of committee of Ways and Means devising a system of revenue—and the question was stated by the speaker to concur in the amendments to the first and second resolution recommended in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means; When

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the said first and second resolutions were ordered to lie on the table, and leave was given for the committee of the whole to set again on the residue of the report.

LOSS OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Seybert, offered the following resolve, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments and the Post-Master General, be directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in their power in relation to the destruction of official books and papers in their respective departments in consequence of the incursion of the enemy in the month of August last, designating particularly what description of books and papers has been lost thereby, and what the probable effect of such loss will be in the adjustment of unsettled accounts of the U. States.

A message was received from the Senate notifying that they insist on their amendments to the resolution bestowing honorary rewards on Generals Brown, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Ripley, Porter and Miller, and their companions in arms, and asking a conference upon the same.

WAYS AND MEANS AGAIN.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, devising a system of revenue.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported the third resolution without, and the fourth and fifth with amendments.

The committee also reported the three following resolutions by way of amendment to the report of the committee of ways and means, that report closing with the 5th resolution.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the report of the committee of the whole, was laid on the table for the purpose of taking up the 1st and 2d resolutions reported by the committee of the whole on Saturday last.

The first resolution as reported by the committee of ways & means, is as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.

And the amendment of the committee of the whole, is to strike out the word "fifty," and insert "one hundred." On agreeing to which the question was stated from the chair, when

A motion was made by Mr. Oakley, to add fifty per cent to the amendment, so that the increase shall be "one hundred and fifty per cent."

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were taken.—For the amendment, 20, against it 116.

The yeas and nays were then taken to concur with the committee of the whole on striking out 50 and inserting 100.—Against it 36.

The question then occurred on agreeing to the resolution in its amended form.

Upon which an animated debate arose.

And the house adjourned without taking the question.

Thursday, Oct. 27.

FILLING UP THE ARMY.

Mr. Troup from the military committee, reported a bill making further provision for the filling the ranks of the regular army, by classing the free male population of the U. States. This bill received its first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Monday.

VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Troup from the same committee, also reported a bill to accept the service of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the government.—This bill also received its first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIERS.

Mr. Troup also reported a bill for the further defence of the frontiers of the U. States, by authorizing the President to raise forty regiments of 1000 men each, in addition to the present military establishment. This bill received its first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Accompanying these bills, is a letter from the Secretary of War to the Military Committee, of which the following is a copy:—

War Department, Oct. 17 1814.

SIR,

The great importance of the subject, and the other duties of the department, which could not fail to be very sensibly felt at so interesting a period by a person who had just taken charge of it, are my apology for not answering your letter of the 24th of September at an earlier day on the defects of the present military establishment.

Due consideration has been bestowed on the subject matter of that letter, and I have now the honor to submit to the committee, the following report:

1st. That the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448 men be preserved and made complete and that the most efficient means authorized by the constitution and consistent with equal rights of our fellow citizens, be adopted to fill the ranks, and with the least possible delay.

2d. That a permanent force consisting of at least 40,000 men in addition to the present military establishment, be raised for the defence of our cities, & frontiers, under engagement by the executive with such corps, that it shall be employed in that service within certain specified limits, and that a proportional augmentation of general officers of each grade, and other staff be provided for.

3d. That the corps of engineers be enlarged.

4th. That the ordnance department be amended.

Respecting the enlargement of the corps of engineers, I shall submit hereafter a more detailed communication.

For the proposed amendment of the ordnance department, I submit a report from the senior officer in that department now in this city, which is approved.

I shall be ready and happy to communicate such further remarks and details on these subjects as the committee may desire, and shall request permission to suggest hereafter the result of further attention to, and reflection on, our military establishment generally, should any thing occur which may be deemed worthy its attention.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. G. M. Troup,

Chairman, &c.

It also appears by a return from the Inspector General, laid before the House by the chairman of the military committee, that since the passage of the law increasing the bounty, there have been recruited for the army eight thousand seven hundred and forty men; and that the sum of one million nine hundred & forty-four thousand eight hundred & twenty-eight dollars, have been distributed amongst the several states and territories for the payment of bounties and premiums.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of ways and means, devising a permanent system of revenue for the support of the public credit.

The fourth resolution came under consideration, and as reported to the committee of ways and means, is as follows:

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to add 50 per cent. to the present

duty on the conveyance of letters.

The committee of the whole amended the resolution, to add 50 per cent. and inserted per cent.

On the question to concur in the amendment, the yeas were taken.

Against it.

The question was then put on the resolution.

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Against it.

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Mr. Reed moved to e

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The question was

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POETS CORNER

STANZAS.

Taken from Elegiac Lines on the death of a young Lady, by Edwin C. Hall, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.
There was a flower of beautiful birth,
Of lavish charms and chastest dye,
It smil'd upon the lap of earth,
And caught the gaze of every eye.
The vernal breeze, whose steps are seen,
Imprinted in the early dew,
No'er brush'd a flower of brighter beam,
Or nurs'd a bud of lovelier hue!
It blossom'd not in dreary wild,
In darksome glen or desert bower;
But grew, like Flora's fav'rite child,
In sun beam soft and fragrant shower.
The graces lov'd with chaster'd light,
To flush its pure celestial bloom;
And all its blossoms were so bright,
It seem'd not form'd to die so soon.
Youth round the flower-rod ere it fell,
In armour bright was seen to stray,
And Beauty said, her magic spell,
Should keep its perfume from decay.
The parent stalk from which it sprung,
Transported as its halo spread,
In holy umbrage o'er it hung,
And tears of heaven-born rapture shed.
Yet, fragile flow'r! thy blossom bright,
Thou' guarded by a magic spell,
Like a sweet beam of evening light,
In lonely hour of tempest fell.
The death-blast of the wintry air,
That cold frost and the night wind
came,
They nipt thy beauty once so fair!
It shall not bloom on earth again.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28. A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

This morning arrived H. M. ships Tonnant, Vice-Adm. Sir A. Cochrane; Surprise, and Diomedes, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favoured us with the following interesting account of an attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore.

Sir Alexander Cochrane and Maj. Gen. Ross, having resolved upon making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack—on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Patuxent, and the frigates, smaller ships of war, & transports, proceeded up the river, to an advantageous situation for landing the troops, &c.—Early on the morning of the 12th, the disembarkation took place, without opposition, of the army, 6000 men, the 2d battalion of marines, and those of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross, who was accompanied by Rear Adm. Cockburn—Soon after the landing was effected. Sir A. Cochrane shifted his flag from the Tonnant to the Surprise, and followed by the bomb-rocket-ships, &c. passed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day-light on the 14th, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board the Surprise, he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged, with a small party in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ship. Colonel Brooke succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to within 5 miles of Baltimore, where the enemy, (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity, that obliged him soon to give way, and retreat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb-vessels having taken their stations, supported by the Surprise & the other frigates, opened a heavy fire within shell range, upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbour of Baltimore, which had the effect of showing the strength and fortifications of the enemy—on the land side the town is defended by a chain of redoubts connected by a breastwork, a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20,000 men—the entrance of the harbour was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gun-boats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from his Majesty's ships, and it being considered that without it there was too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished, it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they

embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping, of an extensive rope-walk and other public erections; harassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed in killed and wounded 250 men.

[A letter from Washington says, Gen. Ross was killed by a shot from a boy behind a tree.]

The president's message was received at Halifax 6th inst. by the Nymph.

About 250 American prisoners had been lately sent to England. Several hundred negroes arrived in the last vessels from the Chesapeake.

From a London paper. CAPTAIN MANNERS.

The conduct of this noble hero, during the late desperate engagement between the Reindeer and Wasp, in which he gloriously fell, is the theme of universal praise. After having part of the calves of his legs carried away by a ball, he received another through both thighs, which made him sink for 2 or 3 minutes on his knees, but no entreaties could prevail on him to go below; and recovering himself he headed the boarders, with a full determination to master his antagonists or perish in the attempt. While climbing into the rigging, two balls from the Wasp's top, penetrated the top of his skull, and came out beneath his chin. Placing one hand on his forehead, the other convulsively brandishing his sword, he exclaimed, "My God! My God!" and dropped lifeless on his own deck. The Reindeer was surrendered by the captain's clerk, no individual of a higher degree being in a state to execute the melancholy office. One of the Reindeer's men was wounded on the head by a ramrod About half of the ramrod passed through his temples and remained stationary. Before it could be extracted, it became necessary to saw it off close to one of his temples. The man is in a fair way of doing well.

Directions for preserving Apples thro' the winter.

From Dean's New-England Farmer.

The secret of preserving apples through the winter, in a sound state, is of no small importance. Some say, that shutting them up in a tight cask is an effectual method; it seems probable, for they soon rot in open air. But an easier method, and what has recommended itself to me by experience of several years, is as follows: I gather them about noon in the latter part of October. Then spread them in a chamber, or garret, where they lie till about the last of November. Then remove them into casks or boxes in the cellar. With this management I find I can keep them till the last of May, so well that not one in fifty will rot.

From the United States Gazette. Our readers would find some difficulty in believing that the following is a genuine, serious bona fide advertisement, if we did not assure them that it is taken verbatim et literatim from the 'Raleigh Star,' where it stood placed with the figure of a runaway negro prefixed to it. Caleb Quotem, so renowned in farce, scarcely equalled the subject of this advertisement in the variety and whimsical nature of his accomplishments. We think it would be unpardonable to withhold from our subscribers so very curious a production.

"Twenty-five Dollars reward. Ran away from Raleigh a month or two ago, a mulatto man named Anthony, well known in Raleigh and many parts of the state, as having been for several years the body servant of Gen. Jones, and mine, lately a pressman and news carrier in the Star Office. Anthony is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, is a mongrel white, tuscara and negro, has a tolerable large aquiline nose, bushy hair, though sometimes he cuts it short, has a scar on one of his cheeks, when in good humour has a pleasing countenance, but if intoxicated, the tuscara shows itself. He works and walks fast, is lively and talkative, full of anecdote, which he relates in character with much humour, is an excellent press-man, indifferent at distributing types, a tolerable carpenter and joiner, a plain painter, an excellent manager of horses,

drives well and rides elegantly, having been accustomed to race-riding, is fond of cockfighting (and is said to heel and pit with much skill, he can bleed and pull teeth, knows something of medicines, is a rough barber, a bad conceited cook, a good sawyer, can lay a brick, has worked in the corn-field, and can scratch "high-bob" and "tobacco lifts" a little on the fiddle. He can do many other things, and whatever he can't do, he pretends to have a knowledge of. His trades and qualities are thus detailed because his vanity will undoubtedly lead to a display of them. His master vice, or rather the parent of all his vices, is a fondness for strong drink, tho' sometimes he will abstain for months. His clothes cannot be described, but he carried away very few or none, and 'tis expected will appear shabbily. He is an artful fellow and if taken up will tell a most plausible story and possibly show a forged pass.

WALKING MATCH.

Mr. John Humphreys, quartermaster of the Marblehead Battalion, walked on the 14th ult. from Marblehead to Salem, a distance exceeding four miles, in the short space of 44 minutes. The bets on this walk were to a considerable amount.

[Salem Gazette.]

The keel of the enemy's new ship on Ontario, is 170 feet in length—That of the Nelson, mounting 140 guns, (the largest ship ever built in England,) is but ten inches longer.

[Phil. paper.]

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, Oct. 23, 1814. It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Steuart, William Steuart, and James Steuart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to show cause, if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

By order,
John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
Oct. 27. 16 Dec.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
L. C. A. A. C.
October 27, 1814.

Notice is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county.

Oct. 27.

Sale Postponed.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November at the Poplar Springs,

The equitable interest of Caspar Trump, in and to part of a tract of land called Pleasant Meadows, lying in Anne-Arundel county near the Poplar Springs. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Henry Wayman, Trustee.
Oct. 20, 1814.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK,
Poplar Springs, Oct. 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from orphans court of Calvert county letters testamentary on the estate of James Sewell, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 1st of November next, when he may be excluded from all benefit said estate.

JAMES B. SEWELL, Esq.
Oct. 20.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 22d of October, 1814, a negro man called DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, and a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker, & took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro, or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives, Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery C. House, and may leave a pass. B. H. October 20. 3w.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, October 8, 1814. The board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, having ordered the return of the Bank to Annapolis, all persons having any business to transact with the said bank, will after Wednesday the 12th inst. apply at their Banking House, in Annapolis.

By order,
Jona. Pinkney, Cashier,
Oct. 11. 4w.

A Farm for Sale.

To be sold, by the subscribers, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all those two tracts of land called "Frodsum," and "Anglin's Discovery," containing in the whole 320 acres, lying contiguous to each other, and binding on Severn river, about 7 miles from Annapolis, and one mile from the public road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. There are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, corn-house and other buildings. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, rye, &c. The terms of sale, fifteen hundred dollars to be paid in cash, and the residue in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest therefrom. A deed to be given when all the money is paid.

Jeremiah Townley Chase,
John Joice,
Thomas Joice.
October 13, 1814. 4X

FOR SALE,
SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MEN
one of which is a good Carpenter. Inquire at the Gazette Office.
October 6. 5f.

Private Sale.

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

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

Wm. Brodgen.
June 23, 1814. 3w.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is tho't unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

August 4, 1814. Henry Woodward. 1f.

Anne-Arundel County, &c. I hereby certify, that John N. Watkins, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a blaze in his face, short tail, three white feet, a large white spot on his right side, with a defect in his right eye, paces, trots, racks, and gallops. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 10th day of October, 1814.

Nicholas J. Watkins. The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay value and take him away.
John N. Watkins.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

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

WM. BRODGEN.
June 1814. 1f.

NOTICE.

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

Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnall, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any manner indebted to that estate, that he has directed suits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount due, when the same is demandable. The purchasers at the sale made by the executor are requested to pay particular attention to this notice.

John Mercer.
August 4, 1814. 1f.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Declarations

on Bonds, Appeal Bonds, &c. Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNA

Price—Three Dollars per

From the Federal Repol

CONGRES

HOUSE OF REPRESENT

Friday, Oct. 28

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1814.

No. 413

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
STATIONER, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Oct. 28.
HONOR TO THE BRAVE.
The resolutions conferring honorary rewards on Generals Brown, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Porter, Ripley, and Miller, were taken up, and the modification proposed by the conferees was read and accepted. These resolutions have now passed both houses.

NATIONAL BANK.
The house resumed the consideration on the eighth and last resolution reported by the committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of ways and means devising a permanent system of revenue for the support of the public credit: The resolution is as follows: 8th. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with Branches in the several States. Mr. Stanford moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "with Branches in the several States." The amendment was rejected by yeas 14—nays 138.

The question was then taken to agree to the resolution, and passed in the affirmative—yeas 93—nays 54.

On motion of Mr. Eppes the several resolutions were sent to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report bills, conformably thereto.

The resolution from the Senate conferring honorary rewards on Capt. Blakely and crew of the Wasp, for capturing the Reindeer, was also read the third time and passed.

Mr. J. Reed submitted the following resolution which was, on motion of Mr. Eppes, ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this house, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorized and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in execution of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this house, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorized and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in execution of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this house, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorized and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in execution of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

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And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

LOAN.
The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding — dollars.

The committee after filling the blank with "three millions of dollars," the sum proposed to be borrowed, and making two other immaterial amendments, rose and reported the bill.

The first and third amendments were agreed to by the house.

The second amendment, which proposes to add the following proviso to the first section, was again read:

And provided also, That in making the loan authorized by this act, the President shall in no case and in no way contract for a greater interest or premium than 3 per cent. per annum.

And on the question to agree to this amendment—there were, yeas 51, yeas 97.

Mr. Oakley then moved to strike out these words in the 6th section—

"And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish revenues to make good any deficiency in the funds for paying the interest and principal, &c. and in lieu thereof to insert these words "That so much of the direct tax and internal duties and duties on tonnage and merchandise heretofore established, as may be necessary to make good any deficiency that may exist in the funds aforesaid, is hereby pledged for the purposes aforesaid."

Mr. Rich moved to add the following words to the end of Mr. Oakley's amendment—together with such part of the loan of twenty-five millions of dollars authorized by the act of the 24th of March, 1814, as remains to be contracted for." This amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Oakley, when there appeared for the amendment 37, against it 87.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, Oct. 31.
DESISTUTE SEAMEN.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of state to make an additional allowance to the owners or masters of vessels for bringing home destitute and distressed Americans found in foreign ports.

THANKSGIVING, &c.
The resolution submitted on Saturday by Mr. Clopton, requesting the President of the U. S. to recommend a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, was taken up, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Mass. it was, after some debate, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means enquire into the expediency of suspending the collection of the direct tax and internal duties in those districts in the state of Massachusetts, which are in possession of the enemy.

STATE OF THE NAVY.
Mr. Wm. Reed, called up the resolution proposed by him on the 28th inst. and in place thereof, he moved the following:

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy, be, and he is hereby instructed to report to the house a statement of the number and species of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, which have since that time been commissioned for service, designating the names and force, with the number of officers and men attached to each, and the present condition of these vessels; and if any essential change has been made in any of them during that time: Also, the number of vessels that have been added to the force on the Atlantic, under authority of the laws of 2d January and 3d March, 1813, and if those laws have not been fully executed, the progress that has been made, and the causes that have prevented their entire execution.

A short debate arose,

and the question was taken to agree to the resolution, and passed in the affirmative—yeas 93—nays 54.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this house, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorized and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in execution of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this house, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorized and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in execution of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this house, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. S. at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorized and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in execution of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

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And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

The question to agree to the resolution in the form above stated was taken, and decided in the negative—So the said resolution was rejected.

LOAN.
The bill to authorize a loan for three millions, was read the third time, and passed by the house without division, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.
A bill was received from the Senate for concurrence, authorizing the President of the U. S. to cause to be built or purchased, equipped and officered, any number of vessels not exceeding twenty, to carry from eight to fourteen guns each.—This bill was read twice and referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

The report of the committee of claims on the petition of Joseph Forrest, passed through a committee of the whole house, and afterwards was concurred in by the house.

This report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

Mr. Lewis of Va. with his usual candor, clearness and precision, opposed the report.

The claim of Mr. Forrest is consequently rejected.

The house adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.
BARNEY'S FLOTILLA.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for allowing compensation to Com. Barney's officers and men, for the loss of their clothing, &c.

The amendment pending when this subject was last before the house, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson, the word "officers" was stricken out of the bill, 53 to 47. His reason was, that it would set a bad precedent for remuneration of officers in other cases where they should lose baggage which frequently occurred.

The bill thus amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

THANKSGIVING, &c.
The resolution "requesting the President of the U. S. to recommend a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer," was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.
BARNEY'S FLOTILLA.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the petty officers and men belonging to the late flotilla of Commodore Barney, was read the third time and passed.

VOLUNTEERS.
The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill to authorize the president to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the government of the U. States.

The committee after making several amendments, rose and reported the bill as amended.

It was then considered by the house, and all the amendments of the committee of the whole were concurred in.

Other amendments were proposed and adopted: When

The question was stated that the bill be engrossed for a third reading: upon which.

Mr. McKee moved that the bill lie on the table, which motion was agreed to.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Robertson and adopted by the house.

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of privateers, for vessels of the enemy destroyed at sea.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 3.
INCREASE OF NAVAL FORCE.

Mr. Pleasant from the naval committee, reported the bill from the senate for building and purchasing 20 fast sailing vessels to carry from 8 to 14 guns, without amend-

ment. It was committed and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Wm. Reed was appointed of the naval committee in the place of Mr. Post, who is absent.

RELIEF FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Mr. Ellbourn submitted the following, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the widows and orphans, of all such non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates as shall be killed or die of wounds received in the public service, in any of the corps of the army of the U. S.

SUPPORT FOR COLLECTORS.
Mr. Ingersoll submitted the following resolution which was rejected by the house.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire in the expediency of making some provision for the support of such collectors and other officers of the customs as are deprived of it by the war.

VOLUNTEERS.
The house resumed the consideration of the bill, to authorize the president of the U. S. to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the U. S. and being further amended, it was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, it was ordered, that the consideration of the bill further to extend the judicial system of the U. S. be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Oct. 21.

GRAND LAUNCH.
The Mammoth frigate, which of herself is equal to a small navy, was launched on Saturday morning. The account of this pleasing event, is cordially given in the Columbian, which follows.

On Saturday morning 15 minutes before 9 o'clock, the steam battery, FULTON THE FIRST, was launched in her destined element, from the ship-yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown, at Manhattan Island, on the East River, in this city. The tide was full, and the preparations of the workmen were so complete, that a few minutes before the appointed hour she started on her ways and moved handsomely into the water, without any accident but some personal injury to one or two of the workmen, from the falling of some timber.

The spectacle exhibited on this occasion, was one of the most magnificent and interesting ever witnessed in this city or country. Com. Lewis's flotilla were dressed in colours, and moored in line across the river east of the yard. The steam boats Fulton and Paragon with selected companies on board, and the Firefly, and the horse boat Williamsburg, with their decks covered with passengers, were on the river, and a large number of other vessels and boats amounting to upwards of 200, were present. The neighbouring docks, shores, houses, &c. were covered with people; and the whole number of spectators was variously estimated, to amount from 10 to 15,000. The Governor's Guards and a detachment of the city artillery, attended the launch, and contributed to the honours of the day.

On her reaching the water, the first gun was fired by the Fulton, and followed by a salute from the gun-boats, artillery on shore, and a *feu de joie* from the infantry. The different sections of the multitude rent the air with their repeated exclamations, and when Capt. Porter (commander of the battery) made his appearance he was hailed with 3 cheers from the water parties, as was Com. Decatur on passing in his barge.

The Fulton entered the water under the flag of the U. S. and an emblematic standard, representing the genius of America standing amidst the destruction of her maritime enemies by explosion and conflagration from our harbour defences, under the memorable inscription of "Free trade and sailors' rights."

A band of music was launched in here and responded to the patriotic airs from the shore, and the boats in the vicinity.

His excellency the governor, with the various military and naval commanders and officers in this district, the committee of defence, and a large number of the most respectable characters in the city, witnessed the important occurrence; and a full proportion of ladies of fashion and distinction graced the occasion, with their presence.

The weather was remarkably fine for the season, and the tout ensemble of the scene, on the harbour and surrounding shores was superb almost beyond description.

The construction of this formidable engine of defence (a frigate or floating battery, moved by steam, armed and defended at all points for offensive and defensive warfare) has so far, reflected much credit on the ingenuity and diligence of the gentlemen who have planned and built it; and the doubts of such as have not been sanguine in their conceptions of its efficiency against ships of war, are dissipated as the work progresses towards its completion. Nor can any person we presume, examine the Fulton thoroughly and judiciously without feeling a conviction of the confidence and security to be derived from such an instrument of destruction against any force which may be found in calms or light winds, at any time within our sounds, bays, or harbours.

Her cannon, we understand, will be 32 pounders, with carronades, or gunnades, (or short pieces) of nearly or quite double that calibre; and ample defence against boarding, as well as injury to her machinery from an enemy's shot is provided. Her machinery and armament are in good forwardness, and will be completed with all possible dispatch; and a crew is recruiting under the heroic Porter, from which every thing of the gallant and daring achievements of our skillful and hardy seamen may be expected.

The Fulton is the first vessel of battery of her kind ever constructed, & it opportunity shall display her potency with half the successes which has crowned the steam-boat experiments of Col. Fulton, his fame as an engineer and mechanician will be greatly enhanced, and an improvement in the art of naval defence be effected, beyond all the boasted experiments of the old world, which will form an era in the fabrication of marine batteries, and perpetuate the memory of its inventor to the latest annals of maritime warfare.

We are informed that the anchor made use to bring up the steam frigate, was taken from the British brig Dispatch. She left it behind her in her hurry to escape, at the memorable attack on Stonington.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away yesterday, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a Mulatto Woman named MINTA, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a likely well made woman, stammers when spoken to, her nostrils pretty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn wave kersey, with a jacket of the same, one white jacket, black cambrie frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloaths with her.—Whoever takes up said woman and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dollars reward; if taken fifteen miles from home fifteen dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dollars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by **2 John Worthington.**

November 1.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
L. C. A. A. C.
October 27, 1814.

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From the **Commercial Advertiser**,
Boston, Oct. 31,
South Oracle in an-
nival of the Harpy
the following note,
of a questionable
bly prove true.
Scotch gentlemen,
the Harpy, sailed
on the 3d of Sept.
previous to his leav-
expedition of Lord
fitting out at Cork,
ned, and the troops
of which had gone
his lordship order-
tor, Captain Avery
ew-York, with flour
aptured in Long Is-
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one with 20 guns)
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schooner and burnt
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etter from Halifax,
e of Martinique, and
now be in possession
One of the last ves-
sels fell in with and
th Aug. last, 2 1/2
brigs, 5 days from
West Indies."

NOVEMBER, NOV. 1.
MY RETURNING.
has been up to the
nder in Herring Bay,
sent and Annapolis
evening; yesterday
d from the Dauntless
pany with four trans-
scooner, from Halifax;
transports were full
whole stood up the
flag parted company.

The force of the enemy now in the Chesapeake is two 74's, 6 frigates, 1 brig, 3 transports, and 4 schooners. The Havana and Massachusetts frigates (including above) are in Lynhaven bay.

This force whether from Halifax or not is no doubt the vanguard of a much larger; it would be idle in us to offer an opinion as to the enemy's design, we hope all will be prepared.

We have not before heard of the Dauntless being on this station; it may not be the van of Lord Hill's force.

We have a Steel's List to Feb. and find such frigates as the Dauntless; there is a sloop of that name. The officer must have given a wrong name to the officer of the flag, no doubt with design, to prevent any conjecture of the place from whence the troops came. [Fed. Gazette.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1814.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Major General 3d Division, vice SAMUEL SMITH, resigned.

JAMES CHESTON, Colonel 1st Regiment, vice HENRY AMES, resigned.

JOHN E. HOWARD, Junior, Major 51st Regt.

THOMAS L. EMORY, Quarter Master 3d Division.

NEW ORLEANS THREATENED.

A letter dated Norfolk, Nov. 3, states, that a vessel has arrived there from Barraco which passed a British fleet, of upwards of FIFTY SAIL, bound, as they said, to New Orleans. This formidable force had actually passed the Havana. They are supposed to consist chiefly of the late Chesapeake fleet.

Fed. Gazette.

Extra of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated:

"Nashville, Ten. Oct. 12.

"Since I commenced writing, news has arrived that a large portion of the inhabitants of Louisiana are prepared to embrace the invitation of Nicholls—in consequence of which the wealthy who are well affected to the country are removing their property to this State and other places of safety. A large invading army is hourly expected to land near New Orleans. Particulars in our next."

From the **Commercial Advertiser**, Boston, Oct. 31.

BERMUDA PAPERS.

A correspondent has obligingly favoured us with a file of Bermuda papers to the 19th ult. They are principally occupied with details of the attack by the British, on Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore. Sir Peter Parker was interred at Bermuda, on the 14th of Oct. with military honours. It is stated in one of the papers that "after defeating a superior number of Americans, Sir Peter was compelled to cut his way through a large body which he attacked, and received a buck shot in the thigh, which cutting an artery, occasioned his death."

Extracts from the papers follow:—

From the Bermuda Gazette, of September 23.

On Monday afternoon, an uncommon and sudden rise of the sea occurred here; it was nearly calm at the time, and rose in an instant above 18 inches, overflowing part of the parade. The water, appeared agitated by a variety of currents, & the tide continued high for some time. We understand a similar fall and rise of the sea, took place in this island on the day the earthquake occurred at Lisbon.

H. M's Printing Office, 5 o'clock P. M.

We are in anxious expectation of receiving newspapers, which will give us the details of occurrences in America. Immediately on the receipt of such papers, we will issue a Gazette Extraordinary.

It appears from reports, that after destroying Washington and taking possession of Alexandria, the small body of brave men under Gen. Ross, made an attack on Baltimore; the enemy had sunk vessels, and but 2 or 3 small craft with bombs could approach; they succeeded, however, in driving the Americans from the fort; our troops having to contend with a very superior force, eventually retired, as the occupation of the town, which might have been gained, would be a poor compensation for the sacrifice of many valuable lives.

Adm. Cochrane sailed for Halifax shortly after, and Rear Adm. Cock-

burn has come on here; no doubt this sudden and unexpected measure is the result of orders from England, originating in the negotiations at Ghent.

The troops, however, remained in the Chesapeake, at Kent Island; we believe, and should these negotiations terminate unfavourably, our American friends, we think, may prepare themselves for another visit.

Upwards of 20 sail of vessels, prizes, with flour, &c. may be hourly expected, under the Dryad and Paltry, from the Chesapeake.

Oct. 12.—At. since our last, H. M. ship Albion, Rear Adm. Cockburn.

From a Plattsburgh Paper of Oct. 28.

We have information from a source entitled to credit, that the enemy has commenced augmenting his flotilla on this lake, by building (at the Isle au Noix) four frigates of a large class. This said their keels are laid and are progressing rapidly.

This day 6 soldiers, of the American army were shot at this post for desertion; their names we have not learned. 19 others, we understand, are under sentence of death for the same offence.

A "POOR" SCHEME.

It is stated that William Poor, of East Andover, brother to Dr. Poor, the ex-senator, and one of Mr. Madison's deputy collectors of the direct tax, finding that some how or other the figures in his tax bills altered themselves, the figures 1 being transformed throughout into 7; and that a warrant was issued against him for the supposed forgery, has gone suddenly into Canada.

[Portland Gazette]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN COTTON SMITH, ESQ.

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut—

A PROCLAMATION.

The season having returned in which it is considered the duty, as it has long been the usage, of the people of this State to set apart a day for the solemn purpose of uniting in a tribute of gratitude and praise to Almighty God for the innumerable mercies received from his bountiful hand—

I HAVE thought proper by advice of the Council and at the desire of the House of Representatives, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint THURSDAY the first day of December next to be observed as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER, throughout this State. And I earnestly request ministers and people of every denomination to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, and pour out their hearts in grateful adoration to our HEAVENLY FATHER for His unmerited favours to us as individuals and as a commonwealth, the current year; particularly, for the general prevalence of health and a competent supply of the fruits of the earth; for hitherto preserving, in a time of war and bloodshed, our towns from plunder and conflagration; and our citizens from the sword; for His merciful interposition so signally displayed in behalf of our forces whilst employed in defence of the State; for His great goodness in continuing to us the enjoyment of a free and excellent form of civil government, the protection of equal laws secured by an enlightened and impartial administration of justice, the successful cultivation of literature and the arts, and the diffusion of a spirit of harmony and social order amongst all classes of the community; more especially, for the institutions and the hopes of our holy religion, and for the efforts which are made to extend its blessings through the world.

And I do recommend that fervent prayers be offered to the God of all grace, that it would please Him through the merits of the Great Intercessor, to accept our thank offerings, and by His merciful as well as corrective visitations to produce in us the fruits of sincere repentance and reformation; that He would please Him still to make this State the care of His indulgent Providence, and that in this critical and perilous hour He would influence our councils and animate our citizens to a resolute defence of the invaluable interests committed to their hands; that He would prosper us in our lawful undertakings, bless the ministers of justice, and of religion and the instructors of seminaries and schools, and smile on all endeavors to promote the intellectual and moral improvement, and to advance the present

and future felicity of this people; That His tender compassion He would deliver our afflicted country from the miseries and desolations of war; That He would preserve the internal tranquility of these States, prolong their Union, and revive and perpetuate their prosperity; and to this end, that He would guide the legislative and executive authorities of the nation to a faithful discharge of the high duties devolved on them; That He would graciously incline upon them and our enemies to throw down the weapons of an unnatural and ruinous contest, to live as brethren and participate in the repose which in His infinite goodness He has recently vouchsafed to the Eastern World; That it would please Him to put a perpetual end to war, and violence and oppression, and in his own time, to bring "all nations and kindreds and people & tongues" to know and to practise the precepts of that glorious Gospel which proclaims "on earth peace and good will toward men."

All seditious labor and recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand at the Council Chamber in New-Haven the twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

By his excellency's command,

Thomas Day, Secretary.

From a late London paper.

THE HILL FAMILY.

The public will be highly gratified with the addition to the peerage of this realm, announced by Tuesday's Gazette. Among the other eminently distinguished military characters we observe, that Lt. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill is created Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone, in the county of Salop. It may not be unacceptable to our readers to have the following short account of his family:—

This gallant officer was the second, and is now the eldest surviving son of Sir John Hill, of Hawkestone Bt. who is the father of seven sons, five of whom have served for a considerable time in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington. The eldest son was formerly a major in the army, and afterwards raised the North Shropshire regiment of yeomanry cavalry; he died about 3 months since, universally regretted, leaving a numerous family. Sir Rowland, now Lord Hill, is the next son, and unmarried; at the last general election, he was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Shrewsbury. The other sons who have toiled in the service of their country, in a military capacity, are, Sir Robert Hill, knight, a lieutenant-col. in the Oxford Blues; Lt. Col. Clement Hill, aid-de-camp to his brother Sir Rowland; Lt. Col. Thos. Hill, the first Portuguese Cacadores; and lieutenant Edward Hill, of the Oxford Blues. The other sons of the worthy baronet are, Sir Francis Hill, knight, lately secretary of legation at the court of Brazil; and the rev. Richard Hill a clergyman much respected.

Sir John Hill has commanded a troop in his son's regiment of yeomanry ever since it was raised, and upon his son's death, took upon himself the command as colonel, of that corps, at the advanced age of 72 years.

The following anecdote may serve to shew that the venerable baronet has a just sense of the preference which a public duty should always have over private feelings:—

About 2 years ago he was on parade at the head of his troop, when his son, Sir Rowland, after an absence of several years unexpectedly returned to his native country, finding his father from home, rode to the place where the corps was assembled. Sir John saw him, but overcoming his parental feelings, thought it right to remain at his post till some vacant moment should allow him leisure to congratulate his son upon his return, and did so—observing, that "A soldier never neglects his duty from any personal considerations."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wylie v. A.—and Wife.

Mr. Cumyns opened the pleadings and stated that this was an action of slander. The declaration stated that the plaintiff was a merchant, and that the wife of the defendant had maliciously reported that the plaintiff had been a bankrupt, and defrauded his creditors; that the plaintiff had robbed a person by the

name of Gordon of property, and run away to America. The defendant had pleaded not guilty, and upon that the issue was joined.

The Attorney General for the plaintiff, stated, that the words complained of had been spoken at a TEA PARTY. He had often heard that slander and tea were inseparable, and it seemed as if that beverage received a more agreeable zest from the association of a little scandal. However, all conditions of life have their mixtures and alloys; this responsibility of the husband, is one of the conditions of marriage. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the marriage life is tolerably happy, there are at some pleasures in Mr. A's life, he is married to an accomplished beautiful woman, but if she brings the neighbourhood about them, and if on any occasion she makes any mistake in her conduct, and takes freedom with the characters of her neighbours, he cannot take all the good of this world and reject the rest; he must not have all the comforts of matrimony without sharing also in its responsibilities, he must pay for the irregularity of her tongue, and make good the damages she does to her neighbours.

The words stated to be spoken were proved.

Lord Ellenborough, summed up the case for the jury, to the effect following:—

"Gentlemen of the jury, this is an action against Mr. A. and Catharine his wife, for slander. Though it is not proven of Mr. A. yet it is of Mrs. A. and Mr. A. must pay his wife's damages; it is a necessary consequence of marriage that the husband is responsible for the acts of his wife, if you keep a dog which is apt to bite, and you know his disposition, you tie him up; but if ever the animal bites or tears your neighbour you must pay for him; so of the lady in this case, the husband must pay for the freedom of her tongue.

Damages for plaintiff, 20l. and 40s. costs.

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.

He has just completed
A NEAT, LIGHT RIDING GIG,
which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, }
November 10, 1814. } 4w.

John Thompson,

TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern. Returns his thanks for the patronage which has been afforded him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has lately provided himself with a good selection of Broad and Narrow Cloths, and a handsome assortment of Waistcoatings; which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and on accommodating terms.

November 10. 1s 3d.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the farm of David Stewart, deceased, within one mile of Red Miles' tavern, on Monday the 12th of December next, **About Fifty Negroes,** Consisting of men, women and children. A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules; amongst the Cattle there is a number of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cattle. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. Stewart, }
Jas. Stewart, } Adms.
Frisby Tilghman, }
Nov. 10. 1s*

Valuable lands for Sale

IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a valuable Farm, containing 250 acres, adjoining the plantation he now lives on. Said land is not inferior to any in the county for the growth of tobacco, corn and the smaller grains; is in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood, within 11 miles of the city of Annapolis, and 22 from the cities of Baltimore and Washington; with a sufficiency of wood land, and an abundance of excellent meadow land, and well watered. The improvements are two large tobacco-houses almost new, and a negro quarter, an excellent apple orchard, and fruit of many kinds. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be showed by applying to

Osborn Williams.
Nov. 10, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on Monday next, the 14th instant.

By order,
J. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A. A. C.
November 8, 1814.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of court of appeals at Annapolis, returnable to May term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, (for cash) the following property, to wit:—

Negroes, Dick, Henry, John and Joe. The above is seized and taken, as the property of William Brodus, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Lewis Neth and Joseph Evans.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C.

Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash) the following property to wit:—

One fourth part of an undivided tract of land, by the name of "Bridge Hill," containing five hundred acres of land more or less. The above is taken as the property of Charles Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Samuel O. Watkins, executor of James Sifton, use of William Harwood, of Richard, and Ridgely & Weems.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C.

Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash) the following property to wit:—

One tract of land by the name of "Harri's Reserve." The above is seized and taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C.

Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1813.

Ordered, That appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument in this court, excepting those from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the first week of each term; and that after the first week of the term, appeals and writs of error from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the remainder of the term.

TH. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

Nov. 10. 4w

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Stewart, late of said county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, legally authenticated, to Wm. Stewart, and all those indebted to make payment to him.

William Stewart, }
James Stewart, } Adms.
Frisby Tilghman, }
Nov. 10. 3w*

Thomas M'Nier,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business on door-
above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes, in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him; he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom.

Annapolis, Nov. 3. 2

Basil Shephard,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior quality, which he offers for sale, or will make up in the most faithful and fashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage and will endeavour to deserve encouragement.

November 3. 2 1f.

Take Notice,

That I forewarn all persons from crediting any of my family on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of their contracting.

James Moss.
Nov. 3, 1814. 2 3w*

By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, November 1, 1814.

It is ordered by the court on the application of Dr. Alexander Warfield, that unless Ann Higgins, and George W. Higgins doth not appear on or before the twenty-seventh inst. and take out letters on the estate of Ann McCauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that letters will be granted to a creditor on said estate.

By order,
John Gassaway,
Sw. reg. wills A. A. county.

2

POETS CORNER.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
 I observe the following beautiful poem is published in several papers, at this time without a notice of its origin. It may gratify the admirers of female genius, to learn, that this elegant versification of an affecting scriptural incident, is from the pen of a young lady of Boston. It originally passed through my hands, into the National Aegis; from a copy, which I casually had the good fortune to obtain. Of the powers of the author, it were useless to speak; when the poem speaks so much more forcibly.

JEPHTHA'S RASH VOW.

The battle had ceased, and the victor was won,
 The wild cry of horror was o'er;
 Now arose in his glory the bright beaming sun,
 And with him the war chief his journey began—
 With a soul breathing vengeance no more.
 The foes of his country lay strew'd on the plain,
 A tear stole its course to his eye—
 But the chieftain disdain'd every semblance of pain,
 He thought of his child, of his country again,
 And suppress'd, while 'twas forming, a sigh.
 "O! Father of light," said the conquering chief,
 The vow which I made, I renew,
 'Twas Thy powerful arm gave the welcome relief,
 When I laid on thy name in the fullness of grief,
 And my hopes were but cheerless & few.
 An offering of Love will I pay to Thy name,
 An offering Thou wilt not despise:—
 The first being I meet, when I welcome again
 The land of my fathers—I left—not in vain;
 With the flames on Thy Altar shall rise.
 —Now hush'd were his words; then the far spreading bands,
 Nought was heard but the foot fall around:
 Till his lips, in wild joy, press his own native lands,
 And to Heaven are uplifted his trembling hands,
 While the silence is still and profound.
 O, listen!—at distance, what wild music sounds?
 And at distance what maiden appears?
 See, forward she comes, with a light springing bound,
 And cast her mild eyes in fond ecstasy round.
 For a parent is seen thro' her tears,
 Her harp's wildest thrill gave a strain of delight!
 A moment—she springs to his arms!
 "My daughter! O God!"—not the terror of fight,
 While legions on legions against him unite,
 Concluding to his soul such alarms.
 In wild horror he starts—as a fiend had appear'd,
 His eyes in mute agony close,
 His sword o'er his age-frosted forehead is rear'd,
 Which with scars from his many fought battles is rear'd,
 Nor his country, nor daughter, he knows.
 But sudden conviction in quick flashes told,
 That, that daughter was destin'd to die;
 Oh! no longer could nature the wild struggle hold,
 His grief flung forth, unconstrain'd, uncontrol'd,
 And tears dimm'd his time-wither'd eye.
 His daughter was kneeling, and clasping that form
 She near touch'd, but with transport before,
 His daughter was watching the thundering storm,
 Whose quick flashing lightnings so madly deform
 A face beaming sunshine no more.
 And how did that daughter, so gentle and fair,
 Hear the sentence that doom'd her to die?
 For a moment was heard a wild cry of despair,
 For a moment her bosom heav'd high
 It was but a moment—the frenzy was past;
 She snuggly rush'd to his arms,
 And there—as a flower when chill'd by the blast,
 Reclines on an oak, while its fury may last,
 On his bosom she hush'd her alarms,
 Not an eye saw the scene but was moisten'd with woe,
 Not a voice could a sentence command:
 Down the soldier's rough cheek tears of agony flow,
 While the sob of the maiden's heav'd mournful and slow,
 Sad pity wept over the band.
 But fled was the hope in the fair maiden's breast,
 From her father's fond bosom she rose;
 Mild virtue appear'd, in her manner confest;
 She look'd like a saint from the realms of the blest,
 Not a mortal enfolded with woe.

She turn'd from the group—and can I declare,
 The hope and the fortitude given?
 As she sunk on her knees, with a soul-breathing prayer,
 That her father might flourish in virtue the care,
 Till, with glory, his blossom'd in Heaven!
 "Oh! comfort him Heaven! when low in the dust,
 My limbs are inactive laid!
 "Oh! comfort him Heaven; and let him then trust,
 "That free and immortal, the souls of the just
 "Are in glory and beauty array'd."
 The maiden arose. Oh! I cannot pour-tray
 The devotion that glow'd in her eye,
 Religion's sweet self in its light seem'd to stray
 With the mildness of night, with the glory of day,
 But 'twas pity that prompted her sigh.
 "My father!" the chief rais'd his dim weeping eye,
 With a look of unspeakable woe;
 "My father!" her voice seem'd convuls'd with a sigh,
 And the tears as they gush'd from her grief swollen eye,
 Told more than her words could bestow.
 The weakness was past and the maiden could say,
 My father—for thee I can die.
 The bands slowly mov'd on their sorrowful way—
 But never again, from that heart-breaking day,
 Was a smile known to force its enlivening ray,
 O'er the old chieftain's grief speaking eye.

* The story is related in the eleventh chapter of Judges. Jephthah, at the head of an army, was marching to attack the children of Ammon. Before the battle, he made a vow, that should he be successful, he would offer a burnt offering to the Lord of whatsoever should first come forth from the door of his house. He was the victor, and upon returning to his house, he saw his only child, a daughter, with musical instruments and dancing, coming out to meet him. And when he saw her, he rent his cloths, and said, Alas! my daughter, thou hast brought me very low; I have vowed, and I cannot go back. The daughter replied, My father, if thou hast pledged thyself unto the Lord, perform it for he has given your enemies into your hands. She requested for the delay of two months, that she might conform to certain national customs. At the end of the time she returned to her father, who sacrificed her as a burnt offering to the Lord according to his vow.

From the Winchester Gazette.

ANECDOTE OF DIDEROT.

In the account which the Abbe Barruel gives of the closing scene of Diderot's life, is the following interesting anecdote.
 This infidel philosopher had a christian servant, to whom he had been hired, and who waited on him in his last illness. The servant took a tender interest in the melancholy situation of his master, who was just about to leave this world, without any preparation for another. Though a young man, he ventured one day when he was engaged about his master's person, to remind him that he had a soul, and to admonish him in a respectful way, not to lose the last opportunity of attending to its welfare. Diderot heard him with attention, melted into tears, and thanked him. He even consented to let the young man introduce a clergyman; whom he would probably have continued to admit to his chamber, if his infidel friends would have suffered the clergyman to repeat his visits.
 This story may furnish us with a useful lesson. We are often deterred from an endeavour to do good, by conceiving that the attempt will be vain. Yet surely it becomes us to beware, that we lose no opportunity of being serviceable to another, especially in his highest concerns, by an idea of the improbability of success. We may be mistaken in that respect. Christian charity, let it also be remembered, is not that cold calculating spirit, which weighs exertion before it makes it; and which fears to venture upon an act of benevolence lest it should be thrown away. True charity has its eye more on what its object may lose for want of assistance, than on what itself may expend in vain.
 The anecdote above related, furnishes a proof of those over-prudent persons, who are afraid of saying a word in season. Such a word uttered in a becoming spirit, may have more effect than we think we have reason to expect. The words of truth spoken in simplicity and love, have power in cases which appear to be desperate. The hardest heart may be softened by them; the most learned and philosophic man; the man whose mind is fortified by a whole life of prejudice, may not be able to resist their force. Let the christian remember this, and how ever low his situation in life, let him be desirous freely to impart what he has freely received, but

especially when he sees a fellow-creature in the last extremity, then let him recollect, that as the dying man's opportunity of receiving is near its close, so is the living man's opportunity of communicating. Let him call to mind the faithful servant of Diderot; and amidst his other kind offices to the sick and dying, let him do something for the benefit of the departing soul.

From the Gleaner.

THE DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.

At an age when the heart is open to every impression, and forms with the same facility engagements and connexions, which in a man of riper years would be the fruit of esteem and observation, St. A— was travelling from his native province to explore the wonders of the metropolis, which he had as yet beheld only with the eyes of hope. In the coach which was to convey him to Paris, he found a young man of prepossessing appearance; a conversation soon began that terminated in protestations of friendship, warmly reiterated on both sides. Mutual confidence flowed from their lips, and all the secrets of their youth were revealed. It was then that St. A— learned that his new friend was sent to Paris to marry a young lady whom he had never seen, but whom his father and family had chosen for his bride with the consent of her relations. The journey finished without any accident, and they arrived in the morning at Paris, where they took lodgings in a public hotel. Scarcely had they taken possession of their apartment, when the young man was seized with a bilious cholic, which in less than 24 hours deprived him of existence. Affected at the melancholy fate of his youthful acquaintance, St. A— whose tender attentions had not been able to save him, thought it his duty to inform the father of the intended bride of the overthrow of his expectations—and taking with him the letters and the port folio of his friend, repaired to the house of that gentleman.

The servant who opened the door, conscious that his master expected his son-in-law, announced St. A— as such, without enquiring who he was. The father, without giving him time to explain himself, embraced him with eagerness, and presented him to his wife as her son, and to his daughter as her husband.

St. A— naturally gay and volatile, could not resist the temptation of deceiving the family a little longer, and played his part extremely well. He gave the letters and being perfectly acquainted with the secrets and affairs of his friend, returned the most satisfactory answers to their questions. He succeeded especially in captivating the attention of the young lady, who with side-long glances, admired the features and fine shape with which nature had blessed her lover. Dinner was announced, and St. A— was placed by the side of his destined bride; and the whole family yielded up their hearts to joy and satisfaction. The young lady said little, answered with diffidence, and often blushed, while St. A— was polite and ardent in his attention towards her; and though the expression of his face was naturally serious his conversation was pleasing and cheerful.

After dinner the father entered into all the details necessary to settle the marriage, when suddenly St. A— rose and taking his hat, seemed anxious to retire. "Are you going to leave us?" exclaimed the father—"Yes," answered St. A—; important business compels me to leave you." "What business can you have in a city where you are a stranger? Perhaps you wish to draw money from a banker; my purse is at your service; and if you will absolutely have recourse to a banker, I may send some body who will transact the business for you." "No, no," said St. A—, "you are mistaken, it is a business which I alone can transact." While they were speaking, St. A— continued to walk towards the door, and they were soon in the hall "Now we are alone," said St. A—, "and the ladies cannot hear us, I will tell you that this morning, a few minutes after my arrival, an accident happened to me. I was attacked with the bilious cholic and died, I promised to be buried at 6 o'clock, and you will easily conceive I must attend the place of rendezvous; for, not being known in this part of the world, it would wake suspicions of inattention to business, that would prove prejudicial to my character. The father listened to him with astonishment, but taking the whole

for a joke, returned to the ladies bursting with laughter, and related the cause of his son-in-law's hurried departure. While they were conversing upon the subject, 6 o'clock arrived, it was soon 7, and the family was alarmed at not seeing St. A—. Half an hour after, the father sent to the hotel to enquire— The servant entrusted with his commission, asked for him under the real name, and received for answer, that he had arrived there at 9 in the morning, had died at 11, and was buried at 6. It would be difficult to express the surprise of the whole family at receiving this information; and as St. A— left his lodgings and never visited them again, a general belief was spread abroad, that it was a ghost, that spent the day with Mr. —, in social enjoyment and conversation.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Oct. 25, 1814.
 It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Stewart, William Stewart, and James Stewart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to show cause, if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

By order,
 John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
 A. A. County. 16 Dec.

Sale Postponed.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November at the Poplar Springs,

The equitable interest of Caspar Truimp, in and to part of a tract of land called Pleasant Meadows, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Poplar Springs. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Henry Wayman, Trustee.

Oct. 20, 1814. 18.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MEN one of which is a good Carpenter. Inquire at the Gazette Office.

October 6. 6 ff.

Private Sale.

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

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

Wm. Brogden. 3w.

June 27, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is tho't unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

August 1, 1814. 12 ff.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber intends to petition on the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

Poplar Springs, Oct. 14. 6w.

Notice is hereby given.

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county.

Oct. 27.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

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

WM. BROGDEN.

June 27, 1814. 12 ff.

NOTICE.

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

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnall, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any manner indebted to that estate, that he has directed suits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount due, when the same is demandable. The purchasers at the sale made by the executor are requested to pay particular attention to this notice.

August 4, 1814. 12 ff.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY.

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

Blank Bonds, Declarations

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Commission Warrants—For sale at this Office.

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

RETALIATORY DOCUMENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House representatives a report from

partment of State, comprising their resolution of the 15th

JAS. M.

Oct. 23th, 1814.

REPORT.

Department of State.

Oct. 27, 1814.

The acting secretary of whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th inst. has the honour

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Respectfully submitted

JAMES M.

The president of the

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this government would have been induced to follow the example and place in the ordinary state of prisoners, ready for release and exchange; the few British prisoners named at the foot of this letter who are still held in confinement as hostages.

I request you will be pleased to inform me, whether it is the intention of this government to continue these unfortunate men in prison as hostages, and to withhold their release and exchange; and I beg leave to add, that if this is the case double the number of American prisoners will once more be placed in a similar state of confinement in retaliation for these men.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed)

THOMAS BARCLAY.
General Mason, &c.

List of Prisoners referred to in the preceding letter.

In Massachusetts.

John Price, R. Robertson, John Anderson, John Eagen, James Dawson, Henry Beddingfield, William Kitts.

In Rhode-Island.

William Lincoln.

Extract of a letter from the Commissary general of prisoners to col. Thomas Barclay, dated August 12, 1814.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 9th inst. I shall pass over the terms in which you have tho't proper to convey part of that letter, with the remark, that after the manner in which the subject of hostages had been treated in your letter of the 14th of June, and mine of the 21st and 22d of the same month; considering the information I had given you in my letter of the 20th of May of the relaxation which had taken place in the condition of the twenty-three hostages in our power at Greenbush, and the cause of it, and the communication I had made you as late as the 28th ultimo, of the convention concluded with Sir Geo. Prevost, by which these and all other hostages appertaining to the class of prisoners captured by or from his command, were released and finally exchanged; it could not have been expected, when you thought proper to make further enquiry as to the situation of those persons yet remaining in our possession, who had been hostages, and the intention of the government toward them, you should have then resorted to the same declaration of consequences, conveyed in terms amounting to a threat which you had been informed in the letter I addressed to you on the 11th of June, on a former occasion, was unavailing, and had been considered exceptionable.

In my letter of the 22d of June, I enclosed you, that those who had been hostages, and not sent for exchange by the cartel then in port, should be restored to the ordinary state of prisoners. Why, then, unless you were well assured that this had not been done, do you say in yours of the 9th inst. you had hoped that the American government would have been induced to follow the example of your government? The fact is, at this time there is no British prisoners in this country in any other situation. The order to that effect went from the office on the 22d of June, as to the prisoners in Massachusetts, and on the 19th of July as to one (Wm. Lincoln) in Rhode-Island. The copy of my letter to the marshal of that state, now sent, will explain the cause of his confinement being thus much lengthened, namely his attempt to escape.

The reasons which determined this government to relax in the mode of treatment towards hostages, are detailed in that letter, and were the same which induced it to accept a proposition, on the part of Sir George Prevost, to include all hostages on both sides in the general exchange of prisoners made with him, with the reservation of the right to replace them. With others, should it from any change of circumstances be deemed necessary. These reasons, to wit: Information from our agent in London, that the American prisoners sent to England for trial were not then confined or treated otherwise than ordinary prisoners, operating, generally so soon as they had been acted on in the exchange of part of the hostages, held by us in the quarter just mentioned, produced instructions from this officer to put on the same footing the persons heretofore designated as hostages of the maritime class, and to hold them ready for exchange; they are accordingly now so held.

FOREIGN.

Extracts from papers received at the Office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser by the ship *Hambro*.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Another Swedish bulletin has arrived this morning, brought by the Gottenburg mail. Some resistance has been made by the Norwegians to the progress of the Swedish arms, but it has been ineffectual. On the second, gen. Galin, who had previously repulsed the Norwegians, fell back to Malmo, and next day was attacked by a force of 3000 men who got in his rear. He had only 1000 men, but after a short action of five hours the Norwegians retired to their old position—Meanwhile the crown prince ordered a force to be collected at Eda to penetrate into the interior of Norway should the union not be effected amicably.

The Norwegians had some strong positions on the Glommen; one at Packstad, the other at Langenas. These have been forced. Attacks upon a detachment of 4000 men at Trostad, upon the Island of Rano, and upon Rota, have been successful, and the Norwegians have retired beyond the Glommen. The Swedes are thus masters of the Glommen from Lake Organ to Fredericksstad, and the fortress of Helsing having surrendered to the Swedish fleet, the road to Moss is laid open.

Such are the military operations; but where, it will be asked is prince Christian? Having stimulated the people to resistance, we should have expected to have found him at the head of the troops, sharing their dangers and their difficulties, in the heat and the heart of battle.

After detailing the military operations, the bulletin informs us that the inhabitants of Fredericksstad have taken the oath of allegiance to Sweden; that the soldiers and peasants desert the Norwegian army in great numbers, and return home; that the women pass through the Swedish army to the Norwegian, and seek their husbands and relatives and invite them to return home, exhibiting the Swedish proclamation, promising safety to persons and property. The conflict is likely to be a short one, and this is to be wished by all who do not desire an useless effusion of human blood. Norway is incapable of opposing an effectual resistance to the power and resources of Sweden.

The preparations for the expedition to America still go forward with activity, as it respects the military part of it; but the flat-bottomed boats which were put on ship board last week, were on Monday re-landed.

A strong party of the staff corps, and a detachment of the Royal Sappers and Miners are at Cumberland Fort, in readiness to embark. Strong detachments of the following regiments embarked last week: 4th, 9th, 39th, 44th, 49th, 58th, 81st, 89th and 103d. Detachments of the following corps will also embark—1st, or Royal Scots, 2d, 6th, 21st, 29th, 37th, 41st, 57th, 62d, 70th, 76th, 82d, 85th, 95th, 99th, and 100th, the whole amounting to about 2000 men, in the best order and equipment.

AUGUST 25.

Another Hamburg mail arrived this morning. It has brought a strange report from Rome, that the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Guastalla, which were ceded to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, are to be placed under the government of Buonaparte himself, who is in future to reside upon the Continent. If we could give credit to this report, which we do not, it would justify a suspicion that Austria meant to hold up Buonaparte in *terram*, and to avail herself of his military talents to further her own ambitious projects. But we repeat that we cannot give credit to the rumour.

The king of Naples is said to be arming his whole force against the Barbary powers. We do not believe this.

The government of France has proposed to increase the duty upon iron imported, in order to give employment to the persons employed in the French iron manufactories, to the number of 600,000, are in danger of being thrown out of bread. The minister of finance, in his report to the chamber of deputies, stated, that the late war had prevented the import of iron from the north; that in consequence the French forges had considerably increased; but still that the price of iron remained so high in France, that foreign iron, even after paying the duty, could be introduced from England and the north, and sold from 35 to 50 percent cheaper than

the French iron. He ascribes this to the want of hands caused by the conscription, and the high price of wood by the destruction of the forests. But the effect was, that the sale of French iron was at a stand, as 800,000 workmen are in danger of being thrown out of bread. He therefore proposes a law for imposing a duty on iron in its various states, viz: on bar iron, 15 francs per 100 kilograms; on steel, 40 francs per ditto. The plan of the law was ordered to be taken into consideration.

The Edinburgh paper of Monday last, which we received this morning, contains the following article: Edinburgh, Aug. 22.

We are happy to be able to announce the following very acceptable intelligence: "The detachments ordered to embark for Ireland, for the purpose of proceeding with the expedition to America, are countermanded, by a letter from the Horse Guards, received this morning."

Letters from Naples assure us, that the encampment of 20,000 men near the capital is only for the instruction of the younger part of the soldiers, as is customary. This army being complete and sufficiently numerous, we are inclined to disbelieve the reports of fresh armaments. All the measures of the government are directed towards the national prosperity which the king has declared it to be his intention to promote during the general peace, by all possible means. The absurd reports of the German papers of an understanding between the king and Buonaparte are not only improbable but impossible to be true. The former has proven in circumstances more favourable, that he was desirous of nothing so much as of throwing off the yoke of the latter has treated the former too ill to induce us to believe in the irreconcilable hatred of Murat, more particularly since Murat has adopted a system of policy for the happiness and independence of the nation he governs, very different from that followed by Buonaparte.

From the London Courier of Aug. 26.

We received this morning Paris papers of Tuesday last. As the period of holding the Congress draws near, the Paris, as well as the German papers, increase in interest and importance. On all sides, in all countries, there is much agitation, much activity, and whether true or not, an opinion prevails upon the continent but more particularly in France, that the result of the Congress will not lead to the permanent establishment of peace. Lord Castlereagh's and the Duke of Wellington's presence in the Netherlands, has been viewed with jealousy by France, but more particularly the Duke of Wellington's presence; for he has been actively employed in inspecting fortifications, giving advice with respect to their repairs, and suggesting measures for strengthening that formidable line which is to form a barrier on the French frontier from Namur to the Ocean. This line, stretching from the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse at Namur, is to embrace in its passage the sea Charleroi, Mons, Tournay, Coutrai, Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Newport. This line, if fortified strongly, as it is intended to be, will run parallel with that line of French fortresses, which extending from Philipville runs through Maubuge, Valenciennes, Lisle and Cassel to Dunkirk. Hence these fortresses will be kept in check, and any sudden irruption or impression upon the Netherlands in that quarter, be rendered difficult if not impracticable. The line of Belgic fortresses is now undergoing a careful inspection. After visiting Namur, the Duke of Wellington and the prince of Orange proceeded to Charleroi, and to each of the places we have enumerated. This is detailed in the Paris papers, and with evident uneasiness. The French do not see, without considerable ill will, Belgium passing from their yoke; and in most French companies, particularly military, hopes are expressed that means may be found to extend the dominions of France again to the frontiers of Old Holland. Efforts have been secretly made to indispose the inhabitants of the Netherlands to the Dutch government; and the French would infinitely prefer seeing these territories return to the power of Austria, than be annexed to Holland. But in proportion as France dislikes this new arrangement, the allies, and particularly England, should cling to and support it. With this accession of territory, the house of Nassau will be a most respectable continental power, connected and

contiguous as their territories will be to those which the house of Hanover may probably acquire in addition to their former possessions. The fate of the territory between the Meuse and the Rhine, comprehending what were the 31st, 67th, 82d, 83d, 87th and 89th departments of France, is not yet known, but the greatest part will probably devolve to Prussia. These arrangements will, it is reported, meet with considerable opposition from France in the approaching Congress. She complains that the Allies wish to press her too closely; forgetting that they had it in their power to have exacted and enforced much harder conditions. Their whole policy, and seems strange that it should no longer be allowed by France, was noble, magnanimous and disinterested. But these considerations have led us farther, perhaps, than we ought to have gone from the contents of these Paris papers, though they seemed naturally to grow out of them.

German troops have crossed the Rhine, and general Kleist has repaired to Coblenz to direct their movements. We suppose that they have crossed from the German side, and that they are destined to take possession of the countries between the Moselle and the Meuse.

From the general correspondence between the different European powers, Spain seems purposely to stand aloof, and to assume an insulated position, as if she were afraid of catching some contagious disease. She appears to look with an eye of equal coldness both upon those who were her friends and her foes, and to expose each to the same measure of suspicion and distrust—*Tras Tyrannus mihi nullo discrimine habetur*.—She discourages the entrance of foreigners, nay with a singular policy she is not without apprehensions relative to her own subjects who have been made prisoners of war. They are to undergo a purification, that is, they are not to be employed again until they have given proofs of their good conduct and their principles. Now we should suppose that the very act of having been taken prisoners fighting for their own country would have been a sufficient proof of patriotism and good conduct. But the government is of a different opinion. Perhaps it thinks that the prisoners from France may have caught the contagion of French principles. If so these prisoners may complain of a little partiality, for their king and his chief councillors were also prisoners and the nation required no purification from them.

There seems to be little doubt of the return of Charles IV. to Spain, but the partisans of Ferdinand who appear to be uneasy about it, affect to think that his Majesty is coming with the mere intention of spending the latter part of his life in his native country in peace.

The British and American commissioners are said to be on a very friendly footing, though the conferences have been suspended since the departure of a courier to London.

Such is the foreign intelligence in these French papers. Of domestic intelligence of importance, they do not contain much. They say that old customs are rapidly returning. Some time ago two authors and two printers were sent to prison for publishing works relative to the emigrant property, which they contended should be restored. They were sent to prison upon a charge of provoking civil war in France. The royal court at Paris has just ordered them to be set at liberty, declaring that there was no foundation for the charge. The works were published some months ago, and the arrest of the authors and printers just after the late decree against the unlimited freedom of the press produced a considerable sensation—one party maintaining that arrest if proper, ought to have taken place long since; another contending that it was a weak submission to the revolutionists; whilst a third, the supporters of government, maintained that it was a measure calculated to reassure the holders of national and emigrant property.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 26.

The *Valiant*, 74, capt. Mudge, is kept in constant readiness to receive Lord Hill on board for America. His Lordship's arrival remains as yet uncertain as to time. A considerable quantity of military stores is daily shipping.

PARIS, AUG. 17.

Yesterday the king received in his cabinet Mr. CRAWFORD, minister plenipotentiary from the U.S. of America, who presented to his majesty his letters of credit.

Extracts from Halifax papers received at Boston, Nov. 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
We have just received Halifax papers to Oct. 24, with London dates to Sept. 8. One London paper says the American negotiations have broken off—another says, it has not. It has troops still embarking for America. Hill had not sailed.

Nearly 300 British seamen have been brought in prisoners by our privateers, within these few weeks, and double that number paroled at sea.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The American Negotiation.
We copy from the Morning Chronicle, which has for some days insisted that the negotiations at Ghent had broken off, the following statement:

"Towards the close of commercial business yesterday, a report obtained general circulation that the negotiations at Ghent were not only broken off, but broken up, and that the duties of the British commissioners at Ghent being concluded, Lord Gambier had reached England. As to the alleged fact of his Lordship's arrival, we think we may positively affirm that it is unfounded. With regard to the other circumstances the following is the information we have been able to acquire:

"It was accurately said yesterday in our paper, that there has been no meeting 'by appointment' for the purposes of conference, since the 25th of last month," but it is true that there was an interview for another object two days subsequent to that date. It was acknowledged on both sides that on the occasion of the meeting of the 25th, some intemperate language had been employed, and each party was anxious to remove any personal feeling, that was in the least degree opposed to that gentlemanly sentiment which public negotiation ought reciprocally to preserve. To interchange apologies under the irritability that had been mutually shown, was the sole and exclusive purpose of the interview of the 27th, and it had no political object whatever. We repeat then, that from the 25th of Aug. to the 2d of September, there has been no conference on the business of the negotiation between the British and American agents.

"However, subsequent to the 27th ult. we are told, but not on the same satisfactory authority from which the preceding intelligence is derived, that through the medium of the British commissioners written proposals have been transmitted to this government from the American plenipotentiaries, and which were enclosed in the dispatches that were received on Monday, and on which ministers on the same day deliberated. It is said that these proposals were an endeavour on the part of the republican agents to renew the suspended negotiation, and that they contain an accommodating offer, but coupled with the indispensable condition, that an armistice, both by sea and land, should be concluded. To this condition, it is asserted, that the cabinet would assent, and in that situation of things it is supposed that the attempt to prevent the rupture had been ineffectual, and that the proceedings at Ghent are in consequence wholly discontinued.

"We have strong grounds for believing by letters which came to our hands yesterday, through a private channel from Paris, that the American commissioners when there, immediately prior to their departure for Ghent, had little or no hopes of a peaceable result from the negotiation which had been confided to their management."

From the above statement it is evident to us, that the morning Chronicle feels it has gone too far in its former assertions. For what does the statement of to-day amount to? On the 27th ult. the negotiators did meet to interchange apologies for some intemperate language used on the 25th; but that from the 25th to the 3d inst. no conference had taken place on the business of the negotiation. No conference! Why? Because it may be that on account of the previous intemperance on the 25th, it was deemed more advisable to proceed by written correspondence. And written proposals are now said to have been actually transmitted by the American Commissioners to the British subsequent to the 27th ult. which proposals it is stated, were an endeavor on the part of the Republican Agents to renew the suspended (supposed, says the Morning Chronicle to-day, not broken off) negotiations."

Without presuming to judge of the points submitted to the Government, or of the determination of our Government upon them, we think we may safely go to the still affirming, that the negotiation has not broken off—the Courier.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 8.

Some of the staff corps of America, were this morning ordered to embark.

A naval armament will sail from Brest on the 1st possession of the Islands of France, by the treaty of May.

Sixty is said to be the number of the kind of the restoration of the kingdom, and Austria, it is said, secretly encourages this feeling to thwart the design.

THE WASP AGAIN.

Capture of the British ship *Wasp*, by the American ship *Wasp*.

By the Lady Arabella, which arrived at Falmouth yesterday from Lisbon, but which we learn that about before the packet left the H. M. brig *Castilian*, arrived there, having on board, Captain, and surviving, M. late brig *Avon*, of 18, had sunk after a despatch on with the American *Wasp*, of 22 guns, which on the *Castilian's* command *Avon* lost 30 men in killed.—The slaughter of *Wasp* was also conjectured very great.

SUMMARY OF THE AFFAIRS.

"The affairs of Norway finally settled, and Prussia has formally stipulated for the evacuation of the Norwegian army in a situation surrounded by the letters and public this price have for of a very undecided affected to be the wa people resolved to independence, and he informed his enemies faithfully represent dangers to which to expose themselves the present era of derhand intrigue, and wonderful, if it is a Christian had mere manage the Norwegian lead among them v some more determining the character and finally to bring to the cr The spirit of the good, their good, for unquestioned, the country such, ly small army could invaders. But w tags, we find the frontiers given v ance, and after movements in th of the Norwegian tice agreed on, v signs the Independence. With regard to can be sanguine that it will be dence during the things. The p will for H. form of the discussion the approach port has been Emperor Alexan of ereclin dent kingdom, prince, and we plished, Poland sal state of Ru of Vienna, it this arrangement the dismember It is thus that to Europe; and in Spain despot state is restored while continuity are made in ridiculous attore priest cr notions of the we cannot be our recollecti rope never ap way.

And what the blessings of Europe by is yet certain continental us for our go express no breaking the undo every

W. H. Prescott, in his "History of the United States," has shown that the points submitted to our Government, or of the determination of our Government upon them, we think we may safely go the length of still affirming, that the negotiation has not broken off. Probably the Courtier.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.
Some of the staff corps ordered to America, were this morning ordered to embark.
A naval armament with troops sailed from Brest on the 1st to take possession of the Islands, we ceded to France, by the treaty of the 30th May.
Saxony is said to be anxious for the restoration of the king of Saxony, and Austria, it is suspected, secretly encourages this feeling, in order to thwart the designs of Prussia.

THE WASP AGAIN!
Capture of the British sloop of war Wasp, by the American sloop of war Wasp.
By the Lady Arabella, packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place, H. M. brig Castilian, 16 guns, arrived there, having on board the Captain, and surviving crew of H. M. late brig Wasp, of 18 guns, which had sunk after a desperate action with the American ship of war Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Castilian's coming up. The Wasp lost 30 men in killed & wounded. The slaughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.
ABERDEEN, Sept. 3.
The affairs of Norway are said to be finally settled, and Prince Christian has formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the warlike leader of a people resolved to sacrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy, that he would faithfully represent to the people the dangers to which they were about to expose themselves in the war. In the present era of duplicity and underhand intrigue, it will not be very wonderful, if it appear that Prince Christian had merely gone over to manage the Norwegians; to take the lead among them with many patriotic declarations, in order to prevent some more determined man from assuming the character of their chief, and finally to bring about their subjugation to the crown of Sweden. The spirit of the people was certainly good, their good discipline and valor unquestioned, and the passes of the country such, that a comparatively small army could effectually stop invaders. But with all these advantages, we find the fortresses on the frontiers given up, without resistance, and after some unmeaning movements in the field, on the part of the Norwegian army, an armistice agreed on, which virtually resigns the independence of Norway. With regard to Poland, no person can be sanguine enough to expect, that it will be restored to independence during the present era of things. The partitioning of Poland will for H. form an important part of the discussions to take place at the approaching congress. A report has been circulated, that the Emperor Alexander had some intentions of erecting it into an independent kingdom, under a Russian prince, and were this to be accomplished, Poland would be but a vassal state of Russia; but the court of Vienna, it is said, will oppose this arrangement, and insist upon the dememberment of the territory. It is thus that the allies give liberty to Spain; and when we reflect, that in Spain despotism in church and state is restored, its horrors, while continued in, upon liberty are made in France, and the most ridiculous attempts are made to restore priest craft, and the exploded notions of the divine right of kings, we cannot help saying that, within our recollection, the liberty of Europe never appeared in a less thriving way. And whatever we may think of the blessings we have conferred upon Europe by the late revolution, it is yet certain, that a majority of the continental states do not all thank us for our good offices. The French express no gratitude or good will for breaking their bonds—the Spaniards undo every thing we had done while endeavoring their deliverance—the Dutch, with much apathy, decline our commerce, and threaten to discontinue the Orange Boven since their prince imposed a tax of three half pence a pound on butcher's meat—the Austrians are apprehensive of renewed attacks from France, which are loudly threatened—and of all the nations of Europe, perhaps Russia and Prussia only, would thank Britain for her exertions, and Sweden while the crown prince retains his influence; all three having to expect the treatment of treacherous allies, had France proved successful in the war. For what reasons we so pertinaciously urged the war against France will ever be a very perplexing question, while the fatal effects arising from that war are felt indemnity for that past and security for the future we have not obtained. We have added about six hundred millions to our national debt, and of course, thirty millions to our permanent tax—and have just as little security, as at any period of the reign of Buonaparte.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1814.
Appointment by the Executive of Maryland.
GEORGE P. STEVENSON, Major 51st Regiment M. I.
On Friday last a Frigate, accompanied by two Tenders and several Barges, came up the Bay as far as the mouth of Choptank river, where they captured the Easton Packet, Vickers, from Baltimore, with passengers, and goods of different kinds, as also between fifteen and twenty craft. On Sunday morning they were as high up as Talley's Point, in sight from this place, where they captured a few other craft. It is estimated that the amount taken in vessels and property, is upwards of \$30,000. They have since proceeded down the Bay with their prizes, &c.
On Tuesday night an alarm was excited in this city by alarm guns from the guard at Horn Point. The citizens flew to arms with an alacrity highly honourable; and in a few minutes the whole military force of the place was paraded, and ready to have met the enemy had they made an attempt to land. It, however, turned out to be a false alarm, produced by two bay craft entering the mouth of the harbour, who through obstinacy or some other reprehensible motive, refused to notice or answer the repeated calls of the guard; hereafter vessels entering the harbour after dark, will be particular in replying to the calls of the guard, or they will be fired on.

From the Fed. Gazette.
THE POINT STILL DOUBTFUL.
The news brought by the Sept. Packet to Halifax contains London dates as late as the 8th September at which time it was still contended in London that the negotiations at Ghent were not finally closed; and certainly no such fact was officially announced by the British government. We have therefore some ground to hope that the intention of our commissioners as expressed in the conclusion of their despatches, has been changed by some subsequent offer or intimation from the British govt. affording reasonable expectation that the negotiation might be renewed with more prospect of success. The continuance of our commissioners at Ghent, nearly three weeks after the date of their despatches favours the above expectation.
The increasing evidence of approaching dissensions between the European powers, strengthens the probability that Lord Hill's force ostensibly preparing for America, is in fact, intended for a different destination.

ANOTHER VICTORY!
SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.
Arrived, this forenoon, at Five Fathom Hole, the British brig Atalanta, of 253 tons, coppered to the bows, with a full cargo of wines, brandy, fruits, silks, cambrics, British bale goods, &c. prize to the United States' ship Wasp, captain J. Blakely. The Atalanta was from Bourdeaux, bound to Pensacola. In coming over the river, last night, without a pilot, she went ashore on the south breaker, but was soon off, after the loss of her rudder and her keel considerably damaged.
The Wasp left L'Orient on the 27th Aug.—five days after, at nine o'clock P. M. fell in with a Br. sloop of war, and after an engagement of 46 minutes she surrendered to the Wasp. Immediately after the enemy hailed the Wasp and informed them they were in a sinking condition and begged for aid—Capt. Blakely, on the eve of sending his boats to her when a second sail was discovered close on board of him, which compelled him to abandon the idea of taking possession of her.
Mr. Neillinger who was in the action on board the Wasp, and who is

prime officer of the Atalanta, in arms us that the brig they engaged went down soon after with all standing, and every soul must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered her. On the approach of the second sail, she was discovered to be a brig of war, and the Wasp was in 10 minutes after ready to engage her, and was in the act of westing to do so, when two more brigs were discovered which induced capt. Blakely to make a sail from them—they fired a broadside into the Wasp which cut her rigging and did other damage. The loss of the Wasp in the engagement was 2 men killed, and 1 slightly wounded. She received three balls in her hull, and a few in her sails and rigging.
It is supposed that the Wasp has taken, since her departure from the United States, property to the amount of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND pounds sterling.
The Atalanta parted with the Wasp on the 22d Sept. off Madeira, the ship in good order, and the officers and crew in good health and high spirits.

From the Federal Republican.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, November 4.
THE VOLUNTEER BILL.
Mr. Irving of N. Y. for reasons which he assigned, moved to recommend this bill. His objections were principally to the clause which allowed a compensation of six cents and a quarter per day, or 22 dollars and 25 cents a year, or double that sum for two years; to such persons as should arm themselves, for the use of arms, inasmuch as the arms should be purchased by the U. S. & put into their hands for a less sum; and to the provision which allowed the volunteers a greater per diem compensation for their services than was now allowed to the regulars.
Mr. Troup objected to the recommendation on these grounds; for although he might not be wholly pleased with some features of the bill, he did not know that they would be improved by recommitment which would consume much time.
In reply to the objection to the compensation to those who arm themselves, he said it would have much more weight if the U. S. were able conveniently to furnish them, which however, was not the fact, etc.
Mr. Calhoun of S. C. and Mr. Webster of N. H. favoured the recommitment, on account of the section which exempts two years volunteers from all further militia duty, to which they both had decided objections.
Mr. Troup admitted in some degree the force of these objections to a provision, the insertion of which he had himself opposed. And, on the question being taken, the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole.
A short time afterwards—
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill, Mr. Macon in the chair.
Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause authorising the volunteers to be commissioned by the states as well as by the government of the U. S. His object was to obtain uniformity in the service, and in the grades of commissions.
Mr. Johnson of Ky. opposed the motion from various reasons, the principal of which were, that the governors of states disposed to cooperate with the general government having better opportunities of information of personal character in their states, would better know how to dispose of commissions properly; that there were persons whose situation might be incompatible with holding commissions under the U. S. who would not be precluded from accepting commissions from the states, etc. On the other hand, volunteers might be obtained in some states hostile to the general government, and indisposed to commission the officers, for which case it was proposed commissions should be given by the U. S.
Mr. Kilbourn, yielding to the force of one or other of Mr. Johnson's reasons, withdrew his motion.
Mr. Webster of N. H. renewed it. He did so on the ground that there was no law or clause of the constitution to authorise the commissioning of these volunteers by the states. The volunteers to be raised by this bill were not and could not be considered as militia, but so long as they were in service, as a part of the army of the U. S. under a peculiar organization.
This motion was debated some length. The affirmative of the

question was maintained by Messrs. Webster, Grosvenor of N. Y. and Ingersoll of Pa. and the negative by Messrs. Jackson of Va. and Sharp of Ky.
This discussion turned principally on the distinction between militia and state corps, and soldiers, whether enlisted or voluntarily engaged, whether regulars or volunteers. On one hand, it was contended that the governors had constitutionally no right to commission volunteers; in the service of the states; and on the other, that congress could by law give them the power to commission them as volunteers, and then receive them into the service of the U. S.
The motion to strike out the words "or by the states" from that clause which directs the manner in which the officers shall be commissioned, was finally agreed to, ayes 89.
Mr. Lowndes of S. C. followed up his amendment by a motion to strike out so much of the bill as authorises the volunteers to choose their own officers. Such an amendment he said, would be merely formal, because the indication of the wishes of the volunteers in this respect would still doubtless regulate the appointments—but it appeared to him necessarily to follow the amendment already made.
Mr. Johnson expressed his fears of the effect of these amendments, particularly of the latter, in entirely defeating the intention of the bill. Besides spreading a host of officers over the country, without men to command, the effect of the amendment will be to tie up the will and the energies of the people, which had never yet been fairly appealed to, and again to resort to inefficient measures. The amendment now proposed, he argued, would take the soul out of this bill, and destroy its utility.
Mr. Lowndes, in reply to the objection to this amendment, said it would create an army of officers, said there was no fear certainly, that the president would commission officers before men were enrolled for their command.
This motion again gave rise to a considerable debate, in the course of which it was opposed with much warmth and force by Messrs. J. G. Jackson, Troup and Robertson, and advocated by Messrs. Lowndes and Pickens.
In addition to what is already stated, the principal argument in favour of the motion, was the alleged inability of congress to place the power of appointing officers to command troops of the U. S. in any other hands than those of the executive. To this argument it was said in reply, that it might be allowed to have some weight, if the president had no election to accept or refuse the proffered services of volunteers thus organized; but after the selection by volunteers, the power of confirmation still remained with the executive, and he was at liberty to accept or reject the corps as organized. Gentlemen opposed to the force contemplated to be raised by the bill were intreated not to propose amendments to it which would entirely destroy any efficiency it might have according to the original plan.
Mr. Lowndes motion having been rejected,
Mr. Irving of N. Y. moved to strike out 33 1-3 cents, the daily compensation proposed to be allowed, and reinsert, 26 2-3 the rate originally contained in the bill.
This motion was opposed by Mr. Rich of Vt. and Mr. Jackson of Va. on the ground that, no bounty being allowed to these volunteers, their pay ought to be higher than that of the regulars.
The motion of Mr. Irving was negatived by a large majority.
Mr. Irving also moved to reduce the per diem allowance of 6 and a 1-4 cents to each man for use of the arms with which the volunteers shall supply themselves—this allowance he conceived to be now too great.
This motion was, after some remarks of Messrs. Troup and Jackson in opposition to it, likewise negatived by a large majority.
Mr. Cannon of Ten. made a motion going to require the volunteers to be uniformly armed; which motion, having been opposed by Mr. Troup and Mr. Johnson as unnecessary and inexpedient, was negatived.
Other amendments were proposed and negatived.
Mr. Calhoun of S. C. then moved to strike out the section of the bill which proposes exemption from future militia service for all those who shall volunteer for 2 years. Mr. C. advocated the motion, on the grounds

before stated in objection to it by Mr. Webster and himself.
Mr. Johnson of Ky. opposed this motion, but suggested a modification of the provision, so that the volunteer who has served for two years shall not be liable to militia draft, until the whole body of the militia in his state have served for a like term.
Mr. Hawkins of Ky. moved an amendment embodying the idea of his colleague. Mr. Johnson, which however was not in order, until the pending question was decided.
Mr. Forsythe of Ga. warmly opposed this motion, and replied to those who had advocated it. Without this provision, the inducements held out in the bill were not sufficient to call forth any number of volunteers, and he denied the validity of any objections which had been brought against it.
Some further debate took place; when Mr. Calhoun's motion was agreed to, and the committee agreed to strike out this section.
Mr. Hawkins then renewed the motion he had before offered, which was agreed to.
Mr. Cholsen of Va. then proposed an amendment to the bill, the object of which was to authorise the president to receive into the service of the U. S. volunteer corps organized under the authority of the states.
On this motion, the committee of the whole being equally divided, the chairman decided it in the negative.
The committee rose and reported the bill; and the house immediately adjourned.

Public Sale.
The subscribers will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 29th day of November, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the following property, viz.
Two horses, one ox cart, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and all above, credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
John Joice,
Thomas Joice.
Also on the same day, (if not sold previous) a pair of oxen, thirty or forty barrels of corn, fodder and fodder-house, hay and straw, for cash.
Nov. 17, 1814. 2c.

For Sale, or to Let.
That large and convenient dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, belonging to the estate of Allen Guynn, esq. deceased, occupied at present by John Stephen, esq. There are six rooms on the first and eight on the second floor, a large kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, stable, carriage house, garden and yard.
The houses are all of brick except the stable, and well calculated for a large genteel family, or for a boarding-house. Possession can be had in November. Randolph, Adm'r D. B. N. Nov. 13th. 1814. —

Jonathan Hutton,
COACH & HARNESS MAKER.
Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.
He has just completed
A NEAT, LIGHT RIDING GIG,
which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.
Annapolis, Corn-Hill street, 2 Nov. 10, 1814. 2c.

John Thompson,
TAILOR.
Nearly opposite the City Tavern.
Returns his thanks for the patronage which has been afforded him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has lately provided himself with a good selection of Broad and Narrow Cloths, and a handsome assortment of Waistcoatings; which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and on accommodating terms.
November 10. 2c.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the farm of David Stewart, deceased, within one mile of Red Miles tavern, on Monday the 12th of December next,
About Fifty Negroes,
Consisting of men, women and children. A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules; amongst the Cattle there is a number of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cattle. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
Wm. Stewart,
Jas. Stewart,
Frisby Tilgman, Adms.
Nov. 10. 2c.

POETS' CORNER.

From the Kingston Royal Gazette of September 10.

The following droll ballad was written some time since by one of the most distinguished poets of the age, but has only lately made its appearance in a few of the most respectable London papers.

THE MARCH TO MOSCOW.

Buonaparte he would set out
For a summer excursion to Moscow;
The fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!
Four hundred thousand men and more,
Hey ho, for Moscow!
There were marshals by dozens and dukes by the score,
Princes a few, and kings one or two,
While the fields are so green and the sky so blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!
There was Junot and Angereau,
Heigh ho, for Moscow!
Dombrowsky and Poniatowsky,
Nothing would do,
While the fields were so green and the sky so blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
But they must be marching to Moscow.
But then the Russians they turned to,
All on the road to Moscow,
Nap had to fight his way all thro'
They could fight, but they could not parley vous,
But the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
And so he got to Moscow.
They made the place too hot for him,
For they set fire to Moscow;
To get there had cost him much ado,
And then no better course he knew,
While the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
Than to march back again from Moscow.
The Russians they stuck close to him,
All on the road from Moscow;
There was Tormazow and Jemalow,
And all the others that end in *sky*;
Rafesky and Norversky,
And all the others that end in *sky*;
Schamschewsky, Souchouanoff, and Schepeleff,
And all the others that end in *sky*;
Wasilichikoff, Kostomarov, and Logoff.
And all the others that end in *sky*;
Milaradovitch, and Jaladovitch, and Karatchkewitch,
And all the others that end in *sky*;
Oscharofsky, and Rostofsky, and Kazetichkoffsky,
And all the others that end in *sky*;
And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which you all must know very well,
Nobody can speak and nobody can spell;
And Platoff he played them off,
And Markoff he mark'd them off,
And Tutechhoff he touch'd them off,
And Kutusoff he cut them off,
And Woronzoff he worried them off,
And Dochtchouff he doctor'd them off,
And Rodinoff he flogg'd them off.
They stuck close to them w
night,
They were on the left and
Behind and before, and by d
night;
Nap would rather parleyvous than fight;
But parley vous would no more do,
Morbien! Parbleu!
For they remember'd Moscow.
And then came on the frost and snow,
All on the road from Moscow!
The Emperor Nap found as he went,
That he was not quite omnipotent;
And worse and worse the weather grew,
The fields were so white and the sky so blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
What a terrible journey from Moscow!
The devil take the hind
All on the road from Moscow!
Quoth Nap, who thought it small de
light,
To fight all day and to freeze all night;
And so not knowing what else to do
When the fields were so white and the sky so blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
He stole away, I tell you true,
All on the road from Moscow.
I was as much as cold upon the road,
As it was too cold at Moscow;
But there is a place which he must go to,
Where the fire is red and the brimstone blue,
Morbien! Parbleu!
He'll find it hotter than Moscow.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our readers have all seen the account of the enterprise against the Pirates of Barrataria. But few, we believe, were informed of the situation, history or nature of that establishment. For the information of such as were unacquainted with it, we have procured from a friend the following interesting narrative, of the main facts, which he has

personal knowledge, and which cannot fail to interest all our readers:

BARRATARIA.

Is a bayou, or a narrow arm of the Gulf of Mexico. It runs through a rich but very flat country, until it reaches within a mile or two of the Mississippi river, fifteen miles below the city of New Orleans.

This bayou has branches almost innumerable, in which persons can lie concealed from the severest scrutiny. It communicates with three lakes which lie on the southwest side, and these with the lake of the same name, & which lies contiguous to the sea, where there is an island formed by the two arms of this lake and the sea. The east and west points of this island were fortified in the year 1811, by a band of pirates, under the command of one Monsieur La Fitte. A large majority of these outlaws are of that class of the population of the state of Louisiana who fled from the Island of St. Domingo during the troubles there, and took refuge in the Island of Cuba. And when the last war between France and Spain commenced, they were compelled to leave that Island with the short notice of a few days. Without ceremony, they entered the United States, the most of them the state of Louisiana, with all the negroes they had possessed in Cuba. They were notified by the governor of that state of the clause in the constitution which forbade the importation of slaves; but, at the same time, received the assurance of the governor that he would obtain, if possible, the approbation of the general government for their retaining this property. The conduct of this part of the favored emigrants and the refusal of those who could not from local causes join in the illicit confederacy to obey the draft in that state, which was required by the general government and ordered by the state herself, prove the fidelity of the allegiance which was promised by these fugitives to the United States. The island of Barrataria is situated about lat. 29 deg. 15 min. long. 92, 30, and is as remarkable for its health as for the superior scale and shell fish with which its waters abound. The chief of this horde, like Charles De Moor, had mixed with his many vices some transcendent virtues.

In the year 1813, this party had, from its turpitude & boldness, claimed the attention of the governor of Louisiana, and to break up the establishment, he thought proper to strike at the head. He therefore offered a reward of 500 dollars for the head of Monsieur La Fitte, who was well known to the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, from his immediate connection, and his once having been a fencing master in that city of great reputation, which art he learnt in Buonaparte's army, where he was a captain. The reward which was offered by the governor for the head of La Fitte, was answered by the offer of a reward of 5000 dollars from the latter of the governor. The governor ordered out a company to march from the city to La Fitte's Island, and to burn and destroy all the property, and to bring to the city of New Orleans all his banditti. This company under the command of a man who had been the intimate associate of this bold captain, approached very near to the fortified island before he saw a man or heard a sound until he heard a whistle, not unlike a boatwain's call. Then it was he found himself surrounded by armed men who had emerged from the secret avenues which led into this bayou. Here it was that this modern Charles de Moor developed his few noble traits; for to this man, who had come to destroy his life and all that was dear to him, he not only spared his life, but offered him that which would have made the honest soldier easy for the remainder of his days, which was indignantly refused. He then with the approbation of his captor, returned to the city. This circumstance, and some concomitant events, proved that this band of pirates were not to be taken by land. Our naval force having always been small in that quarter, exertions for the destruction of this illicit establishment could not be expected from them until augmented; for an officer of the navy, with most of the gun-boats on that station had to retreat from an overwhelming force of La Fitte's. So soon as the augmentation of the navy, authorized an attack, one was made, the overthrow of this banditti has been the result, and now this almost invulnerable point and key to New Orleans is clear of an enemy, it is to be hoped the government will hold it by a strong military force.

Basil Shephard, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior quality, which he offers for sale, or will make up in the most faithful and fashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavour to deserve encouragement.

November 3.

Thomas M'Nier, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes', in Church street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom.

Annapolis, Nov. 3.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of *fiat facias*, issued out of court of appeals western shore, returnable to May term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, (for cash,) the following property, to wit:

Negroes Dick, Henry, John and Joe. The above is seized and taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Lewis Neth and Joseph Evans.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of two writs of *fiat facias*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to September terms and to me directed will be exposed, to public sale, on Friday the 23 day of December, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash,) the following property to wit:

One fourth part of an undivided tract of land, by the name of "Bridge Hill," containing five hundred acres of land more or less. The above is taken as the property of Charles Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Samuel C. Watkins, executor of James Sifton, use of William Harwood, of Richard, and Kidgely & Weems.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 23 day of December, at 12 o'clock, at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash) the following property to wit:

A tract of land by the name of "Harrison's Reuery." The above is seized and taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Stuart, late of said county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, legally authenticated, to Wm. Stuart, and all those indebted to make payment to him.

William Stuart, Adms. James Stuart, Frisby Tilghman, 3w. Nov. 10.

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1813.

Ordered, That appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument in this court, excepting those from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the first week of each term; and that after the first week of the term, appeals and writs of error from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the remainder of the term.

TH. HARRIS, Jun. Clk. Nov. 10.

By Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, November 1, 1814.

It is ordered by the court on the application of Dr. Alexander Warfield, that unless Ann Higgins, and George W. Higgins doth not appear on or before the twenty-seventh inst. and take out letters on the estate of Ann McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that letters will be granted to a creditor on said estate.

John Gasaway, reg. wills A. A. county.

Take Notice,

That I forewarn all persons from crediting any of my family on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of their contracting.

James Moss, Nov. 11.

Valuable lands for Sale IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a valuable Farm, containing 250 acres, adjoining the plantation he now lives on. Said land is not inferior to any in the county for the growth of tobacco, corn and the smaller grains; is in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood, within 11 miles of the city of Annapolis, and 22 from the cities of Baltimore and Washington; with a sufficiently good wood land, and an abundance of excellent meadow land, and well watered. The improvements are two large tobacco-houses almost new, and a negro quarter, an excellent apple orchard, and fruit of many kinds. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be showed by applying to

Osborn Williams.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Oct. 25, 1814. It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Stuart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Stuart, William Stuart, and James Stuart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Stuart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

By order, John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. 16 Dec.

Sale Postponed.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November at the Poplar Springs,

The equitable interest of Caspar Trump, in and to part of a tract of land called Pleasant Meadows, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Poplar Springs. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Henry Wayman, Trustee. Oct. 20, 1814.

Private Sale.

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

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

Wm. Brogden. June 23, 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away yesterday, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a Mulatto Woman named MINTA, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a likely well made woman, stammers when spoken to, her nostrils pretty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn wove kevey, with a jacket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloths with her. Whoever takes up said woman and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dollars reward; if taken fifteen miles from home fifteen dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dollars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

John Worthington. November 1.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. L. C. A. A. C. October 27, 1814.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MEN, one of which is a good Carpenter. Inquire at the Gazette Office. October 6.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

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

Wm. Brogden. June 18, 1814.

NOTICE.

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

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 21.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, 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 being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE. Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to petition on the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK, Poplar Springs, Oct. 14.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county. Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents—

Blank Bonds, Declarations

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office. November 10.

VOL. LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATIVE

From the Connecticut Mirror

7.

IMPORTANT REPORT

To the Honorable the General

Assembly now in session

The committee to whom

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his excellency's message p

communication from the

of Massachusetts:

REPORT.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1814.

No. 437

[VOL. LXXII.]

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BY
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CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE
from the Connecticut Mirror of Nov.

7.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly now in session.
The committee to whom was referred the speech of his excellency the governor, with the documents accompanying the same; and also his excellency's message presenting a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts:

REPORT.

That the condition of this state demands the most serious attention of the legislature. We lately enjoyed, in common with the other members of the national confederacy, the blessings of peace. The industry of our citizens, in every department of active life, was abundantly rewarded. Our cities and villages exhibited indications of increasing wealth, and the foreign relations of the union secured our safety and nourished our prosperity.

The scene is now reversed. We are summoned to the field of war, and to surrender our treasures for our defence. The fleets of a powerful enemy hover on our coasts, blockade our harbors and threaten our towns and cities with fire and desolation.

When a commonwealth suddenly falls from a state of high prosperity it behoves the guardians of its interests to inquire into the causes of its decline, and with deep solicitude, to seek a remedy.

In the latter part of the last century, a spirit of daring enterprise—impatient of restraint—regardless of the sanctions of religion—hostile to human happiness and aspiring to supreme power—overturned many ancient governments, made Europe a scene of carnage, and threatened with ruin all that was valuable in the civilized world. The history of its progress and decline is familiar to every mind. Nations without the reach of the immense physical power which it embodied, were tainted by its corruptions; and every state & province in Christendom has felt its baleful influences. By the pure principles inherited from our fathers, conducive at once, to the preservation of liberty and order, this state has been eminently exempt, in its interior policy, from the modern scourge of nations. In thus withstanding this potent adversary of all ancient establishments, while many monarchies have been subverted, we have exhibited to the world the highest evidence, that a free constitution is not inconsistent with the strength of civil government, and that the virtue of the people is the best preservative of both.

Occupying a comparatively small territory and naturally associating, during the revolutionary war, with states whose views were identified with ours, our interests and inclinations led us, to unite in the great national compact, since defined and consolidated by the constitution of the U. States. We had justly anticipated, from that union, the preservation and advancement of our dearest rights and interests; and while the Father of his country, and those other great and wise men, who mindful of their high duties, and regardless of local and party considerations, consulted the happiness of the commonwealth—guided our councils, we were not disappointed in our expectations. The federal government, in which our venerable statesmen were conspicuous, was revered in every nation. An American, in foreign lands, was honored for his country's sake. A rich and virtuous population was rapidly reducing the limits of our extensive wilderness, and the commerce of America was in every sea.

But a coalition not less evident than if defined by the articles of a formal treaty, arose between the national Administration and that fearful tyrant in Europe, who was as-

piring to the dominion of the world. No means, however, destructive to the commerce, and hazardous to the peace of this country, were left unattempted, to aid his efforts, & unite our interests and our destinies with his. From this fatal cause, we are bereft of the respectable standing we once held in the councils of the nation, impoverished by a long course of commercial restrictions, involved in an odious and disastrous war, and subjected to all the complicated calamities which we now deplore.

Thus driven against our inclination, from every object of our best hopes, and bound to an inglorious struggle to defend our dwellings from a public enemy; we had no apprehension, much as we had suffered from the national government, that it would refuse to yield us such protection as its scanty treasures might afford—much less could we doubt, that those disbursements, which might be demanded of this state would be passed to our credit on the books of the treasury. Such, however, has not been the course adopted by the national agents. All supplies have been withdrawn from the militia of this State in the service of the United States. The groundless pretext for this unwarrantable measure was, their submission to our officers assigned them by the Commander in Chief, in perfect conformity with military usage, and the principles of a request from the President himself, under which a part of them were detached. The injustice of that measure, by which we are compelled to sustain alone, the burden of supplying and paying our own force in the service of the United States—a service rendered necessary by invasion—a highly aggravated by the consideration that the danger which called them to the field, and the concentration of the enemy's forces on our coasts, have resulted from the ships of the United States having taken refuge in our waters. Were this the only instance evincive of the disregard of the Administration to the just claims and best interests of this State—the only ground to fear that we are forgotten in their councils, except as subjects of taxation and oppression—we should choose to consider it an instance anomalous and solitary—still yield them our confidence, and hope for protection, to the extent of their power, in this season of unusual calamity.

Protection is the first and most important claim of these states on the government of the nation. It is a primary condition essential to the very obligation of every compact between rulers and their subjects. To obtain that, as a principal object, Connecticut became a member of the national confederacy. In a defensive war, a government would stand justified, after making a fair application of its powers to that important end—for it could do no more. But when a government hastily declares war without providing the indispensable means of conducting it—want of means is no apology for refusing protection. In such a case, the very declaration of war, is of itself, a breach of the sacred obligation, inasmuch as the loss of protection by the subject, is the natural and inevitable consequence of the measure.

When that war annihilates the only revenues of the nation, the violation of the original contract is still more palpable. If waged for foreign conquest, and the wreck of the national treasures devoted to a fruitless invasion of the enemy's territory, the character of the act is more criminal, but not more clear. Whatever may be the disposition of the national executive towards this state, during the sequel of the war, such is the condition of the public finances, that constant and very great advances must be made from our state treasury, to meet the expenditures necessary for our own defence. But the utmost efforts of this state under the most favorable circumstances for raising revenue, would be hardly adequate to the costly operations of defending a sea-girt great naval power, a sea-coast of more than 120 miles in length. Much less, at this inauspicious period, when the distresses of the people are enhanced, by the

embarrassments on our monied institutions, and the circulating medium constantly diminishing, can any thing be spared consistently with our safety. Yet the national government are dooming us to enormous taxation, without affording any just confidence that we shall share in the expenditure of the public revenue. The invasion of Canada is perseveringly pursued, our coasts left defenceless, and the treasures of the country exhausted on more favoured points of the national frontier. To meet those demands and at the same time, to defend ourselves is impossible. Whatever we may contribute, we have no reasonable ground to expect protection in return. The people of this state have no disloyalty to the interests of the union. For their fidelity and patriotism, they may appeal, with confidence, to the national archives from the commencement of the revolutionary war. In achieving the independence of the nation they bore an honorable part—Their contingent in men and money has ever been promptly furnished when constitutionally required. Much as they lament the unnatural hostilities with G. Britain, they have with characteristic obedience to lawful authority, punctually paid the late taxes imposed by the general government. On every lawful demand of the national executive, their well disciplined militia have resorted to the field—The public enemy when invading their shores, have been met at the water's edge and valiantly repelled. They duly appreciate the great advantages which would result from the federal compact, were the government administered according to the sacred principles of the constitution. They have not forgotten the ties of confidence and affection which bound these states to each other, during their toils for independence, nor the national hopes and commercial prosperity which they mutually shared during the happy years of a good administration.

They are at the same time conscious of their rights and determined to defend them—Those sacred liberties—those inestimable institutions civil and religious, which their venerable fathers have bequeathed them, are, with the blessing of Heaven, to be maintained at every hazard, and never to be surrendered by tenants of the soil, which the ashes of their ancestors had consecrated.

In what manner the multiplied evils we feel and fear are to be remedied, is a question of the highest moment, and deserves the greatest consideration. The documents transmitted by his excellency the governor of Massachusetts, present, in the opinion of the committee, an eligible method of combining the wisdom of New-England, in devising, on full consultation, a proper course to be adopted consistent with our obligations to the United States. The following resolutions are therefore respectfully submitted—

Signed by order,
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.
General Assembly, Oct. 1814.
In the House of Representatives the foregoing report is accepted and approved.

Attest.
CHARLES DENNISON, Clk.
Concurred in the Upper house.

Attest.

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

Resolved, That seven persons be appointed delegates from this state, to meet the delegates of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of any other of the N. E. states, at Hartford, on the 15th day of December next, and confer with them on the subjects proposed by a resolution of said commonwealth, communicated to this legislature, and upon any other subjects which may come before them for the purpose of devising and recommending such measures for the safety and welfare of these states, as may be consistent with our obligations as members of the national union.

General Assembly, Oct. session, 1814.
Passed in the House of Representatives.

Attest. **CHAS. DENNISON, Clk.**
Concurred in the Upper House.

Attest.

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

A true copy.

Attest.

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

[The other resolution relates to the transmission of the report to the governors of the New-England states.]

The General Assembly of this state have appointed the following persons to be delegates from this state, to meet in the convention at Hartford, on the 15th of Dec. next, viz.

His Honour Chauncey Goodrich, Honourable James Hillhouse, Hon. John Treadwell, Hon. Zephaniah Swift, Hon. Nathaniel Smith, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. Roger M. Sherman.

And the following persons as a committee of safety, to consult with his excellency the Governor relative to the public affairs of this state, viz:

His Honor Chauncey Goodrich, Nathaniel Terry, Esq. Samuel B. Sherwood, Esq. Hon. Henry Champion, Elisha Sterling, Esq.

From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Nov. 5.

TAXES.

On motion of Mr. Farrow of S. C. the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying a duty on all salaried officers, and on the professional income of lawyers, solicitors and counsellors, and on the legal proceeding of the civil courts of justice.

LOAN.

The bill to authorise a loan for three millions of dollars, was returned from the senate with an amendment, which was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

VOLUNTEERS.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments reported yesterday by the committee of the whole to the bill to authorise the president to accept the service of volunteers, who may organize and offer their services to the government.

All the amendments except that which proposes to strike out the 12th section, and to insert a new section, as the 12th, were concurred in.

The 12th section is as follows— "That the officers and privates accepted under this act, who shall serve two years in the army of the United States, shall be exempt from military duty during the continuance of the war."

The section proposed to be inserted, is as follows:

"That the corps who under this act, serve for two years, shall not in future calls for military service, be subject to draft or other military duty, until the whole militia of the states in which they reside, shall have served a tour or tours of duty equal to two years.

Upon the question to strike out the above section, a long debate arose, and when taken, it was by yeas and nays, as follows:—For striking out, 403, against it, 43.

Several amendments were moved to the section proposed to be inserted, which failed, and before the question was taken on the insertion, the house adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 7.

VOLUNTEERS.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the president to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and offer their services to the government.

The question depending on Saturday, which came immediately before the house, was to agree to an amendment exempting the volunteers who may serve under the conditions of this act, from militia duties until all the militia of the state in which they reside shall have served a tour or tours equal to two years (which is the time proposed for the volunteers to serve.)

Mr. Fisk of Vt. moved to amend this amendment, by altering it so

that the volunteers shall be exempt from militia duty during the war, unless the militia of the state shall be called en masse. This motion was negatived.

Mr. McKee of Kentucky moved to amend the amendment, so that volunteers under this act, "shall in all drafts or calls upon militia under the authority of the U. S. have credit for a term or terms of service equal to the time served by them." And in this form the amendment was finally agreed to.

Mr. King of Massachusetts then moved to amend the bill by limiting the number of volunteers to be accepted under its provisions to "ten thousand," when

Mr. McKee of Ky. moved to amend Mr. King's motion by limiting the number to 50,000. Mr. McKee's amendment was agreed to; and

The question was taken on the amendment as amended and decided in the negative.

Other amendments not very important in their nature, were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Ingersoll moved so to amend the bill, that the officers shall be commissioned by the president of the U. S. Before the question was taken on this motion, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to establish a national bank, which was twice read and made the order for Thursday next.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

LIGHT NAVAL FORCE.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill from the senate to authorise the building or purchase of twenty vessels of war to carry not less than eight nor more than fourteen guns.

Upon the propriety of employing this species of naval force, considerable discussion took place, in which Messrs. Wright, Ingersoll, Pleasants, and Reed, took part.

The committee having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported them to the house, when they were concurred in.

Mr. Wm. Reed then moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "eight guns" and inserting "eighteen guns."

This question was lost by yeas 43, nays 98.

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the U. S. and by amending the act laying duties on distillers of spirituous liquors. It was twice read and made the order for Monday next.

LIGHT NAVAL FORCE.

The bill from the senate, requiring the president to cause to be built or purchased, twenty small vessels of war to carry from eight to fourteen guns, was read the third time and passed with an amendment, limiting the number of guns from 8 to 22.

RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

The bill authorising the secretary of state, during the war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the U. States destitute and distressed American seamen, was passed through a committee of the whole house, without alteration, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

[The present law upon this subject allows ten dollars for bringing back to the U. S. destitute and distressed seamen found in foreign ports.—The present bill authorises the allowance of such an additional sum as the secretary of state may deem reasonable, and is to have a retrospective operation.]

Adjourned.

Thursday Nov. 10.

LIGHT NAVAL FORCE.

A notification of the non-concurrence of the senate on the amendment of this house, to the bill to authorize the President to cause to be built or purchased twenty vessels of war, to carry from 8 to 18 guns.

The amendment was strike out, 18 guns, and insert 22 guns.

The house insisted on their amendment, asked a conference, and appointed Messrs. Pleasants, Reed and Ingersoll to be the managers on their part.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means enquire into the propriety of making an appropriation to repay Bancroft and McKim the amount of a forfeiture incurred by them and remitted by an act of the 18th April 1814.

ABOLITION OF ARMY CONTRACTS.

Mr. Calhoun offered the two following resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs enquire into the expediency of changing the mode of supplying the army by contracts, into some other, better calculated for a state of war.

ARMY TACTICS.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to inform this house whether the army is trained by any one uniform system of discipline, and if not, what are the causes that have prevented it, and whether any legislative provision is necessary to effect the same.

THREE MILLION LOAN.

Mr. Eppes reported the disagreement of the committee of ways and means to the amendments of the senate to the bill to authorize a loan for three millions of dollars. Which report was, after some explanatory observations from Mr. Eppes, concurred in by the house.

A message was received from the senate, notifying that they adhere to their disagreement to the amendments of the house to the bill to authorize the President to cause to be built or purchased twenty vessels of war to carry fr. 8 to 14 guns each.

The message then went on to state that the senate agreed to the conference desired by the house on the said amendments.

The engrossed bill to authorize the Secretary of State to make an additional allowance for bringing back to the United States from foreign ports destitute and distressed American seamen, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 11.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes also reported a bill for defraying the expenses of government, & maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, on postages of letters, on licences to retail wines, &c. on carriages and on plated harnesses. It was twice read and referred to the same committee of the whole house, on the bill laying duties on spirits distilled, &c.

Mr. Yancy from the committee of claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of Mr. Essenbeck and others, messengers to the treasury for indemnification for furniture lost at the burning of the treasury office, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Chappel from the committee on revolutionary claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of William Arnold, which was committed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Jennings from a select committee reported a bill for the printing of the laws in the different territories, which was twice read and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

LOSS OF DOCUMENTS.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of war, in obedience to the resolution calling for information relative to the destruction of official books and papers.

The report embraces returns from the different offices under the direction of the war department. They all concur in stating, that nothing of material value was lost, and that no injury will result to the public from the loss of the papers that have been burned.

THREE MILLION LOAN.

A message was received from the senate, notifying that they insist on their amendment to the bill for a loan of three millions, and ask a conference.

The house of representatives again took the amendments into consideration, and insisted on their disagreement, agreed to the conference, and appointed Messrs. Eppes, Fisk of N. Y. and Oakley, managers on their part.

ARMY CONTRACTS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Condict of N. Jersey, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the report and documents submitted to the house on the 9th of April last, by the committee appointed to enquire into the manner of making contracts for supplying the army, be referred to the committee on public expenditures with instructions to enquire into what particular instances, if any, the public monies advanced to quarter masters and army contractors, have been misapplied—what losses, if any, are likely to be sustained—and what measures, if any, are taken for their recovery.—And that said committee be further instructed to enquire and report to this house, in which particular instances, if any, the supplies of provisions and other necessaries furnished by contractors for the use of the militia, when in service, have been found to be either deficient in quantity or unfit for use; together with such amendments as the laws on these subjects may in their opinion require.

LIGHT NAVAL FORCE.

Mr. Pleasants from the managers at the conference, on the disagreeing votes to the amendment of the house to the bill to authorize the President to cause to be built or purchased twenty small vessels to carry from 8 to 14 guns, made a report recommending the house to recede from the amendment, making the largest size of vessels provided for in the bill to be 22 guns—and to adopt an amendment making them of 16 guns. This report was adopted by the house, and sent to the senate for concurrence. Adjourned.

THREE MILLION LOAN.

A message was received from the senate, notifying that they adhere to their disagreement to the amendments of the house to the bill to authorize a loan for three millions of dollars. Which report was, after some explanatory observations from Mr. Eppes, concurred in by the house.

ARMY TACTICS.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to inform this house whether the army is trained by any one uniform system of discipline, and if not, what are the causes that have prevented it, and whether any legislative provision is necessary to effect the same.

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On motion of Mr. Gaston, they were ordered to lie on the table. FILLING THE RANKS OF THE ARMY.

A bill making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States, was received from the senate for concurrence. It was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole house, on the bill of this house for classifying the free male population of the U. States.

The engrossed bill for the printing of the laws in the several territories, and the engrossed bill for the relief of John Chalmers, jun. were read the third time and passed the house, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. McKim, of Md. offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means enquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on all goods and merchandise imported into the United States, that under the existing laws may be admitted to entry, free of duty.

THREE MILLION LOAN.

A message was received from the senate, notifying the house that they have so far receded from their amendments to the bill authorizing a loan for three millions of dollars, as to adopt the report of the committee of conference.

The house then proceeded to consider the said report. Whereupon it was also adopted by the house. The bill has therefore finally passed both houses.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America—and after sitting and reporting time, they rose and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 14.

PAYMENT FOR IMPRESSED PROPERTY.

Mr. Yancy from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the U. States. Twice read, and made the order for Thursday next.

BOUNTY TO DESERTERS.

Mr. Troup from the military committee, reported a bill to authorize a donation of 160 acres of land, to persons in the military and naval service of Britain, who shall desert the same, and claim the protection of the United States. Twice read and made the order for Thursday next.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Pitkin of Conn. offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury lay before the house a statement of the public debt on the 1st October, 1814, distinguishing the several kinds of debt, as well as that contracted before and since the war, together with the amount owned by foreigners, containing also the amount at that time owned by states, corporations and individuals, and the amount at the treasury, in the loan offices in the several states.

Adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL BANK.

The bill reported in the house of representatives, "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America," being too long for insertion in *extenso*, we have made the following abstract of its provisions for the information of our readers.

Sec. 1. A bank of the United States of America shall be established, the capital stock to be fifty millions, divided into 100,000 shares of 500 dollars each; subscriptions to be opened on the first Monday of — at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Pittsburg, to continue open one week, at the end of which time the subscriptions are to be transmitted to the Philadelphia commissioners, who if the total of the subscriptions exceed thirty of the fifty, shall apportion the same among the subscribers, on a just and equal ratio, and cause lists of the same to be returned to the respective commissioners, &c.

Sec. 2. Any individual or body politic may subscribe any number of shares not exceeding 1000. Payment to be made in the following manner: one fifth part in gold or silver coin of the U. States; three fifth parts in the same or in the stock of the eleven-million loan, or

of any future loan, and one fifth part in gold or silver coin, or in treasury notes—and at the following times; at the time of subscribing, 20 dollars in specie, and 200 more in stock, &c. within 4 months thereafter, the further sum of forty dollars in specie, and 100 in specie or stock; in six months from the time of subscribing, forty dollars in specie, and 100 dollars in stock.

Sec. 3. At the time of subscription aforesaid the secretary of the treasury shall subscribe for the U. States twenty millions of dollars, in stock to bear 6 per cent. interest, redeemable in such sums and manner as the government shall deem expedient.

Sec. 4. The secretary of the treasury may redeem the treasury notes so subscribed to the banks by 6 per cent. stock of an equal amount, to be delivered to the bank.

Sec. 5. Creates the subscribers, their successors and assigns, a body politic, with full powers, etc. subject to the limitations in the succeeding sections, to exist and have being until the 3d day of March 1835.

Sec. 6. There shall be twenty-five directors to the bank annually appointed, viz. twenty by the stockholders, and five by the president of the U. States.

Sec. 7. As soon as thirteen millions of two hundred thousand dollars in specie and stock shall be paid in, public notice shall be given by the Philadelphia commissioners, & within — days thereafter the first directors shall be chosen, who shall proceed to elect a president to the institution.

Sec. 8 and 9, give the necessary banking powers, and establish the usual regulations contained in bank charters, limiting and defining their powers, &c.

Sec. 10, prohibits the bank from mercantile speculations.

Sec. 11, prohibits the bank from lending to the government of the United States at any time more than thirty million of dollars, or to the government of any particular state more than fifty thousand, or for the use of any foreign power, without express authority by law.

Sec. 12, makes the notes of the bank receivable in all payments to the United States.

Sec. 13. If at any time an undue pressure for specie is made on the bank, either for exportation, or with a willful intention or sinister design to injure the bank, the president of the U. S. may, on being duly informed thereof, direct suspension of the payments in specie temporarily.

Sec. 14, exempts the stock (but not the real estate) of the bank from taxation.

Sec. 15. No new bank to be created during the existence of this; and powers to settle the affairs of the bank extended beyond the term of incorporation.

Sec. 16. Whenever required the corporation shall perform all the duties now transacted by commissioners of loans in the several states.

NORFOLK, NOV. 15.

One of the most tragical occurrences in the annals of duelling took place on Saturday last, in Camden county N. C. Mr. Pollard Davis, midshipman, and Mr. Richard C. Gregory, surgeon's mate, both of the U. S. ship Constellation, from some unhappy animosity subsisting between them, were instigated to meet for the horrid purpose of taking away each others lives, or in the fashionable cant of the day, to decide their controversy in an honorable manner. They met at the time and place appointed, with pistols—the first fire was ineffectual—but the second, alas! was fatal to both—Mr. Davis received his antagonist's ball in his right side, fell and almost instantly expired! whilst his ball penetrated Mr. Gregory's skull a little above the temple, and shattered it in such a manner, that he survived only until the evening of the following day. Both the bodies were brought to this town on Saturday night; the one bereft of life, the other, writhing in the agonies of death, and have both been subsequently consigned to the tomb, with the respect becoming their rank.

NASHVILLE, NOV. 2.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson to Capt. R. Rapier of this city, dated Headquarters, 7th Military District, Mobile, Oct. 17, 1814.

"I have just learned that Gen. Coffee with the volunteers will reach me in a few days—Their patriotism at this all important crisis,

has justly entitled them to be honored as the first of patriots in the land, and will immortalize the day on which they met, and proper ample to the sister states of the union; and if followed by the must soon make us respectable broad, the tyrant of England, and obtain for us an honorable peace in a short time.

As soon as Gen. Coffee reaches me I will be in motion, and I trust with the smiles of Heaven to be able to give security to this section of the country in a short time.

From the Louisville Correspondent.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Barron, Indian interpreter, to Gov. Posey, dated Vincennes, October 24.

"Yesterday arrived here two Indians of the Weeas tribe bearing a white flag, viz. Little Eyes and Jacho, the brother of the chief of the Weeas. I immediately received them, and afforded them the friendly assistance which you have enjoined. This morning I invited some of the principal citizens, among whom was Judge Parke and the officers of the army, and had a talk with them. They stated that they had been at Piqua, and had signed the treaty—in evidence they produced a copy of the treaty which had their names annexed—that their family consisting of about 20 persons, was now encamped east of Fort Harrison, on Little White River, a small stream emptying into the South Fork of White River. That being unassured that friendly relations were established between the children of their Great Father and his Red children, they thought it prudent to leave their family behind, and come in themselves for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. That they were now entirely devoted to their Great Father, and were willing to afford any information or assistance in their power against his enemies. That their object in coming in was not the expectation or design of being clothed or fed, but merely with a view of getting near Vincennes, for the purpose of trade and friendly intercourse. They further stated that there were many other families, or large parties equally anxious to come in, could they only have assurance of being well received, amongst which a camp of Kickapoos of about 20 cabins, residing north of Tippecanoe.

Little Eyes gives information that the friendly Kickapoos already mentioned, are in two parties—one about 12 miles above Tippecanoe, and the other about 16 miles further. And that about 60 miles from thence on the road to St. Joseph's on Yellow Creek at a place called Great Cut off, is about 40 Pottawatomie warriors under Maipotte; and that these are the Indians that have killed our men and stole their horses at Fort Harrison and the neighbourhood. The information comes from the Kickapoos mentioned, who state that they have a small prairie "full of horses." That they slip out from their hiding places, sell their horses, come down here, get a supply, return with them, &c.

CHILLICOTHE, NOV. 8.

We stop the press to announce to our readers the arrival of the express mail from Detroit, which brings intelligence from that place to the 29th ult. Letters from our correspondents state, that Gen. M. Arthur, with about 650 mounted men, and a few pieces of ordnance, left that place on the 23d ult. on an expedition as is supposed, to Saginaw, a village about 20 miles from Detroit, where the enemy have erected a fort. The Indians continue their depredations in the neighbourhood of Detroit.

FREDERICKSBURG, NOV. 9.

A HORRID MURDER.

Was committed by Mr. Jno. Hansbrough of King George County, on the 2d inst. A man by the name of John Smith, a native of Ireland, has been apprehended as the perpetrator. The following are represented to be the circumstances of this atrocious act as stated by Hansbrough's negroes—Smith (who had some dispute with Mr. Hansbrough) came to his house with a musket, and enquired of a negro woman (there was no white person at home) where he was—she replied that she did not know, but supposed he was with the people where they were cutting wood. He asked where he was, and being informed went that way. Mr. Hansbrough was lying down at some distance from them with his hat over

his face. Smith was seen to approach within steps of him, fire off the gun to the body, and then go load entered Mr. H's side below his heart, and negroes got to him, he was immediately gave no neighbors and they have a ed Smith, who is now in He is supposed, when he the body of Mr. Hansbrough robbed his pockets of 3 or 400, he being known to sum by him, and on examination has been found.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, The brig Perseverance, Whitney, arrived at this Barbadoes, sailed on the Verbal accounts by this that London dates to be September had been received. That the troops the expedition under Lord been embarked, but had been in consequence of the state of affairs on the Europe.

The French expedition ed from Brest at Mal the troops were only encamp—the Governor's orders of the British put them in possession

Capt. Whitney, of the severance, from Barbadoes, that he saw Barbadoes taining London dates Sept. but their content importance. The gen on in England appear the negotiations at Gh ed abortive. Lord Hi had not sailed at th there appeared to be a part of the British to suspend the embark results of the Vienna affairs of the contin far from being perman and events of great in apprehended.

CHARLESTON.

Extract of a letter Paine, Jr. late Com S. Gun Boat, No. ther in this City, d

NASSAU

"I have just stre write a few lines to i I am yet alive; and way of recovery. on the night of the boats and a sloop, m men, under the fourth Lieutenant, demonium—I was v second shot from musket ball broke n hip—I lay all that n The surgeon of the officers that I was m did not alter ni days—The officers with the greatest k been a brother I c better treated. I yesterday, and am n house. Two week my back, and I c six weeks more.

"The day after I on a heavy gale of cold days. I su astonishment of m one.

"I continue at I was landed here The people are ve have had many them some of the of the place, pur strong, a brother quainted with at

This is do

That the subse letters testamentary tate of Benjamin A Arundel county, de having claims agai quoted to present thelicated, and th laded to make i Elizab Thom

Nov. 26.

Jonathan COACHMAN.

Thankful for the ment he has recei ance of the same who had inclined no exertion elicit to give satisfacti He has p A NEAT LIG which he will d dating 1814. Annapolis, Co November

POETS CORNER

TO THE BIBLE.

Go Holy Book,
Tell those whom many woes assail,
On thee to look;
They'll find how weak it is to wail,
Tho' every earthly comfort fail.

The orphan's tear
Go wipe away, and bid his heart
To be of cheer;
Heal thou his bosom's sorest smart,
And gild with hope misfortunes dart.

Say thou to those
Shut out from every good on earth,
Lost to repose,
Baptiz'd in sorrow at their birth,
That worldly joy's of little worth.

The poor soul tell,
The poor, lone wretched friendless man,
Through his heart swell,
The ways of God he must not scan,
But trust the universal plan.

Tell poor disease
Bravely to bear the piercing pain,
Eternal ease
Waits those who do not poorly 'plain,
And worldly loss is Heavenly gain.

Tell those who sigh,
O'er some friend's untimely doom,
That all must die;
He whom they saw laid in the tomb,
In God's own paradise may bloom.

Go say to those
Doom'd still to groan and till the soil,
That soon repose
Shall wipe away their drops of toil,
And stay for aye their weary wail.

Tell those who pine
In the damp dungeon's weary gloom,
Thine yet will shine,
Through their poor melancholy dome,
A light to guide their footsteps home.

Tell the pilgrim,
When storms are blackening round his head;
'Tis good for him,
What though his thorn-torn feet have bled,
The heart's blood of his God was shed!

The mariner,
Who bids the tempest's fiercest blare,
Bid not to fear,
Tho' thunders "hurtle in the air,"
The Launcher of the thunder's there.

Tell those who fear
Their crimes can never be forgiven,
To be of cheer;
If they have called on God and triven,
There's mercy for them still in Heaven!

OFFICIAL SWINDLING.

A LETTER.

To the Honorable the Members of
the Senate, and of the House of
Representatives.

Gentlemen,
Finding that there are many of my
friends in both houses of Congress
who are unacquainted with the man-
ner, or causes, for which, I was sud-
denly dismissed from office, as Ac-
countant of the War Department
which I had the honor to hold, nearly
from the establishment of the De-
partment under the present Consti-
tution, I therefore, feel it my duty,
to republish for your information, the
statement of facts, as they were
published in the Federal Republican,
at the time of my dismissal from of-
fice, and as I then promised, that I
would remain at the Seat of Govern-
ment, to give Congress such infor-
mation as would enable them by leg-
islative provision, to correct the
defects in the law, and the total want
of system in the War Department,
to check the frauds and imposition
in the Commissary and Quarter Mas-
ter General's Departments, which
has been practised by some of their
officers, to a considerable extent.

It may be observed, in the follow-
ing publication under date of 16th
July, that "a representation had
been made to Congress, of the mis-
application of public monies, and that
a committee had called on me, for
certain documents; a part of which
I had furnished them with, and some
of which, went to implicate one of
the Quarter Master General, and
his Agents, who had procured frau-
dulent vouchers to a considerable
amount, charged against the United
States; and that I should now be
deprived of bringing forward, and
supporting the charges against them
and exposing their villainy so as to
save the United States from im-
position and fraud to a considerable
amount." As this is one of the
eases which I considered also implicat-
ed John Armstrong, Secretary of
War, and has been one of the mo-
tives for my dismissal; and as I am
now deprived of reporting it official-
ly, I think it due from me to state it
in a summary way for the informa-
tion of Congress, and if they should
judge proper, to call for such docu-
ments as I can point out to them,
they will be able to get at facts, and
will be satisfied of its being a case
that calls aloud for investigation and

an example to be made of those con-
cerned.

The persons alluded to above, are
Col. James Thomas, Quarter Master
General for the Northern Army and
his agent Michael T. Simpson. On
inspection of their accounts it will
be seen that in December 1812, a
large sum of public money was sent
to Col. Thomas for the purpose of
purchasing flour, and other supplies
for the army at Buffalo, and that on
the exhibit of his account instead of
his charging the United States with
the amount of purchases paid by
Simpson for the flour, &c. &c. he
charges near double the sum paid,
and a commission of 2 1-2 per cent.
on the advanced amount, by which
the public was fraudulently charged
with a large sum—other charges up-
on false vouchers, equally excepti-
onable, were made by him, all of
which, with the proof was reported
to a committee of Congress on the
18th March, 1814, in obedience to
a call from Jonathan Fisk, Chair-
man of the committee appointed to
inquire in what manner contracts
for supplying the army of the United
States have been made and exe-
cuted, &c. Thomas and Simpson
were in this city at the time, and
when they found that Congress had
taken up the subject of their accounts
they both departed in company—
Thomas alleged that he was going
by permission of the Secretary of
War to Buffalo to procure counter
testimony to rebut the charges
against him. He did not go to that
country, neither did he produce any
thing to do away the charges of fraud
against him and Simpson. Thomas
returned to this city in June last,
and produced the residue of his ac-
counts for final settlement; he ac-
knowledgeed by his account current
a balance in his hand due the U. S.
of upwards of \$40,000; I wrote
to him that before I should proceed
to state his account, he should pay
the balance acknowledged by him-
self, to the Treasurer of the United
States (which he must have had in
his hands ever since December 1812)
with this request he would not com-
ply—I then wrote to the Secretary
of War, desiring that he would give
directions to have my order enforced;
this he did not do, but request-
ed that the account should be sent
to the Treasury for re-examina-
tion.

The account was accordingly stated
in the Accountant's Office, and the
exceptionable and fraudulent
vouchers disallowed making a final
balance due from him to the United
States of upwards of \$130,000.—
Thomas attended at the Treasury,
the re-examination of his accounts,
and offered all the explanation in his
power, but could not remove the
impressions against him, or effect a
reduction of the balance as stated in
the War Department, except only a
few hundred dollars. The Secretary
of War was privy to all the cir-
cumstances, and instead of using
his authority to secure the United
States and making an example of the
guilty he gives another furlough to
Thomas on the 17th August, 1814,
to report himself at this place on
the 1st October. I have not heard
that he is here or that he has paid
over any part of the balance due from
him. I will also remark that besides
the balance due from Thomas, he is
now, and has been in the receipt of
the pay and emolument of a Q. M.
Gen. for upwards of a year, without
having rendered any service what-
ever in his official capacity. From
the above as well as the following
statement of facts, I presume that
my friends will see the motives and
influence that Gen. Armstrong had
in the injustice which has been done
to me for acting in some degree in-
dependently, and opposing some of
his villainous acts that he was com-
mitting injuriously to the U. States.
I will here take occasion to remark,
that if a call is made by congress
upon the accountant of the war de-
partment for an abstract of all the
warrants drawn upon the treasury
by John Armstrong while he was
acting as secretary of war, then will
be seen the enormous sums of public
monies he has advanced and paid
improperly, and for which the U. S.
have never received value, and
which will never be accounted for.
It will also be seen on investigation
of the manner of advancing monies,
and the accountability in the war
department and the secretary of
war's interference with the ac-
countant's department, that if there
is not some other organization than
the present mode of doing business,
there must shortly be, if not already
the case, a total ruin to the coun-
try.

WM. SIMMONS,
Washington City, Oct. 30, 1814.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, will
be offered at public sale, at the farm
of David Steuart, deceased, within
one mile of Red Miles's tavern, on
Monday the 12th of December next,

About Fifty Negroes,

Consisting of men, women and children.
A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules;
amongst the Cattle there is a number
of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cat-
tle. Also implements of husbandry of
every description. The terms of sale
will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. Steuart,
Jas. Steuart,
Frisby Tilghman, } Adms.
Nov. 10.

Basil Shephard, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and
customers, that he has received a neat
supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
of superior quality, which he offers for
sale, or will make up in the most faith-
ful and fashionable manner, and upon
the best terms. He solicits a share of
public patronage and will endeavour to
deserve encouragement.
November 3.

Thomas M'Nier,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER.

Inform his friends and the public, that
he has commenced business one door
above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly
opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes', in
Church street, where he intends car-
rying on the above business in the most
fashionable style. He has laid in a
stock of good materials and employed
the best workmen, which will enable
him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to
those who may honor him with their
custom.
Annapolis, Nov. 3.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias,
issued out of court of appeals western
shore, returnable to May term, and
to me directed, will be exposed to
public sale, on Thursday, the first
day of December next, at 12 o'clock,
P. M. on the premises, (for cash,) the
following property, to wit:
Negroes Dick, Henry, John and Joe,
The above is seized and taken as the
property of William Brogden, and will
be sold to satisfy debts due Lewis Neth
and Joseph Evans.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C.
Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias,
issued out of Anne-Arundel county
court, returnable to September term,
and to me directed will be exposed,
to public sale, on Friday the 2d day
of December, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at
my office in the city of Annapolis,
(for cash,) the following property to
wit:
One fourth part of an undivided tract
of land, by the name of "Bridge Hill,"
containing five hundred acres of land
more or less. The above is taken as
the property of Charles Stewart, and
will be sold to satisfy debts due Samu-
el C. Watkins, executor of James Sif-
ton, use of William Harwood, of Rich-
ard, and Ridgely & Weems.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C.
Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is-
sued out of Anne-Arundel county
court, returnable to September term,
and to me directed, will be exposed
to public sale, on Friday the 2d day
of December, at 12 o'clock, at my of-
fice in the city of Annapolis, (for
cash) the following property to wit:
A tract of land by the name of
"Harrison's Reserve." The above is
seized and taken as the property of
Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due James Wil-
liams.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C.
Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from
the orphans court of Anne-Arundel
county, letters of administration on the
personal estate of David Steuart, late of
said county, deceased, request all per-
sons having claims against said estate
to produce them, legally authenticated,
to Wm. Steuart, and all those indet-
ed to make payment to him.
Wm. Steuart,
Jas. Steuart,
Frisby Tilghman, } Adms.
Nov. 10.

Court of Appeals for the Western
Shore, December Term, 1813.

Ordered, That appeals and writs of
error standing under rule argument in
this court, excepting those from Bal-
timore and Harford counties, and ap-
peals from the court of chancery, be
heard the first week of each term; and
that after the first week of the term,
appeals and writs of error from Bal-
timore and Harford counties, and appeals
from the court of chancery, be heard
the remainder of the term.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.
Nov. 10.

John Thompson, TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern.
Returns his thanks for the patronage
which has been afforded him, and re-
spectfully solicits a continuance of the
same. He has lately provided himself
with a good selection of Broad and
Narrow Cloths, and a handsome assort-
ment of Waistcoatings; which he will
make up in the most fashionable man-
ner, and on accommodating terms.
November 10.

Valuable lands for Sale

IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
The subscriber will sell at private
sale, a valuable Farm, containing 250
acres, adjoining the plantation he now
lives on. Said land is not inferior to
any in the county for the growth of to-
bacco, corn and the smaller grains; is
in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood,
within 11 miles of the city of Annapo-
lis, and 22 from the cities of Baltimore
and Washington; with a sufficiency of
wood land, and an abundance of excel-
lent meadow land, and well watered.
The improvements are two large tobac-
co-houses almost new, and a negro quar-
ter, an excellent apple orchard, and
fruit of many kinds. The terms will
be made easy to the purchaser, and can
be shewed by applying to
Osborn Williams.
Nov. 10, 1814.

By order of the Orphans Court of
Anne-Arundel county: Oct. 25, 1814.

It is ordered by the court, that the fol-
lowing notice be given to the heirs of
David Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilgh-
man, the heirs of Charles Steuart,
William Steuart, and James Steuart,
heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our
orphans court, to be held in Annapolis
on Tuesday the sixth day of December
next, to shew cause, if any they have,
why the will, or paper purporting to be
the will, of David Steuart, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, should
not be admitted to probate.

By order,
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
Oct. 27.

Sale Postponed.

By virtue of a decree of the high court
of chancery, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Saturday the 26th day of
November at the Poplar Springs,

The equitable interest of Caesar
Trump, in and to part of a tract of
land called Pleasant Meadows, lying in
Anne-Arundel county, near the Poplar
Springs. It is deemed unnecessary to
give a further description of this prop-
erty, as it is presumed those who wish
to purchase will view the premises pre-
vious to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser give bond with approved secu-
rity, to the trustee, for the payment of
the purchase money, within twelve
months from the day of sale, with in-
terest, sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Henry Wayman, Trustee.
Oct. 28, 1814.

Private Sale.

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

On the lot is a large store house, with
counter, shelves, &c. ready for the re-
ception of a quantity of dry goods, and
groceries, also a two story dwell-
ing-house, with two rooms above, and one
below; a palled garden and yard, and
an old building out of repair, with two
rooms below and two above, for sev-
eral years rented as a tavern. Terms
may be known by application to
Wm. Brogden.
June 10, 1814.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away yesterday, from the sub-
scriber, living near Annapolis, a Ma-
latto Weman named MINTA, about
25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches
high, a likely well made woman, stan-
dards when spoken to, her nostrils pret-
ty wide; had on when she went away,
a white country cloth petticoat of cot-
ton and yarn wove kersey, with a fac-
ket of the same, one white jacket,
black cambric frock, pink calico pet-
ticoat, one white ditto, and may have
other cloaths with her—Whoever
takes up said woman and secures her
so that her master gets her again,
shall receive ten dollars reward; if
taken fifteen miles from home, fifteen
dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dol-
lars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars,
and if out of the state, the above re-
ward, including what the law allows,
paid by
John Worthington.
November.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MEN
one of which is a good Carpenter. In-
quire at the Gazette Office.
October 6.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

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

WM. BROGDEN.
June 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from
the orphans court of Anne-Arundel
county, letters of administration D. B.
N. on the personal estate of Samuel
Green, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, all persons having claims a-
gainst said deceased are hereby request-
ed to bring them in, legally proved, and
those who are indebted to the same to
make immediate payment, more espe-
cially those who are indebted for post-
age on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber,
chief judge of the third judicial district,
in the recess of Anne-Arundel county
court, by petition, in writing, of Philip
Clayton, of said county, praying the
benefit of the act for the relief of sun-
dry insolvent debtors, passed at Novem-
ber session, eighteen hundred and five,
and of the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said acts,
a schedule of his property, and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, as directed by the said
act, being annexed to his petition; and
being satisfied that the said Philip Clay-
ton has resided the two preceding
years prior to his said application with-
in the state of Maryland, and the said
Philip Clayton, having stated in his pe-
tition, that he is in actual custody, and
praying to be discharged therefrom; I
do therefore order and adjudge that
the said Philip Clayton be discharged
from his confinement; and by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in
the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Re-
publican once a week, for three succe-
ssive months, before the first Monday
of February next, give notice to his
creditors to appear before the said
county court, to be held at the city of
Annapolis, on the first Monday of
February next, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for their benefit,
and to shew cause, if any they have, why
the said Philip Clayton should not have
the benefit of the said act, and the sup-
plements, as prayed,
JEREMIAH T. CHASE.
Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to peti-
tion the next general assembly of Mary-
land for a special act of insolvency.
JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.
Poplar Springs, Oct. 11.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the
General Assembly, at its next session,
for a law to change the place of hold-
ing the Election in Election District
No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county.
Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-
fice.
November 10.

(VOL. LXXII.)

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JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNA-

Price—Three Dollars per

RHODE ISLAND LEGIS-

HOUSE OF REPRESENT-

Saturday, Nov.

STATE RIGHT

The following report o-

mitted on the governm-

was read and received:

The legislature and

people of this state alre-

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tly they have petitione-

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