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IVOL LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHOROR-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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From the Federal Republican. CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES Saturday, Och. 22. SPEECH

Hox CYRUS KING Massachusetts in the House of Re presentatives, octobes 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 grea-tur 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 tished with the practical conclusion majority in voting for additional taxes. But this, after the most mature consideration, I cannot do. No one laments more sincerely than I do. country is reduced, by corrupt men, and rusques measures. No one will 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 mexpedient 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 war, were weak, corropt 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 the power of such men, the lives God we cannot!

But the hon, gentleman, attempts weak and corrupt rulers, and shall to justify his course by saying, that | we not condemn ourselves if we uthe nature of the war has wholly changed-from offensive to defensive. Is this indeed the case? Where country ? And shall we be seriously told that this, on the part of the administration, is a defensive war? le is true, sir, as far as respects the people of this country, and the state It is true, sic, that the yeomanry of the country, the owners of the soil, are obliged to defend that, and their wives, their ebildren, and their fire sides, against the attacks of the enemy, along the whole of your sea coasts, 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 lattle property and few inhabitants, to profices but leaving exposed to the it-

enrsions of the enemy, the whole Atlantic frontier. Like the dog in the fable, they catch at the shadow, and lose

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 that 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 go. vernment have lately plead not guilty to this charge, on the ground, no doubt, that dier? 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 , though every bonest 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. from New-York, yesterday, in debate But they dare not say, they did not upon this subject. Had I been as- rely on the good offices or power of the French tyrant when they declared to which that hon, gentleman bro't that war, But they proceed; " he, himself, I should have remained silent the president, nevertheless knew that and with him have united with the France held a place in the political sys tem of Europe & of the world, which, as a check on England, would not fail to be useful to us." No doubt he knew it, w ile France beld, under the distressing state to which our her tyrant, not holde, under her legitimate sovereign, a place among nations, all Europe knew it, feit it go further in a correct and honora- and trembled; while our administra-ble course, to relieve her from our tion were courting his good offices. present embarrassments. No one Like the contemptible jackal to the can more ardently desire the return Lion; while the imperial Beast of France was greedily pursuing his prey, our dastardly administration expeded to extort their dirty portion from its lears. 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 the administration who declared this 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 wil 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 fiternal regulations : to this I would not submit, from any nation. But the people ought to know, that England monsters. Can we justify ourselves will not make peace with a set men of to our constituents, our consciences, of whom she thinks corrupt and wickor our God, in assisting to put into ed. Can we then, sir, ought we, to unite with such men in the prosecuand the remains of the fortunes of tion of this French war ? Besides, sir, our fellow citizens? I believe in do we not co demn the friends of this

For these among other reasons I administration have? Is it not in-vading Canada? Is it not carrying proceed to state some of the reasons fire and sword into the heart of the whole system, or rather scheme, of finance, reported by the committee of ways and means; whereby they tis true, sir, as far as respects the colculated to raise from the people of this country, and the state of this country, directly or indirectly overnments, it is a defensive war. It is true, sic, that the yeomanry of 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 peoing their seldiers in that direction, up to the view of the American peoto places where we have little prople two pictures; one of the expense
ple two pictures; one of the expense
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nest men will decide.

cape establishment before the war, was (as the late secretary of the treasury, Mr. Campbell, informs us, in his able and faithful sunual report made to the house of representa-1814.)

\$ 7,000,000 Interest on the debt, ex-

isting 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 inter-

nal duties 3,800,000 Postages & incidental receipts

-10,950,000 Loans and treasury notes

Balance said to be in the treasury 2,727,507 \$ 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. I 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 indu gence 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 terest 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 honourable 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 sunction this proce-

dure by my vote. Second—This administration have by their weak and wicked measures, so empoverished 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 prest 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 soit, in all the acquisitions of personsi 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 stares the vaspoiling on his hands ; the merchant in the east, the value of his lumber and his fish, without purchasers ;

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 actely touchedby, 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 afflict ed them, as the great enemy of man-kind was permitted to afflict the perfect 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 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 differentwith 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 con-sumption. 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-aince the embargo, by Mr. Jefferson, in 1806. A constant hostility has,

since that period, been maintained

by the government against the in

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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 in command in Canada, suffered two thirds of the provisions required for their support, in articles of the first necessity coast wise. And in proportion as the r means of purchasing provisions have decreased, 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, may 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 refleve their suffering or sooth 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 shodes of

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 cri-ed, Madison has not wepr; a ambi-tion is made of a sterner stull than

Third reason—As a citisen of New-England, ham opposed to laying this additional burden upon my fellow-citisens, 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 absisting their millitia, for the defence of their soil and families. This information, we have from the secretary of war himself, in his answer as the letter of his excellency Gov. Strong, spon that subject. That no part of the expence thus incurred would be reimbursed unless our troops were imbursed unless out 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 honourable 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 reedom for which our ancestors fought and bled. If so, then Warren and the succeeding martyrs of the fevolution 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, teady 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 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 the price of provisions has increas-the price of provisions has increas-ed. Flour, which was formerly ed. Flour, which was formerly ous, 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 to the very letten 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 at to anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle. They auand snuff up the approach of tyean-ny in every tainted breeze." If then air, you will not defend New Eng-

ayment, more espad H. Harwood, dmr. D. B. N.

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4th Reason .-- I cannot unite in supporting this administration, with Mr. Madison at their bead, because he has always shown a settled & determined spice of hostility against the enterprize, the commerce, the right 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 Hen-ry. Where your president gave to that scoundrel and traitor 50,000 dollras, of the people's money, to purchase up as he fondly hoped, callumny and detraction against the first patriots in New-England. That he was disappointed in his malicions and revengeful hopes and designs, was not his fault. The traitor re-ceived 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 maievolence fall harm-

less 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 nonimportations; some of the provisions of which were infinitely more unjust and oppressive than the writwof 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, acting over the tyranny of Britain against New-England with increased aggravation. What, let me as we have been by the enemy, 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 rained 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 tyranmize. 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 this crimes, be deposed and brought to the block-while a petry tyrant, of four years standing, able to protect," shall, in this free country, live out his political life .-No. sir-The same crime which would bring one to the block, ongut

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

to bring the other to the hilter.

of both houses of congress, live south west of the Delawater Willyon appeal to their measures as the ovidences In them we see nothing but ruin and oppression. Will honorable gentlemen come nearer home, and examine the journals of this house: here we be 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 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, sig, 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 satelites 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 aded on principle in their opposition then, they are unprincipled now-if they did not act on principle, then they were and have continued apprincipled. If it be retorted that we ought to support these laws, we answer that we donot 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 and the neglect of the government, 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 ! am willing to abaudon 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, con-quer or die with them. But, air. this administration has not the abithe confidence of the people and of the nation. It will devolve on the first, fast friends of the navy to reward our brave tars, when nistration depart-

" And the star of peace return." In relation to the subject more as to the increase of taxes, for the novery rewards on Generals Brown, taking the question.

her own occasions. "Millions for the administration, and a majority | reasons which I have given, and as | Scott, Miller, Gaines, Porter, Rip. to the scheme of a national bank, reported by Mt. Dallas, for reason 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 or of 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 cotreclly 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 frm distress and our country from ruin-1 should consider them unworthy the name of patriots, unworthy the name of Americans, unworthy the air and light of Heaven. Let hon. 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 administra. tion 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 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 benot 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 wil 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 exertitions 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 lity to reward them; they have lost Ways and Means reported a bill to authorise 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 smend-

ley, &c. The report was concurred in by the House and the amendments returned to the Senate for reconsi-

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, devister 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 12; 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 acunts 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 resoluti-

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. Oak-

ly, to add fifty per cent to the amendment, so that the increase shall be one hundred and fifty per cent." Upon this motion the year and nays were taken .- For the amend-

20, against it 116. The year and pays were then taken to concur with the committee of the Whole on striking out 50 and inserting 100-Against it 38.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the resolution in its amended form. Upon which an animated debate

And the house adjourned without

Thursday, Od. 27. TLLING UP THE ARMY. Mr. Troup from the military con

miltee, reported a bill making fur-ther provision for the filling the ranks of the regular army, by class ing the free male population of the U. States, This bill received in first and second reading, and will made the order of the day for Mon.

VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Troup from the same com. mittee, also reported a bill to accept the service of volunteers who ma associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the viits first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Tues-

DEFENCE OF THE FRON. TIERS.

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

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 ust taken charge of it, are my apoogy for not answering your letter of the 24th of September at an earlier day on the defects of the present mislitary 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 follow-

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

2d. That a permanent force consisting of at least 40,000 men in addition to the present military establishment, beraised for the defence of our cities, & frontiers, under engagement by the executive with such orps, 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. Thet 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 communi-

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 refl ction 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 and twenty-eight dollars, have been distributed amongst the several states and territories for the payment of

ways and premiums.
WAYS AND MEANS. The house resumed the consideration of the report of the commit-tee 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

The fourth resolution came under consideration, and as reported to

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

duty on the conveyance and letters.

The committee of the mended the resolution, I out 50 per cent, and ins per cent.

On the question to con amendment, the votes st For the amendment Against it The question was then

gree to the resolution a When there appeared For the resolution Against it . The third resolution,

add 100 per cent, on the sy on sales at suction, w and agreed to, The fifth resolution th der consideration. Its preclades its insertion in its objects however is t on domestic manufact that part of it, which ties on "cotton yarn and of machinery, work or water ; on shoes, an harness in the bands of Mr. Oakly moved als "tallow chardlers." was also rejected by y

Mr. Reed moved to e maceti candles." Thi also rejected by year at Mr. Bigelow move "leather." This mot disagreed to.

Mr. Wheaton mov at nails made by the air ry." Disagreed to. Mr. Gaston moved " furniture above a cer cept beds, bedding, at domestic manufactures of the owner." Thi rejected by yeas 43, The question was agree to the resolutio

And passed in the yeas 76, nays 34. The following reso ones, was adopted by of the whole, and wh to by the house. 6. Resolved, That it class the retailers of ous liquors, and for

disc, and to impose a ty of hity per cent. 7. Resolved, Th tax ought to be amer ty on plated harne that the two items double the amount duty on carriages.

The eighth resolu consideration, when journed.

FORE BOSTON, O LATEST FROM HALIF

Ship Alexander Portsmouth, Eng. : fax 14th inst. She in a fleet of 38 s transports with tro under convoy of a f ship, and separated 42, long. 45, whe dispersed in a sev fleet was hound to Quebec, but only th arrived at Halifax were about 2000 tr nadiers.

A passenger in t Mary arrived in evening. He left day 16th, in an Castine, and was I Islands.

The passenger i include 15 or 20,0 sail about the mid heard the British pedled from Chent The above pas

few London pape Aug, with which bliged, and have e: the following artic rayes at the Ame Peacock sailing re impunity and mai

blockade Omnium has be these two days. at half per cent failure of two who were extens nium, is assigned the depression.

The Prince Re said, does not The merchant

itting out vesse

08. 27. HE ARMY. he military con the filling the pulation of the ading, and wa he day for Mon-

smendment, the votes stood, For the amendment

The question was then taken to a

gree to the resolution as amended.

The third resolution, which is to

add 100 per cent, on the present du-

ty on sales at auction, was taken up

and agreed to, The fifth resolution then came un-

der consideration. Its great length

precludes its insersion in this sketch;

its objects however is to lay a tax

on domestic manufactures. The committee of the whole struck out that part of it, which imposes du-

ties on "cotton yarn spun by the aid of machinery, worked by steam

or water; on shoes, and on plated

harness in the bands of the owner."

Mr. Oakly moved also to exempt utallow chardlers." The motion

was also rejected by year 19, nays

maceti candles." This motion was

Mr. Bigelow moved to exempt

Mr. Wheaton moved to exempt

Mr. Gaston moved to strike out

" nails made by the aid of machine-

"furniture above a certain value ex-

cept beds, bedding, and articles of

domestic manufactures, in the hands

of the owner." This motion was

The question was then taken to

And passed in the affirmative, by

The following resolutions, as new

ones, was adopted by the committee

of the whole, and which was agreed

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to

class the retailers of wines, spiritu-

ous liquors, and foreign merchan-

disc, and to impose an additional du-

7. Resolved, That the carriage

tax ought to be amended, and a du-

ty on plated harness be imposed,

that the two items shall produce

double the amount of the present

The eighth resolution was under

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, OCT. 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND &

Ship Alexander and Mary, from

Portsmouth, Eng. arrived at Hali-fax 14th inst. She sailed Sept. 1,

in a fleet of 38 sail, (including 8 transports with troops for Quebec) under convoy of a frigate and store-

ship, and separated on the 22d, lat.

42, long. 45, when the fleet was

dispersed in a severe gale. The fleet was hound to Nova Scotia and

Quebec, but only the above ship had

arrived at Halifax 16th inst. There

were about 2000 troops mostly gre-

A passenger in the Alexander and

Mary arrived in town on Sunday

evening. He left Halifax on Sun-

day 16th, in an English schr. for

Castine, and was landed at the Fox

HALIFAX.

consideration, when the house

agree to the resolution as amended.

rejected by yeas 43, nays 72.

"leather." This motion was also

also rejected by years 50, nays 73.

Mr. Reed moved to exer

disagreed to.

ry." Disagreed to.

yeas 76, nays 34.

to by the house.

ty of hity per cent.

duty on carriages.

journed.

When there appeared . . .

For the resolution

Against it

Against it

EERS. the same com a bill to accept ize themselves d also received eading, and was he day for Tues-

THE FRONeported a bill for of the frontiers authorising the forty resinents, in addition to y establishment, s first and second ade the order of day. bese bills, is a tetary of War to

nittee, of which ору:--Oct. 47 1914. ance of the subduties of the deould not fail to t at so interest-

person who had it, are my apoing your letter of ber at an earlier of the present mion has been beed matter of that

now the honor to

ittee, the follow-

esent military esinting to 62,448 nd made complete efficient means constitution and rights of our felopted to fill the least possible de-

nament force con-40,000 men in adnt military estafor the defence of ers, under engageutive with such ll be employed in proportional augral officers of each staff be provided

orps of engineers ordnance depart-

nlargement of the rs, I shail submit

letailed communi-

sed amendment of partment, I submit senior officer in now in this city,

and happy to comther remarks and ubjects as the com-, and shall request suggest hereafter her attention to, our military estaally, should any h may be deemed ion. or, &c.

IES MONROE. р. &с. by a return from

eneral, laid before e chairman of the ee, that since the we been recruited. ht thousand seven rty men; and that illion nine hundred sand eight hundred dollars, have been gat the several states or the payment of miums.

ND MEANS. umed the considerort of the commit-, on the report of f ways and means, anent system of repport of the public

solution came under and as reported to f ways and means,

That it is expedient ent, to the present

Yesterday a stockadealer confessed hitaself unities or unwilling to pay his differences, 45,000l. He is a member of parliament, and was for a long time an Indian director—and holds from ministers a place of high financial responsibility. He has left four or five brokers in the larch.

In consequence of the interruption of the American Negociations at Ghent, stocks have sustained a considerable depression.

The Valiant, 74, expected to take out Lord Hill to America, has been based on their main deck with Conference of the interruption of the American Negociations at Ghent, stocks have sustained a considerable depression.

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The predictions of the opposers of The predictions of the opposers of Prussian troops, have been sent to a free trade to India, we under-stand are verified—European manual indicates mischief to be brewing factures are selling there under prime cost, and indigo, now almost the only article of import from halis is so reduced here, that office ho have neither freight nor commissions

to pay are fortunate not to come off with heavy loss. tecounts from Ghent are to the gnes to America to obtain further instructions, on some serious difficulty which has occurred in the ne-

gotiation, Some of the transports at Ports mouth are for Madeira, to take to America the British troops which garrison that Island. The remainder will proceed to Cork and take on board the troops collected there, where the whole will rendezvous and sail under the Valiant and other men of war, in one of whit I ed Hill will go. Col. Dixon, These will command the artillery.

A detachment of the 29th under Col. Wade, viz. 11 officers and 250 men, have marched to Portsmouth to embark for America, with detachments of the following regts. 41st, 37th, 62d, 76th, 98th, 99th

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 17. Arrived, the Stirling, from Quebec, one of a fleet of 36 sail, under convoy of the Centaur, 74, and Cyanne, frigate, from which she parted on the 30th ult. on Newfoundland Banks.

PARIS, AUG. 13. We hear from Algiers, that 8 Swedish, 1 Danish, 2 Dutch, and 3 Spanish vessels are prizes; that Algerine vessels are still cruising in the Atlantic, and others are about

lgerines have released the dish man of war was coming to Al-

AUGUST 25. It is understood the Russians will advance further into Denmark, and occupy Cackstadt.

MADRID, AUG. 9. The king has prohibited the judges from the use of torture, to extort confessions. Prisons are ordered to be made so as not to injure health, and prisoners are to be set to work. A decree against Frenchmen has been published in Arragon and Catalonia provinces, where there have been popular commotions where some Frenchmen and their partizans

have been assassinated. Gravina the Pope's Nuncio, sent off by the Cortes has been recalled, and receives honours from the court.

It is reported that Octolaza, the confessor of the king, known for his tirades in the Cortes, has been ordered to quit the capital, as well as the reverend editor of the Atalaya, or La Mancha Sengi

FURTHER FROM HALIFAX.

We yesterday received a Halifax paper of Oct. 15, which mentions the arrival of the ship Alexander and Mary, and that she sailed with 38 sail, &c. under convoy of the Liffey and Raven. The packet was to sail from Falmouth for Halifax,

Sept. 8. The Leonidas frigate, 44, from Vera Cruz, wirlf half a million of money, and Bolus frigate 23 days from Quebec, had arrived in England. Captain Barclay, commander of the late British fleet on Lake Erie, passenger in the latter.

The following extracts from London papers, (to the 29th Aug.) are given in the Halifax paper.

Detachments of the Blowing re-Detachments of the dlowing regiments, embarked last week for America—4th, 9th, 39th, 44th, 49th, 48th, 81st, 89th. Detachments of the following corps will also embark, 1st, 3d, 6th, 21st, 39th, 41st, 57th, 70th, 76th, 82d, 85th, 100th. The transports will present to Cork, to paid by transports will proceed to Cork, to be joined by the others. The whole will rendezvous at Bermuda.

August 29. The Dake of Wellington, has had his first audience at Paris,

An order from Lord Bathurst's office, prohibits all Americans com-returning to that countries. Bush packets, wishout permission.

G. Hibbert, Esq. has protested against the dangerous measure of employing American Slaves, in our invasion of that country, which Ministers have denied all knowledge of, but admit a discretionary power in our commanders to bring off such as may assist our operations, a power which, we fear, will in some cases,

be extended farther than it ought. Our West India Committee, have instructed our agent in England, to represent to Ministers the disadvantages our Colonies will labour under in competition with the colonies of the continental powers as to the conthe British Islands.]

ACCOUNTS FROM ITALY.

REGGIO, Aug. 8. The arrival of His Royal Highhad no influence to tranquilize the fermentation which reigns in that city, and which is rather increased troops than diminished. It is in the recollection of every one, that our city has always been the centre of Italian independence, and that the hatred against all foreign predomi-nance has been the first virtue of our inhabitants. The greatest proportion of our youths have refused to enlist in the service.

A Proclamation has been issued by His Royal Highness, to communicate to the inhabitants what they have to expect; but the same has not been respected. The dissatisfaction has risen to the highest pitch, and shews itself on all occasions. The troops have been ordered not to be in the street after dark.

Thomas M'Nier,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER Iuforms his friends and the public that he has commenced business one door a bove My Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', in Church street, where he inte rying on the above business in the most fushionable 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 Annapolis, Nov. 3.

Basil Shephard,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Respect fully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat

supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Festings. of superior quality, which he offers for ful ashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage and will endeavour to deserve encouragement. November 3.

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. 3c1814. 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; bad on when she went away. white country cloth petticoat of cot ton and yarn wove kersey, with a ket of the same, one white jact black cambric frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloaths, with her.-Whoever takes up said woman and secures her

Novemberl John Worthington.

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

By order,

H. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A.

November 3, 1814.

"West River, Oct. 31, 1814, "I must say that the men I com-manded, with one exception, behav-ed in a manner phonorable to themsolves, and even gratifying to me, acting in the situation I did-and I must particularize the obligations I was under to that excellent officer Capt. Franklin, without whose aid the men could not have been provided for or kept-together. On every occasion they discovered spirit and activity, and although unable to make any serious impression on the enemy, who consisted of from 8 and 400 or even five hundred at different periods, yet by firing on their lively, but at the sametime a correct pickets, and shewing themselves on and well regulated imagination. every point, they circumstribed his marauding, and kept him close within his posts.

"I fak much at stake, and when the enemy moved up to land on the Swamp shore this morning, I made every exertion to have him promptly met. I accompanied Capt. Burd the U. States would greatly benefit to the spot where they were debarked and drawn up in line in a cornfield, protected in front by a creek, and on their right flank, where alone they could be approached, by a fence. Captain Burd after waiting for the infantry two hours, and seeing the enemy were beginning to reembark a mile below, consulted me, by the presence of the Austrian charge, which he immediately executed in the handsomest style-the fire of the enemy was received, but passed unheeded-the fence thrown down, the line of the enemy in full flight; their men throwing down their arms & surrendering ; when by one of those unfortunate accidents which marr the best directed military movements, some one in the rear cried "a retreat," and the dragoons gave way. Capt, Burd rallied part of

them, and renewed the charge, but the enemy had now leisure to gain another fence, covered by a wood and kept up the hottest fire, separated from the horse only by the fence; and the larger proportion of the squadron not coming up, all the prisoners but two were lost, and two of the dragoons, whose horses were killed, are missing, six were wounded; nine horses killed and three wounded; and unfortunately captain Burd, who promises to be an ornament to the profession and his country, was wounded by two balls in the head and thrown from his horse; I hope, however, that nothing serious will result ant charge till the moment I have described, and every man of the enemy would have been taken but for the act of some miscreant. The infantry came up about an hour afterwards, but did not engage, except with their artillery —and the enemy retired, having ma-rauded but little, a few fowls perhaps their only booty.

The squadron of the enemy which had been lying off Herring Bay for four or five days, on Tuesday proceeded down the Chesapeake with a fair wind. It is stated by the prisoners takken at Deep Creek, that they are bound to Ha-lifax. They carried off with them a quantity of tobacco taken from Tracy's Landing, and burnt the ware-house and a store at that place.

COMMUNICATED. Died, on Thursday last, the 27th alt, at the residence of her father in Frederick-town, Mrs. Rebecca B. Magrider, consort of Alexander C

Magruder, Esq. of this city. It is the common lot of those who are placed in this world to depart & be forgotten. Their graves are at first bedewed by the fond tears of affection, and their memory is honoured by a few unavailing sighs of regret. But these feeble tributes of regard are soon discontinued, and in a few short months after the bodies of our friends are committed to the earth, their virtues, and their attachment, are consigned to oblivion. Their memory continues green no longer than the turf with which they are covered. New favourites arise and occupy the stati-on which they once held in our hearts; new scenes chase from the mind the remembrance of those which were partaken with them ; and those impressions are erased which the friends who are gone had fondly, though vainly imagined, were indelible. Such, however, can newoman She filled a place in the affections of those who knew her that cannot be supplied, & excited emotions in their minds which no other person can possibly awaken. One of the most pleasing though melancholy offices of her friends will hereafter be to dwell on the various traits of her inestimable character, and "live credit o'er again" each scene in which she was engaged. The contemplation Sw.

of her excellencies will continue as formerly to afford instruction and delight; and while they are recalling the remembrance of comer days, her pure apirit will seem to descend from the maniform of the blessed to administer solute to their affection.

It is not designed to attempt a full delineation of the character of the deceased—To do so one should feel some portion of that hold maniform

some portion of that holy inspiration with which she was herself so thorally endowed. It is only desired to pointray a few of those fea-tures which were so striking a d interesting, that they could not fail to arrest the attention, and deeply impress the minds of all who beheld her. To those we o saw her only when mingling in general society, her distinguishing characteristics appeared to be, great originality of tho't, and felicity of expression; an ardent & Possessing a disposition remarkably unobtrusive, it was contrary to her hature and inclination to make an ostentatious display of her virtues; but notwithstanding this it would have been impossible for the most superficial observer to behold her without remarking in her a benevolence that knew no bounds, and to frankness which (as it wounded the feelings of no one) could not fail to win the affections of all.

Such were the impressions which she made on the minds of persons who had not an opportunity of being fully acquainted withher worth. But those to whom she was intimately known, who were so happy as to be blessed with her friendship, and were with her in the walks of private life, she appeared in a still more lovely and interesting point of

She possessed talents which commanded universal admiration, and was still never elated by applause. She enchained the hearts of all without effort and without being conscious of her powers. Although the oracle and almost the idol of her friends, she was a pattern of humility. This trait proves both her mind and heart to have been of a superior order; and shows that she was entitled to the highest veneration and warmest love.

The fascination of her manners exposed her to all the allutements of the fashionable world; but they were all most firmly resisted .- The slightest deviation from candour was abhorrent to her feelings and her ingenuous mind would have preferred losing the attachment of the world to retaining it by the smallest sacri-

fice of sincerity.

Accordingly whilst her heavenly disposition induced her to behave towards every one with kindness and condescension, her manners were affectionate to those only to whom she had given her heart.

Nursed in the lap of presperity and affection, she was always ready to withdraw from the blessings that surrounded her to sympathize in & relieve the distresses of her f. llowcreatures. She could never be happy when she knew that others suffered, but always made their feelings " her own, and was ready to make any sacrifice of her own comfort for the sake of administering consolation to the wretchedness of a human being. To such a friend, who could avoid being warmly and tenderly attached? and from what bosom that has once beat with affection towards her can the feeling be eradicated?

But it is time to cease this fond recital. Though friendship may delight to dwell on the various traits of her spotless and exalted character, on the peculiar tenderness with which she discharged the duties of a daughter, a friend, a parent and a wife, it may be improper to obtrude these things on others. She herself always most scrupulously avoided it; and the same course ought perhaps to be pursued by all who revereher memory. The private griefs of her family are besides too sacred to be held up to public observation. They are of a nature which nothing but the assistance of the Almighty can assuage, and we humbly trust that His power will be exerted to "bind up the wounds of the broken heart-

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

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

creditor on said estate,
By order, John, Gassaway,
Sw. reg. wills A.A. county.

The passenger informs that Lord Hill's expedition was expected to include 15 or 20,000 troops, and to sail about the middle of Sept. He heard the British envoys were expedled from Chent. The above passenger brought a

few London papers to the 24th of Aug, with which we have been obliged, and have extracted from them the following articles
The London Morning Chronic

rayes at the American sloop of w Peacock sailing round Ireland with impunity and making captures. It says the Irish ports are in a state of

Omnium has been on the decline these two days. Yesterday it was at half per cent. discount. The who were extensive holders of omaium, is assigned as the cause of the depression.

The Prince Regent of Portugal it a said, does not return to Europe

The merchants of Boundank are atting out vessels for the French colonies

NOTICE.

It smil'd upon the lap of earth, And caught the gaze, of every eye. The vernal breeze, whose steps are seen, luprinted 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 gien or desert bower But grow, like Flora's fav'rite child, In sun beam soft and fragrant shower The graces lov'd with chasten'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 flow ret 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

Yet, fragile flow'r ! thy blossom bright, Tho 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, The cold frost and the night wind

They nipt thy beauty once so fair!
It shall not bloom on earth again.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28. A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BALTI-MORE.

This morning arrived H. M. ships Tonnant, Vice-Adm. Sir A. Cochrans; Surprise, and Diomede, 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 Parapsco, 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, 600 scamen, 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 reconnectering 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 Swounded, and two pieces of can-

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 ar tillery, 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 con-sidered 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 expedi-

has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by them-aelves of a quantity of shipping, of an extensive rope-walk and other public erections; sharrassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their at-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 re-

Nymphe. 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 fate 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 h s 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 necesof doing well.

Directions for preserving Apples thro' the winter

From Dean's New-England Farmer. The secret of preserving apples brough 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 ir. 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 diffiulty 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 withold from our subscribers so very curious a producti-

"Twenty-five Dollars reward. Ranaway 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, tuscarora and negro, has a tolerable large a-quiline 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 tuscarora 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 tion had been accomposhed, it was distributing type, a tolerable car-thought proper to withdraw the penter and joiner, a plain painter, troops—and the next morning they an excellent manager of horses,

barked without the least annoy. I drives well and rides elegantly, have nd of cockfighting (and al manhighting when drunk) and is said to heel and pit with much skill, he can bleed and pull teeth, knows some-thing of medicines, is a rough bar-ber, a bad conceited cook, a good sawyer, can lay a brick, has worked in the corn-held, and can acratch "high-bob" and "tobacco Lilla" a little on the fiddle. He can do ma ny other things, and whatever be can't do, he pretends to have a know-ledge of. His trades and qualities are thus detailed because his vanity will undoubtedly lead to a display of them. His master vice, or ceived at Halifax 6th inst. by the 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 Marbiehead battarion walked on the 14th uit. from Mar. blehead to Salem, a distance exceeding four miles, in the short space of 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, mountting 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. 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 Stenart, 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. sary to saw it off close to one of his temples. The man is in a fair way of doing well. not be admitted to probate.

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

NOTICE That the Lovy Court of Anne-Arun

del County will meet on the third Mon day in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the ac-

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 th 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 count

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 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 pro perty, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the pur haser give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with in-Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Henry Wayman, Trustee. 20, 1815. Is.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Mary-

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from orphans court of Calven county letters testamentary on the easte of James Sewell, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims rigainst said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the lat of November next, otherwise they may be excluded from all one fit of said estate.

JAMES-R. SEWELL Ext.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran sway from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1516, a nagro 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 waist-coat. He is a rough shocmaker, & took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro, or secures him so that I get him again, shall re-ceive the above reward with all reason-

able 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 with Mrs. Murray, near Mon gomery C. House, and may Late a pass. B. H. October 20.

Farmers Bank

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

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashler.

A Farm for Sale.

To be sold, by the subscribers, on fue-day, the 8th day of November nest, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all those two tracts of land called " Frad sum," 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 pub lie road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. There are on the premises. a good dwelling-house, barn, kitchen. soil is adapted to the growth of corn.
tobacco, rye, &c. The terms of sale,
hiteen 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.

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

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.

June 23, 1 4

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situa-ted in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 31 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaister. 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. Henry Woodward August 4, 1

Anne Arandel County, sc.

I hereby certify, that John N. Wat-kins, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about 7, years old, between 14 and 15 hends 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, every paces, trots racks and 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 a me forward, prove property, P. charts and take him areay.

John N. Hatkins:

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Nagro Man called Ned, who, with series at others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county a 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 blattel fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or a inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long. eyes, a scar about an inch long a broad. No descriptive information be given as to his cloaths; he went be given as to his cloaths; he went are with a strew hat, a country round about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is promise he may endeavour to get to Baldimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to good, so that I get him again; afteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county. Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert seho esile 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.

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 aed 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 Darnell, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any mandirected spits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount doe, 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.

gust 4, 1814,

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 re-commending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have

plements, as prayed,
JERRHIAN T. CHASE. Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, MITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Gents .-

Blank Bonds, Declara-tions on Bond, Appeal Bands, & Com-mon Warrants—For sale at this Os

IVOL. LXXII.

JONAS GREEN GRUROWSTHERT, ANNA Price Three Dollars per

From the Federal Repul CONGRES HOUSE of REPRESEN HONOR TO THE B Theresolutions confers ary rewards on Genera Scott, Gaines, Macomil Ripley, and Miller, wer and the modification prop-conferees was read and

These resolutions have ed both houses. NATIONAL BA The house resumed the ation on the eighth and tion reported by the co the whole, on the report mittee of ways and mes a permanent system of the support of the publi The resolution is as I 8th. Resolved, That

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completed, the cat vented their execu And the house : Saturday,

The Speaker la a letter from the navy, stating tha books and papers office have been [the only books an lost, relate to ac been settled and treasury. The and ordered to I DAY OF HUM

Mr. Clopton following propor "It being a de bent in a time and war, hum acknowledge on mighty God, as and protection :

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IVOL. LXXII,

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RMIAN T. CHASE.

m. S. Green, Clk.

OF THE

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SHUBSHSTREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Foderal Republican. CONGRESS. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE. HONOR TO THE BEAVE.

Theresolutions 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 year

14-nays 138.
The question was then taken to agree to the resolution, and passed in the affirmative-yeas 93-nays

On motion of Mr. Eppes the several resolutions were sent to the committee of ways and means, with natruction 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

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, designat-ing the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number and rate of new vessels authorised and directed by law, since that time, the progress made in exetotion of these laws, and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

And the house adjourned until to-

Saturday, Och. 29.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, stating that the whole of the books and papers and trophies of his office have been preserved; and that the only hooks and papers of the Ac-countant's office which have been lost, relate to accounts which have been settled and transmitted to the treasury. The said letter was read and ordered to lie on the table. DAY OF HUMILIATION AND

PRAYER. Mr. Clopton of Va. offered the following proposition for a day of

immiliation and prayer. "It being a duty peculiarly incum-bent in a time of public calamity and war, humbly and devoutly to ecknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection:" Therefore, Resolved, By the Senate & House

ses, wait on the President of the U. States, and request that he recommead a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the U. States, with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these states, his blessings on their arms and a speedy restoration of these

The proposition was read and tauses that have prevented their en-tire execution.

A short debate arose,

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

The committee after filling the blank with " three millions of dotlars," the sum proposed to be borrowed, and making two other immaterial amendments, rose and report- for concurrence. ed 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 authorised 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

And on the question to agree to this amendment-there were, nay 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 merchandize heretotore 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 mutions 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 the 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. DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorising 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

THANKSGIVING, &c.

The resolution submitted on Saturday by Mr. Clopton, requesting the President or 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

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 re-

solution 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 of Representatives of the U. States time been commissioned for service, 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 pro-

The bill to authorise a loan for three millions, was read the third time, and passed by the house without division, and sent to the senate INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A hill was received from the Senate for concurrence, authorising 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 Af-

The report of the committee of claims on the petition of Joseph Forrest, passed through a commit-tee of the whole house, and af-terwards was concurred in by the

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 con-

sequently 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 cloath-

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 read-

ing on to-morrow. THANKSGIVING, etc.

The resolution " requesting the resident of the U.S. to recommend 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 authorise 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 report-

ed 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. M'Kee moved that the bill lie on the table, which motion was agreed to. The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Robertson and a-

dopted 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. a. Mr. Pleasants from the naval committee, reported the bill from the senate for building and purchas-

ORPHANS.
Mr. Elihourn submitted the fellowing, which was ordered to lie

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of pro-viding by law for the relief of the widows and orphans, of all such noncommissioned 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. Ingersolf submitted the following resolution which was reject-

ed 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

VOLUNTEERS.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, to authorise the president of the U. S. to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and organise 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 bilf 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 or herself is equal to a small navy, was launched on Saturday morning. The account of this pleasing event, is correctly 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 select 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 speciators 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 acclamations, 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

The Fulton entered the water under the flag of the U. S. and an emblematic standard, representing the genius of America standing amidst ing 20 fast sailing vessels to carry emies by explosion and conflagrati-

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 hill to was agree to the resolution was respected.

The hill to was agree to the resolution of the negative of the naval committee in the place of the memorable inscription of the naval committee and made of the memorable inscription of the particular rights.

A hand of music was launched in the naval committee in the place of the memorable inscription of the particular rights.

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in the vicinity.

His excellency the governor, with the various military and saval 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 ladge 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 formi-

dable 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 thoroughe ly 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 har-

bours. 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 compieted with all possible dispatch; and a crew is recruiting under the heroic Porter, from which every thing of the gallant and during atchievements of our skillul and hardy seamen may be expected.

The Fulton is the first vessel or 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 improve-ment 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 Mu-latto 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, white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn were kersey, with a jac-ket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric frock, pink callco petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloaths with her.—Whosver-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. dollars; if twenty miles, twenty del-lars; if thirty miles, thirty dellars, and if out of the state, the above re-ward, including what the law allows, paid by 2 John Worthington.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arun-del 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, Cik. L. C. A. A. C.

IST OF THE NAVY. RGE SHAW's Store, this Office. 1-2 Gents .--

onds, Declara-

rington to the Secretary of the U. S. S. Peacock, New York, Oct. 30.

I have the honor to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place after a cruise of 147 days, during which all your remaining orders of the 28th February ult. have been ex-ecuted, except that which related to the Naze and coast of Norway, and which was omitted in consequence of that whole coast being under a strict blockade by a combined squadron of English and Swedish ships. Although the Peacock's success has not been so great, as we had sanguinely expected; it is a pleasing reflection that our disappointment has been occasioned by the uncommonly severe weather, (with constant gales from south west to north west) which we experienced, from the time of striking sound ings in the Irish Channel, until we left the Shetland Isles, and which had the double effect of keeping in all their trade, and compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore .- We were four days between Gape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but three captures, the last of which, as she was of little value we made a cartel of. On the north west coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetlands we ran for the Ferro Isles and then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the channel, and Bay of Biscay, and made Cape Ortegal between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but twelve sail, nine of which we spoke and found but two of them English .- From thence we ran along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Me diterranean and ran within a degree and a half of Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Teneriffe trade .- On the 1st of Sept. we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Fentaventura and Lauzarora, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners. As a supply of water was now indispensably requisite, I determined to run for the Cape de Verds, at one of which (St. Vincents) after a week's work d cleaning out wells we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the eastward, steered alternately to the S. W. and N. W. to prolong our stay as much as possible between the longitudes of 20 and 40 W. the track of all their F India, African and S. American traue. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, & on the 6th of October we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Mariconi river, the next day we were off Surinam, from whence we run for Barbadoes which we made on the 9th, and continued cruising to windward of Deseada and Bermuda a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at 7 AM. a little to the westward of Cape Henlo-

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of leaving N. York in March last, until our return, we have lost but one man (Mr. Denizen Baldwin, M. Mate, a promising officer,) and that our crew is in fine health.

I trust that you will not think we have unnecessarily curtailed our cruise, when I inform you we have but 15 days provisions on board at short allowance. I enclose a correct list of our captures.

I am respectfully, L. WARRINGTON. Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. of the Navy.

[Here follows a list of vessels captured during the cruise, to the number of fourteen, valued at 494, 222 dollars.]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1. OFFICE OF THE EVENING POST. The hon. Isaac Tichenor, Esq. has been elected as Senator of the U. States, by the Legislature of Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Jonathan Robinson, Esq. whose time of service expires on that day.

From Montreal. We received this morning by the Steam Boat the evening " Montreal Advertiser," of the 22d Oct. Except the following article it contains nothing interesting to an American reader. Several of its columns are taken up with the news from the British and American Commission. ers at Ghent, brought by the covette John Adams.

a considerable reinforceent of troops, and a large supply provisions for the relief of the gut division of the army, which has, for some time past, been rather strategied in their operations for the want of supplies. The new ship St. Lawrence, has taken on board 700 barrels pork, and 1200 men in-cluding Sailors—she is said to be a remarkable good sailor and in every other respect surpasses the expectation of Sir James Yeo. Chauscey had gone into Sackett's Harbor and we have once more an undir outed superiority of the Lake which materially alters the complexion of affairs in the Upper Province, and will soon enable the right division of the army, to cope with our invaders upon more equal terms, and drive them upon their own shores.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany Register Office, Oct. 31. We have nothing very new or interesting in this quarter. I enclose you a letter from Sackett's Harbor, which I received this morning, and also some paragraphs from the Buffalo Gazette, received by the western mail of last evening.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Sackett's Harbor, Och. 28.

It is now generally believed, that in attack will be made on this place in a few days; the enemy will make every exertion in this last attempt to trouble us, but rely on it, we are safer than is generally supposed.

General Brown is daily expected here, and as soon as he arrives there. will be no difficulty in keeping what militia is now here, and his presence will induce others to come in.

BUFFALO, Och. 25. On the 19th inst. an advanced corps of Major Gen. Izard's army, under General Bissel, passed from Dead Creek, to Cook's Mills, on Lyon's Creek, and were attacked by superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour ; Gen. Bissel maintained his ground and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70, killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

On the 23d, the American army lay opposite Black Rock. On Sunday, Mr. Smith butcher to

the army, roasted an ox for the volunteers & militia; and Mr. Thorne, contractor, bestowed on them a barrel of spirit.

On Wednesday last the British flest, the new ship St. Lawrence, of 102 guns being along, anchored off Fort Niagara. Whether the fleet brought up a reinforcement, or provisions, or for the purpose of trans-porting part of general Drummond's orce down the Lake is uncertain.

On Friday last the brave and energetic Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown and suite, (Major Austin and Lieutenant Armstrong,) left the Niagara frontier, the scene of national glory, and proceeded to Sackett's Harbor. The respect, admiration and

gratitude of the nation go with him.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo, was held on Sunday evening, for the purpose of adopting a respectful address to Major General Porter, and through him to the officers and men under his command, approbating the spirit of patriotism which impelled them from their families and friends, from all the comforts of domestic life, to the post of danger, the 'edge of battle,' and which sustained them in conflict, and insured them victory. They met the enemy, and the enemy's batteries will remain as monuments of their bravery and devotion. They now return to their friends, and their comforus, with all the satisfaction of an approving conscience, & the consciousness of deserving & receiving the gratitude of the country. The 11th and 17th of September, at Plattaburgh and Erie, are proud days for the militia of New-York. On those days the stain on the character of this state was wiped away, and the glory of its arms established.

From the Albany Gazette of Oct 31

FROM THE WEST. A report has been in circulation for some days, that the principal part of our army, had left Upper Canada, and were encamped at Blace Rock-Another report asid, o whole army had recrossed the Ni gara-but as no mention is made of either of these circumstances in the Buffalo Gazette received last even ing, we must wait for the next may for a confirmation or denial of these

now in town, but We have not The militia and volunteers in se

vice with the army under General Isard (late Gen. Brown) in Upper thanks for their honorable and brave

From the New York Gazette, N

vember 3. Captain Smilie, of the army, who came down in the aream boat, brings the latest accounts from Buffalo. He contradicts the report of General laard having crossed over to that

The Albany Argus says that the campaign in the north is probably closed, unless the enemy shall pro-CAMPAIGN ENDED.

The news from the west to-night is, that the fightingon this frontier is over for this campaign. Gen. Brown has been ordered to Sackett's Harbor, Gen. Miller has a furlough .-The militia and volunteers have cros ed to this side. General Brown's division was crossing on Saturday and Sunday; they are ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. Porter is of course discharged, if the militia are, which is expected. Thus ended the campaign of general Izard; (ampersand the soldiers call him, in allusion to his round-about march from Plattsburgh to Erie.)-The two divisions of our army had gone to Chippewa; a road was cleared to go up the creek; every thing was ready for crossing, so as to flank Drummond and compel him to fight or retreat; when an order is issued for the American army to retreat before an inferior force!

Mem. Gen. Izard set out from Plattsburgh on the 24th August, to relieve the left division then supposed to be in a perilous condition, and he rides post haste, so as to form a unction on the 12th October-nearly two months! [In two months, some of Lord Wellington's invincibles made a circuitous voyage of 4000 miles, from Bourdeaux to Greenbush, after viewing the falls of Niagara, &c.] Drummond has no rein-

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 1. FROM THE NIAGARA.

We have certain advices, that 1500 men of gen. Brown's Division marched for Sackett's Harbor on the 24th. Gen. Izard's forces were encamped opposite Black Rock, and were expected to cross the river last week. The Volunteers and Militia under General Porter were to be marched to Batavia and discharged. The citizens of Buffalo presented to General Porter, and through him to his corps, a complimentary address and they were also thanked and complimented in a General Order from head quarters.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Canandaigua dated Oct. 26. " Gen. Brown has gone to Sack ett's Harbor, and his Division is on the march thither. The remainder of the army are near Fort Erie, where most of it will winter. Part of them will come on this side Niagara. The British have taken all except 700 of their force down the the Lake-perhaps to attack Sackett's Harbor. Our Militia are discharged. This is the last news from the West."

Register.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated

Dead Creek, (U. C.) Oct. 19. Major Gen. Izard, advanced as far as Chippewa Plains, on the 14th inst. having to replace the bridges which the enemy destroyed, and driving in his outpost, after some sharp skirmishing with our light corps in the afternoon of that day On the 15th, the enemy appeared in force at the village of Chippeway but shew no disposition to give us battle. The bridge had also been destroyed, and no means were then possessed of reaching him, but by our artillery, which was brought up and directed by capts. Towson and Archer—disabling his batteries, and almost allending his field artillery before night, when we returned to her boat, with the captain (Potter) the encampment. On the 16th, we againshewed him our front in order of battle, and although reinforced, he could not be drawn into the contest. On the 17th, the army changed position and tatired 7 miles up the Nisagara. Gen. Bissel was detached with his brigade on the morning of the 18th, to watch the effect of this

The brigade of Gent Bissel, had by a circuitous route shro' the waods, gained the vicinity of a draw-bridge, about three miles above the mouth of Chippewa river-and allowing but a part of his force to be discovered. At day break the enem threw over a strong column to de-stroy, what he considered a reconnoitering party, and was instantly received by the brigade; and tho far superior in numbers, he was beaten with great slaughter, driven over this bridge and pursued so closely, as to leave no time for its removal. The battery which defended the passage was gallantly carried, giving time only to discharge two rounds before it was occupied by our troops. The enemy was reinforced but obliged to give ground, & retired with a loss estimated at nearly 200, in killed, wounded and prisonersdurs is stated at 14 killed and 54 wounded. The main body will march immediately, and reinforcements have already gone to support him; but the enemy has probably retreated beyond a prospect of successful pursuit. The action lasted three quarters of an hour, and was principally fought beyond the river."

PITTSBURG, OA. 26. A letter from a gentleman at Buffalo, dated Oct. 22, received by the express of to-day, says-" the army under Maj. Gen. Izard, is expected to return to Fort Erie, in a day or two without having accomplished the object of the expedition. The season has aiready set in very cold, and as the army for the sake of expedition moved with but two tents to a company almost all the men have to lay out in the snow and rain. The sick are constantly bro't up to this place, and last evening General Brown, arrived at this place."

From the Boston Palladium of Nov. 1 FROM CASTINE.

Information from Castine is to the 25th ult. The British soldiers are kept continually employed, Sundays not excepted, in fortifying that place. The new forts are built of them in here. This exploit, you tascines and earth. Most of the trees in town are cut down, and a considerable distance has been ed in the vicinity, to prevent an enemy approaching without being discovered. Between 50 and 100 pieces of cannon are mounted. A ca hal is cutting from Castine River to the Penobscot, to separate the town from the Main. The distance across is about a quarter of a mile .-It was said a detachment of troops was to be sent to occupy Buckstown. Nearly all the troops now at Castine are English, and desertions are not so common as a short time since. The soldiers are well cloathed and are indulged with coffee and other small stores. Flour was as cheap there as at Boston .--Much had been carried in and sold as prize property. Beef was about 6 dollars per cwt. The place was plentifully supplied from the interi-The British had established new import duties. Rum was to pay about 35 cents per gallon.

The selectmen had or were about to issue a notification for the inhabitants to meet on the 7th of Nov. the congress of the U. States.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH PRIVA TEER.

Extract of a letter to the Keeper of the E. C. Coffee House Books, dated New-Bedford, Oct. 30. " The schr. Sally, Capt. A. Lew-

is, from Barnstable, arrived here this morning, and brings the following account of the capture of the Retaliation, British privateer schr.

" Captain Jenkins, with 32 men, all volunteers, 1 brass 4 pounder, muskets, swords, etc. embarked on board the sloop Two friends, of Falmouth, at that place, with an inpossible. When up with Wood's Hole, it fell calm, and they rowed from there up to Tarpaulin Cove. where the privateer lay at anchor-when within about 3 4 of a mile of and 5 men, to board the sloop. The Americans kept close until the boat

der which they did at once.

They then put 12 men on be of the captured boat, got under way with the alrop, and boards the privateer, the aloop on her boards and the boat on her quarter, in carried her without any resistance In the act of boarding, the ca of the Retaliation got away from the goard which was set over lie and was on board of the privates nearly as soon at any one, and ma stopped by the people who boarded, making his way towards the magazine, with an intention, it was supported to blow her no.

posed, to blow her up! " She was carried into Falmon where her cargo, (consisting chiefly of plunder from small boats) was landed. She had 5 guns, one less 12 on a pivot, 1 long 6 and 3 carre. nades, and 12 men, including those in the boat. She had 2 American prisoners on board.

"The Wednesday before, capt.
A. Lewis (who arrived here,) and
others, attacked some of her crew who were ashore at Nashua Island. near Wood's Hole, took 2 men and 3 muskets, and retook 3 boats they had captured.

" On Thursday, one of the bosts with 4 men and the sailing master, all armed with muskets etc. boarded the pink-stern boat Clementine, Ed. Crowell, master fr. Falmouth, and ordered all hands below to pick up their cloaths immediately to be sent on shore. Captain C. making some difficulty about giving up the vessel's papers, they threatened to send him prisoner to Halifax.

"This determined him to attempt the reacne of his vessel, and while below, he proposed to the rest (3 in number) not to give her up-they then came on deck with their cloaths, as they had been ordered, and hove some of them into the boat-the captain seeing a favourable moment clinched two of the privateersmen with their loaded guns in their hands, which he get from them, threw one of the guns overboard, and retained the other. His people at the same time attacked the other 3 with the same success, and in 2 minutes (as he says) he had complete possession of his vessel again. He then put them below, and has bru't will observe, was performed by four men, without any arms whatever, ainst 5 men, armed with muske etc. and not a drop of bloodshed."

The Retaliation was formerly the Revenge privateer, of Salem, sent into Halifax sometime since. She has done much mischief on our coast]

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

The Portsmouth Oracle in announcing the arrival of the Harpy privateer, adds the following note, which though of a questionable shape, may possibly prove true,

Capt. Hogg, a Scotch gentleman, who arrived in the Harpy, sailed from Aberdeen on the 3d of Sept. last, states, that previous to his leaving there, the expedition of Lord Hill, which was fitting out at Cork, had been abandoned, and the troops dispersed ; 5000 of which had gove to Holland; and his lordship ordered to England.
The sloop Ultor, Captain Avery

Parker, from New-York, with float and corn, was captured in Long Island Sound, on Sunday, October

The cargo of the privateer Harpy, arrived at Portsmouth, on Thursday, from a cruize of 21 days, is estimated at \$ 300,000. She is said to have captured 3 ships (2 of whom were transports, one with 20 guns) on Grand Banks and manned them; she also took a a schooner and burnt her. Brought in 65 prisoners, a-mong them a Maj. General and o-ther officers. Spoke a brig on Tues-day off jeffreys, prize to a Boston let-ter of marque, with loss of both top-masts, supplied her.

Extract of a letter from Halifax. " The Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe must now be in possession of the French. One of the last yessels from Europe fell in with and spoke on the 27th Aug. last, 2 74's 4 frigates and 3 brigs, 5 days from Breat for the West Indies."

NOBVOLE, Nov. 1. THE ENEMY RETURNING.

A flag which has been up to the British Commander in Herring Bay, (between Patuxent and Annapolis)

The force of the cuemy the Chesapeake is two 74 digues frigates (including This force whether from much larger; it would be to offer an opinion as to the designs, we hope all will be We have not before hear

Daugtless being on this stat the not be the van of La We have a Steel's Line and find no such frigate as a less pithere is a sloop of t The officer must have give

doubt with design, to preconjecture of the place fre the troops came. [Fed. (MARYLAND GAZ ARRAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NO Appointments by the Execu Roseav G. Hannes, M.

3d Division, vice SAMUEL JAKES CHESTON, Colo giment, vice HENRY AMEY JOHN E. HOWARD, Jun. Regt. THOMAS L. EMORY, Qu 3d Division.

NEW ORLEANS TH ED.

A letter dated Norf states, that a vessel there from Barraco Wi British fleet, of upward SAIL, bound, as they s Orleans. This formid. actually passed the Hav are supposed to consist

Extract of a letter to in Richmond, " Nashville, T " Since I comme

news has arrived that on of the inhabitante are prepared to embr tion of Nicholls-in which the wealthy w feeled to the country their property to th ther places of saletyding army is hourly e near New-Orleans.

our next." BERMUDA

A corresponden favoured us with a papers to the 19th principally occupied the attack, by the I ington, Alexandria. Sir Peter Parker Bermuda, on the 1 military honours. one of the papers feating a superior ricans, sir Peter v cut his way thro which he attacked buck shot in the t ting an artery, occa Extracts from the From the Bermud

On Monday after mon and audden re curred here ; it w the time, and rose bove 18 inches, ov the parade. The agitated by a vari the tide continue time. Wg under this island on the occurred at Lisb H. M's Printing O We are in anx

receiving news-give us the det-in America. In receipt of such p a Gazette Extra It appears from destroying Wax possession of Al-body of brave me made an artack en-my had sunk or 3 small craft pproach; they

fett: our troop with a very any ally retired, as town, which m ed, would be a for the sacrifi-lines.

thortly alter, a

them to surre et once. 2 men on boa oat, got white p, and bearing loop on her how ter quarter, and any resistance ing, the captain got away from s set over lim of the privater ny one, and was rards the magation, it was su

onsisting chiefly guns, one leng including those had 2 American lay before, capt. rived here,) and ome of her cres t Nashua Island. took 2 men and

d into Falmont

ook 3 boats they one of the bosts. e sailing master, Clementine, Ed. r. Falmouth, and below to pick up n C. making some ing up the vessel's tened to send him

ed him to attempt vessel, and while d to the rest (3 in ive her up-they with their cloaths, ordered, and hove to the boat-the avourable moment he privateersmen d guns in their got from them. e guns overboard, other. Rispeople attacked the other success, and in 2 s) he had complete vessel again. He low, and has brolt This exploit, you performed by four y arms whatever, op of bloodshed." on was formerly the er, of Salem, sent etime since. She schief on our coast]

rival of the Harpy the following note, of a questionable bly prove true. Scotch gentleman, the Harpy, sailed on the 3d of Sept. previous to his leavexpedition of Lord fitting out at Cork, ned, and the troops of which had gove his lordship order-

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osron, Oct. 31,

oth Oracle in an-

aptured in Long Is-Sunday, October the privateer Harrtsmouth, on Thursuine of 21 days, is 00,000. Sine is said d 3 ships (2 of whom one with 20 guns) and manned them; schooner and burne in 65 prisoners, alaj. General and opoke a brig on Tues-prize to a Boston let-with loss of both top-

tter from Halifax. s of Martinique and t now be in possession One of the last yespe fell in with and th Aug. last, 2 74's brigs, 5 days from Vest Indies."

NOBVOLE, Nov. 1. Y RETURNING. has been up to the nder in Herring Bay, xent and Annapolis) evening; yesterday

pany with four transwhole stood up the flag parted company.

The force of the enemy now in f the Chesapeake is two 74s, 6 fri-gates, 1 brig, 5 transports, and 8, schooners. The Havanna and Madegree frigates (including above)

This force whether from Halifax of 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 designs, we hope all will be prepar-

We have not before heard of the Daugtless being on this stution; may she not be the van of Lord Hall's

We have a Steel's List to Feb. and find assuch frigate as the Dannithe pathere 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. Gozette.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ARRAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1814 Appointments by the Executive of Ma-Rosest G. Harra, Major General 3d Division, vice SAMUEL SMITH, re-

signed.

JAMES CHESTON, Color list Regiment, vice HENRY AMEY,
JOHN E. HOWARD, Jun. for 51st

Regt. THOMAS L. EMORY, Quarter Master 3d Division.

NEW ORLEANS THREATEN. ED.

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 Havanna. They are supposed to consist chiefly of the late Chesapeake fleet.

Fed. Gazette.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated.

" Nushville, Ten. Oct. 12. " Since I commenced writing. news has arrived that a large portien of the inhabitants of Louisiana are prepared to embrace the invitation of Nicholls-in consequence of which the wealthy who are well affeeled to the country are removing their property to this State and other places of salety-A large inva ding army is hourly expected to land near New-Orleans. Particulars in our next."

From the Commercial Adverti-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 Washngton, 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 cut-ting an artery, occasioned his death." Extracts from the papers follow :-From the Bermuda Gazette, of Sep-

tember 28. On Monday afternoon, an uncom-mon 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. Wg 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 v. M. We are in anxious expectation of receiving news-papers, 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 report, that ther destroying Washington and tall g 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 indulgent Providence, and that in the companies of small crafe with bombs could approach; they succeeded, however, in driving the Americans from the fort; our troops having to contend with a very appearior force, eventually retired, as the occupation of the would prosper us in our lawful underably retired, as the occupation of the states. with a very superior force, eventu-ally retired, as the occupation of the town, which might have been gain-ed, would be a poor compensation for the sacrifice of many valuable

mating in the negotiations at

The troops, bowever, remained in the Chesapeake, at Kent taland; we believe, and should these negotiations terminate unfavourably, ou prepare themselves for mother

Upwards of 20 sail of vessels, prises, with flour, &c. may be frourly expected, under the Dryalus and Fai-

Oct. 12.—Ar. since our last, H. M. ship Albion, Rear Adm. Cock-

From a Plattsburgh Paper of Oct. 28. We have information from source entitled to credit, that the enemy has commenced augmenting his flotifia on this lake, by building (at the Isle au Noix) four frigates of a large class. 'Tis said their keels are laid and are progressing

This day 6 soldiers, of the American army were shot at this post or desertion ; their names we have stand, 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 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 unit-ing in a tribute of gratitude and praise to Almighty God for the innumerable mercies received from his bountiful hand-

I Have thought proper by at ce of the Council and at the desired the House of Representatives, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint THURSDAY the first day of De cember next to be observed as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND FAYER, 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 PATHER 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 fraits of the earth; for hitherto preserving, in a time of war and bloodshed, our towns from plunder and conflagration, & 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 for of civil go-vernment, 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 harming and social order amongst all classes of the community; more especially, for the institutions and the hopes of our holy relig on, 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 Gon of all grace, that it would please Him thro' to accept our thank offerings, and by his merciful as well as corrective takings, bless the ministers of justice and of religion and the instruc-

That so tender compassion He would deliver our afficient country from the miscrier 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 and, 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 coutest, to live as breand ruinous coutest, to live as brethren and participate in the repose which in His infinite goodness.
He has recently rouchsafed to the
Eastern World: That it would please.
Him to put a perpetual end to war,
and violence and appression, and in
his own time, to bring " all nations
and kindreds and people & tongues"
to know and to practice the prescript

claims "on earth peace and good will toward men." All servile labor and recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

to know and to practise the precepts of that glorious Gospel which pro-

Given under my hand at the Council Ghamber in New-Haven the twenty-fith day of October in the yer 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 Almarez, 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 Shroschrine regiment of yeomaury cavalry; he died about S leaving a numerous family. Sir Rowland, now Lord Hill, is the November next son, and numerous family. 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 lieut. col. in the Oxford Blues; It. col. Clement Hill, aid-de-camp to his brother Sir Rowland; it. col. Thos. Hill, the first Portuguese Cacadores; and lieut. Edward Hill, of the Oxford Blues. The other sons of the worrhy baronet are, Sir Francis Hill, knight, lately secretary of legation at the court of Brazils; and the rev. Richard Hill a clergyman much respect

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, from the most patriotic motives, took upon himself the command as colonel, of that corps, at the advanced age of 72

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 overthe merits of the Great Intercessor, coming his parental feelings, thought it right to remain at his post till some vacant moment should allow visitations to produce in us the fruits of sincere reparate and reformation; That would please Him still to make this State the care of His 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 for the sacrifice of many valuable tors of seminaries and schools, and muliciously reported that the plain-time.

Adm. Cochrane sailed for Halifax shortly alter, and Rear Adm. Cock-th, and to advance the present plaintiff had robbed a person by the plaintiff had robbed a person by the plaintiff had robbed a person by the rowsenber 3, 1814.

run away to America. I he defend ont 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 PARTE. He had often heard that slander and tea were inseparable, and it seemed so if that haverage received a more agreeable test from the association or a little scandil. However, all conditions of life have their mixtures and alloys; this responsibility of the husband, is one of the conditions of marriage. Namely nine times out of a hundred the marriage life is tolerably happy, there are atso some pleasures in Mr. A's life, he is married to an accomplished beautiful woman, but if she brings 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 hus band 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.

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH& HARNESS MAKER, Thankful for the liberal encourage ment 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

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, November 10, 1814.

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 man-ng, and on accommodating terms. laf3t. November 10.

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 Cattle. 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. ts*

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 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 nest, the 14th instant.

By street of two wells of fleri-factor, insped out of court of a speals western shore, returnable to May term, and for me directed, will be expected to public sale, on Thousany, the first day of December next, at 12 octoes, P. M. on the premises, (for cash,) the following property to wit:

Negrous Dick, Henry, John and Jee, I be shown a striced and these as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Lawis Neth and Joseph Evans.

Solemon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1815.

By virtue of two write of first factor, issued out of Anne Arustel county court, returnable to September term and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the rd day of December, at 12 o'clock, P M, at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash,) the following property to

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 Churles Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Samu-el C. Watkins, executor of James St-ton, use of William Harwood, of Richselomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, ic sued out of Anne Arunder equity court, returnable to September term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 2 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 Harris's Resurvey" The above is seized and taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Willi-

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

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1813. Ordered, That appeals and write of rror standing under rule argument, in this court, excepting those from Belti-more 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, Jon. Clk. Nov. 10.

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 persons having claims against said estate to produce them, legally authenticated, to Wm. Steuart, and all those indebt-

A James Stewart, Prisby Tilghman, Nov. 10.

Thomas M'Nier,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Iuforms his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', 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 Annapolis, Nov. 3.

Basil Shephard, MERCHANT TAILOR. Respect fully 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 leserve encouragement.

November 3.

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.

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 M'Cauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that letters will be granted to a screditor on said estate.

By order, John Gassaway, Sw. 2 reg. wills A. A. county.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

sans sorrous, observe the following heautiful poem is rapublished 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 affeding 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.

JEPTHAMS RASH VOW. The battle had ceard, and the vict'r

was won, The wild cry of horror was o'er; Now arose in his glory the bright beam-

And with him the war chief his journey begun-

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 ev'ry semblance of pain, He thought of his child, of his country

again, And suppress'd, while 'twas forming,

"O! Father of light," said the conquering chief,

The yow which I made, I renew, Twas Tay powerful arm gave the wel come relief, When I caird on thy name in the full

ness of grief, And my hopes were but cheerless &

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 -Now hush'd were his words; theo'

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! t distance, what wild music sounds?

And at distance what maidenappears? See, forward she comes, with a light springing bound, And cast her mild eyes in fond extacy

For a parent is seen thro' her team 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 letions on legions against him

unite. Could oring 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 durht battles is sear'd, Nor his country, nor daughter,

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 issued forth, unconstrain'd,

uncontroll'd, And tears dimm'd his time-wither'd

His daughter was kneeling, and clasping that form She near touch'd, but with transport

His daughte was watching the thun-dering storm,
Whose quick flashing light'nings 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

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-

She smallingly rush'd to his arms, And the as a flower when chill'd by the blast,

Reclines on an oak, while its fury may On his bosom she hush'd her alarms Not an eye saw the scene but was mois-

ten'd with woe, Not a voice could a sentence com-Down the soldier's rough cheek tears of mand:

while the sobs of the maiden's heav'd mournful and slow,

Sad pity wept over the band. But fled was the hope in the fair maid on's breast

From her father's fond bosom she Mild virtue appear'd, in her manner

She look'd like a saint from the realms of the blest, Not a mortal encircled with wees,

She turn'd from the group—and one I declare, The hope and the fertitude given ? As she supk on her knees, with a soul breathing prayer, That her father might flourish of virtue Till, with glory, he blossom'd in Heaven!

Oh I comfort him Heaven! when low in the dust of the departing soul. " My limbs are inactively laid! Oh! comfort him, Heaven; and let

" Are in glory and beauty array'd," The maiden arose. Oh ! I cannot pour The devotion that glow'd in her eye, Religion's sweet self in its light seem'd

That free and immortal, the souls of

him then trust,

With the mildness of night, with the

glory of day, But twas pity that prompted her sigh. My father P' the chief rais'd his dim weeping eye, With a look of unspeakable wee;

My father !" her voice seem'd convula'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 sor-

rowful 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 Jepthah, 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 dairing, coming out to meet him. And when he saw her, he rent his cloaths, 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 ene-mies 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

> 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 bee hired, and who waited on him in his last illness. The servant took a tender interest in the melancholy being perfectly acquainted with the 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 tits welfare. Diderot heard him w 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

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 utter-ed 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 however low his situation in life let prove prejudicial to my character. ing the Ellim be desirous freely to import The father listened to him with what he has freely received. But astonishment, but taking the whole Oct. 27,

especially when he sees a fellow- | for a joke, returned to the fallie creature in the last extremity, then let him recollect, that as the dying man's opportunity of receiving is near its close, to 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. her him do something for the benefit

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. Awas 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 n 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 billious cholic, which in less than 2 hours deprived him of existence. Affected at the melancholy fate of his youthful acquaintance, St. Awhose 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. Aas 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 vo latile, could not resist the temptation of deceiving the family a little longer, and played his part extremely well, He gave the letters and 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 fea-tures 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. Apolite 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-, "yeu 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 billious cholic and died. I promised to be buried at 6 o'clock, and you will easily conceive I must attend the place of rendezvouz; for,

bursting with lengther, and related the cause of his son-in-law's burried departure. While they were conversing upon the subject, 6 o'clock arrived, it was soon 7, and the family was alarmed at not seeing Sc. 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 infor-mation; and as St. A -- left his lodgings and never visited them again, a general belief was spread sbroad, 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 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, he 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 cour 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 pur chaser 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 Set. 20, 1814. Trustee.

FOR SALE.

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

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 dwellinghouse, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for seve

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell w trott of land, containing about 400 acres, situa ted in Anne-Arundel county, 9 mile from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaister. 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 mipute description is tho't unnecessary, as per sons 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. If try Woodward August 1813.

Notice is hereby given. That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Mary JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

Notice is hereby given, 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 No. 2, of Anno Arundel county.

20 Dollars Rewards

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Harraway on the 2d of May, a Ne. ges Man called Ned, who, with everal 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 wast of proof. He is a straight likely black court, was dismissed for the wast of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of sge, 5 feet 8 or inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a sear about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went of with a straw hat, a country rounder, bout striped jacket and trowsers and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baki more, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the discountry. more, 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 is Calvast accepts. 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 purchs-sed by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

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 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, 1814/2 Mercer. 116Sep.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, shief 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 fire, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said sets. 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 Republican once a week, for three sucressive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to h 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 the purpose of reand 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.

JEREMIAN T. CHASE.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-

-Price 12 1.2 Cents .--

PRINTED AND PUBLISH

JONAS GREEN CHURCH-STREET, ANNAI

Price-Three Dollars per

RETALIATORY DOCL To the House of Repreof the United Stat I transmit to the Hou presentatives a report fro partment of State, comp their resolution of the 13

JAS. MA OA. 28th, 1814. REPORT. Department of St 08. 27, 1814 The acting secretary of whom was referred the re the house of representati 15th inst. has the honour ting to the president th nying papers marked N

and 4, as containing th tion which is presumed ed for by the said rest Respectfully submitte JAMES M The president of the

No. 1. Extract of a letter from Beasley, esq. to the general of prisoners, London, Ma

Having had several on the subject of the previous to the receip ters of the 6th and 9th took the earliest occasi nicate the information ed. On the 19th ult. letter to the transport anticel, a copy of w now the honour to inc I have received no rep ter, I have the satist form you, that I have by the Secretary of t have found the tact my own observation, ment of the individual been different from the

prisoners of war. Mr. Beasley to the se transport Be Hartley-street,

In consequence of you verbally express terday, I now presen in the form in which communicated to me sary general of priso States, a statement of measures of retaliati been forced on the vernment by the unw of British officers. dily comply with thi it will lead to a prop ing on the subject, suaded myself it will measures on the par government, which relieve the suffering put an end to the p very idea of which every generons and I begin in the order

occurred.

[Here follows the the 6th Jan. 1814.* To the foregoing I information has be the commissary go British commanding fax had confined the officers, with intennumber 92, in ret 6 British officers American governmenthis should be office ted to the government and effectual adopted in the U. In this statemen ments which accom found the disposition of the American wilf be seen that

not begun by the Prompt in the disc ney once to their c opatantly lamente the measure impos ye on every oc ou will see exem

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M. BROGDEN.

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Arundel county, s having claims a-are hereby request-legally proved, and sted to the same to

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has placed in the H. Bowie, Esq. his Annapolis, all the

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lel County, sc.

to me the subscriber,

Anne-Arundel county

in writing, of Philip

county, praying the for the relief of sun-

ors, passed at Novem-

een hundred and fire,

supplements thereto, tioned in the said acts,

property, and a list of oath, as far as he can

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ed to his petition; and at the said Philip Clay-

the two preceding

said application with-

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ment; and by causing

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week, for three succes-fore the first Monday at, give notice to his pear before the said be held at the city of the first Monday of for the purpose of re-rustee for their benefit,

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H. Harwood,

mr. D. B. N.

ICE.

ICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CRUECH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

RETALIATORY DOCUMENTS To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Department of State, complying with their resolution of the 15th inst. JAS. MADISON. 08. 28th, 1814.

REPORT. Department of State, ? 08. 27, 1814.

whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 15th inst. has the honour of submitting to the president the accompanying papers marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, as containing the information which is presumed to he called for by the said resolution. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE. The president of the U. States.

Extract of a letter from Reuben G. Beasley, esq. to the commissary general of prisoners, dated,

London, March 18, 1814. Having had several conversations on the subject of the retaliation, commement and treatment of those previous to the receipt of your let . ters of the 6th and 9th of January, I took the earliest occasion to communicate the information they contained. On the 19th ult. I addressed a letter to the transport board on the subject, a copy of which I have now the honour to inclose. Altho' I have received no reply to this letter, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have been assured by the Secretary of the Board, and have found the tack confirmed by ment of the individuals sent to this country for trial, has in no respect been different from that of the other prisoners of war.

Mr. Beasley to the secretary of the transport Board. Hartley-street, Feb. 19, 1814.

In consequence of the wish which you verbally expressed to me yesterday, I now present to the board in the form in which it has been communicated to me by the commissary general of prisoners of the U. States, a statement of the various measures of retaliation which have been forced on the American government by the unwarrantable acts of British officers. I the more readily comply with this wish, because it will lead to a proper understanding on the subject, and I am persuaded myself it will be followed by measures on the part of the British government, which will not only felieve the suffering individuals, but put an end to the proceedings, the very idea of which is so painful to

occurred. [Here follows the statement ex tracted from gen. Mason's letter of the 6th Jan. 1814.*]

every generons and humane feeling.

I begin in the order in which they

Pothe foregoing I have to add, that information has been received by the commissary general that the British commanding officer at Halifax had confined there 64 American number 92, in retaliation for the this should be officially communicated to the government, a correspon-dent and effectual measure would be

idopted in the U.S. In this statement and the docu-

recited, shat the moment the necessity of detention ceased to exist, the persons confined have been released.

The British agent in the U. States every circumstance relative to this induced to hope, from this circumunpleasant subject, will no doubt have done the American government the justice to say, that the sufferings of the individuals concerned have at all times been as little as the nature of the case would admit.

It has been thought extraordinary that, contrary to the stipulations consequences shocking to humanity of the cartel, American prisoners and sincerely desirous of lessening have been sent to this country from Canada. This measure was strongly remonstrated against to Col. Barclay some time ago; but so far from having produced the desired effect, it has been continued un-The acting secretary of state, to der circumstances of the greatest hardship and suffering. About 400 of these persons, many of whom had never before been at sea, were hurried on board ship without the least previous notice to provide themselves with necessaries; and in that situation exposed to a boisterous winter passage. The government of the U. S. has sought in vain for a legitimate motive for this conduct, which will necessarily lead to a corresponding measure of severity, if not satisfactorily explained.

I am instructed to make inquiry relative to the situation of an the prisoners who have from time to time been sent to this country; and to give information of the places of

I have to remark that while the British prisoners in the U.S. have been treated in exact conformity to the stipulations contained in the cartel, no change whatever has been made in the treatment of American prisoners in close confinement, nor has any satisfactory reason been given why they have not been placed on the same footing.

The situation of the British officers who are held in the U. States my own observation, that the treat- as hostages to answer in their persons for the safety and proper treatment of the American prisoners, will be found in the extract of a letter herewith transmitted, dated 3th Dec. 18:3, and it will continue the same while it is understood that American officers in the hands of the British government meet with simiar treatment.

I am, sir, your most obedient ser-

R. G. BEASLEY. (Signed) Alexander M'Ley, Esq. &c.

* This statement contained the substance of the cases to be found in the report of the Secretary of State of the 14th of April, 1814, printed by order of the Senate, from page 14 to 173.

No. 2.

Extracts of a letter of instructions from the Secretary of State to Col. Lear, appointed to negotiate on the part of the United States, an exchange of prisoners of war with Sir George Prevost, dated

Washington, June 27, 1814. On the subject of hostages if a ny are retained on either side, it cannot be admitted that a number of prisoners shall be left in the hands of the enemy in that state, or in any other, different from the ordinary state of prisoners of war, greater than shall be held by us to answer for their proper treatment, and safety.

You are not unacquainted with the cause which induced the government officers, with intention to make the to designate certain persons prisoners of war, in our possession to American government. As soon as prisoners of war as the enemy had thought proper to separate from their comrades, and to transport, under severe and ignominious confinement, to England, for trial as traitors. While this treatment conments which accompany it, will be found the disposition and sentiments of the American government. It will be seen that this system was not begun by the United States.—
Prompt in the discharge of the duty they owe to their citizens, they have constantly lamented the necessity of American agent for prisoners at punishment, this government could hereby declared to be exchanged, not and would not have relaxed in and that they and every of them, the measure it had adopted. Infor- from and after the 15th May next, obstantly lamented the necessity of American agent for prisoners at on every occasion shewn, as March last, by which it is known had been prisoners of war and hos closed. The few then remaining, had been prisoners of war and hos closed. The few then remaining, had been prisoners of war and hos closed. The few then remaining, that he had received assurances, and tages; and in like manner all the with the desire to meet the relaxathe measure imposed on them, and London, dated on the 18th day of laye on every occasion shews. as March last, by which it is known who will

second, third and fourth acls above I that he was satisfied of the fact, that the treatment of the individuals sent to that country, avowedly for trial, has been in no respect different from that of other priso who has been regularly informed of ners of war, the president has been stance, as well as from the length of time which has clapsed since those persons have been in England, without having been brought to trial, that it is not the intention of the British government to take a step which would inevitably involve consequences shocking to humanity as much as possible, the sufferings of individuals on both sides, he has determined, that reserving to the government the full right of replacing the hostages who may have been designated houe, and retaining the power to do so, such of the prisoners taken from the command of Sir George Prevost, as have been so designated, may now be exchang. ed-You are accordingly authorised to stipulate that the proposed re-lease and exchange shall be without distinction of hostages, taking care that it shall be reciprocal, and that a special reservation be made of the right, which may be common, to replace them, whenever it is deem-

> Extracts of such parts of a convention, for the exchange of prisoners of war, proposed on the 15th April, 1814, and of the instru ment, by which it was modified, and finally agreed upon, on the 16th July following, between a-gents duly authorised by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the one part, and Sir George Prevost, commander in chief of the British forces in the Canadas, on the other, as relates to those who had been on either side confined under the system of retaliation.

ed proper to do so.

extract of the Convention of the 15th of April.

Article I. It is mutually stipulated and agreed, that all the persons belonging to the army, navy, or militia, of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, or the provinces or dependencies thereof, under and, authority, and jurise diction of his excellency, Sir Geo. Prevost, or any subjects or residents thereof, within the same command, authority, and jurisdiction, who may have been made captives during the present war, under and by the command and authority of the government of the U.S. and all persons belonging to the navy, army, or militia, of the U.S. or any of them, or the territories theteof, or citizens, or residents of the same, or any of them, who may have been made captives, during the present war, by and under the command and authority of Sir G. Prevost aforesaid; and which said persons, so respecrively captured, are now held in connnement by the respective parties, either as prisoners of war, hostages or otherwise, shall be mutually and respectively forthwith released from confinement, and sent or permitted to proceed to the U.S. or Canada, respectively, in the manner hereinafter pointed out, with as little delay as may be, saving and excepting always the first three and twenty men first put into confinement on principles of retaliation, as hostages, by the U. S. and the officers and non-commissioned officers put into confinement by his excellency Sir G. Prevost, in retaliation for the confinement of said twenty-three

men, private soldiers. Art. IX. It is further mutually agreed, that all the persons thus released, and sent or permisted to return to their respective countries, who are now in Lower Canada, or on the Eastern side of the Allegany mountains in the U. S. and also all prisoners of war who are now on parole or otherwise in their respective countries, be and the same are shall be perfectly and entirely free

said persons who are on the western | tion proposed by you, I will direct side of the Allegany mountains in near Halilax, or in Nova Scotia, ship at Salem." and who were captured by and un-der the command of Sir G. Prevost, shall be and are hereby declared exchanged and at liberty to enter into the naval, military, or other ser-vice of their respective countries, as if they had never been made pri-

soners of war and hostages.
Article XII. It is further mutually agreed and expressly understood that nothing herein contained is intended or shall in any manner prevent tages, whenever either may deem it proper, for the past or any future act or conduct of the opposite par-

Extract of the instrument of modification and ratification of the 16th

Preamble,-" The following modifications of the said convention of the 15th April last have been agreed; in consequence of which, the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, on the part of the United States, in virtue of the full powers given to the aforesaid Tobias Lear, the same having been before ratified by his excellency Sir George "Prevost,"

" Article I. The twenty-three British soldiers put in confinement as hostages by the United States, and the forty six American commissioned and non-commissioned officers put in confinement by his excellency Sir George Prevost, in retaliation for the confinement of the said twenty-three soldiers, as mentioned in the first article of the aforesaid convention, are to be immediately released and exchanged in the same manner as other prisoners of war mentioned in said article.

"Article II. Ali accounts of exchange, relative to prisoners of war, officers, non-commissioned officers, & privates, of the army, navy, and militiz, of the government of Great Britain, and of the United States of America, and of all other persons, subjects or residents of the one, or citizens or residents of the other, captured by the forces under the command of Sir George Prevost, or from his command or authority, dur ing the present war between Great Britain and the United States, prior to the 15th of April last, and for release and exchange of whom it is stipulated, by the ninth article of the aforesaid convention, of the 15th April aforesaid, and the twenty-three and forty-six hostages, before mentioned, are-by the present modification definitively liquidated and settled, without either party having any pretension or right to any claim therein hereafter."

Extract of a letter from Col. Thomas Barclay, to the commissary general of prisoners, dated at

Bladensburg, June 14, 1814. " Should there be any British prisoners of war remaining in these states from New-York, eastward, permit me to recommend their being released, and sent in the Matilda cartel, lately arrived at Salem, with American prisoners. In the number I hope you will include all those now held as hostages, and beg leave to assure you, I have recommended to the admiral and general the release of all Americans held on similar principles to the state of ordinary prisoners; and that Mr. Mitchell be informed, he is at liberty to select them to be sent to these states, in return for British prisoners received."

Extract of a letter from the commissary general of prisoners to Col. Thomas Barcley, dated June 21st, 1814, in answer to col. Barclay's letter of June 14, 1814.

"On the subject of hostages, I cheerfully direct to be released, and sent to Hallifax, any such as we now hold on the maritime frontier of Massachusetts; if you will engage that the persons at Halifax, on whose account they were confined, shall be immediately released and to enter and engage in the military, navalor other service of their respective countries, as if they never had been prisoners of war and hos-

Bladensburg, June 21, 1814.

I had hoped, in consequence of my having acquainted your I had re-commended the naval and military commanders at la lifax to release to the state of ordinary prisoners all the Americans then held on retaliatory principles, that this government would have been induced to adopt a similar conciliatory measure, and thereby relieve the unfortunate men or hinder either party from resorting who have been so unpleasantly to retaliation, or replacing said hostitusted. You will by a re-pertages, whenever either may deem it usal of my late latters on this autject, perceive the unpleasant con-sequences to which his majesty's go-vernment will be driven, if the acts above mentioned on the part of his. majesty do not meet a corresponding conduct on the part of this go-

Mr. Prince, the marshal of Massachusetts, has informed Mr. Simps son, that you have directed him to retain eighteen British prisoners as hostages, for a like number of men, part of the 101 American prisoners sent last autumn to England.

On the 14th inst. I requested you to inform me, whether you would consent that all the British prisoners who might remain in the eastern states after the departure of the Perseverance cartel to Halifax should be sent in the Matilda cartel for Halifax, for whom I would order an equivalent to be returned .-- 1 measure of this nature must prove equally advantageous to both nations. Permit me to request your answer, and if it is the determination of this government to hold any Braish subjects as hostages, that you will favor me with a list of their names, the persons they are held for, and the .. l have the honor to be, Sir, your

obed't. servant,

(Signed)
THOMAS BARCLAY.
Gen. Mason, &c. Extract of a letter from Col. Tho- #

mas Barclay to the Commissary General of Prisoners, dated at Bladensburg, June 22d, 1814.

"I am this moment honored with your letter of yesterday.

"I am pleased with your consenting to send all the British prisoners remaining in the eastern states to Halifax, and that the hostages are to be included. I have repeatedly inform-ed you, I had requested every A-merican soner held as an hostage at Halifax, should be released to the state of ordinary prisoners, and that Mr. Mitchell should be at liberty to select whom he pleased in making up the equivalent to be sent from Hairfax. I will be answerable that the above is carried into effect, and that an equivalent, under Mr. Mitcheils' election, is immediately sent from Halifax to Salem, in return for the men whom the Matilda carries from

Extract of a letter from the Commissary General of Prisoners to Colonel Thomas Barclay, dated

Washington, June 22, 1814. "I have received your letters of his date, and of the 21st inst. I shall in consequence of your engage-ment in that of the 22d list, and in compliance with the terms of mine, of yesterday, by the mail made up to-day, instruct Mr. Prince to collect all the pris ners he can in reasonable time and, send by the cattel-Matilda, and such hostages as have been designated in retaliation against American prisoners confined at Hal-

"The other hostages' designated for American prisoners sent to England, will be placed in the ordinary state of non-paroled prisoners, and those at Fort Sewall removed to the prison ship at Salem for that pur-

Bladensburg, August 9, 1814.

I had hoped, in consequence of my several letters to you on the subjed of retaliation, and the release of all the American prisoners held as hostages in his Majesty's dominious under retalistory orders, of which I have given you notice, that

EREMIAR T. CHASE. Wm. S. Green, Clk. T OF THE

can NAVY, LIST OF THE h NAVY.

EORGE SHAW'S Store t this Office. 12 1.2 Cents .-

Bouds, Declara-Appeal Bonds, & Comthis government would have been induced to follow the example and place in the ordinary state of pri soners, ready for release and exchange, the few British prisoners named at the foot of this letter who are still held in confinement as hos-

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.

SIR,

(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-Is'and. William Lincoln.

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

In reply to your lefter of the 9th inst. I shall pass over the terms in which you have tho't pr per 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 221 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 ir m his command, were released and finally exchanged; it could not have been expected, when you thought pr per to make further enquiry as to the situation of those persons yet ramaining 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 or the 22d of June, I enclosed you, that those who had been hostages, and not sent for exchange by the cartel th should be restored to the ord mary state of prisoners. Why, then, un less 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 gover-ment 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 amy 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 (Win. 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 the th others, should it from any change of circumstances be deemed necessary. These reasons, to wit : Information from our agent in London, that the Am. 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 creased; but still that the price of to put on the same footing " the iron remained so high in France persons heretofore designated as hos- that foreign iron, even after paying tages 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 Hantbal.

LONDON, AUG. 22. Another Swedish bulletin bas 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 previ ously 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 Packstadt, the other at Langenas .-These have been forced. Attacks upon a detachment of 4000 men at Trogstadt, upon the Island of Rano, and upon Rota, have been successful, an the Norwegians have retired beyond the Glommen. The Swedes are thus masters of the Glomen from Lake Organ to Frederickstadt, and the fortress of Hesing 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 ope rations, the bulletin informs us that the inhabitants of Frederickstadt 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, ex hibiting 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. Morway is incapable of opposing an effectual resistance to the power and resources of Sweden.

The preparations for the expedi tion to America still go forward with activity, as it respects the miintary 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 Royai Sap pers 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 lollowing corps will also embark-1st, or Royal Scots, 24, 6th, 21st. 29th, 37th, 41st, 57th 62 , 70th, 76th, 82d, 85th, 98th, 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 terrorem, 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

The government of France has proposed to increase the duty upon iron imported, in order to give empleyment 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 inthe duty, could be introduced from England and the north, and sold from 35 to 50 per cent, cheaper than.

the French iron. He ascribes this | contiguous as their terestories will 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, of being thrown out of bread. He therefore proposes a law for impos ing a duty on iron in its various sea ges, viz : on bar iron, 15 rancs per 100 kilograms ; on steel, 40 trancs per ditto. The plan of the law siderable opposition from France in was ordered to be taken into consideration.

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

We are happy to be able to announce the following very accepta-ble 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 ruports 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 voke of the latter has treated the former too ill to induce us to believe in the irreconcileable 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 caninets, 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 Welington's presence; for he has been actively employed in inspecting fortifications, giving advice with respect to their r pairs, 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 Nieuport. This line, if fortified strongly, as it is intended to be, will run parailel 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 that there was no foundation for the Netherlands in that quarter, be rendered difficult if not impracticable. The line of Belgie fortresses is now, undergoing a careful inspection .-After visiting Namur, the Duke of Wellington and the prince of O. range proceeded to Charleros, 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 ching

he 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, 831, 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 conthe approaching Congress. She com plains 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 ledus 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 Coblentz 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 insolated position, as if she were afraid of catching some contagious disease .-She appears to look with an eye of equal coidness both upon those w were her friends and her foes, and to expose each to the same measure of suspicion and distress-Tros Tyriusve mibi nullo discrimine babetur-She discourages the entrance of foreigners, nay with a singular policy she is not without appreher sions 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 pare 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 & 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. It so these prisoners may complain of a little partiality, for their king and his chief councellors were also prisoners and the nation required no no purification from them.

There seems to be little doubt of the feturn of Charles IV. to Spain. out the partizans 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 na tive country in peace.

The British and American com missioners are said to be on a very triendly 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 telative to the emi grant 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 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, maintain d 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

Extracts from Halifax papers me

LATEST FROM ENGLAND We have just received Halifat or pers to Oct. 24, with London ditter to Sept. 8. One London paper says the American negotiations has no broke off-another says it basit has troops still embarking for A. merica. Hil had not sailed.

Ne ariy 300 British seamen has been brought in prisoners by on privateers, within these few weeks and double that number parolled at

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

We copy from the Murning Chra-nicle, which has for some days insisted that the negotiations at Ghent had broken off, the following state-

" 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 Eugland. As to the alledged fact of his Lord. ship's arrival, we think we may po-sitively affirm that it is unfounded, With regard to the other circum. stances the following is the information we have been able to ac-

" It was accurately said yester. day in our paper, that there ha been no meeting "by appointment, for the purposes of conference, since the 25th of last month," bu it is true that there was an intersubsequent to that date. It was acknowledged on both sides that or 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 gentlemanh sentiment which public negotiator ought reciprocally to preserve. To interchange apologies under the irritability that had been mutually shewn, 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 writer 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 of fer, but coupled with the indispersable condition, that an armistics both by sea and land, should be con ceded. To this condition, it is as serted, that the cabinet would no assent, and in that situation of things it is supposed that the attempt to prevent the rupture had been is effectual, and that the proceedings at Ghent are in consequence wholy discontinued.

"We have strong grounds for believing by letters which came to out hands yesterday, through a private channel from Paris, that the Amercan commissioners when there, inmediately 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 Chro nicle feels it has gone too far in its former assertions. For what dos the statement of to-day amount to On the 27th ult. the negotiators di meet to interchange apologies for some intemperate language used of the 25th ; but that from the 25th to the 3d inst. no conference had takes place on the business of the negociation. No conference! Why Because it may be that on account of the previous intemperance on the 25th, it was deemed more adviseable to proceed by written correspond dence. And written proposals are how said to have been actually trans mitted by the American Commissioners to the British subsequent to the 27th ult. which proposals it stated, were an endeavor on the pa to and support it. With this accession of territory, the house of plenipotentiary from the U.S. of the suspended (supposed, says to America, who presented to his macontinental power, connected and jesty his letters of credit.

W that presum ing to an edge of the points submitted Government, or of the deter of our Government upon the hink we may safely go th of still affirming, that the tion has not broken off.

PORTSMOUTH, S. Some of the staff corps of America, were this morning

ed wembark. A naval armament wit saied from Brest on the 1 possession of the Islands to Feance, by the treaty of May.

Saxony is said to be a the restoration of the kin ny, and Austria, it is sus cretly encourages this fee der to thwart the design

THE WASP AGA Capture of the British st. Avan, by the American, s

Wasp.

By the Lady Arabel

which arrived at Falmon

which arrived at Falmon netday from Lisbon, bu Cork. we learn that about before the packet left the H. M. brig Castilian, rived there, having or Captain, and surviving M. late brig Avon, of 18 had sunk after a des on with the American Wasp, of 22 guns, which on the Castillian's com Avon lost 30 men in kil ed. The staughter Wasp was also conje very great.

> SUMMARY OF I ABERDE The affiars of Norw. finally sertled, and Pr

has formally stipulate

jugation of the Nor

having, as it would their army in a situ was surrounded by t The letters and publ this prince have for of a very undecided affected to be the wa people resolved to independence, and he informed his enen faithfully represent dangers to which to expose themselve the present era of derhand intrigue, wonderful, if it ar Christian had mer manage the Norwe lead among them ' ic declarations, in some more determ suming the charaand finally to brit jugation to the cr The spirit of the ly good, their goo lor unquestioned, the country such, ly small army coulinvaders. But w tages, we find th frontiers given ance, and after movements in th of the Norwegia

> that it will be r dence during things. The pr will for H. form of the discussio the approachm port has been Emperor Alexa tions of erectin dent kingdom prince, and we plined, Poland sal state of Ri of Vienna, it this arrangem the demember It is thus that in Spain desp state is restor while continu ty are made in ridiculous atte tore priest cr notions of th we cannot he our recollecti

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And whate the blessings on Europe by a het certain continental i us for our go breaking the undo every

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ENGLAND cived Halifat pa th London die ndon paper say says it bar mbarking for A. not sailed. ish stamen ha orisoners by ou

these few weeks inber parolled at NDON. SEPT. 8. Negotiation. e Murning Chratiations at Chent e following state-

close of commerrday, a report obulation that the ent were not only British commissibeing concluded, reached Eugland. d fact of his Lord. think we may pohe other circum. wing is the inforbeen able to ac.

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ubsequent to the 27th d, but not on the ory authority from eding intelligence is rough the medium of mmissioners Written been transmitted to at from the American es, and which were dispatches that were onday, and on which the same day delibeaid that these propondeavour on the part can agents to renew negotiation, and that n accommodating of ed with the indisperon, that an armistics ad land, should be cos his condition, it is as he cabinet would not in that situation of posed that the attempt e rupture had been is that the proceedings in consequence wholly

strong grounds for beters which came to out lay, through a private Paris, that the Amera ioners when there, imrior to their departure ad little or no hopes of result from the negotia had been confided to ment." above statement it is e-

that the morning Chrohas gone too far in its rtions. For what does nt of to-day amount to ult. the negotiators did terchange apologies for perate language used es out that from the 25th to no conference had takes business of the negolo conference! Why may be that on account ious intemperance on the deemed more adviseable by written correspond nd written proposals are have been actually transhe American Commission ne British subsequent to t. which proposals it e an endeavor on the par millican Agents to rene nded (supposed, says to bronicle to-day, not bro egociations.)

of their presum on to any knowedge of the points submitted to our Jovernment, or of the determination of our Government upon them we of our Government upon them we think we may kafely go the length of still affirming, that the negociation has not broken off. Probably the Courier.

Роктямочти, Sept. 6. Some of the staff corps ordered to America, were this morning order-

ed w embark. A navel armament with troops siled from Brest on the 1st to take possession of the Islands we ceded to Feance, by the treaty of the 30th

Sixony is said to be anxious for the remoration of the king of Saxony, and Austria, it is suspected, secretly encourages this feeling, in order to thwart the designs of Prus-

THE WASP AGAIN! Capture of the British sloop of war. Avon, by the American sloop of war

Wasp.

By the Lady Arabella, packet,
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, se cuns, ar-rived there, having on ourd the Captain, and surviving crew of H. M. late brig Avon, 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 Castillian's coming up. The Avon lost 30 men in killed & wound ed. The staughter on board, the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS. ARERDEEN. Sept. 3

The affiars of Norway are said to be finally sertled, 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 daplicity 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 as suming 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.

> can be sarguine enough to expect, that it will be restored to indepen-dence during the present of the things. The partitioning of mand 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 indepen-dent kingdom, under a Roman prince, and were this to be accomplined, 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 Europe; and when we reflect, that in Spain despotism in church and state is restored its horrors, while continued inro it upon liberty are made in France, and the most ridiculous attempts are made to res tore priest craft, and the exploded notions of the divine right of kings, we cannot help saying that, within our recollection, the liberty of Eutope never appeared in a less thriving

And whatever we may think of the blessings we have conferred upon Europe by the late revolution, it is het certain, that a majority of the toptimental states do not all thank ed close on board of him, which us for our good offices. The French compelled him to abandon the idea 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 ment the Austrians are apprehensive of renewed attacks from France, which are loudly threatened-and of all the nations of Europe, perhaps Rus sia 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 pertinent 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 permament taxe -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 Ma-

ryland. GRORGE P. STEVENSON, Major 51st Regument M. M.

On Friday last a Frigate, according nied by two Tenders and several Bayes, 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 Talleys 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 oter-ing 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 hurbour 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 of fer or intimation from the British gov't, affording reasonable spectation that the negotiation might renewed with more prospect of success. The continuance of our commissioners at Ghent, nearly three weeks after the date of their dispatches favours the above ex With regard to Poland, no person

pectation. The increasing evidence of approaching dissentions 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 bends, with a full cargo of wines. brandy, fruits, silks, cambrics, British bale goods, &c. prize to the U. nited States' ship Wasp, captain J. Blakely. The Atalanta was from Bourdeaux, bound to Pensacola .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 contition and begged for aid—Capt, and was on the eve of sending his heats to her when a second sail was discover-

prize officer of the Atalanta, in orms ! 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 she Wasp was in 10 minates after ready to engage her, and was in the act of wearing to do so, when two more brigs were discover-ed which induced capt. Blakely to make all ail 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 slight-

sails and rigging. It is supposed that the Wesp has taken, since her departure from the United States, property to the amount of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS sterling.

ly wounded. She received three

balls in her bull, and a few in her

The Atalanta parted with the Wasp the 22d Sept. off Madeira, the she 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 recommut 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 cents a year, or double that surer 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 recommitment 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. Caihoun 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,

the question being taken, the in 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 objed was to obtain uni. plan. formity 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. the other hand, volunteers might 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 nomissioning of these volunter 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 departed some shall volunteer for 2 years. Mr. C. length. The affirmative some advocated the motion, on the grounds

Wetster, Grosvenor of N. Y. and Ingeraoll of Pa. and the negative by Mesers Jackson of Va. and Sharm

This discussion turned principally on the distriction between militia and state corps, and soldiers, whether emisted or voluntarily engoged, whether regulars or voluned that the governors had constitutionally no right to commission vo-lonteers, in the service of the states; and on the other, that congress could by law give them the power to commission them as vounteers, 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

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 chuse 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 entirey 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 bili, and destroy its utility.

Mr. Lowndes, in reply to the objection to this amendment, that 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 Pickering.

In addition to what is already stated, the principal argument in favour of the motion, was, the ailedged inability of congress to place the power o 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 stable, and well calculated for a large thus organized; but after the selection by volunteers, the power of confirmation still remained with the executive and he was at liberate accept or reject the corps s nized. Gentiemen opposed to 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

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 reinstate, 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 perdiem allowance of 6 and a 1-4 cents 10 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 mo-

tion 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.

before stated in objection to it it

Mr. Webster and himself.
Mr. Johnson of Ky. opposed this motion, but suggested a modificatihe provision, so that the wolunteer who has served for two years aball not be liable to militia dra't, until the whole body of the militia in his state have served for

a like term. Mr. Hawkins of Ky. moved an amondment 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 voof any objections which had been Some further debate took place :

when Mr. Calhonn'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. Chalson 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

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 kirchen 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; a 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 fodderhouse, hay and straw, fer cash Nov. 17, 1814.

For Sale, or to Let, That large and convenient dwelling. house in the city of Annapolis, belonging to the estate of Allen Quyan, esq. deceased, occupied at present by John Stephen, esq. There are six rooms on the first and eight on the second floor, t large kitchen, wash-house, smo house, etable, carriage house, garden and

The houses are all of brick except the genteel family, or for a boarding-house Possession can be had in

Randall, Adm'r D. B. N.

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, Carn-Hill-street, November 10, 1814. 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 hundrome assertment of Waistcoatings; which he wift make up in the most fastionable man-ner; and on accommuting terms. November 10.

Public Sale.

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

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

Win. Stewart, Frisby Tilghman, From the Kingston Royal G September 10.

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

THE MARCH TO MOSCOW.

Buonaparte lic would set out For a summer excursion to Moscow; The fields were green and the sky was Morbleu ! Parbleu !

What a pleasant excursion to Moscow Four hundred thousand mon and more, Hey ho, for Mosenw! 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, Morbleu! 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 biue, Morbleu! 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 no

parley yous, But the fields were green and the sky was blue, Morbieu! 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, Morblen d'arbleu! Than tomarch back again from Moscow. The Russians they stuck close to him, All on the road from Moscow; There was Tomazow and Jemalow, And all the others marked theow; Rajefsky and Noverefsky. And all the others that end in efsky : Schamschoff, Souchosaneff, and Schepe-

And all the others that end in a ... Wasil schikoff, Kostomaroff, and I og lokoff.

And all the others that end in off : Milaradovitch, and Jaladovitch, and Karatchkowitch, And all the others that end in itch;

aroffsky, and Rostoffsky, and K zatichkoffsky, And all the others that end in offsky ;

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 Tutchkoff he touch'd them off, And Kutusoff be cut them off, And Woronzoff he worried them off. And Dochtoroff he doctor'd them off. And Rod inoff he flogg'd th They stuck close to them w

might, They were on the left and Behind and before, and by di night ;

Nap would rather parleyvous than fight; But parley yous would no more do, Morbleu! 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, Morbleu! Ventrebleu!

What a terrible journey from Moscow! The devil take the hind Ail on the road from Moscow Quoth Nap, who thought it small de-

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, Morbleu! Parbleu! He stole away, I tell you true, All on the road from Moscow.

As it was too to the Moscow :
But there is a place which he must go

Where the fire is red and thebrimstone blue. Morbleu ! Parbleu ! He'll find it hotter than Moscow.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our readers have all seen the account of the enterprize against the Pirates of Barratara. 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 Orleans is clear of an enemy, it is the following interesting narrative, to be hoped the government will hold of the main facts which he has it by a strong military force.

personal knowledge, and which can-not fail to interest all our readers :

BARRATARA.

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 out-laws are of that class of the population of the state of Louisiana who fied 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 appropation of the general government for their retaining this property. The conduct of this part of the favored emigrants and the refusal or those who could not from local causes join in the il licit 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 Barratara is situated about lat. 29 deg. 15 min. long. 92, 30, and is as remartine for its health as for the

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 Monsicur 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. yas answered by the offer of a re-

superior scale and shell fish with

which its watersabound .- The chie:

of this horde, like Charles De Moor,

had mixed with his many vices some

ead of the governor. The goernor 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 boatswain'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 on ly 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 approbatton 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 nor be expected from them until augmented; for an officer of the navy, with most of the gun-houts on that station had to retreat from an overwhelm ing force of La Fitte's. So soon as thorised an attack, one was made ; the overthrow of this banditti has been the result; and now this almost invulnerable point and key to New-

Basil Shephard, MERCHANT TAILOR, Respect fully 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 fail, ful and fashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage and will endeavour to serve encouragement. November 3.

Thomas M'Nier, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, uforms his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shaphard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', 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 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, 1314.

By virtue of two writs of fieri 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 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for eash.) the following property to

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 be sold to satisfy debts due Samuel C. 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 Arandel county court, returnable to Septemi 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: Harrison's Resurvey" The above is seized and taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Willi-

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. D. 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 persons having claims against said estate to produce them, legally authenticated, to Wm. Steuart, and all those indebted to make payment to him.

William Steuart, 7 James Steuart. Adms Frisby Tilghman, Nov. 10. 3100

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 sppeals 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.

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 be-fore the twenty-seventh inst. and take out letters on the estate of Ann M'Cauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-ceased, that letters will be granted to a

crediter on said estate,
John Gassaway,
reg. wills A. A. county.

Take Notice.

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

Valuable lands for Sale

IN ANNE ARTINDEL 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 buco, corn and the smaller grains; is in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood, within I! miles of the city of Annapo lis, and 22 from the cities of Baltimore and Washington; with a sufficiency o wood land, and n abundance of excel lent meadow land, and well watered The improvements are two large tobacco-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
Nov. 1011. Osborn Williams.

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 men, the heirs of Charles Stenart, William Stepart, and James Stepart 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 Arandel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

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

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 Fromp, 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 properly, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previcus to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond with approved security, to the trustce, 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. 1ct. 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 store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwellinghouse, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known hy application to Wm. Brogden.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away yesterday, from the sub-

scriber, 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, stam mers when spoken to, her nostrils pret-ty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cutton and yarn wove kersey, with a jacket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric 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 dol lars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, John Worthington. paid by

NOTICE

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

Wm. S. Green, Cik. L. C. A. A. C. October 27, 1814.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MUN one of which is a good Carpenter. In quire at the Gazette Office, October 6,

20 Dollars Reward.

Rarraway on the 2d of May, a Re-gro Man called Ned, who, with dever-al others, added that of Janes, and brought shit in Anne Arundel county by Joan 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 bleck fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive informationes be given as to his cloaths; he went of with a straw hat, a country round a bout striped jacket and trowsers and good shoes and stockings. It is proba-ble he may endeavour to get to Bake more, or to the City of Washington-I will pay a dollar a mile on the disto gaol, so that I get him sgain; 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 hersetf 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.

June 18614. WM. BROGDEN.

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 request. ed to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indeleted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Hararnod, 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 deb: ors, 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 certain 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 Guzette 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 tenefit 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 the next general assembly of Mary-JOSEPH FITZPATRICK. plar 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 Anna Arundel county. Oct. 27.

> A LAST 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, Apreal Bonds, & Com-

November 13.

IVOL LXXII.

JONAS GREEN,

GHUROR-STREET, ANNAPO Price-Three Dollars per A ONNECTICUT LEGISLA

rom the Connecticut Mirror IMPORTANT REPO o the Honorable the Gen sembly now in sessio The committee to whom erred the speech of his e he governor, with the d ccompanying the same;

is excellency's message p communication from the f Massachusetts: REPORT. That the condition of lemands the most serious f the legislature. We oyed, in common with members of the national y, the blessings of peace dustry of our citizens, in partment of active life, dintly rewarded. Our villages exhibited indica

creasing wealth, and the lations of the union secu y and nourished our pr The scene is now rev are summoned to the and to surrender our t our defence. The flee erful enemy hover or blockade our harbors our towns and cities t

desolation. When a commonwer falls from a state of hi it behoves the guardia ests to inquire into the decline, and with de to seek a remedy.

In the latter part of

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impatient of restrai of the sanctions of re to human happiness supreme power-ove ancient governments a scene of carnage, with ruin all that was civilized world. Th progress and decline very mind. Natio reach of the immens which it embodied, its corruptions; & e vince in Christend baleful influences. E ciples inherited fr conducive at once, tion of liberty and has been eminently interior policy, fi standing this poten ancient establishm monarchies have he have exhibited to't

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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

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Oct. 14.

FITZPATRICK.

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OF THE

n NAVY,

H. Harrood,

mr. D. B. N.

Carcaud.

ICE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1814.

JONAS GREEN, GHUROR-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annam.

ONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE rom the Connecticut Mirror of Nov IMPORTANT REPORT.

o the Honorable the General Assembly now in session. The committee to whom was reerred the speech of his excellency he governor, with the documents ccompanying the same; and also bis excellency's message presenting communication from the Governor of Massachusetts:

REPORT. That the condition of this state lemands the most serious attention f the legislature. We lately enoyed, in common with the other members of the national confederacy, the blessings of peace. The inpartment of active life, was abunduntly rewarded. Our cities and villages exhibited indications of increasing wealth, and the foreign relations of the union secured our safe-

y 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 enterpriseimpatient 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; & 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 ail aucient 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 pre-

servative 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 preacryation 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 re-

merica was in every sea.

But a coalition, not less evident than if defined by the articles of a

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 destines with his. From this fatal cause, we are bereft of the respectable standing we once held in the c uncils 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 inclinations, from every object of our best hopes, and bound to an inglorious struggle to defend our dwellings from a public enemy; we had no appre-hension, 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 to detend our territory from invasion- s highly aggravated by the consideration that the danger which called them to the field, and the concentration of the encmy'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 Statethe only ground to fear that we are forgotten in their councils, except as subjects of taxation and oppressision-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 on of its powers to that important end-for it could do no more. But when a government hastily declares war without providing the indispen-sable 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 fruit less 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 statesmen were conspicuous, was revered in every nation. An American, in foreign lands, was honored for his country's sake. A rich and for his country's sake. A rich and virtuous population was rapidly reducing the limits of our extensive ducing the limits of our extensive wilderness, and the commerce of A-wilderness, and the commerce of A-wilderness are represented by the accountry of the commerce of A-wilderness necessary for our own expenditures necessary for our own expensive for our gainst a great naval power, a seathan if defined by the articles of a formal treaty, arose between the national Administration and that fear-ful tyrant in Europe, who was as-

embarrassments on our monied in A true copy-stitutions, and the circulating me-dium 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 pubic reperseveringly 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 reno 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 honourable 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 nave with characteristic obedience to lawful authority, punctually paid the late taxes imposed by the general government. On every tawful 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 tederal 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 honour 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 gover-nor 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 CHAMPION, Chairman. General Assembly, Oct. 1814. In the House of Representatives the foregoing report is accepted and approved.

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

Attest. THOM AS 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, OS, session, Passed in the House of Represen-

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

Attest. THOS. DAY, Secretary.

THOS, DAY, Secretary, [The other resolution relates to the transmission of the report to the governors of the New-England

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,

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,

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 a-

dopted. 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.

amendments reported yesterday sants, and Reed, took part. 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

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 in-

serted, 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, 405, against it, 43.
Several amendments were moved to the section proposed to be insert-ed, which failed, and before the question was taken on the insertion, the house adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 7. VOLUNTEERS.

The house resumed the conside. ration of the bill to authorise the president to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and offer their services to the govern-

The question depending on Saturday, which came immediately be-fore the house, was to agree to an amendment exempting the volun-teers who may serve under the con-ditions of this act, from militia duty until all the militia of the state in which they seaide 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 spective operation.

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. M.Kee 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 a-

mendment 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. M-Kee of Ky. moved to amend Mr. King's motion by limiting the number to 50,000. Mr. Mr. M. Kee's amendment was agreed to;

The question was taken on the amendment as amended and decided

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

Mr Ingersoli 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 tho 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 The house proceeded to consider Messrs. Wright, Ingersoll, Plea-

The committee having ma 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 de-

fraying 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 four-teen 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 semmen, was passed through a committee of the whole house, without alteration, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrovy.

The present law upon this subback to the U. S. destitute and distressed seamen found in foreign ports -The present bill authorises the altowance of such an additional sum as the secretary of state may deam reasonable, and is to have a retro-

Adjourned,

IST OF THE NAVY. RGE SHAW'S Store his Office. 1-2 Cents .-

onds, Declara-For sale at this Of.

Thursday Nov. 40. LIGHT NAVAL FORCE. A notification of the non-concurrence of the senate on the amend-

ment of this house, to the bill to authorise 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 a mendment, 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 pro priety of making an appropriation to repay Bancroft and M'Kinney the amount of a forfeiture incurred by them and remitted by an act of the 18th April 1814.

ABOLITION OF ARMY CON-TRACTS. Mr. Calhoun offered the two fol-

lowing resolutions which were a dopted.

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 se nate 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 amend ments 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 10reign ports destitute and distressed American seamen, was tead 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 expences 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. Yancey 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-mor-

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 con-

The house of representatives asideration, and insisted on their dis-agreement- agreed to the conference, and appointed Messis. Eppes, Fisk of N. Y. and Oakley, managers on

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 o! 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 sustainedand 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 subecls 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 r commending the house to recede from the amendment, making the largest size of vessets provided for in the hill to be of 22 guns-and to adopt an amendment making them of 16 guns. This report was adopted by the house, and sent to the senate Adjourned. for concurrence.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

A message was received from the senate notifying their assent to the modification proposed by the conferees, to the amendment of the house of representatives to the bill authorising the purchasing and equipment of twenty vessels of war to carry from 8 to 14 guns each.

This bill has now passed both houses, and the force of the vessels are to be from 8 to 16 guns each.

TREASURY NOTES &c. Mr. Hall, of Georgia; offered the llowing resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, enquire into the expediency of authorising the secretary of the treasury to issue notes. convenient for circulation, to the amount of - millions of dollars, under such checks as may be thought best calculated to detect counterfeits, in which alone, and gold and silver, shall all taxes, duties, imposts or debts due, or which may hereafter become due to the U. States be

2. That the treasury notes which may be issued as a oresaid, shall be a legal tender on debts due, or which may hereafter become due between the citizens of the United States or become a citizen of the U. S. and a citizen or subject of any foreign state or kingdom.

3. That the secretary of war, under the direction of the President, shall cause to be purchased in each state and territory, and in each collection district thereof, as nearly as circumstances will permit, supplies for the army and navy of the United States to the amount of taxes to be collected from each state. territory and collection district.

4. That any individual or body corporate, or politic, at the expirathe treasury notes by them held annually thereafter, at their option, may fund the same, and receive in lieu thereof six per cent. stock.

5. That after paying the annual amount of principal and interest of the existing public debt and the interest which may accrue on the stock created by funding the treasury notes to be issued by the secretary of the treasury, the whole amount of taxes, duties, imposts and sales of public lands, shall be pledged for the redemption of the notes which may remain in circulation.

The question to consider these resolutions was divided, and the question to consider the first was carried in the affirmative.

On the question to consider the 2d, the yeas and nays were taken. For the consideration Against it It was then agreed to consider

the third, fourth and fifth resoluti-

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 committee of the whole house, on the bill of this house for classifying the free male popoulation of the U-States.

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

WAYS AND MEANS. Mr. M'Kim, of Md. offered the following resolution, which was a

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

A massage was received from the senate, notifying the house that they have so far receded from their amendments to the bill authorizing a joan for three millions of dollars, as to adopt the report of the com-

mittee 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. Neison 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. Yancey 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 militiary and navat service of Britain, who shall desert the same, and claim the protection of the United States. Twee read and made the order for Thursday

NATIONAL DEBT. Mr. Pitkin or 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 own ed by foreigners, containing also the amount at that time owned by states, corporation 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 reporte in the house of representatives, "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America," being too long for insertion in extense. 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 establishd, 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 sub-scribers on a just and equal ratio, and cause lists of the same to be re turned to the respective commissioners, &c.

Sec. 2. Any individual or body politic may subscribe any number of shares not exceeding 1000. Paymanner; one fifth part in gold or silver coin of the U. States; three with parts in the same or in the

On motion of Mc. Gaston, they of any future loan, and one fifth were ordered to lie on the table.

FILLING THE RANKS OF THE reasory notes—and at the following times; at the time of subscrit.

ARMY.

They have set a fit and proper and subscrit.

They have set a fit and proper and subscrit. ing, 20 dollars in specie, and 200 more in stock, &c. within 4 month thereafter, the further sum of forty dollars in specie, and 100 in specie twice read and committed to the 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 percent, interest redeemable in such sums and manner as the government shall deep 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, Greates the subscribers. their successors and assigns, a body politic, with full powers, etc. subect 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 milli on 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, br with a wilful intention or sinister design to injure the bank, the president of the U. S. may, on being duly inform ed thereof, direct suspension of the payments in specie temporarily.

Sec. 14, exempts the stock (but not the real estate) of the bank rom 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 orporation shall perform all the duties now transacted by commis sioners of loans in the several states.

NORYOLK, 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 tak-ing away each others lives, or in the tashionable cant of the day, to decide their controversy in an honourable manner. They met at the time and place appointed, with pisto sthe first fire was ineffectual-but the aryond, 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 shatter ed 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 Head-Quarters, 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 pa

ample to the sister states of union; and it followed by the must soon make us respectable broad, the tyrant of England al. der; and obtain for us an honoursit peace in a short time.

As soon as Gen. Coffee reach

me I wilt be in motion, and I tra with the smiles of Heaven to be ble to give security to this sedie of the country in a short time,

From the Louisville Correspondent INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Barron, Indian interpreter, to tober 24. " Yesterday arrived here two la.

dians of the Weeau tribe bearing

white flag, viz. Little Eyes and Jacho, the brother of the chief of the Weeaus. I immediately receive ed them, and afforded them that riendly assistance which you have enjoined. This morning I invited some of the principal citizens, among whom was judge Parke and the off. cers of the army, and had a talk with them. They stated that the had been at Piqua, and had signed the treaty—(in evidence they pro-duced 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 tato the South Fork of White Biver, 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 t e fad. 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 pur pose 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 ca-

bins, residing north of Tippecanoe. Little Eyes gives information that the friendly Kickapoo's already mentioned, are in two parties-one sbout 12 miles above Tippecanoe, and the other about 16 mi 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 Pottawatonie warriors under Mampotte; and that these are the Indians that have killed our men and stole their horses at Fort Harrison and the neighbourhood. The information comes thre' the Kickapoos mentioned, who state that they have a small praire "fall of horses." That they slip out from their hiding places, sell their horses, come down here, get a resupply, return with them, &c.

CHILLICOTHE, NOV. S. 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 correspoudents state, that Gen, M'Arthur, with about 650 mounted men, and a few pieces of ordnance, left that place on the 23d ults on an expedition as is supposed, to Saguinac, a village about 20 miles from Detroit, where the enemy have erected a fort. The Indians continue their depredations in the neighbourhood of De-

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 9. A HORRID MURDER

Was committed on Mr. Jno. Hans-brough of King George County, on the 2d mat. 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. Harsbrough) 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 wast and being in-formed went that way. Mr. Hansbrough was lying down at some disstock of the eleven million loan, or triotism at this all important crisis, tance from them with his hat over

Smith was seen gross to approach with his face. to the body, and then go below his heart, and negroes got to him he, wa They immediately gave no neighbors and they have a ed Smith, who is now in He is supposed, when he the body of Mr. Hansbrou robbed his pockets of 3 or lars, he being known to h money has been found.

LATEST FROM EN The brig Perseveran Whitney, arrived at this Barbadoes, sailed on the Verbal accounts by this that London dates to

September had been rece badoes. That the troop the expedition under los been embarked, but had ed in consequence of the state of affairs on the Europe. The French expediti ed from Brest at Ma

the troops were only encamp—the Govern orders of the British put them in possession Capt. Whitney, of the severance, from Barba that he ww Barbadoes taining London dates Sept. but their content

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CHARLEST Extract of a letter Paine, Jr. late Cor S. Gun Boat, No. ther in this City, NASS

" I have just stre write a few lines to i I am yet alive ; and way of recovery. on the night of the bosts and a sloop, n men, under the fourth Lieutenants demonian-1 was t second shot from musket ball broke n hip-I lay all that r officers that I was m and did not alter hi days-The officers with the greatest k been a brother I co better treated. I yesterday, and am n house. Two week my back, and I e six weeks more.

"The day after on a neavy gale of edisiz days. I su astonishment of r

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

This is to That the subscretters testamentar tate of Benjamin A Arundel county, de having claims again quested to present thenticated, and th indebted to make i Nov. 24.

Jonatha DOADH& HA Thankful for the ment he has reconstance of the same who feel inclined no exertion shaff to give satisfaction He has j NEAT, LIG

his face. Smith was seen by the ne-groes to approach within a few groes of him, fire off the gun, go up to the body, and then go off. The lead entered Mr. H's side, a little hem to be bou rtalize the st t and proper of ter states of Powed by the us respectable below his heart, and when the They immediately gave notice to the neighbors and they have apprehended Smith, who is now in custody.—
He is supposed, when he went up to the body of Mr. Hansbrough, to have robbed his pockets of 3 or 4000 dolus an honoural . Coffee reach tion; and I tre Heaven to be lars, he being known to have a large sum by him, and on examination no a short time. money has been found.

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from Mr. Joseph

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Kaburg, Nov. 9.

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AFFAIRS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

The brig Perseverance, captain Whitney, arrived at this port from Barbadoes, sailed on the 21st of Oct. Verbal accounts by this vessel state that London dates to the 13th of September had been received at Bar badoes. That the troops composing the expedition under lord Hill bud been embarked, but had disembark. ed in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs on the continent of

The French expedition had arrived from Brest at Martinique, but the troops were only permitted to eacamp—the Governs waiting the orders of the British povernment to put them in possession of the Forts.

Register. Capt. Whitney, of the cartel Perseverance, from Barbadoes informs, that he aw Barbadoes papers containing London dates to the 13th Sept. but their contents were not of importance. The general impression in England appeared to be that the negociations at Ghent had proved abortive. Lord Hill's expedition had not sailed at that time ; and there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the British government to suspend the embarkation until the result of the Vienna Congress. The affairs of the continent were very far from being permanently settled, and events of great importance were apprehended.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9. Extract of a letter from Thomas Paine, Jr. late Commander of U. S. Gun Boat, No. 160, to his fa-

NASSAU, Oct. 20. "I have just strength enough to write a few lines to inform you that I am yet alive ; and I hope in a fair way of recovery. I was attacked on the night of the 5th inst. by 8 bosts and a sloop, manned with 140 men, under the first, third and fourth Lieutenants of the Lacedemonian-1 was wounded by the second shot from the enemy -musket ball broke my thigh near my hip-I lay all that night on the deck. The surgeon of the frigate told the officers that I was mortally wounded, and did not alter his opinion for five days-The officers all treated me with the greatest kindness; if I had been a brother I could not have been better treated. I was landed here yesterday, and am now at a boarding bonse. Two weeks I have laid on my back, and I expect to lie on it

"The day after I was taken, came on a neavy gale of wind, which last-ed aix days. I survived it, to the astonishment of myself and every

october 3. I was landed here on the 19th A The people are very kind to me have had many visitors, amongst them some of the most respectable of the place, particularly Mr. Armstrong, a brother to those I am acquainted with at Turtle river.

This is to give note. That the subscribers have obtained etters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those in any manner ladebted to make included payment.

Elizabeth liein, Ex'trx.

Thomas Tongue, jun. Ex'r.

Nov. 24.

Jonathan Hutton,

COACHS HARNESS MAKER, Thankful for the liberal eucourage ment he has received solicits a continuence of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patrenize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.

He has just completed

AREAT, LIGHT RIDING GIG, which he will dispose of an accommodating terms.

polis, Corn-Hill-street, 2

November 10, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE ANEXPOUIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1814

COMMUNICATED.

MAJOR GENERAL HARPER The Federal Republican of the 2th instant contains some observathis gentleman, which ought not, we the editor proceeds, indirectly indeed, but in a manner which cannot be mis-understood, to censure the executive of Mary and for their tardiness in making the selection. It is plainly alleged that they were hesitating whether he should be advanced to the high rank which his great talents and military knowledge so eminently deserve. To some this charge may appear too unimportant-to be regarded; but we consider it an accusation of a serious nature, to say that a man was doubtful whether he should confer an important and responsible station on Mr. Harper or General Stricker. A. few moments, therefore, may not be misappred in stating, for the in-formation those who have candoar enough to inquire before they con-

demn, the cause which occasioned the delay. It has appeared expedient to the legislature, in order that the council may be as far as possible acquainted with the interests of every section of the state, to select them from different quarters. It was supposed that this would enable them to judge for themselves respecting the measures which ought to be adopted, instead of relying on the information of others, which might frequently be partial, sometimes in correct. Whether the legislature reasoned properly or not is not our province to determine. It is sufficient for our present purpose to re mark, that the consequence of this plan necessarily must be, that a na-jority of the executive cannot reside

at the seat of government. When

business, therefore, is to be transact-

ed, it is necessary to convene them,

and time must of course be allowed

for their arrival. On this occasion the usual course was adopted; but two of the members were prevented ther in this City, dated from attending by causes over which they had no controul; the appointment was therefore very properly postpoved. This plain statement of facts accounts in a satisfactory manner for the delay, without resorting to the motives to which the Federal Republican undertakes to ascribe it. Something is said of the exertions of democrats and malcontent federalists. In one part of the paragraph referred to, it is indeed acknowledged that these efforts were unsuccessful. But in another it evidently appears that the writer lieves that the executive were in

duced by the Baltimore cavillers to delay the appointment upwards of a fortnight. Whether any attempts were made to influence the decision of the council, we know not; but it there were, it is manifest that they were disregarded; the appointment was unanimously made on the first day that the executive assembled. MIX weeks more. These facts might have been learned by the author of the article referred to had he taken the trouble to make any inquiry respecting the

transaction, And surely before making a charge, he was bound to ascertain its correctness by the respect which was due to the men whom he assailed, to his own character, and the great cause which he has so zealously and ably espoused. It appeared

right to him, however, to oursue a different course, and he hodone so. Justice therefore seemed to require an explanation of the conduct of the executive. Many observations have been made

respecting this appointment in the democratic papers of Baltimore: but we know too well the respect which is due both to Mr. Harper and the executive, to defend them against such assailants. The subject would have been passed over in al-lence had not some unwarrant able observations proceeded from a quatter whence better things might have been expected.

From the Baltimore American. This day's paper contains London articles down to the 16th of Sept.

three days later than those which we last published. This news was brought to Boston by the privateer. David Porter, which had captured the British brig Hirams one of the fleet of 55 sail that left Cork on the 30th of the same month, in which fleet were 8 transports, only 4 of them having troops on board—at that time, no great expedition had

sailed for America, and Lord Hill was not expected to sail sill October.

Among the most, important also.

cles, to us, at present, are those which relate to the state of Europe, which continued to wear a troubled aspect. Lord Castlereagh was at Lausanne in Switzerland on the 3d, and Mr. Talleyrand had not left Pations relative to the appointment of ris on the 12th Sept. -As these fa-this gentleman, which ought not, we mous negotiators will make a princi-After having put ed a very high and we may rationally conclude, that well merited enlogium on Mr. Harper, that important business will be longer in settling than was at first ima-

The London Courier continues to speak of the French publications with evident displeasure, as horing a strong tendency again " to embroil Europe in war and confusion." The Morning Chronicle the principal opposition paper, having said that the negociations at Ghent were broken off, in consequence of the exravagant demands of the British Commissioners," the Courier peremptorily denies the assertion, and says, the negociation is not entirely broken off .- This mouth piece of the British Minister petulantly adds "We cannot suffer the assertion," that the merican Commissioners assume a high tone —"No; we must have no high tone from America-We must make such an impression upon their fears as shall curb the desire of aggression and conquest for many years to come!"-Thus we see how political Devils can talk of justice, and quote Scripture too, in order to blind and mislead their ad-

The London papers are at great pains, by various accounts, to lessen the new disgrace to the British flag by the sinking of the Avon in the night batte with the Wasp.-The engagement, they say lasted two nours and 20 minutes, when the Castillian and another vessel came up to the assistance of the Avon .-They lessen the number of the gans of the one, and augment the number of the other vessel .- One account states the loss of the Avon at only 9 killed; another acknowledges 33 killed, besides wounded .- They flatter themselves with the hopes, that the Wasp sunk shortly after the bat tle, as she could not be seen next morning! A number of frigates had gone in pursuit of this troublesome Yankee, and they thought they would catchim, if above water.

From the Federal Gazette. At a general Court Martial held at the city of Washington, whereof Brig. Gen. Smith of the Militia D. C. was President, the Court on the 12th inst. decided, that Captain Samuel T. Dyson, of the U. S. corps of artillery, being commanding offi cer of the U. S. Fort Washington. did on or about the 27th day of August, 1814, when an enemy was approaching said Fort, misbehave himself before the enemy and shame fully abandon the Fort and Post which he then & there commanded, and which it was his duty to de-

Also that he did, at the same time and place, cast away and destroy his arms and ammunition, dismantle and destroy the fort ; and, without any necessity therefor from the pressure of an enemy, did march off the garrison from the same, in violation of his duty, and contrary to his or-

And the court sentenced the said Samuel T. Dyson to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Which sentence has been approved by major general Scott commanderge the 10th military district.

AN ACT

Authorising the president of the U. States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein describ-

Be it enacled, &c. That in addition to the present naval establishment, the president of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be built or purchased, manned, equipped and officered any numher of vessels, not exceeding 20, which in his opinion the public service may require, to carry n guns cach.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the building, or purchase and equipping of these vessels, the sum of 600,000 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasu-

ry not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Rep. E. GERRY, Vice President of the U. S. and president of the senate. Nov. 15, 1814—Approved. JAMES MADISON.

Adjutant General's Office,]

Coth Military District,

Balt more, 18th Nov. 1814,

GENERAL ORDERS.

The whole of the 3d Maryland brigade, with the exception of capt.

Thompson's troop, it, col. Harris's regiment artillery, and capt, Stiller's marine artillery, will as soon as marine artillery, will as soon as mustered to-day, consider themselves discharged the service of the U. States. States.

The major-general in taking leave of this fine body of citizen soldiers, who have done themselves and country so much honour, offers to them the thanks of the United States for their distinguished services.

To lt. col. M. Donald, who has for a short time commanded the brigade, themajor general tenders his thanks, personally, for his prompt and sirich attention to duty ; also to lt. col. Sterett, whose attentions to the guard for head-quarters furnished from his handsome regiment, have been highly pleasing.

The regiments and corps discharged will turn over to the military storekeeper, the arms, ammunition, accourrements and knapsacks, which have been received from the U. S. The arms received from the state of Maryland will be retained by the

> (Signed) W. SCOTT. By command, FRANCISS BELTON,

Asst. Adj. Gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 18th November, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER. A General Court Martial for the trial of Maj. Gen. JAMES WILKINson, will assemble at some suitable place in the village of Utica, state of New York, on the 3d January

The court will be composed as follows : VIZ.

Major General Henry Dearborn, president.

MEMBERS Major General Morgan Lewis, Maj. Gen. George Izard, Brig. Gen. J. Bloomfield, Brig. Gen. John P. Boyd, Brig. Gen. D. Bissell, Brig. Gen. E. W. Ripley, Col. Joseph Simonds, 6th infantry, Col. J. Kingsbury, 1st do. Col. P. P. Schuyler, 13th do. Col. James Burn, L. D. Col. Robert Purdy, 4th infantry,

Col. D. Brearley, 15th do. SUPERNUMERARIES. Col. Denny M. Cobb, 45th inf'ry, Col. George M.Feely, 25th do. Lt. Col. W. S. Talmadge, 46th do. E. A. Bancher, Army Judge Ad-

By order of the Secretary of War, JOHN R. BELL, Ins. Gen.

By the President of the United States
A PROCLAMATION.

The two houses of the national legislature having, by a joint reso ution, expressed their desite, that in the present time of public calamity and war, a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the U. States as a day of HUMI LIATION, AND FASTING AND of PRAYER to ALMIGHTY GOD for the safety and welfare of these states, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace-I have deemed it proper, by this proclamation, to recommend that Thursday the twelfth of January next be set apart as a day on which all may have an opportunity of voluntarily offering, at the same time in their respective religious assemblies, their humble adoration to the GREAT SOVEREIGN of the Universe, of confessing their sins and transgressions, and of strengthening their yows of repentance an amendment. They will be invited by the same solemn occasion to call to mind the distinguished favours conferred on the American people, in the general health which has been enjoyed, in the abundant fruits of the season; in the progress of the arts, instrumental to their comfort, their prosperity and their security ; and in the victories which have so powerfully contributed to the defence and protection of our country; a devout thankfulness for all which ought to be mingled with their supplications to the BENIFICENT PARENT of the human race, that He would be graciously pleased to pardon all their offences against Him; to support and animate them in the discharge of their respective duties; to continue to them the precious advantages flowing from political institutions so auspicious to their safety against dangers from abroad or tavern. Possession can be had in to their tranquility at home, and to their liberties, civil and religious; and that he would in a special man-

ner, preside over the nation, in its blic councils and consucuted autharities, giving wisdom to its messures and auccess to its arms, in maintaining its rights, and in overcoming all hostile designs and as-tempts against it; and finally, that by inspiring the chemy with dispo-sitions favourable to a just and reasonable peace, its blessings may be speedily and happily restored.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 16th day of November, 1814, and of the independence of the United States the 38th.

JAS. MADISON.

LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at No-vember session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district :-We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the se-cond district; Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected for the third district; George Baer, esq. was elected for the fourth district; William Pinkney and Nicholas R Moore, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district ; Robert Wright, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. LEV. WINDER.

By the Governor, NINIAN PINENEY. Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the aforegoing proclamation be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick-Town Herald, Plain Devier, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Hagar s-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper Cumberland.

By order, Ninian Finkney. Clk. of the Council.

Basil Bowling,

Begs leave to return his grateful acpublic generally, for the very liberal support he has experienced at Piscataway, (his former residence) and now informs them that he has taken and opened that well known and long esta-blished INN, at Upper Marlbro' lately occupied by Mr. John S. Brooks, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors—assuring all who may please to honor him with their custom that every possible attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Nov. 24, 1814.

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, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond or note with approved security, with in-terest 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 fory barrels of corn, forder and fodder-Nov. 17, 1814. 2w.

For Sale, or to Let,

That large and convenient dwelling louse in the city of Annapolis, belong ing to the estate of Allen Quynn, esq. decessed, 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, smokelouse, stable, carringe house, garden and

The house- are all of brick except the stable, and well calculated for a genteel family, or for a boarding house

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 ma Though his heart swell, The ways of Gop 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.

'I'ell 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 moil.

Tell those who pine In the damp dungeon's weary gloom, There 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 Gop 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 Gop and triven There'smercy 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 Congless who are unacquainted with the manner, or causes, for which, I was suddenly dismissed from office, as Accountant of the War Department which I had the honor to hold, nearly from the establishment of the Department under the present Constitution, 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 Government, to give Congress such information as would enable them by legislative rovision, to correct the detects in the law, and the total want of system in the War Department, to check the frauds and imposition in the Commissary and Quarter Master General's Departments, which has been practised by some of their officers, to a considerable extent.

It may be observed, in the following publication under date of 16th July, that I remarked to the President, that " a representation had been made to Congress, of the misapplication 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 produced au-dulent youchers 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 imposition and fraud to a considerable amount." As this is one of the eases which I considered also implicated John Armstrong, Secretary of War, and has been one of the motives for my dismissal; and as I am now deprived of reporting it officially, I think it due from me to state it in a summary way for the information of Congress, and if they should judge proper, to call for such docuthey will be able to get at facts, and will be satisfied of its being a case that calls aloud for tovestigation and

an example to be made of those con-

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 willbe 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 upon false vouchers, equally exceptionable, 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, Chairman of the committee appointed to inquire in what manner contracts for supplying the army of the United States have been made and executed, &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 accounts for final settlement ; he acknowledged 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 himself, 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 comply-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 requested that the account should be sent to the Treasury for re-examinati-

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 circumstances, 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 whatever 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 ading in some degree independently, and opposing some of his villainous acls that he was committing 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 department 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 accountant's department, that if there is not some other organization than

> WM. SIMMONS. Washington City, Oct. 20, 1814.

the present mode of doing business,

there must shortly be, if not already

the case, a total ruin to the coun-

Public Sale,

By virtue of an order from the orphans ourt 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 Menday 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 tie. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. Stewart, Jas. Steuart, Frisby Tilghman, Nov. 10. .

Basil Shephard, MERCHANT TAILOR, Respect fully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat

Clothe, 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, luforms his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', 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 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, 1514.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facius, issued out of Anne-Arunder county court, returnable to September terms 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

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 Ridgely & Weems. Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C.

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 city of Annapolis, (for cash) the following property to wit:

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

Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

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 persons having claims against said estate to produce them, legally authenticated, to Wm. Steuart, and all those indebt-

ed to make payment to him.
William Steuart, 3 James Stewart, Frisby Tilghman, Adms. Sw*

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1813. Ordered, That appeals and write of error standing under rule argument in this court, excepting those from Balti-more and Harford counties, and appeak 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 Balti-more and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the remainder of the term.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

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 man-

ner, and on accommodating terms.
November 10, 1af. 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 It 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 imprevements are two large tobac co-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 shewed by applying to Osborn Diliams.

Nov. 10, 1814.

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 Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghnan, 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.

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 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 pr vicus 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-Henry Wayman, Trustee.

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 dwellinghouse, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for seve ral years rented as a tavern. Terms

may be known by application to Win. Brogden. June 0 814.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away yesterday, from the sub scriber, living near Annapolis, a Mu-latto Weman 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 pret-ty wide ; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petties 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 socures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dellars 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 re-ward, including what the law allows,

November John Worthington. paid by

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

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne-gro Man cailed Ned, who, with sever-al others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom: which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or a inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a sear about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trossers, and good shoes and stockings. It is proba-ble 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 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.

June 23, WM. BROGDEN.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anna 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. Hartcood, 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 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 pe being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton 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 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 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, JERRHIAH T. CHASE. Tost. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

To ar 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.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITE 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, & Com-mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-fice.

[VOL LXXII,

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OMURCH-STREET, ANNA Price-Three Dollars per

RHODE ISLAND LEGIS BOUSE OF REPRESENT Saturday, Nov. STATE RIGHT

The following report of mittee on the governor was read and received :-The legislature and people of this state aires well know how frequent lessly they have petitione ral government for some those means of defence we have paid so dear which by the constitution fally entitled. Our me petitions and representa head and various dep the general governme ten gone unanswered. have been answered by professions and promise formed, but generally to proted ourselves. that at this moment we

means of defence-less tedion afford d by tha than we had ever at an ing a state of peace. Directly after the w menced, the greater U. S. then in the forts were ordered to a se teresting to the gener than our defence. A also, which have bee them during the wa state, and amounting dreds, have been wa ourposes-although were enlisted with as that they were to s: families and for defe tive state. The pretendedly kept in in reality been emp unguarded citizens and unpropitious word, the whole U

litary force, store

within the state at

stead of affording a

fence, do but serve

danger by offering

the enemy. But while thus v us all but the sh. and totally disregaand our just rights stitution; that gov stantly demanding us those resource which, by the granted expressly afford us that p than fifty thousan cretary of the t have been alread their treasury in state during the some thousands r of their assessors The amount also drawn from this not be less, and more than half upon an averag the war. In add have had from o zens some hundr dollars upon le notes. A small

funds drawn fro dently applied, a state of security ceasary for the further detail, tration is press last letters of t In one of them ral professions our defence, new works ha thorised excep state requirir leaned the mo Should means controut of th

cer of enginee to superintene the works imp In his other after acknow defence, the boars, and th fortifications,