

He, however, who... And, as there is... round of the... e, it is but proper... of the letter... gen. Armstrong... of State, June... with their... received on the 21... the duke of Cadore... justify the seizure... in the ports of France... The facts as we... it has assumed, are... known to the world, &... moderation of temper, which... distinguished the conduct... towards the belligerent... forbearance equalled only... vance of the laws... the immutable principle... with no little surprise... the French govern... to represent the U. S... gressor. An act of viol... instances is fr... of war, necessarily... which would fantasy... States, but the ward... duke of Cadore, instead... not furnished even a... reasonable apology for... American property... ver been a period of... States have ceased to... British orders in court... the resistance which the... have have deemed it... unlawful restrictions... to the American govern... describe the mod... of the vessels and mer... erent powers from our... ed to war, if municip... referred to instead of... with what propriety... French pretend to be... eding, any thing else... of sovereign power... exercise of this power... reprisal is a species of... d it be admitted, would... bert the sovereignty of... inverted our law of excise... or the seizure of the... of the U. States. This... force against the vessels... If its operation had... the French government... y to justify this preter... operation, as it would... rely felt by Great Brit... ve been considered a... nce to her orders, the... ick resistance has been... Cadore as the pretext for... e exercised on the Am... The United States having... orders, the real ground... seem to be, not for... an government has not... navigation, as that it has... e French decrees, which... riptive power over the... s, as reprehensible as... itish government to le... our trade was obnoxious... where a tax was p... one hand, and a rule of... the other, the United States... own honour to resist... measures the cupidity of... sumpcion of the other... ican government fees... the British orders an assumption... power in contravention of... how can it fail also to... French decrees the adoption... derogatory and injurious... racter of the U. States... sion of subjecting America... tax, as advanced by the... 26th of May, 1811... Yet ten months subsequent... at pretension, its alleged... the basis of reproach against... government by the emperor... it would be fruitless to... disposition to inflict upon... ence of a fact which no... when it did exist, was... ed; and the final extinction... manifest consequence of... is government... ican government had felt... as erroneously asserted in... ke of Cadore, the occurrence... e been attributed to the... wners or commanders, who... notification, from the 18... 20th of May, of the act... ld have strangely presumed... the violation of a prohibitory... of the U. States. Had France... our vessels all the ports with...

the sphere of her influence, and had the giving a warning of equal duration with that given by our law, there would have been no ground of complaint on the part of the U. S. The French government would not then have had the opportunity of exercising its power, in a manner as contrary to the forms, as to the spirit of justice, over the property of the citizens of the U. States. It was, at all times, in the power of France to suspend with regard to herself, our right of exclusion of which she complains, by simply annulling or modifying her decrees. Proposals to this effect have been made to our government through you. They were not accepted. On the contrary, a policy was adopted, which was calculated to produce a result other than that of a good understanding between the two countries. By the acts of Congress of the last session an opportunity was afforded to his imperial majesty to establish the most amicable relations between the U. States and France. Let him either annul or modify his decrees; let him restore the property of our citizens so unjustly seized, and a law of the U. States exists, which authorizes the president to promote the best possible understanding with France, and to imple a system of exclusion against the ships & merchandise of G. B. in the event of her failing to conform to the same just terms of conciliation. In fine as the emperor will now be acquainted with the fact that no French vessels have been unlawfully seized in the ports of the U. States, as the law of exclusion against the commerce of France is no more in operation, there can be no longer a solitary reasonable pretext for procrastinating the delivery of the American property, detained by the French government, into the possession of the respective owners. These observations you will not fail to present to the view of the French government, in order that the emperor may learn that the U. S. insist upon nothing but their acknowledged rights, and that they still entertain a desire to adjust all differences with the government of France upon a basis equally beneficial and honourable to both nations. I have the honour to be, &c. R. SMITH, Gen. Armstrong, &c. (To be continued.)

On Saturday morning last, arrived off our harbour, the U. S. Frigate Essex, Captain Smith, with Mr. Pinkney, (our late minister at London,) and Family on board. The Essex failed on the 12th May, of course being a new vessel. Also arrived, on the same day, the Frigate Minerva, with Mr. Foster, the British minister, and suite. The ministers landed at this place the same morning, their respective ships saluting. On Sunday proceeded on to Washington. The Minerva left England the 6th May.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.
Yesterday morning, while engaged in painting the cornice of the roof of the stable, Mr. William Sewell and an apprentice boy were thrown from the hanging scaffold, on which they stood, by the ropes which supported one side thereof giving way, by which unfortunate circumstance Mr. Sewell is so materially injured as to render his recovery doubtful. The boy was much injured, but not so as to endanger his life.

Being desirous of giving our readers as much as possible of Mr. Smith's Address, we have necessarily excluded a variety of matter from our columns, which had been prepared.

DIED. At Frederick-town, on the 18th ult. after fifteen months severe indisposition, Col. BAKER JOHNSON.
In George-Town, (Columbia,) Col. HENRY GAITHER, in the 61st year of his age, a revolutionary officer. His services in the cause of his country were unusually severe, having been in every battle (Monmouth excepted) which was fought by the American army. He was interred with military honours, and with the respect which was justly his due.

NEW-YORK, June 25.
On Sunday afternoon, arrived off Sandy-Hook the British sloop of war Sapphire, from Bermuda, and yesterday an officer belonging to her came up to town with dispatches relative to the affair between the United States frigate President, and the British sloop of war Little Belt. We understand they consist of an official letter from Admiral Sawyer, inclosing Captain Bingham's letter containing a very minute and circumstantial detail of what took place from the moment he described the President to the close of the battle which terminated so disastrously to his ship. The dispatches were sent on to Mr. Morier, the British Minister, at Washington, by yesterday's mail. E. Post.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.
His Majesty's sloop Little Belt May 21st 1811. Lt. 36. 53. N. lon. 71. 49. W. Cape Charles bearing W 48 miles.
Str—I beg leave to acquaint you that in pursuance of your orders to join H. M. ship Guerriere, and being on my return from the northward, not having fallen in with her—that about 11 A. M. May 16th, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chase. At 1 P. M. discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate standing to the eastward, who when he made us out edged away for us, and set his royals.—Made the signal 275, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American frigate, as she had a Commodore's blue pendant flying at the main. Hoisted the colours and made all sail south, the course I intended steering round Cape Hatteras; the stranger edging away but not making any more sail. At 3.30 he made sail in chase, when I made the private signal, which was not answered. At 6.30 finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun-shot, and clearly discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the most prudent method was to bring to, and hoist the colours that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were. The ship was therefore brought to, her colours hoisted, her guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking, which I frustrated by wearing three times. About 8.15 he came within hail—I hailed, and asked what ship it was? He repeated my question. I again hailed and asked what ship it was? He again repeated my words and fired a broadside, which I instantly returned. The action then became general, and continued so for three quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then fired. I was obliged to desist from firing as the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after sail to keep her to. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces; not a brace nor bower left, he then asked what ship this was: I told him. He then asked me if I had struck my colours? My answer was no, and asked what ship it was? As plainly as I could understand (the having shot some distance at this time) he answered the United States frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct.
At daylight in the morning, saw a ship to windward, when having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail fully prepared for action. About 8 o'clock he hailed and said if I pleased, he would send a boat on board: I replied in the affirmative, and accordingly came with an officer, and a message from Commodore Rogers of the President of the United States, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known our force was so inferior he should not have fired at me. I asked his motives for having fired at all? His reply was that "we fired the first gun at him," which was positively not the case. I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful, and not suffer any more than one man to be at the gun. Nor is it probable that a ship of war, within pistol shot of a large forty-four gun frigate, should commence hostilities. He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into one of the ports of the U. States; which I immediately declined.
By the manner in which he apologized it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have brought her to action. And what further confirms me in that opinion, is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrape of iron that could possibly be collected.
I have to lament the loss of 32 men killed and wounded, among whom is the master.
His Majesty's ship is much damaged in the masts, sails, rigging and hull, and as there are many shot through between wind and water, and many floats still remaining inside, and upper works all shot away, starboard pump also, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax; which will, I hope, meet with your approbation.
I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honour to command, for their steady and active conduct throughout the whole of this business, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the 2d night after the action. I have to request, sir, that you will be pleased to recommend to the notice of my lords commissioners of the admiralty my first lieutenant Mr. John Mollenly, who is, in every respect, a most excellent officer, and afforded me very great assistance in stepping the leaks, and doing every thing in his power. It would be the greatest injustice was I not also to speak most highly of Lieut. Lovell, 2d lieutenant of Mr. M'Queen, master, who as I have before stated was wounded in the right arm, in nearly the middle of the action; and Mr. Wilson, master's mate; indeed the conduct of every officer and man was so good that it is impossible for me to discriminate.
I beg leave to inclose a list of the 32 men killed and wounded; most of them mortally I fear.
I hope, sir, in this affair, I shall appear to have done my duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done against so superior a force, and that the honour of the British flag was well supported.
I have the honour to be, sir, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant,
A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.
To Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

CAPTURE.
The Pilot boat Thorne came up on Saturday evening, with the passengers in the brig Tamaahmah, capt. Skiddy, which failed from this port on Friday.
The Tamaahmah was in ballast, and was bound to Bourdeaux with about forty passengers. She left Sandy Hook on Friday at 8 o'clock P. M. and at 8 was captured by the British ship Melampus, capt. Hawker; the Atalante sloop of war in company, and ordered for Halifax.
In capt. Skiddy's letter, he states that he was captured within 5 miles of the Hook. The passengers vary the distance from 9 to 15 miles.
By writers on the laws of nations, a distance of a marine league (or three miles) from the shore, is reckoned within the jurisdiction limits of a state or territory, but not beyond. But the U. States say, the distance ought to be 3 marine leagues.
The Melampus and Atalante have been several days cruising off Sandy Hook; and we much regret the capture of the Tamaahmah as it may lead to the unfriendly suspicion that they are cruising there for the purpose of intercepting our vessels bound in and out of port.
Extract of a letter from Captain Skiddy, master of the brig Tamaahmah, from New-York bound to Bourdeaux with passengers only:
"Off Sandy Hook, June 22, 1811.
"I am sorry to inform you that I was chased & boarded last evening after 7 o'clock by the British frigate Melampus, captain Hawker, who is going to send me to Halifax. They have taken all hands out of the brig, myself included, except the mate. Captain Hawker says he regrets that his orders oblige him to send in all vessels bound to France. It was very hazy when I fell in with the frigate, and several sail in sight. I did not distinguish what she was until it was too late. I however tacked and stood in. She fired several shot and neared us, as the last shot went over us. I thought it imprudent to risk the lives of the passengers in persisting, particularly as we were losing the breeze, and the frigate kept it longer. We were taken within five miles of the Hook."

Sheriffs Sales.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th instant,
ALL the right, title, interest and estate, of Richard Hall, of Edward, in and to a tract or parcel of land called *The Middle Plantation*, containing three hundred and thirty acres, situated on South River, in Anne-Arundel county; late the property of said Richard Hall, of Edward; seized and taken at the suit of Ridgely & Weems. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises. Terms Cash.
JOS. MC'ENEY, Late Sheriff.
July 3d, 1811.
By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th inst.
ALL the right, title, interest and estate, of Richard Hall, of Edward, in and to a tract or parcel of land called *The Middle Plantation*, containing three hundred and thirty acres, situated on South River, in Anne-Arundel county; late the property of said Richard Hall, of Edward; seized and taken at the suit of Robert Jacob and Daniel P. Jacob, administrators of Samuel Jacob, for the use of Sarah Ditty. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. Terms Cash.
JNO. CORD, Shff.
Anne Arundel County.
July 3d, 1811.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
June 28, 1811.
IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.
By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Servants Wanted.
I WISH to purchase a NEGRO MAN, that understands the management of horses, a BOY 15 or 16 years old, and two WOMEN, brought up in the country, not spoiled by living in the city; good prices will be given, by
JOHN GADSBY,
Indian Queen Tavern, Baltimore.
July 3, 1811. J. Gadsby

GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES.
John Wells,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
INFORMS his friends, and the Public, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perumery, &c. which he offers for sale at reduced prices. Having selected every article he flatters himself that his assortment is equal, if not superior, in quality to any in the state, and he is certain he can sell them at least as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in Baltimore or elsewhere.
July 3, 1811. J. W.

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber, living near Annapolis on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 16th of April last, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself MATILDA PROUT, 22 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout and well made, has a scar under her left eye, just on the upper part of the cheek bone, and I think a small notch on the thin part of her right ear. She has an extensive connexion and acquaintance living in Baltimore and Annapolis, among whom is a brother in the former, Richard Prout, and a father in the latter place, William Prout. Her clothing I cannot describe, as she carried very few of her ordinary wear, but from the circumstance of her having been before seen in men's clothes, it is not improbable she may have resorted to them in this instance; it is also probable she has or may change her name, should she, however, have availed herself of these stratagems, the mark under her left eye which is tolerable large, will be sufficient of itself to detect her. I will give if she be committed to the Baltimore or Annapolis goal, provided immediate information be given me so that I get her again, 20 dollars if taken within ten miles from home, if twenty miles 40 dollars, if thirty, or upwards 50 dollars, and if out of the state 100 dollars reward.
JOSEPH HOWARD.
July 3, 1811.

In Chancery,
June 28, 1811.
ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of John H. Smith, as made and reported by Theodore Hodgkin, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 1st day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of August next. The report states that one hundred two and a half acres of land sold for 1,225 dollars.
True copy,
NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

State of Maryland, &c.
By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
June 25, 1811.
ON application, by petition, of John Watkins, Administrator of Elizabeth Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
JOHN GASSAWAY,
Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1811.
JNO. WATKINS, Adm'r.
6w

In Chancery,
June 18, 1811.
ORDERED, That the sale made by Samuel Moale and John Brewer, trustees for the sale of Samuel Harrison, junior's estate, be ratified and confirmed on the 20th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 20th day of July next. The report states, that 500 acres of land sold for 18 dollars per acre.
True copy
NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for the benefit of the insolvent law and its supplements.
JEREMIAH COOKE.
A. county, May 2d, 1811. 8w