

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[No. 3421.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1812.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## RAN AWAY

From the service of Mr. Linticum, living in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGR SLAVES. He is about five feet six inches high, slender made, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to; his age about twenty—his clothing when he went off was a striped yarn roundabout and trousers of coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a shoemaker—he has connections on the Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to steal mail, or deliver him to the subscriber, twenty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjacent counties; forty dollars if taken in the city of Baltimore, and fifty dollars if taken out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON.

July 16, 1812.

## To the Voters

of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to bestow the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and after myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of assiduity, which shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812.

## Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to new cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as aforesaid.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

## To the Voters

of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812.

## NOTICE.

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

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

## NEW-YORK, JULY 28. IMPORTANT.

By the Brig Brutus, Moore, from Cadiz, we learn that Marshal Soult had arrived on the opposite side, with a reinforcement of 14,000 men—that a constant bombardment was kept up by the French, who had thrown five hundred shells a day into Cadiz, which had done some damage, and placed the shipping in the harbor in considerable danger.—Markets good.—Four \$ 28.

The ship Maria-Peen, Capt. Porter, informs that in lat. 48, long. 40, he passed through the British homeward bound fleet of 100 sail.

Very late and very important intelligence from London.

Yesterday afternoon, the Pilot-Boat Thorne returned at this port from a cruise of 10 days off the Coast.

In the Sound the Thorne fell in with and boarded the brig Felix, capt. Cornwall, in 52 days from Galway, for this port, and obtained from capt. C. a London paper, (The Star) of the evening of the 17th Jun, which the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were politely favored with, and from which we have made the following important extracts, relative to the REPEAL OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Brougham moved that a humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that the House had inquired into the distressed state of the manufactures of the country, that the result of their inquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his Royal Highness of their desire that the maritime rights of the country should be maintained unimpaired they recommended the revocation of those orders as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringement of the rights of neutral powers.

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support of his motion. Mr. Rolle in opposition and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord Castlereagh [one of the ministers,] at the conclusion of his speech, said,

If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgment between the Crown and the American Government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the Executive Government of this country that showed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negotiations would be so managed as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the two countries. The vote he would propose to the House would be, to pass to the orders of the day. (An universality of hear, hear, hear, from the opposition side of the House.) He confessed he did not understand that cheer.—If the documents which were necessary had been before the House, he should have met the motion with a direct negative; as it was not so, that would be the motion with which he should conclude.

Mr. Whitbread said, the noble Lord seemed to wish the House to believe that he proposed to do something conciliatory to America. But did he mean to act immediately on his proposition? or was it his intention to send out to America, and tell her, that if she would relax in her late system of the Non-Intercourse act, this country would suspend, or revoke or abandon, or do what, with the Orders in Council? Did he mean to give any relief to the starving manufacturers and ruined capitalists, or did he mean to advise his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to withdraw the Orders in Council, till this question should be determined?

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said he meant as he had stated, that a proposition should be made to the American government to suspend immediately the Orders in Council, on condition they should that they would suspend their Non-Intercourse Act; and that in the interval both parties should use their endeavors to prevail on Buonaparte to restore the rules of commerce to their ancient customary limits.

Mr. Ponsfoby said, he saw no reason for any such proposition as that mentioned by Lord Castlereagh. The American Minister had distinctly and plainly stated to our ambassador there, that as soon as the Orders in Council were rescinded, that instant the Non-Intercourse Act would cease. The Noble Lord's

proposal could therefore do no good; and nothing less than express revocation of the Orders in Council could be availing and effectual.

Mr. Canning entertained the same opinion of the Orders in Council as he originally did, that they were a justifiable measure of retaliation on the enemy; but that retaliation he always considered of a political and not a commercial nature. It was becoming the character of this country to exert its strength in defence of its just and necessary rights; but it was also becoming its character to exercise its rights, so as to keep within the rules of strict justice to others. He did not approve, therefore, of converting a measure of political retaliation into a commercial monopoly for ourselves; but he was happy that such a principle was disclaimed. Whether it was right or not to permit this inquiry to be commenced, he would not now consider, but he felt himself under some difficulty; for he had always considered this as a great political question, though certainly connected with commerce, which no British statesman ought to lose sight of; and yet by consenting to try it on the ground of commercial pressure, the question was prejudged.—There were in truth, great political parties interested in this question—America, Great Britain and France; and yet, from our mode of trying the question, we precluded ourselves, in some measure, from the exercise of a due discretion in regard to our own Orders in Council, with a view to what might be done by the other parties.

This was his opinion. But now, however, the inquiry had taken place, and the only remaining consideration was, how to turn it to the best advantage. The Rt. Hon. Gentlemen then contended that revocation was better than suspension. He had no hopes that concession would make any change in the measures of France.—But he yielded to the hopes of a reconciliation with America, and relief to the distresses of this country.

Mr. Brougham congratulated the House and the country on the prospect of speedily getting rid of these orders in Council. He hoped they should never hear of them again; indeed, he was sure they would not, for he should like to see any one that would dare to re-annate them. He hailed the absence of his honorable and learned friend (Stephen) tho' he should have been sorry for it on any other occasion; for it was evident his honorable and learned friend had not been able to bring himself to witness the death of his darling offspring, the orders in Council. The inquiry had been long and tedious, but it had not been in vain. He declined all idea of having considered the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht as part of the Law of Nations. The noble lord, he hoped, would withdraw his motion of proceeding to the orders of the day, and explain more distinctly what was the exact intention of Government.—He suggested that the debate might be adjourned till Friday, that they might understand each other more clearly before they came to a decision.

Lord Castlereagh must oppose the orders of the day to the address, which he considered as an unconstitutional interference with the executive Government. But the words of Address covered the proposition which he had suggested, for it recommended to his Royal Highness to repeal or suspend the orders in Council.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Gallery cleared. No division, however took place; but we understand that after some conversation, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham withdrew their motions, upon an understanding that his Lordship was pledged at least to the measure of the suspension of the orders in Council.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

## THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will be seen from our report of the debate of the House of Commons last night, that ministers have determined to rescind the orders in Council, but they mean, most wisely, as we think, to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American Non-Intercourse act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations if France be permitted by the Americans, with impunity, to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations by which the conduct of her ruler has been ever distinguished. The Gazette of Saturday will contain a proclamation to this effect.

ZANESVILLE, (OHIO,) JULY 22.  
CANADA.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that gen. Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side.—There is no mar to this pleasing

news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provision, and some baggage of the army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Louis Dent, paymaster, from this town, capt. John Sharp of Marietta, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50; and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated.)—The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of col. Byrbees, daughters being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening direct from Urbana, and who brought us general Hull's proclamation, of the 12th inst. states, that a quarter master had arrived at Urbana from Sandwich who verbally gave the melancholy information that after crossing the river a soldier in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off, and the ball passed through major Munson's arm and entered his body, as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live; col. Cais after the army arrived at Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, but without effect. By deferters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100, seven hundred of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter, and gov. Hull's proclamation, will afford farther explanation.

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds, Surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated Detroit, July 7th, 1812.

In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schooner, with public property, and the greater part of the officers' clothing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick. On the 1st of July we hoisted the sails for Detroit from the Rapids. The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night, and about ten o'clock the next day, opposite to Fort Malden. She was made a prisoner of war by the British, 30 on board, among whom were paymaster Lewis Dent, capt. Sharp of Marietta, a lieutenant of the 4th regiment, and three officers' wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening I passed Malden up a different channel unobserved by the British, but harassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms, and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th instant the artillery opened on the British dogs (in Sandwich) and we continued firing 24 pounders on them till ten o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats loaded with produce out of their warehouses. We have reason to believe that a number of them were killed. I saw one of the balls strike among a crowd of them—how the rascals ran—one ball made its way thro' their meeting-house—it was a pleasing scene to me. Our army at 12 miles distance heard the firing, and hastened their march. The British still keep our men.

BY WILLIAM HULL,  
Brigadier General and Commander in Chief of the North Western Army of the U. States.

## A PROCLAMATION.

### INHABITANTS OF CANADA!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the U. States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of UNION now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great-Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct, you have felt her tyrants, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The U. States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave

decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct, in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world; and which afforded us a greater measure of peace, and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights; remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations, raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. It contrary to your own interests and the just expectation of my country you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of G. Britain be pursued and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation.

No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrongs, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness.—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The U. S. offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely, and may he who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General,  
A. P. HULL, Captain of the 13th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, and aide de camp.  
Head quarters, Sandwich,  
July 12, 1812.

NASHVILLE, JULY 4.  
By a gentleman from the frontier, we learn that a company of Rangers commanded by capt. Mason from Franklin have come up with a party of Indians and killed one.

He states he saw a despatch from the captain, who writes that he came upon the trail of Indians near the head of Sandy River; that he pursued it for some time, having an advanced party as spies, that at length they came up with the Indians who were on and had pursued for some distance the route the Greeks take in going to the Wash-bash—that about the time they were discovered, the Indians discovered the party, and one raised his gun and levelled it at the party—no time was therefore to be lost, and the advance party five in number fired; one Indian fell and the rest retreated and were pursued some distance by their bloody trail, but without being overtaken.