

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1812.

No. 3424]

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Application being made to me the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of *William Davis* of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, 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 said *William Davis* having satisfied me by his own testimony that he has resided in the county of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also declared that he is now in confinement for debt, and that he is discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said *William Davis* be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by giving a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in September next, to shew cause why the said *William Davis* should not have the benefit of the said act, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of *Joseph Chaney* 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 the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and the several supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement; a schedule of his property, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value, to his being the benefit of said act, being annexed to said petition; and the said court being satisfied, by the concurrent testimony, that he has resided in the county of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said *Joseph Chaney* be discharged from his imprisonment; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 22d of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said *Joseph Chaney* shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

William S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of *Isaac Holland* of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said *Isaac Holland* having satisfied me that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid act, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said *Isaac Holland* be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said *Isaac Holland* should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

To the Voters

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

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

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

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

For Sale,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
A smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.
July 30.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN,

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LANCASTER, (OHIO,) AUG. 8.

The verbal accounts from our army in Canada, are so various and contradictory, that no actual dependence can be placed upon them. The most correct information, we believe, which has yet reached us, will be found in the following statement, which we have obtained from a gentleman, who was the bearer of despatches from our army to the Governor.

By an express from the North-West army, we learn that Gen. Hull was on the 29th of July, with the army at the encampment in Sandwich—that it was not contemplated to change their position until additional forces should arrive—that general Hull had despatched an express to the governor of Kentucky requesting one thousand one hundred volunteers from that state, to the governor of Ohio for 200.

It is very difficult to obtain any thing like correct information from the army. We are however, led to believe that the following may be relied upon as substantially correct.

That at several times reconnoitering parties have marched from our army towards Fort Malden, and have frequently come in sight of similar parties of the enemy—but that they have not, except in one or two instances, come within shot of each other—that the British commander has generally kept a small body of regulars stationed at the Long Bridge in Canada or Duck River—that it is not practicable to pass this stream, unless they ascend it five or six miles, except over the bridge—that 3 or 400 of our troops, under the command of Cols. Miller and Cals, went up the river and crossed over, and came down to the bridge. Upon their approach the British troops retreated in complete order towards Malden, which is about five miles distant—Our troops encamped there that night, and the next day returned to the headquarters. That the enemy took their position again at the bridge, and have now erected a battery, and placed thereon, so as to command the bridge, four or five pieces of ordnance. The Long Bridge is about 12 miles from Sandwich—that a party under the command of col. McArthur, marched down near the bridge, and as soon as they came within a good shot of the battery, the enemy commenced firing, and continued until our troops retreated—no lives were lost.

Major Denny, having with him about 120 men, on reconnoitering tour encamped all night, and about day light in the morning, they were attacked by a small party of Indians, and we regret being compelled to say, that the soldiers, in disobedience of the orders, fought safely in a shameful fight—that six men were missing, and several slightly wounded—Mr. McCullough, a soldier, we are informed, staid to get an Indian's scalp—col. McArthur's horse was not killed, as stated, but slightly wounded.

Our informant says, that col. McArthur, on the Trench, had taken only 200 barrels of flour, 300 blankets, and a few coarce cloths.

We are happy to inform our patrons that Maj. Munson was fast recovering from the wound he received from an accidental shot. The English have taken our Fort Michilimackinac, and two ships loaded with provisions for that garrison—it is said that this happened in consequence of their having obtained a knowledge of the declaration of war before our commander.

It is believed that in the several skirmishes the English have had several men killed, and a number wounded.

Our informant further states, that he saw two men on the way, who had been scalped—they were dead. One of them is said to be a son of capt. Sutton, living in some part of Miami country—the other unknown—they were stated to have been on their way to our army.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 17.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the steam boat from Albany, that an armistice, or cessation of arms, has been concluded on between Gen. Dearborn and adjutant gen. Baynes. Its duration is till both governments have time to hear from each other, on the subject of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the other points of controversy. On the conclusion of the armistice Gen. Dearborn sent off expresses to Washington, and to gen. Hull at Detroit.

There was a report in Albany, that a part of general Hull's army had been defeated by the British at Fort Malden.

Gov. Tompkins was a passenger in the steam boat from Albany.

We have received a copy of the governor of Upper-Canada's proclamation.

Montreal Herald, Extra—August 5.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of war by the U. S. of America, against the United King-

dom of G. B and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this province, in a remote frontier of the western district, by a detachment of the armed force of the U. States. The officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite his majesty's subjects not merely to a quiet and unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his government. Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American commander, to the people of Upper Canada, on the administration of his majesty, every inhabitant of the province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander, in the review of his own particular circumstances: where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the government in his person, his liberty, or his property? Where is to be found in any part of the world a growth so rapid in wealth and prosperity as this colony exhibits. Settled not thirty years by a band of veterans exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found who under the fostering liberality of their sovereign, has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors.

This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberty of the government or the preserving of the people had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonists a safe access to every market where the produce of their labour was in demand.

The unavoidable and immediate consequence of a separation from G. Britain must be the loss of this inestimable advantage, and what is offered you in exchange, to become a territory of the U. S. and share with them that exclusion from the ocean, which the policy of their present government enforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is too obvious that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United Kingdom you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of G. Britain, at a vast expence of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbour—this restitution of Canada to the Empire of France was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted colonies, now the U. States, the debt is still due, and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world—Are you prepared inhabitants of Upper Canada, to become willing subjects or rather slaves to the despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of iron? If not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the King's regular forces to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this earth—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle; every Canadian freeholder, is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from the engagement is a treason not to be forgiven; let no man suppose that if in this unexpected struggle his majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, the province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas are pledged that no peace will be established by the U. S. and G. Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of these provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemies forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks. The brave bands of natives which inhabit this colony, were, like his majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his majesty with lands of superior value in this province; the faith of the British government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inherit is to them and to their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over-reach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property; if their warfare from being different from that of the white people is more terrific to the enemy, let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invading army; but they are men, and have equal rights with all other men to defend themselves

and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemies camp a ferocious and mortal foe using the same fare which the American commander directs to reprobate.

This inconsistent, and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother sufferer in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the King's Dominions but in every quarter of the Globe, for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK,

Maj. Gen. and President

Head Quarters Fort George, 22d July, 1812.

LANCASTER, (Penn.) Aug. 14.

We are sorry it is our duty to state that we have just seen a letter which we know to be genuine, from an officer in the north-western army, dated Sandwich, July 28th, which states that Fort Mackinac has been taken by a party of about 1000 Indians, headed by 30 English under the command of one Askins. The garrison consisted of 60 or 70 men. The Indians were Sacks, Delawares, and Chippeways. The two latter nations were hitherto considered friendly to the U. States, but no doubt have been recently induced by the British to take arms against us. Two fine vessels were taken at the same time—General Hull has not yet taken "Fort Amherst."—Numerous difficulties had presented themselves. Our brave troops were without artillery. A council of war had been held on the 27th, when it was agreed to take the Fort by storm. The scaling ladders were preparing for the occasion.

A letter from a gentleman in Detroit, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated July 28, says: "The army has no movement from the encampment opposite this place since I last wrote you. It waits for finishing the carriages for the heavy cannon, which I do not suppose will be completed in less than two or three weeks."

On Saturday last a scouting party of about 100 men went down towards Malden, when they arrived near the river Canau, they got into a scrape with about the same number of Indians; a variety of manoeuvres took place between the contending parties, each endeavoring to gain the most advantageous positions, small parties branching out from each, and almost continual firing for near three hours, when our men retired with the loss of four men killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. The Indians lost from 10 to 12 killed, the scalp of one of them I have seen, and information is received from Malden that one or two cart loads of wounded were taken to that place the next day. Had it not been for dastardly conduct of the drafted Ohio militia, who composed one half of the party, and who took to their heels when they evidently had the advantage, the whole of the Indians would either have been killed or taken. The officers endeavored to rally them, and said they would be fired at by their own party if they did not stand, they replied they would rather be killed by them than the d-d savages.—The balance of the party was then obliged to retreat to camp, since which time there has been no other excursion.

Yesterday two Indians arrived here from Michilimackinac, who bring the unwelcome tidings of that post having fallen into the hands of the British; they give the account circumstantially, and say they were there at the time. The Indians are well known by most people here, and full credit is given to their story. They say that before the news of war reached that place, a party of British and Indians, not more than one hundred in all, proceeded from fort St. Joseph, where the news of war had been some days, and arrived at Michilimackinac as friends. The officers not suspecting any hostile intentions followed them to walk into the post, where they took peaceable possession of it without a single gun having been fired. It was at first contemplated to put all the men in the fort, and the other inhabitants on the Island, to the sword, but this they declined, and they now remain prisoners of war.

The property found in this place is immense; all the peltry collected to the west and south west during the preceding winter arrived there waiting for vessels from this quarter to transport it down the Lakes.—Four vessels had gone up, two of which had proceeded to Chicago; the other two, captain Roughs and capt. Dobbins were taken."

We have not before heard of Fort Amherst. It is probable as our troops were on the 24th at Sandwich, the Amherst may be another name for Fort Malden, or the name of some Fort between Sandwich and Malden,

FROM THE LAKES.

MACKINAC, July 17.

Capitulation.

Agreed upon between capt. Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces on the one part, and lieut. Hanks, commanding the forces of the United States, on the other.

ARTICLES.

1. The fort of Mackinac shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces. Granted.

2. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the U. S. of America by his Britannic majesty; not to serve during the present war, until regularly exchanged, and for the due performance of this article, the officers pledge their word of honor. Granted.

3. All the merchant vessels in the harbor with their cargoes, shall be in possession of their owners. Granted.

4. Private property shall be held sacred.

5. All citizens of the U. States of America, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty shall depart with property from the island in one month from the date hereof. Granted.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS.

Commanding his Britannic majesty's forces.

(Signed) P. HANKS.

Com'g. the forces of the U. S. of America.

His Britannic majesty's forces consisted of 40 regulars of the Royal Veteran battalion; 260 Canadians, with their Burgeois or employers; 400 Indians.—Soux, Fallavoines, Puans, Chippeways of Joseph's, St. Mary's Sec. Artillery, two 6 pounders, which embarked at St. Joseph's on board the Caledonia N. W. Company's Ship; 10 bateaux, and 70 canoes.

The American garrison consisted of 63 regulars, and 2 vessels in the harbour having on board 47 men—in all 110.

After the capitulation two American vessels arrived, laden with 700 packs of furs, which became prizes to his majesty's forces.

(COPY.)

Sandwich, July 18.

My Brethren of the Six Nations,

The powerful army under my command is now in possession of Canada. To you who are friendly it will afford safety and protection—all your lands, and all your rights of every kind, will be guaranteed to you if you take no part against us. I salute you in friendship, and hope you will now act such a part as will promote your interest, your safety and happiness. May the great spirit guide you to peace.

(Signed) WILLIAM HULL,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan
and Commander of the North Western Army
of the U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 17.

Extract of a letter dated Cape May, August 14, half past 10 A. M.

This moment Prize-master Beach has come ashore from the Mary Ann, just cast anchor here, a prize to the privateer Paul Jones, capt. Hazard, of New-York. The Paul Jones, with 3 guns and 120 men sailed from N. Y. July 6. On the 25th July, lat. 20, long. 67, two days sail from Porto Rico, fell in with and engaged the letter of marque ship Hassan, capt. Peter Smith, of London, with 14 guns and 20 men, loaded with wines, dry goods and saffron, invoice cost 250,000 dollars, from Gibraltar bound to Havana. The Paul Jones fought the Hassan half an hour, when she struck with the loss of her captain and a small boy wounded, had a prize-master put on board and was ordered for the first American port, probably Savannah. July 31, off the N. side of P. Rico, took the sloop Mary Ann, capt. John T. White, of Bermuda, from Turks Island, bound to Antigua, with 3000 bushels salt. [The Mary Ann is now lying at anchor off Cape M., under the charge of prize-masters Beach and Ricker, from the first of whom we have this information.] Mr. Beach left the Paul Jones, then mounting 17 guns, off Porto Rico, in chase of a brig supposed to be British. The Paul Jones had information of 6 English merchant ships, richly laden, under convoy of a man of war brig, from Jamaica bound to London, which they were keeping a good look out for. The officers and crew of the Paul Jones were all well and in high spirits. Saw no American vessels of war. Heard nothing of Commodore Rogers. P. S. 3 o'clock P. M. 3 sail in sight.

We understand that Peter L. Berry, Bryant, Drum, John Warr and Edward Kirby, were brought before the mayor yesterday, in virtue of a warrant from Montgomery county, on a charge of assault & battery committed on Mr. Sowers, a printer in Norrisdown, and that they were severally bound over in the sum of 500 dollars each, with a security for a like sum, to answer the said charge at the next court of quarter sessions in Montgomery.