

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1812.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEIN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

We are authorised to state to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that DR. RICHARD G. STOCKETT will serve them, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly.

DR. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN, There have been many late attempts by democratic scribblers to criticise the address of the minority in congress to their constituents, on the subject of the war, who either have not had candour enough to acknowledge the correctness of sentiment contained therein, or sense to understand the solidity of the argument. With a view, therefore, of doing away all prejudices which may possibly have arisen from these flimsy essays, allow me to publish in your paper, some extracts from a very learned critique on the address, contained in the last number of the American Review. They are from the pen of one well qualified to judge of its merits; one whom Mr. Madison himself has said would be an ornament to any age or country. We cannot but hope, if read with candour and attention, they will have a tendency to convince many whose minds are not calloused against conviction, and biased by political obliquity. The causes of the present calamitous condition of our country may all be ascribed to the imbecility of the administration of our government. This the extracts we have selected are eminently calculated to show. However well Mr. Madison might be able to trudge along at the head of the government in times of profound tranquillity and peace, we cannot but believe him totally disqualified to hold the office of chief magistrate of this nation in times so disastrous as the present.

We cannot, therefore, deem it improper to use every exertion consistent with the constitution of the country, to remove a man from the high and important station which he holds, who is so manifestly incapable to fill it. We are fully persuaded a change of measures—in these gloomy and portentous times, with Madison at the head of the government, surrounded by weak and imbecile council like himself, we cannot but seriously dread the consequences another term of four years may produce. We are at this time launched into a war without the means of conducting it. We already see one division of our army cut off, and the enemy upon our soil—some of our harbours blockaded without the possibility of concentrating our little naval force—our treasury entirely exhausted—all our resources cut off and a melancholy prospect in anticipation—an overwhelming allusion of taxes. Such being our present situation, we cannot but call on every candid man, every one who feels the thrill of patriotism in his bosom, to contemplate the melancholy prospect.—Unless a remedy be speedily applied, and that remedy is found in the power of the people, it is to be feared our difficulties may terminate in political death.

The commentator when speaking of the address from the members of congress says, "Whoever has read with attention the appeal of the thirty-four members of congress, will acknowledge with us, that every kind of praise is due to its excellence as a composition. The whole question of war is, within a comparatively small compass, fully stated and argued, with equal perspicuity of style, and force of reasoning. The soundest and most luminous maxims of state policy, are scattered throughout, and brought completely to bear, on all the seeming difficulties of our situation. It is impossible, in perusing this address, and what is called the manifesto of the committee of foreign relations, not to institute a comparison between the temperance, candour and radiant truth of the one, and the falsehood of the colours daubed over the other, the undignified acrimony of its language, and the glaring partiality of its statements."

When speaking of that part which relates to impregnability, the writer goes on to say—"They have been well fitted to open some eyes, and to give some persons the eye to sympathise in the sufferings, or such of our

unfortunate seamen, as have fallen victims to the abuses of the practice, and who is it, possessing, like them, a truly American heart, that does not? Who not more, than an administration, which while affecting the keenest sensibility, for the condition of our countrymen in British ships, appears wholly indifferent concerning a body of them, scarcely less numerous, that have been, from time to time, confined in French prisons and dungeons, under circumstances of still greater suffering and more flagrant injustice? What are we to think of the patriotism and the sympathy, which are roused almost to fury, by wrongs coming from one quarter, but which slumber in perfect serenity, over similar outrages yet heavier, and devoid of all colour of right, committed in another?"

After having spoken to some considerable length on the edicts of France and the retaliatory blockading system of England, he says, "But the true question for this country, at the present moment, is not, whether Great-Britain, putting all other nations out of view, has given us at any time, cause of war, but whether our government is, under all circumstances, justifiable, in selecting her now as an enemy; whether it has not, by this measure, wantonly sacrificed the public interests, and by the general tenor of its department towards the respective belligerents, compromised the national honour with one, and ignominiously prostituted to the other. We have, ourselves, always been persuaded, that war with France, was, from the outset, and is still, commanded by every consideration of interest, honour and duty, and that there does not exist as to her, one of the multifarious reasons, which authorise us to condemn so entirely, the present hostilities with England." As it regards the navy he says—"One half of what has been lost to us, by the profligate and abortive scheme of commercial restraints, during the four last years—one half of what the present war will probably cost, would have sufficed, for the creation of a navy, which might have enforced respect to our rights. Had the party in power, instead of despoiling, in their undistinguishing lust of popularity, the scaffolding which their predecessors had erected, for a permanently productive scheme of finance, laboured to complete the structure, they would not now be compelled to resort to the miserable expedient of treasury notes, as a temporary relief, for the overwhelming necessities of the state; nor would they have suffered the disgrace, they have experienced, in the failure of their loan; nor should we have heard from the head of the treasury, that his exchequer could spare not one cent for any purpose of internal improvement!"

Here the author of the review goes on to speak of the claims we have upon France for the property confiscated by her unjust decrees, and Mr. Barlow's mission—Hear how he expresses himself on this subject—"Another twelvemonth of humble solicitation on the part of Mr. Barlow, would be equally fruitless, as to the recovery of any portion of American property, confiscated in France. Let us offer what degrading conditions we may, although they may serve as food for the scorn of the plunderer, they will never be effectual to relax his hold, on the one hundred millions. The French exchequer cannot afford wherewithal to satisfy the exigencies of his situation.—Ponder is one of the motives of the war, with which he is about to devallate the north of Europe." Then on the subject of the treaty—"The very idea, of a treaty, implies some confidence, in the good faith of the party, with whom it is to be made. This is its true, and only substantial basis. But lives there a man so credulous as to imagine, that Buonaparte is to be swayed, by any common ties of the kind?—He acknowledges no rights or obligations where the sword can prevail.—A commercial treaty with Buonaparte, solicited by the United States!!! Is it then forgotten that, at the date of the enactment of the Berlin decree, we had such a treaty with him, which that decree completely annulled; and that he never even so far consulted the laws of common decorum, in such cases, as to make explanations or to tender any apology." But in our restrictive system, "England was placed upon the same footing with her, although there was no treaty to be infringed by the orders in council!! According to the ideas which prevailed before this new era of public law, the violent destruction of a solemn treaty was deemed the severest wound, that could be inflicted, upon the honour of the nation, that suffered it; a wound which must continue open, until formal and full atonement were made. The United States have never, in truth, opposed one act of real resistance, to the invasion of France, on their rights and property. By what right then is the plea of honour alleged, to justify the war against England?" "If honour," says the address, "demands a war with England, what opiate lulls that honour to sleep over the wrongs done us by France?" Having spoken of the motion made by Mr. Bayard in the senate next, he continues—"Was then, the month of June last, the critical and mature juncture, for the purpose, which could not be pretermitted, without a sacrifice of the public interests? The very reverse.—Our military preparations, such as they were, had at that period, made but little progress; the country was yet in a de-

feenceless situation; certainly without the means of waging offensive hostilities of any moment, and could not, with the utmost exertions be placed under much more favourable circumstances, within the term, when the enemy would be apprised of the measure, and might bring her vast resources of annoyance, always at hand, to bear upon us.—We had abroad a great amount of shipping, and a large body of seamen, exposed to capture. We had sixty millions of property at the mercy of Great-Britain, which the delay of a few months, if the non-importation were suspended, would restore to us, and from which, twelve millions "finews of war" might be collected for the treasury, reduced to the lowest ebb of mendicant distress."

"It seems to be admitted on all hands, that the war declared for this nation, was in every respect, one of the most solemn and awful events of the kind, ever meditated; critical as to all that is valuable to a people—glory, prosperity, domestic union, individual security; national existence itself. Among the images in its train, were the horrid butcheries of the Indians throughout the wide range of our internal frontier; the devaluation of our populous sea-board; the bombardment of our principal cities; the impoverishment of innumerable families, by the capture of an immense property on the ocean; the effusion of the blood of our citizens, and of that of the unoffending inhabitants of a neighbouring province."

"We enter upon this war as a divided people. This it is impossible to conceal or deny. The address, which we had under review shows it; the ominous voice of indignation and alarm, resounding from all the Atlantic States shows it; the votes in congress on the war bill, show it. The division is precisely of that nature, from which, unless speedily healed, a dissolution of the union must result."

"Never did a people appeal to arms with such inequality of strength; never did a people consent to make so great sacrifices, for such insignificant objects, and with so utter a hopelessness of obtaining those objects, in the mode selected. It may well be said of us, what was said of our parent-country, when, in the delirium of her folly, and the hardness of her heart, she waged war upon us, as we now do upon her; "that we have lost all measure between means and ends, and our headlong desires have become our politics and our morals."

"There is but one mode of redeeming the honour, and preventing the ruin of these States. Let the people, at the approaching election, regenerate the public councils. The remedy for all their ills, is in their own hands. To induce them to apply it, is the main object of the excellent address, we have had under consideration. It is our own object, in all that we have uttered. Neither we, nor the patriotic members of congress, side with the enemy. We side with our country, which, we believe, has been most wretchedly abused, and betrayed. We protest against a war, which is not that of the people, but of an unworthy administration, whose acts, and character, have put the United States in the wrong, in a cause, which, otherwise, they might have asserted, with equal justice and success. To proclaim the whole truth of the case, is not to favour the views, or to confirm the obstinacy of the enemy. It is but to awaken the American people, to a just sense of their own duty, and to pave the way for honourable reconciliation. Great-Britain knows, that, as she has done us wrong, she is not, by the misconduct of our rulers, absolved from the obligation of rectifying it. She knows, "that great and acknowledged force, is not impaired, either in effect, or in opinion, by an unwillingness to exert it;" "self;—that the superior power may offer peace with honour, and with safety."

"The nation is called upon, by every possible interest, exclusive of other considerations, to change her public servants. The men who compose her councils, are notoriously incompetent to conduct the war, in a suitable manner, on the supposition that it may be necessary to proceed in so lamentable a career. Their whole system, is by its nature, one of mere inertness. Disaster and disgrace, must inevitably await all their enterprises. Narrowness of intellect, and poverty of spirit, are wretched springs for the operations of war. We can never be extricated, with any remnant of strength, from our difficulties, but by a vigorous executive, and an administration which commands our confidence under all points of view. The failure of the loan proves, irrefragably, that the present have it not, even in that department, which is to furnish "the nerves of war." The experience of the past, puts it beyond a doubt, that they are incapable of making the effort to collect resources, in any degree adequate for the contest. To wield the military strength of a nation; to guide the chariot of Mars; is, certainly, the least of the little talents of those, who fill the executive departments of the government."

"Peace is acknowledged to be the object of all; a solid, permanent peace. But this can never be attained, by the men now at the head of our affairs. If their own prejudices, and passions, and silly pledges, did not render it impracticable, the character, which they have, undeniably, established, with the enemy, will be an insuperable obstacle. G.

Britain certainly believes, whether erroneously or not, that they are irreconcilably hostile to her; wedded, irremediably, to the interests and views of her foe. She cannot, therefore, feel confidence in treating with them; her pride must be always on the alert, to check her feeling of liberality, or justice. In their negotiations, there must be wanting every requisite to real or lasting pacification; the spirit of mutual concession, mutual trust, and mutual good will. To any other set of individuals our enemy would yield more; to them, indeed, she will yield nothing but upon the severest compulsion."

"All these, however, are but secondary considerations, although full of importance. "A speedy peace, and no French alliance," are the invocation, with which our voters should proceed to the polls. As for ourselves, who are not marshalled under the standard of any party, we care not to whom they give their suffrages, provided they do but select those, who will snatch them from the grasp of Buonaparte."

Stamp, Direct, & Excise Taxes.

As many people here add a brief comparison of the taxes to much clamoured against in '93 with those now proposed. Behold then! Adam's load was five millions, the present one is eleven millions. The excise on refined sugar was then 55,000 dollars, it is now to be 200,000 dollars. The tax on carriages was 79,000 dollars, it is now put at 150,000 dollars. The tax on stamps was 240,000 dollars, it is now to be 450,000 dollars, &c. &c.

[Fred. Town Herald.]

The supporters of Mrs. Clinton in York county, Pennsylvania, have nominated Jared Ingersoll, Esq. of Philadelphia, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Lt. Anderson, of the United States army, reached this city, bearer of despatches from Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, to the department of war, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication:

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.

SIR,—The inclosed despatch was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by major Withersall, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorised, and Gen. Brock was then at York. We were immediately embarked for this place, and major Withersall obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the despatches.

The fourth U. S. regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the first. The whole consist of a little over 300.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the States.

Lieut. Anderson of the 8th regiment is the bearer of my despatches. He was formerly a lieutenant in the artillery, and resigned his commission on account of being appointed marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer. He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to inquire.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL.

Hon. W. Eustis, Sec'y of the Dep. of War.

Fort George, Aug. 26, 1812.

SIR—Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war. My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michillimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miami and Delaware, north from beyond Lake Superior, west beyond the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility, under the British standard against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs from Amherstburg, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you believe, in whose confidence, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of chiefs who lead the hostile bands, Tecumseh, Marpot, Logan, Walk-in-the-water, Split-Log, &c. are considered the principals. This numerous influence of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country.

This communication had been opened for the settlements in the State of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the rigues of the army, which I marched to frontier on the river Detroit. The boats of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers gun boats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water. On an extensive road it depended for transport on provisions, military stores, medical clothing, and every other supply, on pack-horses—all its operations were successful until its arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, & was fed from its resources. In different directions, detachments penetrated sixty miles into the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, then under the control of the army, was taken for protection. The Indians generally, the first instance, appeared to be intimidated, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was eighteen miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone without cannon to make a break in the first instance. The council I called was of the opinion it was not. The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of Aug, that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared. It was then an intention to have proceeded on the enterprise. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time gathering, and still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of Col Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of maj. Chamberlain on the river Le French, with four field pieces and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and in addition to this combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawattomies, Manies, Delaware, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at one passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tomahawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post they were sent to the river Huron, Brownlow and Maguago to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached major Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet capt. Brush with one hundred and fifty men, volunteers from the State of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army. An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and major Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction with return of the killed & wounded. Under this sudden & unexpected change of things, and having received an express from general Hall, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Canons, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24 pounders in the river Detroit above the mouth of the river Aux Canons; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending, at that time, after the communication was opened to re-cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing prosecution to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fort on the banks of the river, a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men. On the evening of the 7th, on the morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison of 250 infantry, and a corps of artillery, all under the command of major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re-crossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the exit of the army depending, a detachment of 1000 men, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 15th