

Meeting House, in Frederick county. Twice read and passed.

Mr. Kilgour delivers a petition from Rebecca Candler and John Candler, of Montgomery county, praying that a law may pass to correct a mistake in a law passed at Nov. session, 1811, for their relief. Read and referred.

Mr. Forwood, of (Wm.) delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying that the county courts may be invested with unlimited chancery jurisdiction. Read and ordered to lie on the table. Also a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, relative to the roads of said county, and a petition from Benjamin Quinlan and Anna Maria Quinlan, of said county, administrators of Thomas Wheeler, praying that the commissioners appointed to sell the real estates of Benjamin Wheeler and Thomas Wheeler, may be authorized to convey certain lands purchased of the said Benjamin and Thomas Wheeler, during their lives. Severally read and referred.

On motion by Mr. A. E. Jones, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to make valid the proceedings of the levy court of Somerset county, relative to the sale of certain lots of ground.

Mr. Caldwell delivers a petition from Richard Tripp and Susannah Tripp of Talbot county, praying that they may be authorized to manumit certain negroes. Mr. Plater a petition from sundry pilots residing in Saint-Mary's county, near the mouth of the river Potomac, praying that their rates may be increased. Severally read and referred.

Mr. Harryman delivers a further additional supplement to an act for opening a certain road in Baltimore county. Read.

The bill to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Luby delivers a petition from John Allen of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass to confirm to him the exclusive right to a wharf built by him in Frederick town, on the river Sassafras. Mr. Delaplane a petition from sundry inhabitants of Emmitsburg, in Frederick county, praying that an act may pass to confirm their title to certain lots in Emmitsburg. Mr. Sprigg a petition from Godhehr Charles Feller, of Washington county, praying that an act may pass to confirm his title to certain land conveyed to him before he became a citizen of the U. S. Mr. Delaplane a petition from Joseph Sim Smith, of Frederick county late an officer in Armand's legion, praying he may receive from the state the same donation in land, or its equivalent in money, as if he had served in the Maryland line. Mr. F. M. Hall a petition from sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, praying that a road therein mentioned may be kept in repair at the expense of the county. Mr. Callis a petition from Ann Onions, of Prince-George's county, praying to be supported by said county. Mr. Frey a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that Octorara creek from the line of Phlyck and Richards's property to the Canal Dam may be made a public highway, and that a road may be extended on each side of said creek. Mr. Lecompte a petition from Absolam Ridgely, jun. of the city of Annapolis, praying a special act of insolvency. Mr. Lewis a petition from Eve Holtzman of Washington county, praying a divorce. Mr. Young a petition from Ann Whetcroft, of the city of Annapolis, praying a divorce. Mr. Burgess a petition from James Hall, James Butcher, James Brown and Elizabeth Devorix, of Queen-Anne's county, praying that they may be released from the interest due upon judgments recovered against them as securities for John B. Hackett and Richard E. Harrison, formerly collectors of the taxes for said county. Mr. Frey a petition from Nicholas Milbourn, of Cecil county, a revolutionary soldier. Severally read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the clerk of Baltimore county court, relative to the attendance of the judges. Read and referred.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive, enclosing a statement of the number of arms distributed within the last year, from the public arsenals. Read.

Mr. Perry a petition from James Clark of Allegany county, a revolutionary soldier. Read and referred.

Mr. Stansbury delivers a petition from the Pilots of the port of Baltimore, praying their rates may be increased. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Plater, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to empower Joseph Gough, late sheriff of St. Mary's county, to complete his collections.

Mr. Arnold Jones delivers a bill to make valid the proceedings of the levy court of Somerset county relative to the sale of certain lots of ground. Mr. Kilgour a supplement to an act to empower Rebecca Candler to collect fees and county tax, &c. Mr. Waller a bill to lay out and make public a road in Somerset county. Read.

Mr. Forwood of Wm. delivers a petition from John Sample, of Pennsylvania, praying a law may pass to record a deed therein mentioned. Referred.

Mr. Perry delivers a report and resolution in favour of Nathaniel B. Magruder. Read.

Mr. Francis Hall delivers a petition from Dennis M. Burgess, of P. G. county; Mr. Callis a petition from Samuel W. Beck, of said county, and Mr. Hambleton a petition from Thos. Helby, of Talbot county, insolvent debtors, praying relief. Read.

The bill to correct a mistake in a deed therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.

The resolution making an appropriation for repairing and furnishing the government house; the resolution granting a loan to the Potomac Company; the resolution in favour of James Hood; the bill to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts; the bill to incorporate the trustees of Westminster General Meeting House; the bill to lay out and straighten a road in Baltimore county; the bill for extending Green-street in the city of Baltimore; the bill for the relief of Polly Holland, of the city of Annapolis, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill for the benefit of Thomas Edmondson, of Dorchester county. Twice read and passed.

Mr. Arnold Jones delivers a memorial from the late members of the First Baltimore Troop. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Stansbury, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out and make a public road in Baltimore county.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a report and resolution in favor of the Trustees of Baltimore College. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to discontinue the road therein mentioned. The bill to authorize John Creswell, late sheriff and collector of Cecil county, to complete his collections. The bill for the benefit of Thomas Colton of Dorchester county, and the bill for the relief of Polly Holland, of the city of Annapolis, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill for the benefit of Aivy, Joshua, Elijah and Shelby Jump, of Caroline county, endorsed, "will not pass." And an act to confirm the Liberty road as now opened through Baltimore county, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The report on the petition of Elizabeth C. Fitzhugh, was concurred with.

The bill to change the name of Theodore Gunby, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Harryman delivers a bill supplementary to an act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county, to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, passed at Nov. session, 1811. Read.

The bill supplementary to the act to confirm a road in Baltimore and Harford counties therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland. ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. Dr. Joseph Stone
Luke W. Barber William B. Scott
Dr. Burton Tabbs James Cook
William Mills John M. Williams
Jerse Alvey Jeremiah Booth
William Dunbar Robert Hammett
Dr. John Tarlton Mordecai C. Jones
Thomas Barber William Reeder
Peter Gough William Kilgore
Ethelbert Ciffell Clement Knott
John Chappellear LEVY COURT
John Mackall, jun. Henry Neale
Charles Carroll John Sothoron
James A. Crane John M. Williams
Dr. James Thomas Henry Watts
Richard Clarke Nicholas Sewell
John Simmes Joseph Gough
James Hebb Richard Clarke
James Davis ORPHANS COURT.
William T. Lee Thomas Barber
Enoch J. Millard Zachariah Forrest
John F. Ford Henry Gardiner

From the Boston Centinel.

Massachusetts! all hail!

The official votes for electors have been duly returned, and counted, and the following results ascertained:

Districts.	For Peace	For War.	Major.
Western (Wor. &c.)	13,328	5,589	9,739
Middle (Suffolk, &c.)	11,849	5,125	6,724
Southern (Plym. &c.)	10,008	5,771	4,237
1st Eastern (York &c.)	6,709	5,296	1,413
2d do. (Lincoln, &c.)	4,682	3,186	1,246
3d do. (Hancock, &c.)	1,807	1,148	664
Total Peace Majority,			24,023

We are happy in being able to remove the doubt expressed in our last of the result of the electoral choice in the third eastern district. The hon. William Crosby, the peace candidate is elected therein, by a very large majority. This decides the unity of the Massachusetts vote in the Electoral College.

Yesterday morning the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, met in this city, the whole attending. Their votes were as follow—

James Madison (as President) 6 votes.
Elbridge Gerry, (as Vice-Pres't) 6 votes.
Dewitt Clinton, (as President) 5 votes.
Jarred Ingersoll (as Vice-Pres't) 5 votes.

the Gazette.

It would seem from a paragraph in the last Maryland Republican, that the removal from office of Washington G. Tuck, Esq. was about to produce some terrible convulsion in the political world. The writer would seem to insinuate as if it were the precursor of some direful event, which ere long will demolish the temple of liberty, and sweep with an unrelenting scourge all her votaries from the earth. Yes, we are to be visited by Hydras, accompanied by all the hideous monsters of antiquity! which either float in the air, or stalk upon the land! Armed with torches in their hands, and myriads of hissing serpents entwined about their heads, they are to infect the air with their pestiferous breath, that a total destruction of the animal creation must inevitably ensue. Nay more, all the elements of the physical world are to be arrayed against this transaction, and the strange appearances in the heavens are to be the awful and tremendous presage of this disastrous event.

How different is the scene when an humble Federalist has leave to withdraw from the theatre of official life! No phantoms are conjured up—no natural or moral phenomena astonish the world—Dame Nature is not then moved to such frolics and frolics, but pursues her course according to her old established laws. Such, at least, was the case when Mr. Shaw was removed to make room for this said Washington G. Tuck, Esquire.

Arrived on Sunday, ship Dumfries, Hill, 46 days from Lisbon. Previous to the sailing of the Dumfries a packet arrived at Lisbon from Falmouth, left Falmouth the 6th October, and brought London papers to the 3d.—which contain the last bulletin of the French army, dated 18 leagues from Moscow. A battle had been fought between the Russian and French armies, in which 18,000 Russians were left on the field of battle, and 20,000 more put hors de combat. The French admit their loss to have been from 12 to 14,000 in killed and wounded. The Russians lost the principal part of their field artillery, amounting to sixty pieces. Generals Montbrune and Caulincourt were killed. The Russians retreated upon Moscow, which it is supposed they would defend. Crops were gathered in England, and were very abundant. Nothing of any importance had occurred between the English and the French in the Peninsula, except the storming of Burgos by Lord Wellington, who did not succeed in getting possession of the castle, although he made himself master of the outworks, with the loss of 1100 men. The Dumfries was chased on her homeward passage by an enemy's frigate, but escaped him during a thick squall of rain and wind, by altering her course towards the northward and eastward. During the chase he fired several shots, all of which fell short. Saw no other cruisers on her passage. Well in with and towed into Annapolis roads, a Spanish wreck from Havana who had been dismasted in a gale of wind; and otherwise damaged; he was in a state of starvation; the Dumfries supplied them with beef and other stores.

By this arrival we have been politely favoured with London papers to the 30th September, which upon an attentive perusal, we find contain but little of moment. Some few extracts follow.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Some letters arrived this morning from Petersburg, brought by private gentlemen who came by the way of Finland; and two mails from Gottenburg are also arrived. These gentlemen left Gottenburg on the 19th instant. There was no news of a later date from the Russian armies than the retreat from Smolensk—of course not so late as the Seventeenth Bulletin, which left the French at Ghatjck.

GOTTENBURG, SEPT. 13.

"On Wednesday last the Governor gave orders to prepare transports for 7000 men by the 24th inst. but a courier arrived last night from Stockholm, with orders for them to be ready for sea by the 20th. The whole of the Swedish troops to be embarked will amount to 30,000; they are to be joined by 35,000 Russians.

Letters from Riga of the 1st instant state that the Prince of Wittgenstein had a fourth time attacked and defeated, with very great loss, the corps lately commanded by the Duke of Reggio.

Accounts from Copenhagen say, that the Duke of Reggio is dead of his wounds. The garrison of Riga has made a sally, and cut three Prussian regiments to pieces.

An official Report from Gen. Wittgenstein, dated the 19th Aug. states, that on the 17th he drove Gen. Oudinot back into his entrenchments. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 2000 men, in killed and wounded; that of the enemy is very considerable, in addition to 2000 prisoners.

"On the 18th the French again checked the Russians under Wittgenstein, and were repulsed with great loss."

SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Paper we received this morning, states, that—"By a Gentleman who left Bourdeaux on the 15th inst. we have minute information of the progress the French have made for the purpose of recruiting their army in the North of Spain, so grievously reduced by the defeat at Salamanca. Massena had passed through Bourdeaux, attended by a powerful escort, and in the whole upwards of 40,000 recruits had taken the direction of the three defiles of the Pyrenees. It was computed that when these troops should arrive the late army of Marmont would constitute a force of 60,000 men.

"In order that during the absence of the French Emperor, the competent power should be in activity to give full effect to the operations in the North of Spain, Massena had been entrusted with a carte blanche by the Senate, to direct the movements of the army under his orders, without any reference whatever to other authority."

INDIAN WAR.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Nov. 7, 1812. Copy of a letter from Major-General Hopkins, to his excellency governor Shelby of Kentucky, dated,

Fort Harrison, 6th Oct. 1812.

My dear sir,—The expedition of the mounted riflemen has terminated. The Wabash was recrossed yesterday, and the whole corps are on their way to Bufferton, where the Adjutant General will attend in order to have them properly mustered and discharged; and where their horses may get forage during the delay necessary for this object.

Yes, sir, this army has returned, without hardly obtaining the fight of an enemy. A simple narrative of facts, as they occurred, will best explain the reasons that have led to this state of things.

The army having finished crossing the Wabash on the 14th inst. marched about three miles and encamped. I here requested the attendance of the general and field officers and captains, to whom I imparted the objects of the expedition and the advantages that might result from a fulfilment of them. The nearest Kickapoo villages were from 80 to 100 miles distant, and Peoria not more than 160. By breaking up these, or many as our resources would permit, we would be rendering a service to all the territories. That from their numbers this tribe was more favorable than any other near us; and from their situation and hostility, had it more in their power to do us mischief, of course to chastise and destroy these, would be rendering real benefit to our country. It was observed by some officers, that they would meet the next morning, consult together, and report to me their opinions; desiring at the same time to be furnished with the person on whom I had relied for intelligence of the country.

This council was held, and all the intelligence furnished that had been requested, and I had a report highly favorable to the enterprise. This, to me, was more gratifying as I had found as early as our encampment at Vincennes, discontent and murmurings, that portended no wish to proceed further. At Bufferton, I found an evident increase of discontent, although no army was ever better or more amply supplied with rations and forage than at this place. At Fort Harrison where we encamped on the 10th, and where we were well supplied with forage, &c. I found on the twelfth and thirteenth, many breaking off and returning without applying to me for a discharge, and as far as I know, without any notification to their officers: Indeed I have every reason to suppose the officers of every grade, gave no countenance to such a procedure. Thinking myself now secure, in the confidence of my brother officers and the army we proceeded on our march early on the 15th and continued it four days, our course near north in the prairie until we came to an Indian house, where some corn, &c. had been cultivated. The last day of the march to this place I had been made acquainted with a return of that spirit of discontent that had, as I had hoped subsided, and when I had ordered a halt near sunset, for the first time that day, in a fine piece of grass in the prairie, to ride our horses, I was addressed in the most rude and dictatorial manner, requiring me immediately to RESUME MY MARCH or HIS battalion would break from the army and RETURN!—This was a Major SINGLETON!! I mention him in justice to the other officers of that grade. But from every information, I began to fear the army would be but for a pretext to return! This was waited next day by our guides, who had thought they had discerned an Indian village on the side of a grove about 10 miles from where we encamped on the 4th night of our march, and turned us about 6 or 8 miles out of our way. An almost universal discontent seemed to prevail, and we took our course in such a direction as we hoped would best atone for the error in the morning. About or after sunset we came to a thin grove affording water; here we took up our camp; about this time arose one of the most violent gulls of wind, I ever remember to have seen, not proceeding from clouds. The Indians had set fire to the prairie, which drove us on us furiously, that we were com-

pressed to encamp around our camp, to protect ourselves. This seems to have decided the return: I was informed of it four days, that early in the next morning (20th) I requested the attendance of the general and field officers, and stated to my apprehensions, the expectations of the country, the disgrace attending the march, and the approbation of our own conduct. Against this, I stated the weary situation of our horses and the want of provisions. I stated to me seemed only partial, 6 days having passed since every part of the army had believed, was furnished with ten days' corn, beef or bread stuff) the reason for returning. I requested the command of each regiment to convene the whole officers belonging to it, and to take the sense of the army on this measure.

I requested the commanders of brigades, who were requested to report to me in writing; that if 500 volunteers would turn out, I would put myself at their head, and in quest of the towns; and the balance of the army might retreat under the command of their officers in safety to Fort Harrison, less than one hour the report was made unanimously to return. I then requested I might dictate the course to be pursued only which I pledged myself should put them more than 6 miles out of their object being to cover the reconnoitering parties, I wished to send out for the discomfiture of the Indian towns. About this time troops being paraded, I put myself in my camp and directed them to march, the columns moving off quite a way, I sent captain Taylor and major apply to the officers leading the columns to turn them. They were told it was their power. The army had taken their course, and would pursue it. During great confusion and disorder in the rear, I threw myself in the rear, fearing an attack on those who were there from necessity continued in that position the whole day. The exhausted state of the horses, the hunger of the men, retarded this day's march so (wisely was it prosecuted that it was before the rear arrived at the encampment. The generals Ray, Ramsey and Allen all their aid and authority in restoring march to order, and so far succeeded in bringing on the whole with much less loss than I had learned; indeed I have no reason to think we were either followed or menaced by an enemy. I think we marched at least 60 miles in the heart of the enemy's country had he possessed a design to fight us, or to molest us in abundance presented. So fortunate was our appearance in the prairie, and country (as I am told) never trod before hostile feet, must impress the bordering with a sense of their danger. If it were beneficially in this way, our labour would be altogether in vain.

I hope the expense attending this expedition will be found less than usual on such occasions. I have consulted economy of expense; subject only to real necessity, been the expenditure; the forage has been the heaviest article.

To the officers commanding brigades, and the field officers, captains, &c. thanks are due; many of the old Kentucky veterans, whose heads are frosted by the snow of every confidence and praise can bestow. To the adjutant general master general and the members of my own family, I feel indebted for ready and manly support, in every instance where I have included our friend George V. our judge advocate general; who lives me, took more than a common share of toil, and who did all in his power to render the service in the corps of his guides, under the direction of major and the two companies of Kentucky Gwatin, who encamped near me, and under my immediate orders. I feel an attention and attention highly owing to them: These corps were ready to go on to execute any service; the amount to about 120, and deserve the highest mention.

Mr. Barron and Messrs. Lacey, Plant, interpreters and guides, deserve of me; I am certain they were not 20 from the Indian village when we were to retire; and I have many reasons to be we were in the right way.

I have myself (superadded to the situation I felt at thus returning) been in a state of health from first to last; and a week as not to be able to keep my horse.

A violent Diarrhea has pursued me for some days, and reduced me extremely low; resolved to continue with the line of route, if unable to ride.—There are yet things of which I wish to write; they substantially to prospective operations. Again shall I have the honor to address excellency, in the mean time be assured the perfect consideration and high regard of your obedient friend and servant,

SAMUEL HOPKINS
Governor Shelby.

Mr. Redheffer's Perpetual Motion AND Col. Duane's Perpetual Folly.

It would be very amusing to be perceived what is passing in the mind of Redheffer, the ingenious mechanic at