

war, no matter how iniquitous in its commencement, or how unsuccessful in its conduct—who grow rich as the nation grows poor, and can view with composure the carnage of their fellow-men, because they themselves are in no danger, and while exempt from the dangers recall the profits of war. These men will necessarily construe into treason every opposition to war, because the success of such an opposition, though it may save the state, will deprive them of the enormous profits of their contracts.

When these men talk of the war, and call on the people to join heartily in it, the right answer to them is, "Go yourselves into the army—not as contractors, nor as colonels, but as privates, and then you will be able to judge whether the war ought to be continued or not." With what grace can men who will not themselves fall into the ranks, urge it upon others as a duty to enlist as soldiers.

No war was ever yet willingly concluded by those who commenced it. The people must bring it to a close. If they are not willing to endure its sufferings and dangers, they must show their hostility to it, not merely by talking against it, but by voting it down. Their opinions to be expressed with effect must be expressed on the day of election. The man who votes for the advocates of war, declares in favour of its continuance; and while the people continue to vote in this way the war and all its horrors will be fastened upon them. Let no man profess to be the friend of peace, who, when called upon to elect members of the assembly or of congress, gives his vote to those who support the war, and use their every exertion to prolong its calamities.

A VOTER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO
A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir,

I have seen the exclusion bill, and think if the enclosed clause* was inserted in it, as an amendment, it would have the happy effect of restoring peace and amity between Great-Britain and the United States, by removing the only cause of war now subsisting. The happy results, from the adoption of this amendment, will be peace, commerce unrestricted, a revenue without the aid of loans, taxes or exchequer bills, equal to all the demands of government; the rendering drafts of the militia unnecessary; the stopping the further effusion of the blood of Americans, and the arresting all the impending calamities and evils incident to war. You know, and every lawyer and statesman in America will acknowledge, it is a principle of the law of England, that the bond of allegiance is indissoluble, and that the subject cannot divest himself of it. The right of expatriation cannot be claimed as existing under the law of nations; nor is it claimed or admitted in America in its fullest extent—it is a right which must be subject to certain modifications—it cannot be unlimited. A citizen or subject could not expatriate himself during war, nor by residence only in time of peace, in another country. The rules or regulations of one nation relative to naturalization, cannot be obligatory on the nation from which the person emigrates, and so vice versa. The person who owed double allegiances would be protected while resident within the territory of either nation which claimed his allegiance; and when on the seas, the high way of nations, he would be subject to the claim of both nations; a predicament resulting from his double allegiance. The amendment adopts an expedient which does not relinquish the right of expatriation as insisted on by America, nor require an abandonment of the right of allegiance as claimed by Great-Britain. The persons thus excluded from the vessels of the United States are not numerous and they would not sustain any injury; and the exclusion would operate in favour of the American sailor. My solicitude to restore peace must be my apology for intruding my sentiments on you.

A SOLDIER OF '74.

* Whereas, the only cause of War now subsisting between Great-Britain and the United States of America, arises from the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States of America to the allegiance of a certain description of persons, who were the natural-born subjects of the king of Great Britain, and have since become the naturalized citizens of the United States of America, or may become such, in the manner the laws of the said U. States have prescribed: And whereas, it is desirable, and for the interest of both countries, that peace and amity should be restored between them;

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not be lawful to employ any seaman, who may come within the above description of persons, on board of any public vessel of the United States, or of any vessel owned by any of the citizens of the United States, or sailing under their flag; and that every such person who will consent to work and labour in the dock or navy-yards of the United States, or on board of their vessels while in harbour, shall receive as a compensation for his services, a sum of money by the month equal to what such person might or could receive by being employed on board any public vessel of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS
GOVERNOR & Council of Maryland
SOMERSET COUNTY
Justices of the Peace.
John Leatherbury, of Charles, Will.
Basson, John Dashiell, of Jesse,
James Nutter, Robert Lemmon, Ben-
jamin Jones, Shiles Crockett, John
Hanna, John, M'Clister, John Hop-
wood, John, George D. Atkinson, sen-
ior, of Colter, William Handy, sen-
ior, of Townsend, Tubman Jones,
Thomas Humphreys, Adam Elzey, Josiah
Dashiell, William Evans, Elisha Par-
ker, William Flemming, Levin Ballard,
John Jones, sen. John Stuart, Henry
Carroll, Dr. Thomas Robinson, jun-
ior, William Curtis, John Wilkins, William
William A. Schofield, Samuel
Boach, sen. Daniel Ballard, Levin Pol-
lock, John, Charles Jones, of Robert,
Robert Swan, William Crockett.

Levy Court.
Henry J. Carroll, George W. Jack-
son, Tubman Jones, William Handy,
sen. Charles Nutter, Peter Dashiell,
Levin Jones, sen.

Orphans Court.
John Gale, John Stuart, Peter Da-
shieil.

KENT COUNTY
Justices of the Peace.
John Thomas, Edward Eubanks,
Jesse Knock, Joseph Mann, Jarvis
Spencer, Casparus M'Ginnie, John
Herman, Philip F. Reason, James Welch
Samuel Bayer, James Hodges, junior,
John Tilden, Thomas Whittington, Ri-
chard Ringold, Edward W. Comegys,
John C. Hynsen, Joseph Brown, (Quar-
ter Neck), Robert Hodges, Benjamin
Hanson, James Blake, Joseph Mitchell,
John Wroth, Patrick Kinnard, Nathan
Bishopson, Jeremiah Nichols, Joseph
Brown, sd. William Strong, John
Haynes, William Briscoe.

Levy Court.
James Bowers, Edward Wright, Ser-
vris Speacer, Edward Eubanks, Jerem-
iah Nichols, Unit Angier, Richard
Graves.

Orphans Court.
Dr. Charles Tilden, Richard Ring-
old, Jeremiah Nichols.

CECIL COUNTY
Justices of the Peace.
Rev. William Miller, Dr. John T.
Yeazey, Thomas Severson, Dr. David
Davis, Benjamin Price, sen. Hyland B.
Pennington, Andrew C. Smith, Rich-
ard Flintham, Edward Oldham, sen.
John Bryan, Henry Sluyter, Hezekiah
Ford, Frisby Henderson, David Mackey
John Leech, William Garrett, John
Ewing, Zebulon Beaton, Thomas
Mackey, Alexander Kinkead, Richard
Updegrave, John Gibbons, James Jack-
son, John Ford, jun. James Hall, John
King, Joseph Phillips, Samuel Aldridge,
John N. Black, George Davidson, Ro-
bert Archer, Samuel Miller, John Shaw,
Thomas Cozier, Robert Hart, Nathaniel
Chew, Francis Gillespie, Richard
Simpson, Jacob Hyland of Stephen,
Christopher Little, Thomas Moffitt,
Thomas Janney, James Beard, Cyrus
Oldham, John H. Cromwell, Reuben
Reynolds, George Kidd, Thomas Pat-
ten, James Evans, sen. Jacob Conrad,
John M'Corle, James Sims, James
Gillespie, Francis B. Chandler, James
Morgan, Richard Davis, Samuel Coale,
John Carnan.

Levy Court.
Samuel C. Hall, Robert Evans, John
N. Black, Frisby Henderson, Abraham
D. Mitchell, James Scanlan, Andrew
Crow.

Orphans Court.
John Stump, Dr. John Groome, Le-
vi Tyson.

From the Baltimore Whig.
On Monday the 8th inst. the sch.
Lottery, Captain John Southcomb,
of Baltimore, bound for France, armed
with 6 nine pound carronades and
28 men, was attacked by nine boats
from the British squadron, lying in
our Bay. Captain Southcomb with
his brave companions, gallantly sus-
tained their attack for two hours and
thirty minutes; when being wounded
by five musket balls, (one of which
passed through his body) and finding
that he had exhausted all his ammu-
nition, and that the enemy (two hun-
dred and forty in number) swarmed
his deck, he deemed any further re-
sistance would be but a useless waste
of the lives of those who had so nobly
done their duty, and surrendered himself.

We cheerfully give insertion to
the following letters, which were
obligingly communicated to us. We
do not wonder at the expression of
regret which the death of captain
Southcomb elicited from capt. By-
ron. No one could see him in his
then situation without feeling an in-
terest for his welfare. But, alas! he
was doomed to expire in the midst
of enemies—in whose hands, how-
ever, his fortitude and courage, had
kindled a sympathy for his misfor-
tunes. He was in the 26th year of
his age, and must long be respected
and regretted for his able and man-
ly defence against so great a superi-
ority of force as was opposed to
him. He was buried at Norfolk, on
the 11th inst. with military honours.

U. S. Frigate Constellation,
Feb. 15, 1813.
DEAR SIR,
Agreeably to my promise as I
mentioned in my last, a pilot boat
went down to the fleet last night,
but did not arrive there till 11 A. M.
of to-day. They found the gallant
Southcomb dead. I inclose you a
copy of Captain Byron's letter
to Captain Stewart; he is a noble
worthy fellow, and I should be pleased
that his letter should be publish-
ed together with some appropriate
remarks on his liberal and humane
conduct generally to those unfortu-
nate Americans who have come
within his notice. Every one of the
prisoners who came up from the fleet
speak in the highest terms of him.
Capt. Southcomb shall be buried
to-morrow with military honour.

Belvidera, Lynbaven Anchorage,
Feb. 15, 1813.

SIR,
I received your letter of this
morning by Dr. Ray. It is with ex-
treme concern, I acquaint you, the
unfortunate and gallant Capt. JOHN
SOUTHCOMB expired this morning—
it will be satisfactory in some de-
gree to his widow to know, he had
truly a religious sense of his situa-
tion, latterly delirious, without the
excess of pain, that might have been
expected. Captain Gould and his
Steward, have charge of his effects;
his body will be placed in the cartel,
as soon as the coffin can be prepared.
The two wounded men, at their
own request, went up in the former
cartel, which I am sorry to hear got
on shore; I am extremely flattered
with the part of your letter, thank-
ing me for attentions and humanity
to the unfortunate, which gives me
the most perfect assurance of the
generous feelings of Capt. Charles
Stewart.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your obed't serv't,
R. BYRON.

To Charles Stewart, Esq.
Captain of the U. S. fri-
gate Constellation.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.
The first state in the union rising
in her strength, and declaring, for
LIBERTY, PEACE and COMMERCE.
The following nominations will evi-
dence to our sister states that New-
York is in earnest in her opposition
to the War; and that her exertions,
at the ensuing election, for a reno-
vation of the Councils of the State,
will, under the smiles of Providence
result in a full and complete tri-
umph of Federal principles. The Elec-
tion in December is given as an ear-
nest of what the people of this State
can do—it has placed their veto on
the War.

At a very numerous Meeting of the
friends of liberty, peace and com-
merce, from all parts of the state,
held at the Capitol in the City of
Albany, on the 11th day of February,
1813:

The Hon. Egbert Benson, of the
city of New-York, was called to the
chair, and Daniel Paris, of the
county of Montgomery, appointed
Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,
of Watervliet, in the county of Al-
bany, be and he is hereby nominated
as a candidate for the office of Gov-
ernor of this State.

Resolved unanimously, That
GEORGE HUNTINGTON,
of Rome, in the county of Oneida,
be and he is hereby nominated as a
candidate for the office of Lieuten-
ant Governor of this State.

Resolved, That Josiah Ogden
Hoffman, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensse-
laer, Daniel Cady, Erastus Clark
and Samuel Jones, jun. be a commit-
tee to prepare an Address to the
Electors of this State, on the sub-
ject of the ensuing election.

Egbert Benson, Chairman.
Daniel Paris, Secretary.

It is now reduced to a certainty,
that we have lost gen. Winchester
and his whole army of Kentucky vol-
unteers and militia, bravely con-
tending 800 miles from the ocean, a-
gainst the Indians in defence of the
maritime rights of our country.

[Penn. Farmer.]

The merciful hand of Providence.
The defeat of Buonaparte by the
Emperor Alexander, is a joyous event
to the whole civilized world. Had
he subjugated the Russian empire,
the resources he might have drawn
from thence, would in all probability
have enabled him to complete his
other plans of conquest, and to rivet
the yoke upon the neck of all Chris-
tendom. His defeat in this tremen-
dous contest is, the destruction of

the hopes of the wretches, whether
Europeans or Americans, whose
wishes and efforts had gone to the
establishment and unlimited exten-
sion of his bloody throne. And here
it is obvious to remark, "The finger
of God is in this thing." Goaded on
by ambition, blind to consequences,
and manifestly under a providential
infatuation, Buonaparte, with an ar-
my greater than ever before was as-
sembled in modern Europe, plunged
on head long, the distance of two
thousand miles from his own capital,
to the city of Moscow; from whence
(to use the expression lately uttered
by Mr. Speaker Clay in Congress)
he was to dictate the law to the Rus-
sian empire. There, instead of dictat-
ing law, he suddenly falls from the
pinnacle of his lofty hopes, becomes a
wretched fugitive, and meets with a
more terrible overthrow than any
else that is recorded in the annals of
modern times.

Connecticut Courant.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 18.
GLORIOUS NEWS.
Another brilliant naval achievement, by
the U. S. frigate Constellation, Com-
Bainbridge, in the capture and total
destruction of his B. M. frigate Java,
capt. Lambert, of 49 guns, and above
400 men.

The U. S. frigate Constellation,
commodore Bainbridge, arrived at
Boston on Monday from a cruise,
having performed the gallant action
which is detailed in the subjoined ac-
count for which we are indebted to
an officer belonging to the Constitu-
tion, who passed through this city
yesterday for Washington, and obli-
gingly furnished it to the editor of
the Mercantile Advertiser.

We rejoice at every circumstance
which adds new laurels to the naval
glory of our country, and particular-
ly so when they are gathered with
so small a sacrifice of human life, 9
men only being killed and 25 wounded.
To the enemy indeed the carnage has
been dreadful, in the loss of 60 kil-
led and 101 (or as another account
says 170) wounded, besides the to-
tal destruction of the vessel. It
is an additional evidence that when-
ever an opportunity occurs, in which
an American vessel comes in contact
with an equal force of the enemy,
our gallant naval heroes will at all
times "deserve well of their coun-
try."

On the 26th December, in lat. 13,
6, S. lon. 39, W. about ten leagues
from the coast of Brazil, the United
States frigate Constellation fell in
with and captured his Britannick
Majesty's frigate Java, of 49 guns,
and manned with upwards of 400
men.—The action continued one
hour and fifty-five minutes; in which
time the Java was made a complete
wreck, having her bowsprit and e-
very mast and spar shot out of her.
The Constellation had 9 killed and
25 wounded. The Java had 60 kil-
led and 101 wounded. Amongst the
latter was her commander, captain
Lambert, a very distinguished offi-
cer, mortally. From a letter writ-
ten by one of her officers whilst on
board the Constellation, it is evident
that the wounded must have been
considerably greater, and many must
have died of their wounds previous
to removal. The letter states 60
killed and 170 wounded.

The Java was rated at 38 guns,
but mounted 49. She was just out
of dock, and fitted in the compleat
manner to carry out lieutenant
general Hislop, governor of Bombay
and his staff; capt. Marshall, a com-
mander in the British navy; and a
number of naval officers going to join
the British ships of war in the East
Indies, besides these, and having
her own compliment of officers and
men complete, she had upwards of
one hundred supernumeraries of pet-
ty officers and seamen for the admi-
ral's ship and other vessels on the
East India station. She also had
despatches from the British govern-
ment for St. Helena, the Cape of
Good Hope, and to every British es-
tablishment in the East Indies, and
China Seas, and had copper on board
for a 74 gun ship and two sloops of
war building at Bombay, and it is pre-
sumed many other valuables, all of
which were blown up in her on the
31st of December, when she was
set on fire.

The Constellation was considera-
bly cut in her spars, rigging and sails
but not so much injured but that she
could have commenced another ac-
tion immediately after the capture of
the Java, which latter vessel was
made a perfectly unmanageable
wreck.

All the officers and seamen taken
in the Java, were paroled by commo-
dore Bainbridge, and landed on the
third of January at St. Salvador, Bra-
sil.

The following is a list of his Brit-
annick Majesty's military and naval
officers paroled at St. Salvador, by
Com. Bainbridge.

1 Lieutenant General, 1 Major,
1 Captain, 1 Post-Captain, 1 Mas-
ter and Commander, 5 Lieutenants,
3 Lieutenants of Marines, 1 Sur-
geon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Pur-
ser, 15 Midshipmen, 1 Gunner, 1
Boatswain, 1 Master, 1 Carpenter,
2 Captain's Clerks.—38 officers.

328 Petty Officers, Seamen, Mar-
ines and boys, exclusive of 9 Por-
tuguese seamen, liberated and given
up to the governor of St. Salvador,
and 3 passengers, private characters,
whom the Commodore did not consid-
er prisoners of war, and permitted
them to land without any restraint.

On her passage to Boston the Con-
stitution fell in with the Hornet, and
was informed that she had recaptured
the American ship William, a
prize to the Java; and that she had
also captured, on the same day, the
schooner Ellen, bound from London
to St. Salvador, with dry goods, &c.
to the amount of 200,000 dollars,
had taken out most of her cargo and
ordered her for the first American
port.

The following extract from Mr. Ran-
dolph's able speech on the new ar-
my bill, merit the serious consid-
eration of every citizen of the
United States, who regards the
honor, safety, and liberty of his
country.

MR. RANDOLPH said it had been
his intention if his health would have
permitted him, to have submitted his
opinions upon the bill at some length,
but being very weak and rather indis-
posed, he should confine his observa-
tions pretty much to the change
which had taken place, since the de-
claration of war, in our relations
with the powers of Europe, not with
England only, but with France.—
The manner of conducting the de-
bate, he said, imposed it upon him
as a duty, in giving his opinions to
recur to what he would gladly over-
look. Every one however, felt that
self defence was the first law of na-
ture—the worm would writhe when
trodden upon—nor was the force of
the blow lessened, but more heavily
felt when under the guise of friend-
ship. It was his misfortune, he said
to have taken a share in most of the
transactions which brought about
the civil revolution which took place
in this country. He called it a mis-
fortune; he thought it so. Why he
did, would be perfectly well under-
stood by all the wise and good men
of the country, of whose good opin-
ion alone he felt the least ambition,
if, indeed, ambition any longer dwelt
in his heart.

The last question, that of yester-
day evening, Mr. Randolph pro-
nounced to be the test and touch-
stone of republicanism, and of the
portion of the principles of 1798,
which existed in that house; and
that of those who voted for it there
was not one, nor would the present
president himself, had it been brought
forward during the administration of
Mr. Adams, or who would have vot-
ed for increasing executive patron-
age, and above all, military patron-
age. That vote therefore he consid-
ered as a test of the principles of
parties, which did not exist in a
name. And it was not a question
of doubt that slavish partiality for
the executive, and a love of war, an
ambitious spirit, and a desire for
standing armies and patronage was
alike pernicious, and ought to be
crushed, whether it were entitled
federalism, or by a most abomina-
ble misnomer called republicanism.
In opposing those with whom he
formerly acted, and who had since
changed their maxims for those of
the opposite party of that day, he
was true to his principles. "Let
any man search out among all the
transactions of my political life since
I first had the honor of a seat in
this house (if indeed a seat in it be
an honor) and lay his finger upon a
vote of mine different from those
principles! but the search would be
vain. So strenuous was the contest
between the parties upon those prin-
ciples, so hot was the spirit excited
by them, that after the revolution
of 1801, a spectacle presented it-
self to the eyes of the world more
curious than had ever before been
witnessed, or ever will again.—The
party which had fallen from power
actually maintaining the same char-
acter which had tumbled them from
it, the law saw with astonishment
a minority forcing on the adminis-
tration a system of patronage and
power. So completely were the fed-
eralists imbued with those prin-
ciples, that they rejected, and did
from time to time oppose every ef-

fort to diminish the patronage of the
executive and the disbanding of any
part of the army which were brought
forward by government.

"In a little time the sweets of
power had not less effect upon one
of the parties than the frowns of
adversity had on the other—and they
changed principles—and their
principles changed their tone.—
Meantime peace was negotiated in
France; and the treaty of Amiens
gave a short respite to Europe, and
placed this country in the happiest of
all positions. One moiety of the pro-
ceeds of the direct tax came into the
treasury. All was prosperity, felici-
ty and opulence, uninterrupted by a
breath except the Yazoo breeze. A
surplusage lingered in the treasury
and a system of economy prevailed
throughout all classes of the govern-
ment—the whole expense of the ar-
my did not amount to one million.
The navy was scarcely more; the
expenses of the whole institution
were not more than three millions.
This was for the first four years of
Jefferson's administration.

"The last four years of that ad-
ministration it rose to eight millions
a year, and in the succeeding adminis-
tration to sixteen millions, rivaling
the whole expenses of Adam's adminis-
tration; and amounting to as much
as the sum expended by the man,
justly called the father of his coun-
try, Washington, in eight years dur-
ing which he maintained the charac-
ter of his country in dignity abroad;
her privileges inviolate; her rights
and independence entire, and her
honor pure, spotless, and sacred;
besides carrying on an extensive In-
dian war."

In Council,
Annapolis, February 20, 1813.
Ordered, That the Resolution in favor
of Debtors to the State, passed at
the last Session of the General As-
sembly, be published once in each
week, for three weeks, in the Mary-
land Gazette, The Federal Republi-
can, The Federal Gazette, The Ameri-
can, The People's Monitor, Nels-
heimer's German Paper, Frederick-
Town Herald, Hoge's Town Ga-
zette, and Maryland Herald—And
that the Debtors be notified, that un-
less the terms of said Resolution be
complied with on or before the first
day of May next, the law will be put
in force against them.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES
December 16, 1812.
Resolved, That the Governor and
Council be and they are hereby author-
ized and empowered, in all cases of
debts due to this State, where judgments
have been obtained, and the defendants
are subject to execution, upon applica-
tion being made to them, and being
fully satisfied that the said debt, for
which an indulgence is prayed, is well
and sufficiently secured, and upon such
applicant paying six per cent. interest and
all costs due thereon, to stay any further
proceedings against such debtors until
the first day of January eighteen hun-
dred and fourteen: And the said debtors
to the state, against whom judgments
are obtained for principal and fifteen
per cent. interest, are hereby released
upon their making payment of the prin-
cipal and six per cent. interest, and costs,
on or before the first day of January
eighteen hundred and fourteen: pro-
vided, that any judgments upon which
proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid,
shall continue and remain in full force,
and executions may be issued thereon
at any time after the expiration of such
stay.

By order, Upton S. Reid, Clk.
By the Senate, Dec. 18, 1812: Read the
first time and ordered to lie on the table.
By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.
By the Senate, Dec. 21, 1812: Read
the second time and assented to.
By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,
That I mean to apply to the court of
Anne-Arundel county at the next session,
for a commission to establish and mark
the beginning of a tract of land called
Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries
at the end of the second, ninth, and e-
leventh lines of the said land. Also
the beginning of a tract of land called
Hall's Parcel, and the second boundary
thereof. Also the beginning of a tract
of land called Hendall's Purchase, and
of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts
lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or
near to Magothy River.

JOHN GIBSON.
Magothy, 17th. Feb. 1813. 119A.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, letters of administration on
the personal estate of the Rev. JOHN W.
COMPTON, late of said county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are requested to present
them to the subscriber, legally authen-
ticated, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment to

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
Feb. 18.