

Jacob Gibson, than any that we have yet heard of, and as there is some so remarkable truth in it, it is not unworthy of notice. It seems from own acknowledgment that the British at Sharp's Island, and took among other things, some cattle and sheep, which they paid him nearly double the price he could have obtained for in the market, and allowed him to use for his own particular use those horses and mules which he had brought from the West Indies. In addition to this, the Admiral gave him a certificate of protection against any future visit of a similar nature, as also a general permission to carry the produce of his land to market unmolested. Treatment of this sort to the generality of people would not seem to wear the appearance of savageness and barbarism, and the statement which we have heard is correct, we should not suppose that Mr. Gibson himself had any great reason to complain—Nay, on the contrary, he has been a favourite with the Admiral, and treated with uncommon civility.

Almost every prisoner that comes from the enemy's squadron gives a different account respecting the admiral's intention. Indeed, so various are the reports, that few if any of them are worthy a moment's consideration. Had the commander designed to make an attack on this, or any other place, it is not probable that he would make a prisoner acquainted with his intentions. That they have in view some important object by coming up the bay in such numbers, is not at all unlikely, and to avoid surprise it is necessary that every place which lies exposed, should be put in good state of defence as circumstances will possibly admit of. Should an attack be made on us, not only patriotism, but pride, would induce every citizen to resist it "even unto death." But amid the heat and confusion of an engagement, if a moment could be spared for reflection, they could not avoid pouring out their maledictions against the authors of this destructive and wholly unnecessary war. Every day makes it assume a more hideous appearance, as its continuance is entirely without object.

It is stated, in a Norfolk paper, that information had been received at that place, that a reinforcement of nine sail of the enemy's vessels came into the Chesapeake on the evening of the 19th instant. If this be the fact, there is every reason to believe that preparations are making to distress the sea-board, in such way as to withdraw the American troops as much as possible from Canada.

Since the effects of war are brought to our door, we hear some of the epigrams of the disciples of administration, using a language respecting it very different from what they spoke early in its commencement. While it was thought that all its operations would be confined to Canada, and little else would be left us to do than to read accounts of the brilliant victories achieved by our gallant troops, it was all well enough; but being transferred to our own doors, it is not unfrequently the case, that murmurs now arise with those who patriotically pledged their support. It often happens, that men find it extremely difficult to see the approach of evil, until sad experience has made them smartly feel. Such is the case in the present instance. Examples of individual distress, occasioned by the war, have been frequent, but now an appearance of calamity seems generally to pervade the country, and many have had the candour to acknowledge they were mistaken in the men whom they had elected for our rulers. Experience, it is said, is the best master, and it is devoutly to be wished that the lessons which may be inculcated by the present war, may produce a salutary change in the politics of our country.

The general government have made another requisition upon the executive of this state, to furnish 8000 conscripts for the defence of Baltimore. This is

in the French style of raising an army. For, while the regular forces are attached to the subjugation of a foreign country, the militia are left to prevent, if possible, any incursions of the enemy at home. Thus, while the treasury of a nation is squandered away in schemes of foreign conquest, the states are left to their own pecuniary resources, and their own militia, for defence. They have vainly applied for that security which it is the duty of government to furnish them. The burdens will fall unequally on the states, in as much as some are capable of being harassed to a greater degree than others—and the citizens of Maryland will soon find, that in addition to the taxes that will be imposed on them at the next session of congress, they must be subjected to still greater exactions to meet the expenses of their own state, should the present situation of affairs continue for any considerable length of time.

Major Charles S. Ridgely has been appointed an Aid to his Excellency the Governor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some days ago a party of men, by the command of the brigadier general, went up the River Severn to collect boats and carry them to Annapolis, for the service of the military. In their tour of duty they went to a farm immediately on the river, where they found and took possession of an old boat, which was lately unfit for service. The Overseer on the farm, represented to the party the condition of the boat, and the inability of taking it away. However, they still persisted in their design, and the boat has never yet been returned to the owner. It is also stated as a fact, that after the party brought it off, such was its leaky and shattered condition it was never used. In addition to this, these men showed the old overseer, called him and his employer British Tories, presented their bayonets at him, and one of them exclaimed, "Hang the old rascal!" Not content with this, they forcibly threw him into the boat, and carried him some distance down the river, then made him get out and wade to the shore, although he was at the time in a peculiar situation from a violent strain, and had he caught cold the consequences most probably would have been fatal to his life. These are some of the fruits of war—Persons are not only harassed by being taken away from their employment to do military duty, but they are deprived of their property at the point of the bayonet, their persons outraged, and they abused and vilified. Similar scenes are now acting on the frontiers—the public papers are filled with accounts of outrages like the one just recounted. It is time for the people to attend to the consequences of this war—If it continues two years longer, the nation will be bankrupt, and then its ultimate design will be visible, and our citizens at its close, will find themselves beggars and slaves, deprived of their common rights, and unprotected either in person or property; a condition they must be reduced to before they can have a master put over them.

MINERAL WATERS.

The establishment in this city of a concern for the manufacture of artificial mineral waters, must prove highly gratifying to our citizens. Independent of the medicinal qualities which these waters have been found to possess, we indulge the pleasing hope that they will check, in a great measure, the use of potent spirits, which it is lamentable to perceive, have of late been extending their baleful influence on society, and even in those ranks which a high sense of delicacy ought to have preserved from the dire contagion. We cannot indulge the hope, that professed drunkards will afford much encouragement to the new establishment, but we cannot but think that those whose taste is not depraved by the use of strong drinks, will, when thirsty, gladly have recourse to an elegant, safe, and wholesome beverage, and thus escape the temptation to fall into the deplorable habit of intoxication, whose deleterious effects are mourned by many a suffering family.

The election for Managers of The Annapolis Mineral Water Company, will close at the Fountain on Friday 20th April. All votes not then received will be considered as relinquished. Stockholders are hereby reminded, that by the articles of association the second instalment of \$5 on each share is payable on Saturday 1st May, under penalty of forfeiture of the first instalment. By order of Commissioners.

No. 1.

To the People of Anne Arundel County. The distressing situation of our country has impelled me, as one of the sufferers under the bad administration of the late administration, to address you, in a plain and simple manner, some observations on the causes and consequences that must inevitably

follow from a continuance of the present unwise and impolitic system of measures. After our government was instituted, like prudent people we confined the concerns of our affairs to men selected for the best judgement and understanding, both in the state and general government, and under the management of those men, we all recollect prosperity smiled us in the face. In the year 1800, the mad career of Jacobinism began its Frenchified influence, and the men of known integrity, firmness, patriotism and worth, who had spent their better days and their all, in the revolutionary war, which gained us independence, and severed us from British bondage, were forsaken, calumniated; and abused, because unwilling to join the momentary political frenzy, which has unfortunately brought our country to its present state of suffering—I say suffering, because I feel it, because I know you, fellow-citizens of Anne Arundel county, feel it, and some of you in a severe degree. When you reflect, is not the fact beyond doubt; from about the year the change of political men and measures took place in this state, and in the United States, have we not declined in prosperity at home, and respectability abroad—have we not less confidence in each other—have we not less confidence and respect for our government and rulers—are we not more in debt—does not our embarrassments increase, and our difficulties appear like some unfathomable abyss, into which we are ready to plunge? Yes, it is a melancholy truth, acknowledged by all; it is a truth staring every man in the face. The proceedings of your courts of justice prove the fact, the records of the sheriff's office, and the books of transfer of property prove the fact, and the great inconvenience and difficulty with which money is procured to carry on the war! yes, the war! Amidst all those unwise measures brought on by our rulers, prejudiced in favor of France, have you not plunged into war! unhappy situation! in poverty and distress make war, without the means of carrying it on. Who are the persons most desirous of promoting war? not the man clear of debt—no! he wishes not to incur expense; not the man in the road of prosperity—no—because he knows reverse of fortune will be the consequence—then the fact cannot be denied, the most desperate in fortune are the warmest for war; except a few, whose appointment to office makes them advocates of the measure. It is with astonishment, pity and compassion, I see men, comparatively speaking, over "head and heels" in debt; men who cannot, without a change of measures, comply with their engagements, advocating this ruinous and unnecessary war! examine the claims of the Farmers Bank, and records of mortgage property in Anne Arundel county, and a tolerable prognostic may be formed as to the probability of those who may be able to extricate themselves from difficulties, and this class of men, we know, are the most vociferous for war!!! Strange indeed—but a fact it is—the persons most in debt, overwhelmed and embarrassed, and without property in reality, are the hottest for war! If the emperor of France can drive us to war as he pleases, there is an end to independence, and we might as well give up all to him at once. A Senator of one of the eastern states, voted for the war measure in Congress; on his return home, his constituents demanded to know why he voted thus; he replied, "because Buonaparte said if we did not make war with England, he would make war with us." Then this is our situation, and I deeply lament it; because with you, fellow men of Anne Arundel county, I am suffering; my tobacco is now in the ware-house unsold, and my little wheat did not pay the common and unavoidable expenses of my family. How are you to change your situation? only by a change of men and measures. In the language of Brutus—"I will never cease to recall my country from this state of recollection; if the event prove favourable it will be matter of joy to all, if not, I notwithstanding shall rejoice." However the passions may carry popular prejudice, frenzy, and ignorance, virtue will ride her triumphant car, and bid defiance to calumny, defamation, and slander. All federalists have been called "Tories" would to God, the poor cowardly creatures, who have had the impudence to use the expression, could show one solitary act of their lives to entitle them to the praise of patriotism: to call federalists "Tories" would be to take away from your naval records the only honors achieved since the declaration of the present war. Does not the name of Hull, of the frigate Constitution, deserve well of his country? yes, this hero is a Federalist. Does the name of Decatur echo from one end of the continent to the other? is he not the dread of British tars, and one of Columbus's choicest sons? yes, this gallant officer is a Federalist. Where is Lieut. Jones of the U. S. ship Wasp, is he not now embosomed in his country's love? Can his naval action and brilliant achievements be forgotten? No! this man is a Federalist. Where is our admired and beloved Bainbridge, he who suffered in the dungeons of Tripoli? do we not see him arriving in our ports, covered with laurels, with glory, entering the city of Boston in triumph, amidst the joy, hurrahs, and acclamations of the people, after sinking and destroying the British Frigate Java: this man is a Federalist.

Where is Lawrence of the U. States ship Hornet? can his noble and gallant exploits, and achievements be forgotten, in destroying the British Ship "Peacock," and thus added to his country another laurel upon the records of the navy? this man is a federalist? who then will dare to call federalists "Tories?" none but a set of poor sycophantic wretches, the minions of administration. Is it possible the inhabitants of this enlightened country will thus suffer themselves to be duped by a sanguinary party—will you not implore the mercy of Heaven to relieve the wants and distresses of the people of misfortune, nor longer suffer what is worse than the antient sacerdotal tyranny. SEVERN PLANTER.

RUMOURS.

It is reported that Mr. Bayard says he is not pledged to go to Russia, unless his instructions, which he has not yet seen, are such as satisfy him that there is a sincere intention to negotiate a peace on reasonable terms; the known character of Mr. Bayard renders the truth of this report more than probable.

Another rumour is, that sealed instructions have been offered to Mr. Bayard, which he refused to accept; such a refusal we think equally probable. [Fed. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 25.

The schr. Adeline, Craycroft, of and for this port from Bordeaux, appeared off Cape May on Thursday, was boarded by a whale boat, received two pilots, sent her letters, &c. on shore and bore away for the first port. A fine schr. (supposed at Cape May to be the Atlas, Hawley), was off that place on Wednesday. The Adeline sailed 16th March. The RUSSIANS HAD ENTERED BERLIN, AND WERE OVERRUNNING ALL PRUSSIA. Buonaparte, it is said, had collected an immense army to oppose them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Eastern Shore, who was captured in the Patapsco, on board of the Queens-town Packet. "We determined when we started from Baltimore, not to go down the river further than we could with safety, and to return as soon as we saw any thing like danger. When we were some distance within North Point we discovered two boats, but did not take them to be the enemy. We thought we could make our escape, from the vessels of war being a considerable distance up the Bay, and the wind being fair and fresh. No small boats were seen coming from the squadron; but at length we saw boats under North Point full of men, and coming in pursuit of us. We immediately put back, crowded all sail, and put out our sweeps—but unfortunately the wind lulled. The captain of the packet and 7 of the passengers left us in the row-boat, which induced the enemy's barges to commence firing, and then great confusion ensued, in consequence of the cries of the women and children on board, and the alarm of some of the passengers. They continued firing until they boarded, but fortunately no one was injured. The officer who boarded us was a lieutenant of the Maidstone, who treated us with great politeness. He and the other officers treated the ladies with every degree of politeness and attention. He told us we should be released the next day, and all our baggage. The packet was anchored along side of the admiral's ship and a guard left with us. The next day at ten o'clock, we were put on board of an old boat with scarcely any provisions and with no water fit to drink, to make the best of our way to Queen's-town, with a permit from the admiral. We were permitted to take nothing with us but our apparel. Mr. — and Mr. — lost property to the amount of 2,000 dollars.

"The gun-boat in the Patapsco, was but a few hundred yards from us when the enemy commenced firing, and if she had fired one gun we should have been saved. The officer who captured us, declared, that had the gun-boat fired, he would not have pursued us—After we were captured, the gun-boat commenced firing upon the packet, and was very near striking her several times—Her shot would have done execution had they struck us, which induces me and the rest of the passengers to believe that if she had fired at the barges, we should have escaped. Major Barney acted well at North Point—he was very near killing a number of the enemy in the barges, and the British officer complimented him highly for the manner in which he directed his fire. They knew that Barney had the command at North Point before we were captured. They appeared to be very

inquisitive about the elections, whether the peace men would not have a majority in the next congress? I answered them in the negative. I heard them intimate that their frigates could get up the Patapsco, & the fort would not be an obstruction to them. They asked me about the force at the fort. I told them it was a delicate question, and could not answer them. They said it was discretionary to answer or not—I had much conversation with several of the officers, and on a variety of subjects relating to the war. They appeared to be acquainted with the soundings of the rivers and bay. I saw seamen who were captured on board the Dolphin, who told me they had three or four of the Baltimore pilots on board the squadron, who received pay for piloting them up the Bay. I saw vessels on fire in every direction in the Bay, when we left the fleet on Saturday morning—I understood that Annapolis was to be attacked on their return down the Bay, and that there were three sail more coming up. The officers were greedy after the news-papers, and got every one that was on board the packet."

A CARD.

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required. W. ALEXANDER. April 29. 3w.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION. In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (18) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. LEVIN WINDER, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Mel-sheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Mel-sheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper, and the United States Gazette. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813. The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been Discharged, cured, 51 Relieved, 3 Died 14 Remaining 17 Total 85.

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require. As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance. The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing; have, by proper attention and

management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society. Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth. Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson. Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen. Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physician.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, son of the said county, has been, and still is missing; and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (18) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Mel-sheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Mail Stages to Baltimore,

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by setting off from the Union Tavern at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa. The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction. Fare and allowance of baggage as heretofore, and all baggage at the risk of the owner. JOHN GADSBY.

N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. April 29.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen. Richard H. Harwood, 3m.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whetcroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1813. Richard H. Harwood.