

illustrate the plans and projects... the voyage... the U. States... studied fairness and equity... errors in such cases... effect of casual errors on the... of navigation... and the... mercantile expeditions.

If the reasonableness of... drawn from these... consider... just peace would not be distant... it becomes the wisdom of the... onal Legislature to keep in... trable obligation of adapting... sures to the suppositions... only course to that happy... in the vigorous employment... resources of war. And par... the reflection, in this duty... cularly enforced by the... manner in which the war... to be waged by the enemy... influenced by the unvaried... of humanity set them, etc... to the savage fury of it on... tier a system of plunder and... gration on the other, equally... den by respect for national... ter, and by the established... civilized warfare.

As an encouragement to... ing and invigorated exert... bring the contest to a happy... I have the satisfaction of being... to appeal to the auspicious... of our arms, both by land... the water.

In continuation of the brilliant... achievements of our infant... signal triumph has been gained... capt. Lawrence and his comp... in the Hornet sloop of war, which... destroyed a British sloop of... with a celerity so unexpected... with a slaughter of the enemy... disproportionate to the loss in... Hornet, as to claim for the... rors the highest praise, and the... recompense provided by Congress... preceding cases. Our public... of war in general, as well as... private armed vessels, have... nued also their activity and... against the commerce of the... and by their vigilance and... have greatly frustrated the efforts... the hostile squadrons distributed... long our coasts, to intercept... in returning into port, and... their cruises.

The augmentation of our... force as authorized at the last... on of congress, is in progress. On... the Lakes our superiority is at... where it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, so... far as they are known to us, furnish... matter of congratulation, and show... that under a wise organization... efficient direction, the army is... to a glory not less brilliant... than that which already enriched... the navy. The attack and capture... of York is, in that quarter, a... sage of future and greater victories... while, on the western frontier, the... issue of the late siege of Fort... leaves us nothing to regret but a... act of inconsiderate valour.

The provisions last made for... ing the ranks and enlarging the... of the army, have had the best... effects. It will be for the... of congress, whether other... provisions depending on their... may not still further improve the... military establishment and the... of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the United States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left as without the expected sequel to his... communications; nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a conclusion, through his representative in the United States. This failure adds to delays, before so reasonably spun out. A successor to our deceased minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission; the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is that prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the United States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a connexion of other fortunes with the systems of other powers.

The receipts into the treasury from the first of Oct. to the 31st of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes, and of the loans authorised by the acts of the last and preceding sessions of congress, have amounted to sixteen millions four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The expenditures during the same period amounted to fifteen millions nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and left in the treasury on the 31st of April the sum of one million five hundred and fifty seven thousand dollars. The loan of six-

millions of dollars authorized by the act of the 29th of February last, has been contracted for. Of that sum more than a million of dollars had been paid into the treasury prior to the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near fifteen millions of dollars with the sum of five millions of dollars authorised to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands, amounting to nine millions three hundred thousand dollars, and making in the whole twenty-nine millions three hundred thousand dollars to be received during the first nine months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorised, and the engagements contracted in relation to the public debt. These engagements amount during that period to ten millions five hundred thousand dollars, which, with near one million for the civil miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, both foreign and domestic, and seventeen millions eight hundred thousand for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war building and to be built, will leave a sum in the treasury at the end of the present year equal to that on the 1st of April last. A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses already authorised by law, beyond the sums above estimated; and a further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of one million of dollars, the loan of which to the United States has been authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

This view of our finances, whilst it shows that due provision has been made for the expenses of the current year, shews at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans, the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the treasury. This can best be done by a well digested system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, & on that account as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving the terms on which loans may be obtained. The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted at a less interest than seven and a half per cent, and although other causes may have had an agency, it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of this advantage could not fail to have a still greater influence on future loans.

In recommending to the National Legislature this resort to additional taxes, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and transitory exceptions never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the U. S. to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those in any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for yielding the requisite contributions. By rendering the public resources certain, & commensurate to the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue; every hostile hope, founded on a calculated failure of our resources will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and the land, an alacrity in supplying the treasury, necessary to give them their fullest effect; and thus demonstrating to the world the public energy which our political institutions combine with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprises on the rights or the peace of the nation.

The contrast in which the U. States are engaged, appeals for its support every motive that can animate an enlightened and enlightened people; to the love of country; to the pride of liberty; to an emulation of the glorious founders of their Independence; by a successful vindication of our violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy which demand security from the most degrading wrongs, of a citizen; to have prayed themselves so wor-

thy the protection of their country, by their heroic zeal in its defence; and finally to the sacred obligations of transmitting entire, to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence which is held in trust by the present from the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconveniences to which a protracted session at this season, would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same considerations.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, May 25th, 1813.

From the Newport Mercury, May 15.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Brutus, capt. Goodrich, 36 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Mercury have been politely favoured by several passengers with files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 7th April, (seven days latest.) from which they have made the following summary and extracts, which comprise every article of moment.

PETITION FOR PEACE.
Petitions for general peace had been presented to the Parliament from several of the manufacturing towns, they were laid on the table waiting the motion on the subject promised by Mr. Whitbread.

Great disturbances were stated to be broken out in Holland, and even in France the ladies of the French court had been insulted at the Thuilleries.

The peasantry in the interior of several of the Provinces of Holland had risen, attacked and defeated the French military, the wounded French soldiers were brought into the towns where the garrisons being scarcely sufficient to overawe the inhabitants were unable to send any detachments into the country to quell these insurrections.

The conscripts had deserted in great numbers and taken refuge in the woods of Flanders, where they defended themselves.

Disaffection of the French Sailors.
The disaffection on board the Dutch fleets in the Texel, at Flushing and Antwerp was so great that it had been determined to attempt removing them to French ports.—To prevent this the British blockading squadrons were about to be reinforced.

Buonaparte had been endeavouring to induce the Divan of Turkey to break with Russia—and magnificent presents had been forwarded for that purpose.

Austria and Denmark continued equivocal in their declarations and actions, but probably not undecided what part to take when circumstances should warrant.

The Prince of Bavaria had been arrested by the King, his father, for his enmity to France, and proposing in council to follow the example of Prussia—but was immediately released by the armed burghers of Munich.

The King of Prussia had collected a force 80,000 men—which was to be augmented to 200,000. The forces of Russia in Germany were stated at 350,000. The Emperor at the head of 150,000, in two columns was hastening towards Magdeburg and the Elbe.

The van-guard of the Russian army, under Gen. Czernicheff, which entered Berlin on the 4th March, consisted alone of 20,000, composed principally of Cossacks and hussars, with some regiments of infantry, and some heavy artillery. On the 6th, 12,000 grenadiers and four regiments of dragoons and heavy artillery entered the same place. The troops proceeded towards the Elbe and were succeeded by others—and on the 8th General Tchitschakoff was expected with 40,000 troops of the line.

The Russian minister in England had been at Hartwell to pay his respects to Louis 18th.

BOSTON, MAY 18.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
The Hussar, of Baltimore, and the General Marion of New-York, both arrived at New-Bedford on Saturday last, in 27 and 31 days from Nantes. A gentleman who has conversed with the passengers informs us, that it was reported, although it had not been announced in the papers, that the emperor had left Paris for the army.

Extract of a letter from London, received by the Brutus.
Postscript.—I open this letter to inform you that the additional duty

proposed to be laid upon American cotton has met with the most decided opposition in the House of commons—and there is every reason to think that it will be altogether abandoned.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.
A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, who left Halifax 7th inst. and informs that the schr. Plough-Boys, from Charleston, with cotton, prize to the Orpheus; brig Vivid, from Boston prize to the Nymph, and ship Sally, from Wiscasset, prize to the La Hogue, had all arrived—the only vessels since our last accounts. Three English brigs were going in as he left, which had been recaptured, one was said to be the February packet, which had been missing. The March packet had arrived. The Aeolus and Minerva frigates were the only ships of war in port.

FROM CAPE-ANN—DIRECT.
Owing to the alarming intelligence which we yesterday received of the attack upon Cape-Ann, &c. we despatched an express for that place, who returned last evening, (having proceeded no further than Salem) bringing the following important particulars:

That he saw a seaman belonging to the corvette Invincible Napoleon, prize-master White, captured by the privateer Alexander, of Salem, April 27th, lat. 47, 36, long. 18, (then in possession of the British, and bound for England, having been captured by the Mutine sloop of war.) was bound into Salem, when on Sunday at 9 A. M. saw two British frigates (the Shannon and Tenedos) to westward, standing for them. They then altered their course and stood for Cape-Ann, in hopes to weather them, when owing to the moderate weather, they were obliged to run her ashore at Norman's Row, a little this side of Cape-Ann. Immediately after, one of the British frigates ran inside of Eastern Point, and commenced a fire upon the ship and the men that had deserted her, who were on shore. The firing was kept up for about an hour, but fortunately did no damage to any person as we have yet heard. The tide being on the flow, the frigates manned their launches and retook the Invincible Napoleon, got her off, and about 1 o'clock stood to sea with their prize.

The militia at Cape-Ann all turned out, and fired on the boats when they were boarding the ship. Several men were seen to fall on board the boats; but the damage done to the enemy is not ascertained.

The Invincible Napoleon was a ship of 300 tons, was formerly a French privateer of 12 18 lb. carronades, two long 9's, and two long 6's, was ballasted with pig iron when recaptured.

The Invincible Napoleon was chased on Saturday afternoon and evening, by the Fox privateer of Portsmouth, and was fired upon by her for an hour; the fire was returned by the Napoleon, but whether they did any damage is not ascertained.

The frigates did not fire upon the town as stated in our extra of yesterday; only two guns were fired at them from the fort: and those fell short.

The artillery all prepared, but owing to the situation of the ship on shore they could not make any resistance.

A continued fire of musketry was kept up on board the corvette on the militia, &c. on shore. A number of small arms were also fired from the frigate but were ineffectual.

A great number of shot have been picked up in Cape-Ann, there being upwards of 150 fired from the frigates. Boys were seen carrying them into town.

A gentleman states that it would have been impossible for the militia to hinder the frigates from recapturing the ship, as one of them completely covered the operations of the other.

They were seen yesterday afternoon standing out of the bay with their prize in company.

The privateer schooner Growler, Lindsay, arrived at Salem yesterday morning from a cruise. Has made no captures; was chased a few days ago off Cape Sablex by a British gun brig, and was obliged to throw over all her guns but three. On Saturday night was chased by 2 frigates but escaped.

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.
Capt. Steinman, of the ship Enterprise, who arrived at this port last evening, informs, that on Monday,

of the Hook, he was boarded by the first lieutenant of the Acasta frigate, who informed him that after the 19th inst. the port of New-York would be blockaded. The Acasta was in want of water, and took nearly all that was on board the Enterprise.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 6th Reg. U. S. Infantry, to his friend in this city, dated York, Upper Canada, April 30, 1813.
Officers killed in the capture of this place, viz.: Brig. Gen. Pike, Capt. Hoppock, Capt. Lyon, and Lieut. Bloomfield. Officers wounded, Captains Muhlenberg, Humphreys, Sadler, Nicholson, and M'Dowal. Lieuts. Perlee, Sheed, Cook, Fanning, and Ensign Frazer, aid to gen. Pike, and about 200 privates killed and wounded.

Letters were received by last evening's northern mail, from Geneva, of the 12th inst. and from Ogdonsburgh of the 4th, neither of which contain any news from the armies.

NORFOLK, MAY 18.
There remain of the enemy's shipping in the Bay at present, one ship of the line, four frigates and three smaller vessels; the rest went to sea yesterday.

On Saturday last four British sailors were taken up by the patrol guard at the bay side, they give the following account of themselves; that they belong to the Marlborough, 74, (Cockburn's ship); that they had been put on board the late American letter of marque sch. Lynx, (captured in Rappahannock)—that the lieutenant who commanded the Lynx, ordered them the evening before to man the boat and put him on board the Arab, another of the vessels captured in the Rappahannock, which lay about half a mile higher up, after which he ordered them to return to the Lynx.—In rowing back, the wind setting in shore, and a heavy swell running, they drifted, in spite of every exertion, towards the shore, and finally after exhausting themselves without being able to bring up even their lee-way, they all resolved without a moments previous consideration, that they would desert; and accordingly they put about and rowed for the shore. They left the boat on the beach and straggled up into the country a little way when they were taken by the guards.

They also, state, that all the vessels have come down the bay, except the Statira frigate and the Dolphin privateer; that they heard their officers say, that it was Admiral Warren's intention to sail for Bermuda with the first fair wind, and that all the shipping in the lower Bay should shortly go to sea except the Marlborough, the Junon frigate, and the Racer (captured schr.) which would remain under the command of Cockburn.—One of the men says, he was in the expedition against Havre-de-Grace, and that Cockburn not only led on the forces in person, but took the most active and conspicuous part in the disgraceful scenes which were acted on that occasion. The sailor also observed, that the Admiral delighted in little enterprizes of this kind, and that he was always foremost when any attack was to be made on shore.

OBITUARY NOTICE.
Died, at Pomona, in Baltimore county, on Monday the 17th inst. after a short illness, the Rev. GEO. RALPH, in the 61st year of his age.—In this death the public have sustained a loss which will not be easily repaired, and his family, friends and acquaintances a privation which they will never cease to regret. Mr. Ralph's qualifications as an instructor of youth have been long very generally known and justly appreciated. The schools over which he has successively presided, since his arrival in this country, have supplied our Colleges with some of their best scholars and have gained him considerable reputation in them as a teacher of youth—whenever he has connected himself with any Church in the Episcopal communion of which he was a minister, he discharged his duty with fidelity, diligence and ability. The late appointment he received to the Rhetorical Chair in the University of Maryland by the regents of that institution, evinces the confidence reposed in his learning and talents. We trust that higher honors await him in this future World, to which he has been so suddenly and unexpectedly summoned by his Divine Master.

A Teacher Wanted.
Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1813.
Any Gentleman disposed to take charge of a School in this place, who is well qualified to teach the Latin Classics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, will meet with encouragement on immediate application to the subscribers, provided he can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications.

Truman Tyler,
John Read Magruder,
John Hodges, of Thos.
Benjamin Hodges, of Thos.
John S. Brookes,
William B. Beanes.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint's Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland,
Richard Grahame,
Daniel Kent,
James Wilson,
John H. Chew.
May 20th, 1813.

The Subscriber
Respectfully informs his Patrons and the public in general, that he has now on hand

Bottled Porter, Ale, and Strong Beer, (or Draught) in prime order, at his Cellar, in Corn-Hill street, opposite Mr. Alexander's Store, and will use every exertion to please all those who will favour him with their custom.

D. HANLON.
May 27.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, at the store of Mr. Henry Childs, in the Town of Friendship, on Friday the 11th day of June next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, a tract or parcel of land in Anne-Arundel county, called TRENT, containing seventy acres, mortgaged by James Trott to Robert B. Belt and Theodore & David Weems. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
May 27.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

Gustavus Warfield, Adm'r.
Charles Alex. Warfield, Adm'r.
May 24, 1813.

NOTICE.
I hereby certify, that Doctor Archibald Dorsey, living near M-Coy's Tavern, brought before me, a justice of the peace in and for Anne-Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, one hind foot white, a star in his forehead, with two saddle spots, his mane has been hogged, some white hairs in his tail, and also white hairs intermixed on his body; branded on his near buttock with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and appears to be twelve or thirteen years old, and paces, trots and canters.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1813.

J. BELT.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.
The Committee of claims will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

By order,
BENJAMIN GREY, Clk.
May 20.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES & COURTS OF JUSTICE.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.
May 20.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Board of Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and will set for twenty days for appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of Assembly passed at November session 1812.

By order,
H. S. HALL, Clk.
Com. Tax A. A. C.
May 20th, 1812.