

om them is to be expended in the purchase of furniture for the President's office.

### CALCULATION

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKETS  
For Worcester County.  
Ephraim K. Wilson,  
Thomas N. Williams,  
Robert J. H. Handy,  
Littleton Quilton.

From the Albany Argus of Aug. 22.  
From Lake Ontario.—A friend has obligingly favoured the editor of the Argus with the following interesting intelligence, which comes from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, dated Aug. 13, 1813.

"The fleet arrived here this morning from Niagara, being obliged to put out in for provisions, and leaves the harbour to-night. On Sunday the British fleet hove in sight within view of Niagara, and bore down upon the American squadron; when finding it pretty well prepared for action, they sheered off—evidently having for their object to detach some part of our squadron. Com. Chauncey made sail at the head of his squadron; and Sir J. Yeo, thinking he could decoy the Gen. Pike, manœuvred for this purpose, but failed in succeeding to detach her from the fleet. They were within sight of each other constantly for 3 days, the American squadron endeavouring to bring the enemy to action, who as assiduously avoided it, and could choose their own time for fighting as they were to windward. In this situation they at length succeeded in cutting off two of our schooners, which were too slow to keep up with the fleet; the commander of one, Mr. Trent, a gallant fellow, finding himself cut off from the squadron, laid his small bark alongside the British Commodore's ship and the Royal George, where he fired 30 rounds of 18 and 32lb. shot, until they literally blew him from the water—for he declared he never would strike, & went down in that situation! The other sch. was captured. Two other schs. of the squadron upset in the gale of Sunday night; and out of 90 people on board only 16 were picked up, after being an hour and ten minutes in the water. Lieuts. Winter and Osgood were both drowned. The fleet goes out to-night prepared for a five week's cruise, and determined, if possible, to bring the British fleet to action. The enemy have a superiority already, and are still determined not to risk an action until their force is increased by the vessel now building at Kingston.

"The British commodore's ship is said to have been so much injured by the fire of our schooners, as to be obliged to enter port to refit. Commodore Chauncey told me to-day he could fight as well without the schs. which have been lost as with them, for by their dull sailing, they prevented his manœuvring to advantage. The loss of our valuable officers and seamen is much to be regretted. The army on the Niagara is about to commence offensive operations.

Extract of another letter from Sackett's Harbour to a gentleman in Albany, dated the 13th inst.

"This morning our fleet arrived after a cruise of three weeks. On Monday night the wind was so heavy as to upset two schooners commanded by sailing master Osgood, and Lieutenant Winter. Eight men only saved from each vessel—the officers were lost. The Fair American, Lieutenant Adams, have been sent into Niagara unfit for service. The Growler, Lieut. Dragon, and the Julia, sailing master Trant, lay alongside the Wolfe for half an hour within musket-shot distance. I cannot inform you with any certainty what has become of them—they are sunk out of possession of the enemy. This is truly unpleasant intelligence. The Commodore is going out immediately, with provisions for five weeks. The loss does not dishearten the officers of the navy in the least. The new vessel now building at this place is nearly ready to launch."

From the Albany Register, August 14.  
P. S. A note of which the following is the substance, was attached to the Utica way-bill, received this evening by the stage from that place.  
"The Growler, Scourge, Hunt, ton, and Julia, mounting 22 guns each, are lost to our squadron on Lake Ontario. This information is contained by an express to Utica by Gen. Brown."

From the Albany Argus of August 16.  
From Lake Ontario.—The British Master at Utica, endorses on the hand-bill from Buffalo addressed to the gentleman in this city, (containing an account of the defeat of the British at Lower-Sandusky; and of the taking of the siege of Fort Meigs) received by the last evening's mail, the following very unpleasant intelligence from our fleet on Lake Ontario:—I have heard from Commodore Chauncey—he has lost four of his schooners—two by a squall, and two captured by the British—he has lost 120 men, and some of our most valuable naval officers are lost."

Extract of a letter from Centreville, E. Shore of Maryland, dated August 16.

"The British advanced as usual on Friday morning, being they remained but a short time and returned back to Kent-Island. Evidently appears from the force which they brought with them, that they were deceived as to the number of militia at Queen's-town.— They marched from the Island with about 1500 to 2000, and brought many others by water in 45 barges, so that we calculate their strength at about 3000. Some deserters who came in yesterday, state this to be about the amount. The militia were 20, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, the whole under the command of Major Nicholson. Their object appears to have been to cut off our men, as they marched up a considerable force in front of the town, and sent another large force on in barges which landed on the Stafford Shore, probably by mistake, as when there they had a creek between them and the town—had they landed on the opposite side of the creek, they might easily have been in the rear of the militia, by which means they must have been driven upon the party in front and a surrender of the whole must have been the consequence. A guard of 18 men under the command of Capt. Massey had been placed about two miles in advance, towards the Island—when they perceived the British advancing they got behind a fence, where they lay quietly until the leading column came within thirty yards, when they retreated through a corn-field; by taking a circuitous route, and marching rapidly, they again placed themselves in front behind another fence, and fired a second time, and again retreated to the main body. This firing gave notice of the enemy's approach and the militia were quickly formed—when numbers were ascertained, a retreat was considered absolutely necessary, and was accordingly ordered; nor was there ever a retreat better conducted, nor a man attempted to move until they were ordered, or was there a single instance of the line being broken, although the enemy were close upon their rear & their flank discharging artillery. We did not lose a man either in killed or wounded, but all came to this place in the most orderly manner, where they now are. Our force is grown since to about 501, but would be much stronger if we had more. Plenty of men are to be had, who are both willing and able, but they cannot be armed. Several of the British have been buried in the woods, and a number of deserters of the 98th and 102d regiments who have come in since, say that their commanding officer had his horse killed under him, and a number wounded who were taken in baggage carts, so that on the whole they have nothing to boast of though their strength was more than ten times greater than ours. The major, I believe will make an official report of the affair, which will probably be more correct than mine, but I think the above is substantially so, from all I have learned. I was not with them." [W. H.]

From the People's Monitor of Aug. 14.  
The Attack on St. Michael's.

Late in the evening, on Monday the 9th inst. a vessel bearing the appearance of a transport brig, mounting about 8 heavy guns, came to St. Michael's river and anchored about 2 miles up. In the night, barges were distinctly heard passing the Easter n Bay, and following in the track of the brig. From the situation of the enemy's ships and the information given by a deserter, an attack on the town of St. Michael's at no distant day was apprehended, and the militia were on the alert preparing to repel it. On this occasion, as on a similar alarm; a few days before, the two Eastern companies volunteered to meet the invading foe at St. Michael's. A party also of Capt. Henrix's compa-

ny and a part of the Eastern Point artillery, under the command of Lieut. Vickars, arrived as volunteers the night before the attack. About 11 o'clock in the night, a sentinel from the guard posted about half a mile below the town under Capt. Kerr, discovered at some little distance, a person lurking along a fence whom he immediately hailed, and on receiving no answer, fired upon him but missed his aim. From the description given by the sentinel there was every reason to believe this person to be a reconnoitering enemy. The whole guard was immediately led down the line of sentinels to the point of alarm, and agreeably to the information of the sentinel who gave the pursuit was led in every direction, which the situation of the grounds would allow; but a thick wood of a considerable extent intervening between the post of the guard and the river, they traversed the upper part of the wood and entered the field next to the town, and then passing towards the river under cover of the wood, waited for some time the advance of an enemy. From this station an intelligent person was sent in to the general to apprise him of what had happened, with a request that some scouts on horseback should be dispatched to scour the extensive wood below; but it was concluded by the general that the sentinel was mistaken, and the officer, after reconnoitering a long time, deemed it his duty to lead back the guard to their post, from whence they marched instantly into town upon hearing the attack there. There is no doubt now that the enemy were about a mile below all the early part of the night, and it being dark and rainy it is supposed they lay along the shore, which was entirely covered by the woods till they moved up for the attack. A little before day-light an attack was made upon a small battery erected on Parrott's point, directly opposite the town, about 4 or 500 yards distant. In this little work there were two pieces of artillery and only about 15 men. It being dark and raining the enemy were in the act of leaping from their barges in the water on the side of the battery when they were first discovered; they formed very quickly and when they were at about 30 yards distance, Lt. Dodson, with the few men who were with him, having hastily added a charge of grape to the caliber shot, discharged the pieces at the enemy. The enemy then rushing to the battery our men deserted it, after spiking one of the guns, and all made their escape under a volley of musketry. The enemy on entering the battery gave 3 cheers; but quickly afterwards the cannon from the town batteries opened on them an active and well directed fire which was returned from the barges, which were said to be 11 in number. It being now light, the enemy abandoned the little Point battery, and the guns of the batteries in town were then directed against the barges alone, which after firing some time, began to retreat, and as they retreated were handsomely fired upon by one of Lieut. Vickars's guns directed by himself. The barges then all moved off and passed quickly down the river.

It is extremely remarkable that not a single person in the town was touched, though several houses and enclosures were perforated in the midst of the force drawn up, and volleys of musketry sent their balls amongst them. The militia, who were drawn up for battle at different points of the town, are said generally to have entitled themselves to the highest degree of credit. It cannot be precisely ascertained what injury was done to the enemy, but it cannot be doubted that they sustained considerable damage. A good deal of blood was discovered between the battery and the water where they landed, and it is said there were evident marks on the sand of men being hauled along on it, leaving tracks of blood. A cutlass, a pair of marine's pistols and a pair of fine shoes being left in the battery and on the shore, are evidences of disaster and forced retreat. It is thought that a great destruction of lives was made by the fire from the guns of the point battery before it was carried, but as the enemy were then in the water, the full marks of their loss could not be traced. It is stated by a person who retreated only to a short distance from the battery that much exclamation and violent shrieks were heard on the discharge of the first guns. As the barges retired down the river it was discovered by the videttes on the bank that one or two of them were greatly disabled and gave them

Fortunate Escape and Preservation.

Messrs. Cowman & Coutts, 2 masters of vessels, lately effected their escape from a French prison, where they had been confined more than nine years, and were picked up at sea, in a boat only fourteen feet long by the Andromache frigate, Captain Tobin, while cruising on the coast of France. They had been furnished with bread and water, a compass, quadrant, &c. by an American captain, and were two days and nights at sea, happily experiencing fine weather all the time, but only a few hours after they were picked up, a tremendous gale came on, with a heavy sea, which continued more than 48 hours; and had they not been thus timely rescued by the interference of Providence, they most unquestionably must have been consigned to a watery grave.—The American Captain who assisted in their escape, has since been taken prisoner, and is now at Plymouth.

[London paper.]

In a severe thunder gust on Monday the 2d inst. a Barn of Mr. John Ayre, of Haverhill, (Mass.) was struck by lightning and entirely consumed; the barn of Deacon Jewett, of Rowley, was also struck and consumed, both considerably filled with the summer harvest and early hay. [Brit. paper.]

much trouble to get off with them. One of the barges appeared to be sustained and borne off between two others, and it was asserted by some person that she went down on the flats on the opposite shore. When the barges again joined the brig, they remained with her till about 9 o'clock, when they departed in regular procession, plying their oars slowly. They directed their course to Kent-Island, now in possession of the enemy, and after remaining there sometime went down the Eastern Bay to a 74 gun ship, supposed to be the Sceptre. It was reported yesterday evening as from Kent-Island, that the enemy lost in the attack on St. Michael's, 2 officers & 27 men; but we cannot expect to receive any information on this subject which can be relied on.

Amidst the gloom occasioned by the disasters experienced by our gallant little fleet on the Lake, we are cheered with the hope of another NAVAL VICTORY having been obtained by Commodore RODGERS near the Western Islands. This news has been received here from Cadiz as well as from Lisbon; and we are induced to believe, as we hope, that it is true.

The Postscript of a letter, dated July 4, at Lisbon, received in this city, says,

"We have a report from Cadiz, that Com. RODGERS HAS TAKEN A BRITISH FRIGATE, off the Western Islands; it was brought yesterday by the Stately, 64." [Fed. Gazette.]

### AMERICAN SQUADRON ON LAKE ONTARIO.

General Pike, 26 long 24 pounders on her gun deck, 2 on her poop and fore-castle, Commodore Chauncey capt. Sinclair; Madison, 24, principally carronades, Capt. Crane; brig Oneida, 18, ditto. Lieut. Com. Woolsey; schrs. Governor Tompkins, 4 long heavy guns, and 4 carronades; Conquest, 132, 124, and 16 pounder; Hamilton, principally carronades; Scourge, 10 carronades; Fair American, Asp, Growler, Ontario, Julien, Pert, each mounting 2 long guns, 32's, 24's or 18 pounders; Lady of the Lake, a beautiful pilot boat built schooner, sails uncommonly fast, and carries 2 brass pieces. The squadron is completely manned.

### BRITISH FORCE.

Wolf, 4 13 pound carronades, 2 long 24's, 2 long 18's, 18 32 pound carronades; Royal George, 2 long 12's, 20 24 pound carronades; Earl Moira, 2 long 9's, 16 18 pound carronades; a new brig just launched, mounting 14 or 16 guns; schooner Prince Regent, 2 long 6's, 10 12 pound carronades; Simco, 10 carronades; Tarento, 6 carronades; and 5 gun-boats.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Saturday the fourth of September next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

### The Real Estate

Of the late Nathaniel Allwell, being a tract of land called "Peasley's Lot Recturveyed," containing 300 acres more or less, situate on the north side of Magothy river, and south side of Cornfield Creek, opposite Mr. John Gibson's Mountains. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Those inclined to purchase are requested to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Ebenezer Thomas, } Exrs.  
Mordecai Stewart, }  
Aug. 19, 1813. 3w

### NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still carries on the Wheelwright & Blacksmith businesses, at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street. Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received he solicits a continuance of it. He is at the same time compelled by the pressure of the times, to request all those indebted to him to make immediate payment as further indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM ROSS,  
Annapolis, Aug. 12, 1812. 3w

### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Physick of the University of Maryland, on the 17th of Aug. 1813, a committee was appointed to examine into and report the present state of the Institution. The following report was presented as a meeting held on the 19th inst.

"The committee appointed on the 17th inst. to inquire into the state of the Medical Department of the Institution, beg leave to

### REPORT.

"That they have examined the state of the Institution, and congratulate the Regents and the friends of Medical Literature generally, on the flourishing condition and flattering prospects of the University. Notwithstanding numerous difficulties incident to the organization of a new and extensive establishment, the perseverance and industry of the building committee, have surmounted every obstacle.

"That the building for the accommodation of the professors and the different classes, was commenced on the 7th May, 1812, and so far advanced as to admit all the professors in the course of the last winter.

"The apartments provided for the classes are more spacious and convenient than any other in America, and deemed inferior to none in Europe.

"That the professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, has been employed during the recess of the year in improving his apparatus, and in augmenting and arranging his mineralogical collection.

"That the greatest attention has been given to making such arrangements as will most promote the cultivation of Anatomy; such preparations also as were necessary to the professorship of Midwifery, have been provided—and that the professor of the principles and practice of Surgery, is abundantly furnished with such drawings, preparations, models and instruments as have been introduced into the best schools of Europe.

"That the various branches of Medical Science will be taught as follows:

Institutes or principles of Physick—by John B. Davidge, M. D.  
Anatomy—by James Cocke, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—by Wm. Gibson, M. D.  
Chemistry—by Elisha De Butts, M. D.

Materia Medica—by Samuel Baker, M. D.  
Midwifery—by Richd. W. Hall, M. D.

Practice of Physick, by Nathaniel Potter, M. D.

"The lectures will commence on the last Monday in October, and terminate on the 1st of March."

The above report was received and ordered to be published.

JNO. B. DAVIDGE, Dean.  
\*\* Such editors of public journals, as are disposed to forward the interests of Medical Science, will please to give the above report a place in their respective papers as often as may be convenient, previous to the first of November.  
Baltimore, 20th Aug. 1813.

### New Books.

GEORGE SHAW,  
Has just received the following NEW WORKS.

A new volume of Burke's Works, never before published, containing essays, letters, &c.

Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales.

Horace in London, by the authors of Rejected Addresses.

The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mrs. West.

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen & Infantry.

Porter's Travels in Russia.

The Edinburgh and London Reviews, in complete sets.

Christian Morals, by Hannah More. No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's "Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and pious lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering which most excite additional interest in the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so distressing and afflicting.  
July 29.

### Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$ 1 50 in Boards—\$ 2 00 Bound.

### The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1813.

### Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813.

The Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, are invited to attend a general meeting at their Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when a law of this state for the extension of the charters of the several Banks, will be submitted for their consideration.

In order of the board,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

### By his excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain Richard W. Harwood, of Calvert County, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, it was found that the said Richard W. Harwood was murdered by a certain Charles Cox; and it has been represented to me, that the said Cox has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Charles Cox to the sheriff of Calvert county.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.  
LEVIN WINDER.

By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, light hair and eye-brows, very little beard, and that on his chin (and that white,) he is very pigeon-toed in his walk; he has a down look when spoken to, his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice soft and effeminate.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, and Federal Gazette.  
By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL,  
Washington County,  
July 15th, 1813. 5