

By Capt. E. Hunt.
The enemies and destroyers of American commerce—a leaky ship, a lee shore—an ebb tide—and no anchorage for them.
By W. Smith.
The free expression of thoughts, feelings and opinions—where attempts are made to suppress it, let the people remember that it is a constitutional, as well as a natural right.
By Mr. Young.
We coast with exultation's champion in the cause of national rights
ALEXANDER C. HANSON.
By Gen. Wharton.
The fugitive Napoleon—pursued by the well trained packs of Europe—may very soon tarish him in the wilds of Siberia.
After the President had retired.
Col. Jonathan Williams, the President of the day.
By Mr. Francis, after the orators had retired.
Charles W. Hare & Joseph Ingersoll, Esqrs.—the orators of the day.
After the first Vice President retired.
Our worthy associate and Vice-President Miss Levy Esq.
The Russian Bear—though rough in his manners, and clumsy in his appearance, he is very expert in the art of catching frogs—he eats the meat and leaves but a morsel with the *Bony part*.
By Gen. Wharton, from the chair, after Dr. Logan had retired.
Our worthy associate and Vice-President Dr. George Logan.
Paul Allen, Esq.—the poet of the day—the Muses sing most sweetly when liberty is their theme.
The memory of Gen. Lingon—who died in defence of the liberty of the press.
The Hon. Martin Chittenden—Let not the sovereignty of the states be sacrificed at the shrine of democratic domination.
By Mr. Charles Paxton.
The success of the allied powers over the tyrant—their cause a virtuous one—a defence—not conquest.
Timothy Pickering—The real patriot, who dare be honest in the worst of times.
The minority in Congress—who carry with them the majority of their constituents.
The great French Emperor—in his next northern campaign, may all his friends go with him.
By Mr. S. Alexander.
"Albion"—the school for tyrants—it has made the great-st confessions, that "peace adds to the security of thrones and the happiness of families."
The emancipation of Europe—in this glorious event we celebrate anew the independence of the United States.
Our Envoys—May they disappoint our expectations, and give us commerce and peace.
The events we celebrate—Down with the tyrant and Orange Buren.
The navy of the United States—the only remnant of Federalism—it alone has given cause for national exultation.
By Mr. Ellis.
The memory of Capt. James Lawrance—the Soldier and the gentleman.
By Dr. Gillaspie.
The will meaning, but wavering politician—who is afraid to do right, is always doing wrong.
Oranje boven, Frankryk onder—Orange above, France below.
This expression in Holland refers to the arrangement of the stripes in the Dutch flag—the Orange party have always required that the orange stripe should be above.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.
RODGERS'S CRUIZE.
Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.
U. S. Frigate President,
Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19 1814.
SIR
I have to acquaint you that I arrived at my present anchorage last evening at 5 o'clock, after a cruise of 75 days, and now have the honor to detail you the particulars.
In pursuance of your directions, I sailed from Providence the 5th of December; and altho' I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron, that was reported to be cruising between Block Island and Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I recaptured the American schooner Comet, of and bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton from Savannah, which had been captured by the *Ramilles* and Loire; and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after recapturing the Comet, a sail was discovered to the

eastward, which I felt inclined to follow from the circumstances of the weather being hazy, and blowing, that I was in the neighborhood of an enemy's squadron; from an advantage of wind, she was enabled however to gain our lee beam at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, owing to which I was induced to shorten sail, with the intention of offering her battle in the morning, should nothing else be in sight, and she got to be a ship of the line. The weather becoming more obscure at 2 o'clock, prevented our seeing her until day light, when she stood from us to the N. E. although the President was hoove too to let her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the *Recovery*, (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from St. Bartholomewa in ballast) until after reaching the long 33 and lat. 19 being carried that far eastward by a severe S. W. gale, accompanied by such a heavy sea, as to render heaving to impracticable without infinite risk, when 2 large sails was discovered standing to the northward, and to which I gave chase, believing as well from the situation in which they were first discovered, as the manifest disposition they afterwards shewed to avoid a separation, that one was a frigate and the other an Indian under her convoy; in this I was mistaken, for on a nearer approach I could discover the headmost was a frigate with 7 ports abaft her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inferior force; on discovering their decided superiority and supposing them to be enemy's ships I endeavored during the succeeding night to separate them by steering different courses and occasionally shewing a light; but was unable to succeed, for the headmost at one time was so near that she fired a shot over us, whilst her consort was but a few hundred yards astern of her. I now directed our course to be altered, made sail, and continued the remainder of the night to shew them a light occasionally, but to no effect, as at day light they were discovered to be in a situation to unite their force. After this I shaped a course to reach a position to windward of Barbadoes, on a parallel or longitude with Cayenne, and did not meet a nother vessel till the 30th, when falling in with a Portuguese brig, and receiving information that she had been boarded 36 hours before by two British store ships bound to the West Indies with 300 troops on board, I crowded sail to the westward in the hope of overtaking them; in this I was again disappointed, and after a pursuit of four days, hauled further southward to gain the latitude of Barbadoes; and in that situation on the 5th of January captured the British ship *Wanderer* of 7 guns and 16 men from London bound to Jamaica, partly loaded with plantation stores, and after taking from her such light articles as were of most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th, I fell in with the British merchant ship *Prince George*, in the character of a cartel with prisoners, which with four other British vessels had been captured by two French 44 gun frigates, the *Medusa* and *Nymph*, the same ships I had fallen in with 14 days before. On board of the *Prince George* I sent the prisoners captured in the *Wanderer* to Barbadoes on parole. On the 9th of January, while still to windward of Barbadoes, I captured the ship *Edward* of 6 guns and 8 men, from London bound to Lagaira, in ballast—which vessel I also sunk. Having learnt from the master of the *Edward* as well as those of the *Wanderer* and *Prince George*, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the *Queen* 74, two frigates, and two sloops of war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th January, when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice and Demerara, through between Tobago and Grenada; thence through the Caribbean Sea, along the south east side of Porto Rico, thro' the Mono Passage, down the north side of Jamaica and other leeward islands without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish drogers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the Manila Reef; near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner *Jonathan*, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I hauled over for the Florida shore and struck sound'g off St. Augustine, and from thence run

on roundings as far as Charleston, passing within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia Island, and as near to Swanona as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havana, bound to Spain, but steering for Savannah, in consequence of having sprung a leak.
Arriving off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion Roads, & which from their appearance I believe to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the Bar with colors hoisted & the before mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which, after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her topsails with her top-gallant-masts hoisted and flying jib-boom rigged in) and from thence to the discovery of a third sail represented from the mast head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the manœuvres of the first and second. I was induced to believe them part of an enemy's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceiving she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might be enabled to cut off the ship (which was either a small frigate or large sloop of war) and brig from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this, however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (between sunset and dark) bearing down for the others. Judging now from the manœuvres that after dark they would chase, I stood to the eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at day light, however, owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen; consequently, I wore and stood back to the westward to make them again, & in a few minutes discovered 2 (one on the lee & the other on the weather bow) to which I gave chase, but a ter chasing them about half an hour, the weather becoming more clear and two large ships suddenly making their appearance (one on the weather and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the eastward, when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but, owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing I was enabled to get clear of them without difficulty in a few hours. From this I pursued a course on sounding, (except in doubling Cape Hatteras) to 18 fathom water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails & cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappearing, and in a few minutes heard some other vessel near, being borne to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the bay although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.
I am, &c.
JOHN RODGERS,
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 3, 1814.
Appointments by the Governor and Council.
Cecil County.
Rev. William Miller, Dr. John T. Vezzey, Dr. James Scanlan, Richard Updegrave, William Garrett, James Jackson, William Kilgore, John H. Foard, John Leech, George Devinney, William K. Lambden, Robert Hart, John Byran, Collins Tatman, James Davis, Stephen Hollingsworth, Levi Tyson, Samuel Aldridge, John N. Black, John Snav, George Davidson, Thomas Cozier, Nathaniel Chew, Samuel Coe, Charles T. Foard, William Russell, Edward M. Vey, Benjamin Malden, Jacob Hyland, of Stephen, Francis Gillispie, John Nowland, Christopher Little, Thomas Janney, James Beard, Cyrus Oldham, Reuben Reynolds, George Kidd, Thomas Patten, Jacob Conrad, James Gillispie, Jas. Nowland, Richard Reynolds, Samuel C. Hall, Jacob Job, Samuel How-

land, John Esay, Thomas White, John Snowden, Alphaeus Cozier, Hyland, B. Peanington, Edward Oldham, Henry Sluyter, Levi G. Ford, Lambert Weeks, George Reese, Peregrine Hendrickson, John Roberts, Littleton Gale, John Conway, Job Hayner, Daniel Job, Daniel, Thomas Richards, Thomas Reynolds, James Egan, senior, Nathaniel Oldham, Nicholas Hyland, of Stephen, Jacob Hyland, of Job, Thomas May, Lewis Miller, Matthias Tyson.
Levy Court.
Samuel C. Hall, John N. Black, Abraham D. Mitchell, James Scanlan, Andrew Crow, Samuel Hays, James Janney.
Orphans Court.
John Stump, Levi Tyson, Lambert Beard.
BALTIMORE COUNTY.
George G. Presbury, Samuel Owings, of Samuel, John T. Worthington, Job Smith, Robert Gorsuch, Owen Dorsey, Dr. Thomas Johnson, Thomas Love, Samuel H. Gatchell, Thomas Hillen, Edward Wootchear, Benj. Wilson (Long Green,) Ths. W. Griffith, John Dougherty, John Aisquith, John Crooks, Thomas Rogers, Peter Galt, Matthew Bennett, Samuel Vincent, Theophilus F. Doughterty, Richard Key Watts, Edward Aisquith, John S. Abell, John Buck, of Benj. Daniel Carroll, John F. Harris, Thomas Shepherd, William Young Putviance, Baltzer Schaeffer, Samuel Stevenson, John Merryman, of Benjamin, Captain Thomas Cole, Jesse Pocock, John Garrett, James Calloun, James Carroll, Samuel Sterett, Joseph Presury, Hugh Thompson, John Oliver, John Beale Howard, Richard Catoh, Dr. James Stewart, Thomas Tenant, Abner Neale, Henry Payson, John Hillen, Dr. John Campbell White, Andrew Boyd, Benjamin Ricard, Dr. Edward Harris, Solomon Betts, Hezekiah Claggett, James Hindman, Robert Walsh, William Cooke, jun, Daniel Howland, Isaac Dickson, Thomas Moale, Col. Beale Owings, William Jordan, William Prestman, John Murray, of John, Ezekiel Boring, Henry Lamott, Huckman Johnson, Nicholas Foster, Kinsey Johns, Nicholas M. Bosley, Joseph Ford, of Jeremiah, Alexander Waters, John Fitzough, Wm. Jones, Henry Bramwell, William Addison, George A. Duankill, Joshua Warfield Owings, John Brevitt, Edward Dorsey, of Edward, James Hood, Joshua Marsh, Edward Goodwin, Cornelius Howard, Thomas Martin, Jacob Small, Robert Miller, Richard Key Heath, James Sterett, James Gittings, jun, William Jessop, James Wilson, Robert R. Richardson, William Ashman, Francis U. Holland, Robert Lawson, Alexander Nesbit, William Hitchcock, Doctr. James Orrick, David Williamson, jun, William Gilmer.
Levy Court.
Robert Gorsuch, John T. Worthington, Samuel Owings, of Saml, James Hindman, Robert Walsh, Samuel Stevenson, of Henry, Richard Key Heath, John Beale Howard, William Jessop, Thomas Hillen, Robert Lyon.
Orphans Court.
Owen Dorsey, Cornelius Howard Gist, Samuel Owings, of Stephen.

What weight the discomfitures of Buonaparte, the disgraceful termination of the last campaign, the difficulties of raising money to replenish a treasury wasted and squandered away on idle schemes of conquest, and of filling the ranks of the army, thinned by slaughter and disease, may have with our administration in concluding an adjustment of differences with the British government, can be demonstratively known only to those who have been initiated into the mysteries of the cabinet. The more heavily oppression crowds on the people, the louder they will naturally complain, and this will in all probability be some inducement with our government to accelerate the negotiation, if for no other purpose but to save their popularity, which has, for sometime past been rapidly waning. The preparations made for this event have produced a very general impression on the public mind, that peace will, ere long, illumine our prospects, which have been so dark and gloomy. It is better that our country should be saved from the overwhelm-

ing calamities of a civil commotion, or that the union of the states should be preserved by a speedy termination of this disastrous war, than that we should be relieved from the temporary evils our rulers have wansonly brought upon us. If these are not already sufficient to rouse the nation from that lethargic stupor in which she seems to have been chained, we may despair of any circumstances or occurrences, however melancholy and grievous, possessing sufficient power to introduce a radical cure. Let us have peace—and then, let the millions expended in this abortive war of conquest, be numbered up, and it will be readily discovered that the sacrifices made have been greatly disproportioned to the advantages gained. Let us see the treaty concluded, and then let the surviving friends of the soldier who has fallen in battle, examine more closely the causes of this destructive contest, and we will venture to say, that they will be satisfied it might have been avoided without any sacrifice of interest or honour, and their relatives who have met with untimely graves, and their property which has been destroyed by a sanguinary retaliatory system of warfare, saved to them.

While Buonaparte, aided by all the powers of fortune, was prostrating the liberties of Europe, and rapidly striding towards universal dominion, he was proclaimed, by his friends in this country, as "the friend of humanity," "the pacificator of nations" and "the regenerator of the barbarous world." No fortune is rolling back her tide in tremendous force against him, their fears, which may have given rise to these flattering appellations, seem to have subsided, and some even dare to abuse his name, while others rejoice at the emancipation of liberty effected by the combined energies of the nations of Europe. After his unfortunate visit to Moscow, all the sympathies of their generous natures were kindled into lively action, perhaps because they believed, he might recover from the blow this had brought upon him. Since, however, they have seen the claims of freedom and humanity triumph over the efforts of the despot to check and enslave them, and all Europe rising, as if awakened by an instantaneous impulse, to assert their rights, the sentiments of many, which is greatly to their honour, have experienced a salutary change. Time brings every thing to maturity, and those who have heretofore been bewildered by the splendour of the tyrant's success, and vainly considered him as the undeviating friend of mankind, will be reterred to a proper tone of mind to view the magnitude of crimes perpetrated to gratify his ambition, and view his character in its naked deformity, unconnected with any of the gaudy equipage which has hitherto attended his career.

It appears by a late account from Washington, that the Governor of Ohio is to succeed Mr. Grainger as Post-Master General. It is no difficult matter to penetrate the depths of Mr. Madison's manœuvre in some of his late appointments. Mr. Clay has been sent to Gottenburg to induce the state of Kentucky to support Monroe's election to the next presidency—Campbell, from Tennessee, has been made secretary of the treasury to enlist the support of that state—and Gov. Merg is to be made Post-Master General to ensure the warm supports of Ohio.

for the same object. From the appointments there can be but little doubt, that the western countries will be easily induced to yield to the wishes of the President, therefore they rest quite assured that they are paving the way to slip Monroe into the presidential chair at the next election.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Now that the despot of France prostrate, and her vassal states Europe have recovered their independence, it is but right that the people of America, should throw the French yoke, and resolve to be free. Perhaps, now, Grundy could discover some in which to cut the knot, that said some years ago in France had contrived to twist our necks, and our most distinguished orators and statesmen discovered, that it has ceased to be a son to complain of the w which we have so patiently endured from the French, or to speak terms of disrespect of our Emperor. Perhaps too, the editor of the democratic press not now be so willing, as formerly to boast that he belonged to French party in this country.

Yes, the great Napoleon is blotted and in the dust, let us no longer purchase his friends a sacrifice of our rights, and renew a disastrous and disgraceful attempt to conciliate his good will.

When a congress was talking on the Continent last summer, the French Emperor was so good as to provide that his allies, the United States, should be permitted to ministers to it—Shall not we take the same good care of him, in that he be a party to peace arrangements into which are to enter?

For want of other employment our wise senators, during the session, unanimously adopted a resolution, approving of the war of the able and vigorous manner which it had been prosecuted, without saying any thing as to the truth of all this, it may be taken granted, that the war cannot be prosecuted with vigour here unless soldiers can be got, get them is a real difficulty.

I have to propose is, that those wise senators, one and all, should enlist, and redeem the pledge of life and fortune which they have often given. No body doubts they are as fit for the army as the senate, and as they love the war passionately let them have it in perfection.

A MECHANIC.
It is said that a congress is to be assembled on the Continent for the purpose of settling terms of a general peace—If I doubt some reference will be made to the old and established principles of the law of nations; and should so happen, nothing is likely that this doctrine of the expatriation will come under discussion, and the old law for sanctioned. In what a hopeful situation shall we have been brought by our rulers, if while they are fighting England because she not give up her seamen, all the nations of Europe should decide we are wrong, and enter into a treaty to resist any such principle.

Perhaps in less than four months we shall see a treaty signed by Napoleon himself, engaging that he do not immediately abandon ground which we have taken, will become a party in the against us, and compel us to quish it.

A NATION.
LORD NORTH COME AGAIN.
The following is an extract of a speech of Mr. Dunning in the British House of Commons, in pending the American war, & administration of the notorious North. The speech was made on a bill of a despotic nature, and to which was introduced in consequence by the minions of that wicked administration. C applicableness of the extract, embargo law, (so earnestly and petulantly recommended by our petting President) the reader judge. It is as follows:
"No man is exempt from punishment, because innocence is no protection. It will, (me the obvious bill to question)

for the same object. From the appointments there can be but little doubt, that the western countries will be easily induced to yield to the wishes of the President, therefore they rest quite assured that they are paving the way to slip Monroe into the presidential chair at the next election.