fantry. The enemy discovered them and retreated with great precipitation to their barges. On the next day they burnt every house on the land, all of which had been recently repaired—his loss is estimated at upwards of four thousand dollars.—On Saturday the Severn, a new ship, built last year of fir, carrying 50 guns, commanded by capt. Nourse, the Bruin, a troop ship, with 350 marines, carrying 16 guns, a bomb ship, carrying 10 guns, with four small captured sloops, ascending the Patuxent as high as Sheridan's Point, about eight miles below Benedict—On Sunday they ascended as high as Gool's Grace, the property of the late George Mackall, when they debarked nearly 500 men, and demanded about 20 hogsheads of tobacco, belonging to Mr. Billingsly, the late tenant, and which they carried off, except three hogsheads, which they gave to an overseer or tenant of Doctor Bell's. From thence they marched about 250 marines to Huntington, nearly seven miles, where they burnt the warehouse. Upon their return, some of their men were so much exhausted as to render it necessary for them to be moved in ox carts.

On Tuesday they landed a very considerable force (not sixteen only as stated in the Nat. Intelligencer) & marched to Calvert Court House which, with the gaol, they destroyed. On Monday the shipping (except the detachment in the Patuxent,) disappeared from the mouth of the Patuxent & a heavy force appeared off Britton's Bay on Monday night. On Tuesday morning they landed, near Newtown, a heavy force which marched to the right of Leonardtown, another marched to the left, and a third, commanded by admiral Cockburn, landed at the warehouse, and took possession of Leonardtown. The two flanking parties, it is stated, reached the rear of the town a few minutes after the barges reached the landing.——Their whole force in this expedition was estimated to be about 1500 men.—During their stay in the village, which was till about 2 o'clock, they behaved with great politeness to the ladies, respected private property wherever the proprietors remained at home, destroyed about 100 bbls. of supplies belonging to col. Carberry's regt. the whole of Mr. Haislip's store, and the furniture, clothing and bedding of captains Forrest and Millard, all of whom had left town. They got possession of some muskets belonging to the state, which they broke to pieces, saying they were only fit to stick frogs with. Mrs. Thomson and Miss Eliza Key were very instrumental in saving the court-house, stating that it was sometimes a place for divine worship. On Thursday a detachment of about 500, inclusive of sailors, landed from the Patuxent shipping near Trent Hall. The sailors were armed with boarding pikes and cutlasses (for the cavalry.) They ascended into the country in quest of a quantity of tobacco, and other property belonging to Mr. W. Kilgour, which he had removed about three miles to a Mr. Alvey's, as a place of safety. The property was in a barn and covered with Alvey's wheat, this they deliberately removed for some time; they at length become tired and rolled out 4 hogsheads of tobacco, which they gave Alvey as an equivalent for the remaining wheat and a saddle they took from him—the barn was then burnt with all the tobacco. They then under the direction of a negro of Mr. Kilgour's, who had gone to them, patiently selected the bacon and other things belonging to him, and denied to Mrs. Kilgour, who was there, even a small portion of necessaries for her immediate use, saying that they had determined to destroy every thing which they should find, which had been removed by the proprietors; that they would act otherwise where they remained at home. They found eight hogsheads of tobacco concealed in the woods near the water, which they carried off with a great deal of stock. Mr. Kilgour's loss is ruinous.—He has a large family of young children, with and that humanity for which he has always been distinguished, he had taken into his family the infant and unprovided children of the late Rev. Mr. Smoot. As soon as General Stuart received intelligence that the enemy were landing, he moved with his whole force in pursuit of them. He arrived at High Hill where he saw the enemy's barges prepared to cover the retreat of their men over the plain, and a frigate with her broadside ready for the same object. He could not receive any intelligence of the course they had taken till it was disclosed by the smoke ascending from Alvey's barn. To get between them and their shipping he must necessarily have exposed his force to a galling fire from their shipping, and give their infantry the advantage of a high commanding situation; to get in their front, so as to annoy them in their retreat, he must have taken a circuitous route of seven miles. Independent of all this, his force was much inferior to that of their's; he therefore returned to his encampment; he has ordered out all of his brigade. On Friday the enemy's vessels left their station at Benedict. A deserter states their object to be Annapolis; that Admiral Cochrane has arrived; that they have neither barges nor vessels; that at present Barney's force is too formidable for them; that the Severn only draws thirteen feet of water, was built for the American station; that a very heavy land force is expected—that the bomb vessel only draws ten feet.—No part of St. Mary's county is deemed secure; the inhabitants are removing their cattle and negroes into the interior, their crops are abandoned, and the frequent exaggerated statements of the force and movements of the enemy, produce such dismay and consternation, as would melt the soul of every man, except of our wicked and callous rulers, who have plunged us into hostilities and invited the British shipping into the heart of our country, withhold from us that aid, which we have a constitutional right to ask, and impose upon us heavy taxes, to support a war for foreign conquest, while they suffer the enemy to deprive us of our agriculture, the only source from which these taxes can be paid. Bad as these sufferings are they do not restrain the calumnies of democracy. Toryism and cowardice are charged to those men who repair to the field and do every thing their limited means can do—Charles county at this moment has in the service almost every man capable of bearing arms. St. Mary's has also out a great many. We are told of those *thirteen democratic gentlemen*, who in 1808 by an address to the president, urged the national government to a declaration of war, and pledged them their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures which he might adopt—Not one of them, save Major Matthews, has ever done one hour's service!!! This for Charles; very different is the case in St. Mary's. There they have redeemed their pledge; that is a great many of them! Nothing but a very speedy peace can save this peninsula from irretrievable ruin. Their government has abandoned them for their heresies, they are not deemed worthy of a shilling's expenditure; but still they are called on to assist in a war to the prevention of which they used every constitutional means. Let them call county meetings and take the sense of the inhabitants as to the course which their perilous situation calls for. While the youth of their counties, under their gallant and beloved general, are doing every thing enjoined by patriotism, let the old men convene, and do what is practicable to avert our impending ruin.

FOREIGN.

NEGOCIATION WITH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. Bayard one of the American Commissioners, has set out from London for Ghent, the place of negociation. Mr. Gallatin will follow him in a few days. A third commissioner will repair thither immediately from Gottenburgh.

May 27.

Mr. Bayard, and the two secretaries, and Milligan and Dallas, have quitted London for Ghent, where it appears the negociations will not be delayed. Mr. Gallatin is yet here, but it is believed he will go immediately. The other envoys proceed directly from Gottenburgh.

May 28.

Government has decided that Lord Gambier, shall be sent to the Hague to treat for peace, with the American Envoys. Sir H. E. Stanhope accompanies him; and Capt. Fabian, of the Navy, is named Secretary of Legation.

The Providence, Vansittart, is to conduct Lord G. and suite to the coast of Holland.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

From Halifax Papers to the 18th inst. containing London dates to the 8th of June.

LONDON, May 26.

The following commanders are now finally appointed to conduct the armament destined to act against America; Lieut. Generals Hill and Sir Henry Clinton, Major General Kempt, Sir E. M. Pakenham, Robinson, and Barnes. The army will amount to 12,000 men.

June 4.

The expedition destined to America will, we understand, be increased to 18,000 men.

June 7.

On Saturday morning the Clinker arrived at Portsmouth from Bourdeaux, whence she sailed on Saturday se'nnight. By her we learn, that the first division of the British army, intended for America, had embarked on board the ships of war in the Garonne, and was to sail on Tuesday last. The regiments were the 5th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 44th, (2d batt.) 57th light infantry, 57th, 60th, (5th batt. rifle.) 87th, (2d batt.) 80th, 88th, and artillery—amounting, in the whole, to about 8,000 men, under the command of Generals Kempt, Ross and Robinson.—The ships they embarked in (which have no doubt since sailed) were,

The Royal Oak, rear adm. Malcolm, Ajax, Warspite, Rippon, Vengeur, York, (of the line with their lower deck guns, out,) Dictator, Diadem, Trave, Weser, and Thames, armed en flute; Menelaus, Pactolus, Thais, and Lightning frigates; Rover, Dispatch, and Royalists sloops of war; the Devastation and Meteor bombs.

The troops embarked in the highest spirits; their superior state of discipline and courage in the field had long been the admiration of their own officers.

The second division of the army which would comprise 600 cavalry, was to commence embarking on the 1st of June. This division also, it was expected, would consist of 8,000 men. They were at Bourdeaux, all in readiness to embark.

Nearly 1,800 recruits, volunteers and recovered convalescents for the regiments now on their passage to North America, will embark at Portsmouth in a few days direct for Long Island or Rhode Island, which are to be taken immediate possession of, as depots from whence expeditions will proceed against all the principal seaports, for the purpose of destroying the American shipping.

In our preceding columns we have given the interesting details of the arrival of the illustrious Strangers. In the British capital are now assembled—

The Emperor of Russia,
The King of Prussia
The Prince Regent of England,
The Queen of England,
The Princes and Princesses of the blood Royal,
Prince Henry of Prussia,
The Sons of the King of Prussia,
The Prince of Orange,
The Prince of Mecklenburgh,
The Prince of Bavaria,
The Prince of Wirtemberg,
The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg,
The Prince of Oldenburg,
Marshal Blucher,
The Hettman Platoff,
General Barclay de Tolli,
Generals Bulow and Yorck,
Prince Metternich, &c. &c.

This morning at seven o'clock, the emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, went to Hyde Park, where he staid to see the recruits drill, and afterwards returned to Pulteney Hotel where he received visits from the P. Regent, Duke of York, & other illustrious characters. The King of Prussia also received visits from their Royal Highnesses and the Prince of Orange. An illumination is prepairng in front of Carlton house, a compliment to their majesties, who are expected in the evening at a superb entertainment to be given by the Prince Regent.

To be Sold,

At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash,

Five Negro Men and one Woman,

The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good ostlers and waiters; the woman brought up to household work and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetcroft to Thomas Munroe & Button Whetcroft, assignees of Lewis Duvall.

John Randall, Trustee.

August 3, 1814. 3w.

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c.

By order. *H. S. Hall*, Clk.
C. T. A. A. C.

August 4, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 4, 1814.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, August 2d, 1814.

WILLIAM BAYNE, Assistant Adjutant General, of the draughted militia of Maryland under the late requisition of the President.

BASIL BOWLING, Assis't Deputy Quarter-Master-General, ditto.

Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

At an election held at the Banking-House on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank for the Western Shore, for the ensuing year,

For Annapolis & Anne-Arundel county.

John F. Mercer,	Levin Winder,
Thos. Harris, jun.	Henry Maynadier,
A. C. Magruder,	James Shaw.

Luke W. Barber,	*St. Mary's county.*
Philip Stuart,	*Charles county.*
Joseph Wilkinson,	*Calvert county.*
John C. Herbert,	*Prince-George's c'y.*
Thomas Davis,	*Montgomery county*
Richard Brooke,	*Frederick county.*
John T. Mason,	*Washington county*
Roger Perry,	*Allegany county.*
James Cheston,	*Baltimore county.*
Benedict E. Hall,	*Harford county.*

For the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

John Tyler,	John Grahame,
John M'Pherson,	Thomas Hawkins,
John Hoffman,	Roger B. Taney,
George Baer,	John H. Thomas.
Abraham Shriver,	

Considerable and respectable reinforcements of militia have arrived in this place from Frederick and Washington counties, and the upper part of this county, within the last week. They display great zeal in the service in which they are engaged, and with the exertions made by the officers, we have no doubt will soon be in a state of discipline which will do them credit.

A powerful confederacy of nations has rarely happened in the history of man which did not defeat the objects they professed to have in view. That lately formed for the emancipation of Europe is an exception, for there the utmost harmony prevailed, until they had rescued liberty from the hands of despotism, and established the independence of Europe on a basis which promises to be permanent. "Coalitions ever promise much in their inception: they usually disappoint all in their progress. A single power has generally proved an overmatch for their arms. The honey-moon may possibly last till the allies have taken the field, and fought the first battle; but the good or bad fortune of that battle is almost sure to dissolve the ties of their mutual confidence, if not the bands of that alliance. If defeated, they throw the blame on one another; if victorious they are made envious and jealous by the allotment of the spoil." In this late contest, whose termination has so lately excited the wonder and astonishment of all christendom, we have heard of no reflections, no jealousies, but on the contrary every power has demonstrated the greatest readiness to sacrifice their private interests when it threatened to come in collision with the important cause in which they had embarked. Knowing what had taken place in former times, many were disposed to entertain serious apprehensions on this account; but they have exhibited a spectacle in their conduct which may stand as an useful lesson to all future generations. In the settlement of their different claims, they appear to have been actuated by the same magnanimous motives as those which animated them in the heat of battle, amid slaughter and carnage. In the boundaries which have been set to France, as well as other kingdoms, an equilibrium of power has been established which will in all probability insure a lasting peace to Europe, which has so long been agitated by the intrigues, and ground to the dust by the gigantic power of a single individual. Virtue seems to have dictated the measures which have occupied their deliberations, while Justice has held the balance to weigh out to each his just proportion of the benefits and happiness which have resulted from their great achievement.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Many a federal coat, says a distinguished statesman, covers a jacobin heart. This, alas! is but too true. Men, who but yesterday professed to be the violent enemies of the men now in power, and who would go all lengths to destroy them, suddenly are found to turn about, and although they will not call themselves democrats, (as in truth they are, nor profess to be opposed to federalists, will do every thing in their power to defeat any opposition to the authors of all our sufferings. But last year, we had such a character in the upper part of the state. For a seat in the senate, he would support a democratic ticket, tho' he disdained the charge of being a democrat. Such men have been found in other states in great abundance. Now, be it known to all such characters in Maryland, that there are at least two vacancies in the senate, one of them on each shore; so that all who are disposed to sell themselves for a seat in that honourable body have now a fair chance. It is not required of them to avow themselves to be democrats. No—they must remain federalists, declare that nothing would induce them to turn democrats, but then, as federalists, do every thing they can to elect the democrats. They must not electioneer for them either—that would not answer, because then their power to injure federalism would be destroyed; but they must pretend that federal men are not federal enough for them—They must be *superfine* federalists; find fault with the ticket; advise their neighbours not to vote for it too, and then meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday of December to occupy one of the vacant seats in the senate. R.

Formerly it used to be said, federalists were bad men, because they were the authors of the eight per cent. loan. This would be a pretty charge now to bring against federalists, after the enormous sums borrowed by the democrats. But not to insist upon this, who authorised, and who negotiated, the eight per cent loan? John Adams authorised it, and he is now a warm supporter of Madison. Who negotiated it? Oliver Wolcott, and he, poor man, is every thing but a federalist. L.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. I.

The partizans and hirelings of administration, unable to justify its conduct to the nation, would artfully endeavour to withdraw the public attention from the misdoings of our rulers, by a misrepresentation of the conduct of others. The war, we are sometimes told, could not be prosecuted with vigour and success, because federal men would not loan their money; as if the democrats, the authors of the war, & of our country's ruin, had not sufficient money to supply the wants of government. A military force of sufficient size could not be raised, because federal men would not enlist, although it must be acknowledged by the most inveterate liar on the side of administration, that one tenth or one twentieth part of those who approved of the war, and whose lives, fortunes, and most sacred honour, were pledged in support of it, would have furnished a sufficient military force, if perchance they could have been prevailed upon to redeem their pledges by risqing their lives in the army. Federal opposition and clamour then could not have deprived the administration of any thing which it demanded, if its friends had stood forth in support of the war. There were democrats and war-hawks enough in congress to pass all necessary laws for borrowing money, laying taxes, and raising armies, and there were democrats and war-hawks enough out of congress, to furnish the men and money, if such had been their disposition. Why they would not is a question to be answered by themselves. One thing must be admitted—it was not the fault of federal men, federal speeches, or federal news-papers, because *he* can be no democrat who pays any regard to federal arguments, or will take federal advice.

Besides this general censure of the federal party, we sometimes hear volumes of abuse poured out against federal governors. *They* would not do their duty—they would not co-operate with the administration, & hence it would be inferred the distresses of the country. Let this charge be dispassionately examined.

In what instance have the federal governors refused to co-operate with the national authorities in the defence and protection of our property