

contractor's boat had arrived near the head of the rapids, and proceeded on, having on board the ammunition, with a sergeant's guard, the rangers in two barges followed, and had proceeded two miles in advance of the commander's barge—the latter inclined to the east side in search of the main channel, and being on a lee shore, proceeded with much difficulty; and as the gale increased were drifted into shoal water, within a few yards of a high bank, covered with grass waist high; a few steps from the bow and stern, a umbrage of willows set from the shore.

In this position the commanding officer thought proper to remain until the wind abated—sentries were placed at proper intervals, and the men were occupied in cooking, when the report of several guns announced an attack. At the first fire all the sentries were killed, and before those on shore could reach the barge, 15 or 20 out of the men were killed and wounded. At this time the force and intentions of the Indians were fully developed.

On each shore the savages were observed in quick motion, some in canoes, crossing to the battle ground—others were observed running from above and below to the scene of attack; in a few minutes, from 5 to 700 were assembled on the bank and among the willows, within a few yards of the bow and stern of the barges. The Indians gave the whoop, and commenced a tremendous fire. The surviving brave men in the barge cheered and returned the fire from a swivel and fire-arms. At this critical juncture, Lieut. Rector and Riggs of the fanglers, who commanded the two barges ahead, did not hear the guns, but saw the smoke, and concluded an attack was made; dropped down; Riggs' barge stranded about 100 yards below Campbell's, and Rector, to avoid a like misfortune, and preserve himself from a raking fire, anchored above—both barges opened a brisk fire on the Indians; but as the enemy fired from covers, it is thought little execution was done. About one hour was spent in this unequal contest, when Campbell's barge was discovered on fire, to relieve which, Rector cut his cable and fell to windward of him, and took out the survivors. Finding he could not assist Riggs, having a number of wounded on board, and in danger of running on a lee shore, he made the best of his way to this place, where he arrived on Sunday evening last.

It is feared that the sutlers and contractor's boats have been captured, as they were not less than 6 miles ahead, and must be ignorant of the transaction below. Mr. B. O'Fallen owned and conducted the sutler's baggage. The contractor's barge had a full load of provision; so that in the event of their capture, the savages will glut their vengeance on the 20 or 30 defenceless men, and obtain a supply of about 200 lbs. of gun-powder, a considerable quantity of merchandise, and upwards of 200 lbs. of pork, flour, whiskey, &c.

Killed and Wounded.
There were 8 regulars killed, and 14 wounded—2 died on their passage to this place. One ranger killed and 4 wounded on board of Lt. Rector's barge.
Brigade Major Campbell and Dr. Stewart are severely wounded.
Two women and a child were severely wounded—one of the women and a child is since dead.
Just as we had finished detailing the above unfortunate affair, we received the glad tidings of the arrival of Lt. Riggs at Cape au Gray—he lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded. Would to Heaven we could account for the remaining two barges.

Consolatory.
As we were preparing the foregoing for press, gun-boat Governor Clark, commanded by Capt. Yeiser, arrived here in nine days from Prairie du Chien, with the contractor's and sutler's barges, which were fortunately relieved as the Indians were about to board them.

From the officers of the Governor Clark, we have received the following very important news from the Prairie. On the 17th inst. the long expected British force appeared in view, marching from the Ousconsin toward the village; the line of regular troops, militia and Indians extended about two miles, with 24 flags flying. A British officer arrived at the fort demanding its surrender; Lieut. Perkins returned for answer that he was able and prepared to defend the post entrusted to his charge. Before the return of his flag the British commenced a fire upon the Gov. Clark, from a small

battery of three three pounders, which was immediately answered from a six pounder from the boat. Soon after the firing commenced, a large body of Indians and white troops crossed to the island in front of the village, and enabled them to fire on the boat at pistol shot distance and screen themselves behind trees from the grape which incessantly poured from the boat. In this manner the contest continued for 2 hours, until the gun-boat received several shot between wind and water, when it was concluded to move down the river. By this movement to run the gauntlet through a line of musketry nearly 9 miles.

On approaching the rapids, Capt. Yeiser sent his skiff with nine men down to reconnoitre, who discovered Riggs' boat engaged with Indians and Campbell's barge on fire. These appearances induced the boat's crew to return and the Indians to call them to come on shore, raising to their view the English flag, believing them to be Mackinaw voyagers.

Before the return of the reconnoitering boat, the Gov. Clark joined the contractor's and sutler's boat. Those on board were ignorant of the fate of the boats below, and would in the course of a quarter of an hour have been in the power of the savages, if they had not been providentially snatched from destruction. Several were wounded on board the Governor Clark, viz: Lieut. Henderson & Ensign St. Pierre, severely. Five privates were wounded—one died on the way down the day after his leg was amputated.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 23. 1814.

The Friends of Peace in the Third Congressional District, composed of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, and the City of Annapolis, have determined to support JOHN C. HANCOCK, Esquire, as a Representative from said District to the next Congress.

PEACE TICKET FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Stewart, Richard Tootell, Edward Griffith, Benj. W. Leconte.

FOR CAROLINE.

Col. Wm. Potter, Wm. McDonald, Matthew Driver, Richard Hughlett.

FOR TALBOT.

Ed. N. Hambleton, John Seth, Jabez Caldwell, Alexander Hands.

FOR WORCESTER.

E. K. Wilson, L. Quinton, T. N. Williams, R. J. H. Handy.

FOR ALLEGANY.

Wm. Mahon, Jesse Tomlinson, Wm. Hillary, Jacob Lantz.

FOR FREDERICK.

Geo. H. Thomas, Joshua Howard, Col. Jno. Thomas, Joseph Toney, sen.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.

Gideon Emory, James Massey, Wm. Carmichael, Richd. J. Harlan.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Wm. Dent Hall, Arch. Van Horn, Henry Waring, Thos. T. Somersell.

The latest advices state General Winder's Head Quarters to be at Centreville, about ten miles from Washington. Col. Beall, with the regiment from this City, 1000 strong, is said to be at the Forest Hill Room, about a mile and a half distant from the advanced guard of the enemy, which is encamped at the Brick Church. As Gen. Winder's army is hourly receiving reinforcements, a battle may be confidently looked for. The Enemy's force is said to be commanded by Gen. Ross.

A Frigate, Schooner and Sloop, with six or eight Barges, are the only Vessels of the Enemy in sight of this place.

Died, in this City, much regretted, on Friday morning, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMSON, in the 26th year of his age, after a short illness.

For the Maryland Gazette.
No. III.

Some additional observations on the conduct of the executive of Maryland, and in answer to the clamours of the war-party, remain to be made. Intelligent men who have made themselves acquainted with the nature of our several governments, and the powers of each, must laugh at the notion, that the war is to be declared by the general government, and carried on by the state authorities; that while the former is at liberty at any time to produce a state of war, and cloathed with the most ample powers to carry it on, it may, as soon as the war is declared, impose upon the states all the burthens of self-defence while its own resources are to be exhausted in schemes of foreign conquest. Surely this was not in the contemplation of the wise framers of our constitution, else why have they made it the solemn

duty of the United States to protect each state against invasion, and declared that none of the confederate States should engage in a war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as not to admit of delay; they would not have declared, that one of the great and all important objects for which the federal constitution was formed, was to provide for the common defence, if it was designed that each member of the union was to defend itself. It is equally certain, that if such had been the understanding of the people at the time the constitution was proposed for their consideration, that instrument never would have been ratified; the people of America never would consent to deprive the state governments of almost every valuable source of revenue, and to delegate to the general government a power to lay taxes of every description, if they could have supposed, that by the most tortured construction, the burthens of self-protection could be imposed upon the states, and the general government exonerate itself from the great duty of providing for the security and defence of the several parts. It is impossible to read the constitution, and doubt the powers and duties of the federal and state constitution. Wars are to be entirely conducted, and the protection of every member of the union against invasion is to be provided by the national authorities.—The states are not to engage in the war, except in extreme cases, and during their continuance, that is until the general government can be informed of the danger, and can order a competent force to repel actual invasion. It is in vain to say, that this duty cannot be performed by the national authorities. To enable them to perform this duty, they may command the whole resources of the nation, levy taxes, and borrow money, to an unlimited amount, raise armies, establish navies, & in addition may, for the purpose of repelling invasion, call forth the whole militia of the U. S.

It is evident, therefore, that in no event can the general government be obliged to call upon the states to protect themselves. A force too formidable to be resisted may invade this nation, and the country, with all its means of resistance, may yet be obliged to submit. If the resources of the country have been honestly called forth, and the best direction given to its energies, then, although we might deplore our misfortunes, we could not justly condemn our rulers, but the entire resources of the nation are at their disposal; they have the same power in cases of invasion over the militia that the state governments can have, and may even withdraw them from the state authorities. The aid of the state governments then cannot be necessary, under any possible state of things, to furnish the means of protection; and for the state authorities to engage actively in the war, is repugnant as well to the letter as to the spirit of the constitution, and can only be justified by the great and paramount law of self-preservation. If I do not mistake, this view of the subject has been distinctly presented by the executive, and explicitly sanctioned by our legislature. When the state was threatened with invasion, besides ordering the militia to be in readiness to repel an sudden inroad of the enemy, the executive of Maryland, as well as the bounden duty, made known to the national authorities its situation, and asked what it was entitled to demand in behalf of the state, protection and security. Very little was promised to any part of the state; to some parts of it every thing like protection was refused. The secretary of war generously advised the removal of public property to a place of safety, and as to the citizens, and the private property supposed to be exposed, why, because they were exposed no protection could be afforded, and therefore they must magnanimously submit to the fortune of war. Yet the very men who clamour because the state authorities did not do more than with state means could be effected, justify the general government in refusing the aid which it was bound, and was able, in a considerable degree to afford. The state ought to protect every part though the U. States, with the whole of the national resources, is unable to give that protection, and it is treason, yes moral treason, to complain of the conduct of the national government in withholding protection, because, forsooth, the president chooses to employ the resources of the country, in a wild and abortive attempt to subdue a neighbouring territory. I am per-

fectly aware of the difficulties (arising from the structure of our governments) that the national authorities must encounter in any attempt to call forth the whole energies of the nation. But these difficulties ought to have been well considered before this war was declared. The U. States ought not to have courted a war with any nation having at its disposal an immense naval force, without first having provided a navy to defend our own waters; but the war was wantonly and most wickedly declared, before any such provision was made. As we were thus plunged into a state of war, without the best and most effectual means of defending our territory, it was our duty to rely on and provide the next best defence, and the military force of the country should have been employed in securing to our citizens the first and great object of all governments, protection and safety. This force, where most wanted, is refused, and the same men can in the same breath justify the measures of the national administration, and clamour against the state authority, because protection is not afforded to the property of our citizens.

I have already stated, that by the provisions of our militia laws, the commanding officers of brigades, &c. are charged with the defence of the territory comprehended within their several brigades, and armed with all the powers which the law could give them for that purpose. Of course, that if, in the course of the last summer, a sufficient militia force was not called out, & could have been obtained, it was the fault of the Brigadier-Generals, all of whom were war-men, and war-men must therefore bear the blame. But it has been said, that the Governor of Maryland, ought to have been with the militia, and to have met the enemy wherever he appeared—He is their Commander in Chief, and it was therefore his duty to have been at their head. Indeed! And is not the President of the U. S. commander in chief of the militia when in the service of the U. S. and ought not he also to have accompanied them and the regular forces to battle. Surely those who condemn the Government of Maryland because he was not at one and the same time in every place threatened with invasion, will not be found the apologists of the President, who has in some way or other contrived to keep himself always at a proper distance from danger. But the friends of gov. Winder will not attempt to find an apology for his conduct in that of president Madison. This is indeed an unfortunate ground to be taken by those whose duty it is to defend every act of Mr. Madison, whether right or wrong—This gentleman might have accompanied his militia and regulars into battle without any detriment to the public service; the Governor of Maryland could not.—The former has all the necessary officers to conduct a war—His Secretaries issue all orders, receive all dispatches, and supply all the wants of the army, and in consequence it is not necessary for the President himself to remain at the seat of government.—But how different is the situation of the commander in chief here; he has no war department, no officers to issue all necessary orders in his name, and without, as well as with his knowledge; but the whole duties must be discharged by himself personally, and all applications from his officers, in every part of the state, must be made to and acted upon by him alone. He is therefore almost necessarily confined to one particular place, and that place, for obvious reasons, must be the seat of government—Now be it remembered, that the seat of government of Maryland has not been considered a place of entire security, so that our Commander in chief was not quite so safe there as our president when at his seat in Virginia. Be it also further remembered, that if credit is to be given to those, who have been with him at the seat of government, who were eye-witnesses to, and are competent to judge of, the arduous duties performed by him, he was not, while the enemy was within our waters, and often as near to Washington as to Annapolis, quite so much at his leisure, and reposing as quietly, as Mr. Madison, who, every body must confess, was equally bound to protect the state—yet the gov. of Maryland was yet culpable for not doing more, and our James Madison, who did nothing at all but left every thing to be done by his officers and secretaries, is entirely blameless, and deserves the homage and thanks of every citizen of Maryland!!!

More, a great deal more) might be said to prove, that every charge against the executive of Maryland, is as groundless as their assertions are infamous, and to demonstrate the utter unfitness of the war-party to conduct a war, which they themselves declared. But who requires now to be convinced of the incompetency of its authors to conduct this war? The proofs of this are as thick as black-berries. All hands acknowledge that the war, from beginning to end, has been a series of blunders, and the only question which will admit of any diversity of sentiment is, who of the war-hawks has committed the most and the greatest. General after general has been disgraced, to avert some indignation from head quarters. Some attribute most blame to the secretary of war, and some to our military commanders; some to one person, some to another; and some are constrained to believe, that all of them are culpable. It is no wonder that when there is so much censure to attach somewhere, that the pensioned hirelings of administration should resort to all their arts of lying and defamation, in order to remove as much of the disgrace and odium as it is possible, from their master. A war commenced most improvidently, is about to terminate most disgracefully, to its authors. All the fond expectations of its friends are cruelly disappointed; and now the only remaining hope is, that in some way, and by some manner of means, a part of the blame may be fastened upon others. Of what value would that man now be who could persuade this nation, that the whole blame, as well for the declaration as the conduct of the war, justly belonged to the Tory party, and that it would be most cruel to place any particle of it at the door of our most beloved chief magistrate?

The truth is that this most disastrous war was declared with little reliance on the spirit or resources of America. For Napoleon it was declared, and to Napoleon we looked for help and success. He was to conquer England, while we were to be occupied in preaching up insurrection and treason in Canada. The war was to be a snug little war of profit to pimps, pensioners, hirelings, agents, and contractors, and was to yield a plentiful harvest of glory to its authors, while to the nation it was to cost but little bloodshed. The day which proclaimed to us the overthrow and abdication of Napoleon, was a day of affliction, dismay and despondency, to his American allies; and from that day the cause of free trade, as it was most erroneously called, was abandoned here. The question with our cabinet now is, not who shall gain all the laurels, but who shall escape all the disgrace; and now would magnanimously consent to give up the war if the people would forgive and forget their past misdeeds. Of the effects of this war we can now form some judgment. It has burthened us with heavy taxes, and an enormous debt, but in what way have we profited by it? The downfall of Buonaparte will give us peace, but whether this peace shall be of any advantage to us depends upon ourselves. If our rulers can persuade us, in the general joy which a restoration of peace will produce, to restore to them our confidence, and to believe them to be our best friends, then indeed peace, such as we shall have, will bring with it none of its blessings; it will be but a hollow truce, to be broken whenever an opportunity is offered; and although it may not produce immediate and open war, will carry us back to embargoes and non-intercourse laws. Will the people, after all their sufferings and distresses, continue to believe, that those to whom they owe all of them are yet worthy of their confidence? IF THEY DO WE ARE UNDONE.

A MARYLANDER.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

New-York, Aug 22.—The packet sloop Hardware, Captain Welles, arrived here last evening from Albany, which place he left on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Two passengers came down in the sloop, who stated, that about 2 P. M. an express arrived in Albany, from Plattsburg, with the highly important news that a very brilliant victory had been achieved by the army under the command of Maj. Gen. Izard, over the enemy's army. The enemy made the attack and was defeated, with the loss of six hundred killed and wounded, and some thousand prisoners, our loss not stated, but said to be trifling.

The passengers further stated, that the express delivered his despatches to Major Bamford, who immediately sent orders to the commanding officer at Cremona, to fire a national salute on the occasion. The passengers further stated that after they had proceeded several miles down the river they heard a heavy fire in the direction of Albany. [We give the above news as we received it,

without any other comment than heartily wishing a speedy confirmation.]
A correspondent of the editor writes:—I have seen a gentleman who left Sackett's Harbour on Monday the 5th. Our fleet was then blockading Kingston, excepting the vessels on the lake, as before stated in Albany Register.
From a late London paper.
IMPERIAL BARGE.
Some of our readers, perhaps, may recollect our mentioning that a very sumptuous barge (expressly fitted out for, and used by, the late Emperor of France, when he visited Bourdeaux, some time since,) had been captured in the Gironde, by the British squadron. Vice-Admiral Anson and the squadron, having determined to present it to his royal highness the Prince Regent, the Egmont conveyed it home; and it was to have received some repairs in the dock-yard, before being sent off for the river; but in contemplation, we suppose, of the intended naval review at Portsmouth, it has been taken thither by the Belle-Poole. It is most beautifully constructed, and adorned with every tasteful device that could be thought of. An imperial eagle standing on a dolphin, both exquisitely carved and gilded, forms its head. On each bow there is a bronze cupid. Its quarter pieces bear the figure of Mars, and Bellona. The state cabin was magnificently carved and gilded, with eight windows, over each appears a letter of the word Napoleon, in a scroll. On either side of the cabin doors stands two bronze Egyptian figures. The stern is peculiarly superb, and displays a great variety of emblematical figures in bronze and gilding, which create altogether, a most unique and splendid spectacle. The extreme length is 60 feet, and the breadth 14; and it is said to have cost 4000l. Soon after its being captured, 140 men rowed by 18 oars, were landed from it at Bordeaux, when it proved equally buoyant as a jolly boat. This barge forcibly reminds us of the one in which Cleopatra descended the river Cydnus, thus described by our immortal Shakespeare:
"The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
"Burnt on the water; the poop was beaten gold;
"Purple the sails, and so perfum'd, that
"The winds were love sick with 'em;
"The oars were silver;
"Which, to the tune of flutes, kept
"Stroke, and made
"The water, which they beat, to follow
"Faster,
"As amorous of their strokes.
"As many of their strikes
"Stood pretty dumber'd boys, like smiling cupids,
"With divers coloured fans,
"At the helm
"A seeming mermaid steers."
[This barge has been sent back to France, the British Regent declining to accept it.]

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale at Parker's Tavern, on Friday the ninth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
Two Negro Men,
One named Charles Mitchell, and the other Jim. The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due Frederick Grammer by the late John B. Weems. Terms of Sale are cash.
T. H. BOWIE, Trustee.
August 25. 3v.

To be Rented,

That elegant situation opposite the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison, it contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of mature in each field. Any person wishing to rent this farm, may know the terms by applying to
THOMAS H. BOWIE, Tr.
Aug. 25

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I certify that Jonathan Chapman living near Carroll's manor, has this day brought before me as a trespassing straggler, a bay MARE, about 3 years old, about 12 hands high, right hind foot white, and docked very short.
Given under the hand of the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the aforesaid county, the 5th day of August, 1814.
Nichs. Worthington, of Thos.

The owner of said mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take away.
Johathan Chapman—

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and show in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to
Hannah Hopkins, Adm.
August 11.

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