

Coffee House Diary, with Halifax papers to the 12th inst. The principle article of interest is the proclamation of Gov. Sherbrooke and Adm. Griffith, relative to the government of the territory east of the Penobscot.

It commands all judges, justices of the peace, and other officers, to continue in authority, and to preserve the peace agreeable to the laws of the commonwealth, it appoints Maj. General Gerard Gosselin, governor; and persons found in arms against the British, or who shall give information to their enemy, are to be tried by a court martial; the U. States collectors and revenue officers are ordered to pay over the public moneys in their hands to the British collector at Castine; the inhabitants are required as speedily as possible to take an oath to behave peaceably, and while residing in that country, not to bear arms against the British; all persons are to be protected in their persons and property.

Inhabitants of the country owning vessels who shall have taken an oath of allegiance, may receive from the officer of the customs a certificate and coasting license; and such vessels may navigate from Monhegan Island to New-Brunswick line and ten leagues from the coast; inhabitants and British subjects may import into the port of Castine in British vessels all kinds of British goods from British ports.

Goods and vessels at Castine are subject to all the rules, regulations, and navigation laws, precisely as at Halifax; the proclamation to have effect until the pleasure of the P. Regent shall be known. It is dated Halifax, Sept. 21.

We find in the Halifax paper, a Kingston, Jam. article of Sept. 7, which states that general Ballasteros with 10,000 men had sailed for Cadiz for Santa Martha. Gen. Capone was ready to embark with 20,000 Spanish & Portuguese troops for Louisiana, & that Gen. Lacy was shortly after to leave Spain with an equal number of men for La Plata and Chili.

Extract of a letter from Halifax to the Keeper of the Exchange Coffee House Books, dated 13th inst. Adm. Cochrane sailed yesterday, destination unknown. Several men of war are in and out daily, no belief in a peace; no want of it here. The Ida sold for 3000l. with about 2 bbls. of provisions and one suit of sails.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 20. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the vicinity of George-town, (S. C.) dated.

Fort Hawkins, Sept. 28. Mr. Wood, who may be relied on, says that he was at Conards on the 10th inst. and conversed with Joe Hardrige, a half breed, who that very day arrived from Pensacola: Hardrige narrates as follows:— "That on the 1st inst. for thereabouts, he left Pensacola; that he saw about 200 British troops demolishing an old fort for the purpose of rebuilding it; that 6000 troops had been landed at Roses Island, (between Apalachicola Bay and Pensacola,) and were expected at the latter place on the 18th inst. that the citizens were looking daily for the proclamation of war against America by Spain, and that a battle with Gen. Jackson was currently spoken of. Wood further states that the Indians had not a doubt of the truth of what they heard and appeared to be much alarmed and distressed. For my own part I place much confidence in the report, the number of 6000 I am of opinion is somewhat exaggerated. We have had as late accounts of Gen. Jackson, he was at Mobile with about 4000 the last accounts, and I strongly suspect we shall next hear of him in Pensacola. Col. Hawkins has been here for 15 days and has heard nothing from him. Sixty miles down the Chahiboocha.

Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 22, 1814. A vessel from Vera Cruz is in the river, bringing the important information that, as soon as the refusal of Ferdinand to accept the constitution made by the Cortes, was known in the kingdom of Mexico, all parties were unanimous; the royalists joined the patriots; the new viceroy was deposed, and the independence of that delightful country proclaimed at Mexico, Vera Cruz, and all other cities of that province.

Private letters from Pensacola state that the British having under a false pretext, gained possession of a fort which commands the entrance

of the harbour, to drill and discipline the Indians, now refuse to give it back to the Spaniards. These letters add that all the Circles of Louisiana, who serve at Pensacola, are not at all disposed to act against their native country, and finally that all the Spaniards there loudly express their hatred against the British.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30. H. Q. 7th Military District. MOBILE, Sept. 19th.

SIR, I enclose you the general order of the 15th inst. which gives you in detail, the glorious victory obtained by Major Lawrence and his little Spartan band, over the combined attack by land and water of the British, Indians and Spaniards.

Maj. Lawrence, his officers and men, have fulfilled my highest hopes. They are covered with glory.

I also enclose you copies of Col. Nicholls's proclamation and orders, and those of Sir William Henry Percy.

Col. Nicholls has lost an eye in the late engagement, and Sir Wm. Henry P. a ship, from which it is fair to presume we will not be troubled again with their proclamations or orders.

I send those documents to you for publication. I am respectfully your obedient servant.

A. JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Commandant. Col. Andrew Hynes, Adj. General Tennessee.

P. S. The fort was never summoned, and when the flag-staff was shot away, then alone the land force attempted to charge.

On seeing it again raised, they backed out, circumstances proving a determination to put the garrison to the sword or tomahawk.

By the Hon. Wm. Henry Percy, Capt. of His Majesty's ship Hermes, and senior officer in the Gulf of Mexico.

You are hereby requested and directed after having received on board an officer belonging to the 1st battalion of Royal Colonial Marines, to proceed in his majesty's sloop under your command without a moment's loss of time for Barrataria.

On your arrival at that place, you will communicate with the chief person there; you will urge them to throw themselves under the protection of G. Britain; and should you find them inclined to pursue such a step, you will hold out to them that their property shall be secured to them, that they shall be considered British subjects, and at the conclusion of the war, lands in His Majesty's colonies in America, will be allotted to them. In return for these concessions, you will insist on an immediate cessation of hostilities against Spain; and in case they should have any Spanish property not disposed of, that it is to be restored, and that they put their naval force into the hands of the senior officer here, until the commander in chief's pleasure is known. In the event of their not having inclined to act offensively against the United States, you will do all in our power to persuade them to a strict neutrality, and still endeavour to put a stop to their hostilities against Spain; should you succeed completely in the object for which you are sent, you will concert such measures for the annoyance of the enemy as you judge best from circumstances, having an eye to the junction of their small armed vessels with me, for the capture of Mobile, &c. You will at all events, yourself, join me with the utmost dispatch at this post, with the account of your success.

Given under my hand, and on board H. M.'s ship Hermes, at Pensacola, this 30th day of August, 1814.

Signed, EDWARD NICHOLLS, Lieut. col. commanding H. B. Majesty's forces in the Floridas.

To Monsieur La Fete, or the commandant at Barrataria.

By Lieut. Col. Edward Nicholls, commanding H. B. M. forces in the Floridas.

Natives of Louisiana, on you the first call is made to assist in liberating from a faithless and imbecile government, your paternal soil, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians and British, whether settled or residing for a time in Louisiana, on you also I call to aid me in this just cause. The American usurpation in this country must be abolished and the lawful owners of this soil put in possession. I am at the head of a large body of Indians, well armed, disciplined, and commanded by British officers. A good train of artillery with every requisite, seconded by the powerful aid of a numerous British and Spanish squadron of ships and vessels of war. Be not afraid of the inhabitants of the country at our approach, the same good faith and distinguished conduct of Britons in Europe accompanies them here. You will have

utmost, every vessel there, as well as to carry destruction over the whole place, and at the same time to assure him of the co-operation of all H. M. naval force on this station. I trust at the same time that the inhabitants of Barrataria, consulting their own interest, will not make it necessary to proceed to such extremities. I hold out at the same time to them, a war instantly destructive to them, and on the other hand should they be inclined to assist G. Britain, in the just and unprovoked war against the U. S. the security of their property, the blessings of the British constitution, & should they be inclined to settle on their continent, lands will at the conclusion of the war, be allotted to them in his majesty's colonies in America. In return for all these concessions on the part of G. Britain, I expect that the direction of the armed vessels will be put into my hands (for which they will be remunerated) the instant cessation of hostilities against the Spanish government ceases, and the restitution of any undispensed property of that nation shall be made. Should any inhabitants be inclined to volunteer their services into H. M. force either naval or military, for limited service, they will be received, and if any British subject being at Barrataria wishes to return to his native country, he will, on joining his majesty's service, receive a free pardon.

Given under my hand, on board H. M. ship Hermes, Pensacola, this first day of Sept. 1814.

Signed, W. H. PERCY, Capt. and senior officer.

Monsieur Lapitree. A true copy from the original in my possession. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE. Head Quarters, Pensacola, August 31, 1814.

SIR, I have arrived in the Floridas for the purpose of annoying the only enemy Great Britain has in the world. As France and England are now friends, I call on you, with brave followers, to enter into the service of G. Britain, in which you shall have the rank of Captain. LANDS will be given you all in proportion to your respective ranks, on a peace taken place, and I invite you out on the following terms:— Your property shall be guaranteed to you, and your person protected. In return for which I ask you to cease all hostilities against Spain or the allies of G. Britain. Your ships and vessels to be placed under the orders of the commanding officer on this station until the commander in chief's pleasure is known; but I guarantee their fair value to you at all events.

I herewith enclose you a copy of my Proclamation to the inhabitants of Louisiana, which will I trust point out to you the honorable intentions of my government; you may be a useful assistant to me in forwarding them; therefore if you determine, lose no time; the bearer of this, captain Williams, will satisfy you on any other points you may be anxious to learn, as will captain Lockyer of the Sophia who carries him to you. We have a powerful reinforcement on its way here, & I hope to cut out some other work for the Americans than oppressing the inhabitants of Louisiana. Be expeditious in your resolves, and rely upon the verity of

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no fear of litigious taxes imposed on you for the purpose of carrying on an unnatural and unjust war; your property, your laws, the peace and tranquility of your country, will be guaranteed to you, by men who will suffer no infringement of their rights, assured that these brave men, only burn with an ardent desire of satisfaction, for the wrongs they have suffered from the Americans, to join you in liberating these southern frontiers from their yoke, and drive them into the limits formerly prescribed by my sovereign.—The Indians have pledged themselves in the most solemn manner, not to injure in the slightest degree, the persons or properties of any but enemies to their Spanish or English Fathers. A flag over any door, whether Spanish, French or British will be a certain protection. Nor dare any Indian put his foot on the threshold thereof, under penalty of death from his own countrymen. Not even an enemy will put an Indian to death, except resisting in arms, & as for injuring helpless women and children the red men by their good conduct and treatment to them, will if, it be possible make the Americans blush, for their more than inhuman conduct lately on the Escambia, and within a neutral territory.

Inhabitants of Kentucky, you have too long borne with grievous impositions. The whole brunt of the war has fallen on your brave sons; & be imposed on no more; but either range yourselves under the standard of your forefathers, or observe a strict neutrality. If you comply with either of these offers, whatever provisions you send down, will be paid for in dollars, and the safety of the persons bringing it, as well as the free navigation of the Mississippi guaranteed to you. Men of Kentucky, let me call to your view, and I trust to your abhorrence, the conduct of those factions, which hurried you into this cruel, unjust and unnatural war, at a time when Great Britain was straining every nerve in defence of her own, and the liberties of the world; when the bravest of her sons, were fighting & bleeding in so sacred a cause; when she was spending millions of her treasure in endeavoring to pull down one of the most formidable and dangerous tyrants that ever disgraced the form of man; when groaning Europe was almost in her last gasp, when positions alone shewed an undaunted front, basely did those assassins endeavor to stab her from the human race; she has turned on them, renovated from the bloody, but successful struggle. Europe is happy and free, and she now hastens justly to avenge unprovoked insults. Shew them that you are not collectively unjust, leave that contemptible few to shift for themselves, let those slaves of the Tyrant send an embassy to Elba, and implore his aid; but let every honest, upright American spurn them with merited contempt. After the experience of 21 years, can you any longer support those brawlers for liberty, who call it freedom, and know not when themselves are free, be no longer their dupes, accept of my offer, every thing I have promised in this paper I guarantee to you on the sacred honour of a British officer.

Given under my hand at my Head Quarters Pensacola, this 29th of August, 1814. (Signed) EDWARD NICHOLLS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1814.

THE ENEMY. We learn by a gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday night, in an open boat, from Choptank River, that the enemy have landed from their squadron, about 1000 men, and built two houses for barracks, on Tilghman's Island. He states they are well supplied with cattle, having nearly 400 head. We apprehend they have done much mischief in the neighbourhood. Tilghman's Island lies on the N. E. side of Choptank, about 30 miles below this place.

A LIST OF DELEGATES To the next General Assembly. St. Mary's—Enoch J. Millard, Raphael Neale, Thomas Blakistone, Gerard N. Casin.

Charles—Nicholas Stonestreet, John E. Ford, Henry H. Chapman, John J. Jenkins.

Calvert—Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Thomas H. Reynolds, Samuel Turner.

Prince George's—William D. Deall, Henry Waring, Archibald Van Horn, Thomas T. Somervell.

Montgomery—Abram Jones, Charles J. Kilgour, Richard J. Crabb, John H. Riggs.

Baltimore County—Real Rigdon, George Warner, Tobias E. Samsbury, George Harryman. Baltimore City—William H. Barney, Thomas Kell. Annapolis—Dennis Claude, Lewis Duval.

Anne Arundel—Thos. Hood, Brice J. Worthington, Richard Hopkins, Thos. B. Dorsey.

Harford—John Forwood, of Wm. John Forwood, of Jac. Francis Dalling, Samuel Bradford.

Frederick—John Thomas, Joshua Howard, Joseph Taney, sen. John H. Thomas.

Washington—Frisby Tilghman, Jno. T. Mason, Martin Kershner, William Gabby.

Allegany—Jacob Lantz, Wm. Hilleary, William McMahon, Jesse Tomlinson.

Talbot—Jabez Caldwell, Edwd. N. Hambleton, John Seth, Alexander Hands.

Kent—Frederick Boyer, Beddingfield Hands, Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown 4th.

Cecil—Lambert Beard, Abraham D. Mitchell, Samuel Hogg, Robt. Evans.

Caroline—Matthew Driver, Richard Hughtlet, William Potter, William M. Donald.

Queen Anne's—Thomas Emory, Samuel Burgess, Thomas Wright, of Solomon, Robert Stevens.

Dorchester—John Stewart, Richard Teetell, Benjamin W. Le Compte, Edward Griffith.

Somerset—Thomas Bayly, Esme M. Waller, John Cottman, Henry K. Long.

Worcester—Ephraim K. Wilson, Rt. J. H. Handy, Thomas N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.

Those marked (*) are Democrats.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS. Philip Stuart 1st District. John C. Herbert 2d District. Alexander C. Hanson 3d District. George Baer 4th District. Nicholas R. Moore 5th District. William Pinkney 6th District. Stevenson Archer 7th District. Robert Wright 8th District. Charles Goldborough 9th District. Those marked (*) are Democrats.

GENERAL ORDERS. Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Military District No. 10, Baltimore, 22d Oct. 1814.

The Major General commanding finds it necessary to inform some of the principal officers under him in the direction of Washington City, that it is perfectly irregular in them to correspond with the war department, on subjects of duty. All applications for arms, accoutrements, for camp equipage, pay, subsistence, or other wants of the troops within the district, must be made direct to the commanding general, or the principal officers of the general staff at head-quarters.

Besides the monthly returns, which must be dated the last day of every month, a weekly report of the state and strength of corps will be addressed to the Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, on every Monday by the corps and detachments stationed within the district of Columbia, at Leonard's town, Annapolis, and on the road leading from Baltimore to Washington. The troops within the neighbourhood of Baltimore, will report daily as heretofore.

By order, R. G. HITE, Assist. Adj. General 10th Military District

From the Manius Times. FROM LAKE ONTARIO. A letter is received from Oswego announcing that the British squadron have taken command of the Lake, and that it would be unsafe to forward property to that place. Many accounts state, that the hostile squadron are lying off S's Harbor—that many thousand troops are on board, and that an attempt will probably be made upon that place. Five entire brigades of militia, including Oneida county, have been ordered out en masse, and we hope that measures are taken to defend that important depot. Chauncey with his squadron is lying in the harbor.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Oct. 25, 1814. It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE. That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Stewart, William Stewart, and James Stewart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

By order, John Gassman, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. Oct. 27, 1814.

NOTICE. That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the 1st Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. L. C. A. A. C. October 27, 1814.

Notice is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county.

Oct. 27, 1814. Public Sale. By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 5th day of November next, on the premises,

The equitable interest of Caspar Trump, in and to part of a tract of land called Pleasant Meadows, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Poplar Springs. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Henry Wayman, Trustee. October 27, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man called DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, and a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker, & took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro, or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. October 20, 1814.

Notice is hereby given. That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK. Annapolis, Oct. 14, 1814.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from orphans court of Calvert county letters testamentary on the estate of James Sewell, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 1st of November next, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES R. SEWELL, Exor. Annapolis, Oct. 20, 1814.

Farmers Bank Of Maryland, October 8, 1814. The board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, having ordered the return of the Bank to Annapolis, all persons having any business to transact with the said bank, will attend Wednesday the 12th inst. apply at their Banking House, in Annapolis.

By order, John Pinkney, Cashier. Oct. 13, 1814.

A Farm for Sale. To be sold, by the subscribers, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all those two tracts of land called "Fradrum" and "Anglin's Discovery," containing in the whole 320 acres, lying contiguous to each other, and binding on Severn river, about 7 miles from Annapolis, and one mile from the public road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. There are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, corn-house and other buildings. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, rye, &c. The terms of sale, fifteen hundred dollars to be paid in cash, and the residue in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest therefrom. A deed to be given when all the money is paid.

Jeremiah Townley Chase, John Joice, Thomas Joice. October 13, 1814.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MEN, one of which is a good Carpenter. Inquire at the Gazette Office. October 6, 1814.