

their friends at home, and I am pleased to have it in my power to say that the wounded are the most part doing well.

I have also enclosed to Mr. B. the notes taken by me of the evidence adduced before us, which I request that he would have fairly copied, as also a copy of the depositions taken before the court, and desired him to submit to you when in order.

I cannot conclude, sir, without expressing my high sense of the impartiality and many fairnesses which this inquiry has been conducted on the part of Mr. L. nor without mentioning that the facility was afforded to us in its execution, as well by the military officers commanding here and at Dartmoor, as by the magistrates in the vicinity.

I have the honour to be, sir, much obliged to you for your most obedient servant.

(Signed) CHARLES KING  
His Excellency J. Q. Adams

London, April 18, 1815.

Sir,

At the request of Lord Castlereagh, we have had interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Goulburn on the subject of the transportation of American prisoners now in this country, to the U. S. and of the late unfortunate event at the port of Dartmoor.

On the first subject, we are glad to advise your acceptance of the proposition of Lord Castlereagh to transport the prisoners at the expense of the two countries, as the construction of the articles of the treaty, which provide for the mutual restoration of prisoners, and the adjustment of the treaty, as well as the expense, thus incurred, is to be comprehended in the requisite tonnage as the assistance of the prisoners; and moreover that measures of precaution should be adopted relative to the health and comfort of the prisoners similar to those which had been taken in America.

The details of this arrangement, if you concur with us as to the expediency of making it, are left to you to settle with the proper British authority.

On the other subject, as a result of the transaction has been received from the American papers, differing very materially from that which had resulted from the inquiry instituted through the admiral, it has been thought advisable that some means should be used of procuring information to the real state of the case, in order on the one hand, to show that there had not been any want of proper sacrifice of the lives of American citizens, or on the other to enable the British government to punish their civil and military officers, if it should appear that they have resorted to measures of extreme severity without necessity, with too much precipitation.

Lord Castlereagh proposed that the enquiry should be a joint one, conducted by a commissioner selected by each government. And we have thought such an enquiry likely to produce an impartial and satisfactory result.

We presume that you will be too much occupied on the subject and the other incidental duties of your office, to attend to an enquiry in person. On that supposition we have stated to the British government that we should recommend to you the selection of Charles King, Esq. as a fit person to conduct it in behalf of the American government. Mr. King will undertake the business, he will first proceed to Dartmoor, and in conjunction with the British commissioner, who may be appointed on the occasion, will examine the prisoners concerned, and such other facts as may be thought necessary to make a joint report upon the facts of the case to John Q. Adams, Esq. minister and plenipotentiary to the U. S. at this court and to the British government.

The mode of executing this service must be left to the discretion of Mr. King and his colleagues; they can agree upon a narrative of the facts after having heard the evidence, it will be better than repeating the whole mass of testimony in detail, which they may perhaps find it necessary to do, if they come to such an agreement.

We are, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. CLAY.  
ALBERT GALLATIN  
R. G. Beasley, esq. &c. &c.

(Here follows a list of the prisoners killed and wounded, with a description of their wounds.)

London, 30th April 1815.

Sir,

In my letter of the 19th inst. I informed you of the measures which had been adopted here in consequence of the late unfortunate event at Dartmoor prison.

I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin, relative to that occurrence, and to the transportation of the American prisoners in this country to the U. States.

In the absence of Mr. Adams it becomes my duty to communicate to you the information of our government, the result of the investigation at Dartmoor. I enclose a copy of the joint report of the commissioners appointed for that purpose, and a letter from Mr. King to Mr. Adams, and of a list of the killed and wounded on that melancholy occasion.

I shall leave to Mr. Adams any further steps which he may deem it proper to take in this business. I cannot, however, forbear to notice the erroneous impression of the prisoners, that their detention so long has been owing to me. You are aware, sir, of my constant exertions during the war to effect their liberation. Immediately on the signing of the treaty of peace, at Ghent, I renewed my instances on that subject; proposing a condition, that all the prisoners who might be delivered over to me by the British government, should be considered as prisoners of war, and not at liberty until regularly exchanged, and the event of the treaty not being fulfilled by the president. This proposition was declined in a peremptory manner.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the ratification from America, I did not at a moment requesting the release of the prisoners, according to the terms of the treaty, and the number of vessels which I had hired, as mentioned in my letter of the 13th, and which are now on their voyage to the U. S. will see that the necessary steps were taken to provide for their immediate transportation to their country.

The prisoners, also, were informed of these measures, and of the execution which had been made from the commencement to return them to their homes with the least possible delay. Therefore, whatever may have been their uneasiness under confinement, and whatever hostile feelings they may have had towards me, as noticed in the report, and in Mr. King's letter, I must say with confidence, that I could not prevent the one nor have I deserved the other.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. G. BEASLEY.  
The hon. John Mason, &c. &c.

**LOST**

On Tuesday morning last, on the road from my dwelling to Annapolis, and the head of South River, a Bundle of Accounts, wrapped in a piece of paper, and tied with a black ribbon. They can be of no use to any person but the owner. The finder, leaving them with the subscriber, or any place where he can procure them, shall be liberally rewarded.

Stephen Beard, of Stephen.

July 27.

**15 Dollars Reward.**

Broke gaol on Sunday night the 3d July inst. a yellow man by the name Harry, who was committed for making the meat-house of Joseph Howard. Harry is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well made, a pleasing countenance, & much respected; he is the slave of Richard Cotton on the head of South River, and is well known in that neighbourhood; his mother lives with William Cotton, and I am told he is harboured by her; he broke gaol with his sword, and took with him a new row axe. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the said villain and deliver him to the gaoler of A. A. county.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff.  
A. A. County.

July 26, 1815.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Norcom, late of said county deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, fully authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

July 27.

Robert Franklin.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 27, 1815.

**FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,  
Brice J. Worthington  
Colonel Thomas Hood  
Doctor Richard Hopkins  
Virgil Maxcey

FOR KENT COUNTY,  
Capt. Frederick Boyer  
Joseph Brown, 4th  
Major Matthew Tilghman  
Col. William Spencer

FOR CECIL COUNTY,  
Lambert Beard  
George Davidson  
Abraham D. Mitchell  
Robert Evans

Money is said to be the root of all evil—but, until lately, we must confess that we have been at a loss to know how this position could be established by any principles of reason. As money is now applied for political purposes, for corrupting the morals, and influencing the opinions, of those whose education has been from necessity extremely limited, there is no small degree of evil arising from it. We know that there are men whose understandings are so unimproved, whose intellects are so weak, that money will make a deeper impression upon them than any arguments which can be framed, and these are the men for whom the democrats provide such extravagant sums. In their electioneering campaigns more proselytes to their cause have been made by the efficacy of a few dollars, than by all the arguments which their genuity could frame, or eloquence enure. This, then, politically considered, is a sore evil, for it sometimes puts into office men neither qualified by education, nor moral principle, for the situations to which they have been elected. As bribery raises them into public notice, so sometimes does corruption govern all their public acts. The commonwealth may be ruined, and the people rendered miserable, by characters who have been elected by the sovereign influence of money, to preside over public concerns. The author of the sentiment we have quoted was doubtless acquainted with the vices which prevailed in the Roman empire during the last stages of its existence, and they could, as every body knows who has read its history, be traced in a greater or less degree to money. This engine, in all ages of the world, and among almost all nations, has been one of the most powerful that could be applied to influence the human mind, and govern human actions. Hence, as demagogues who have had nothing else to recommend them to public notice, have felt a desire of promotion in the state; they have made ample use of this cogent logic. From this application of money, there results unquestionably an evil to the world, for many who possess it in abundance, depend far more upon it for accomplishing their ambitious purposes than upon genius or moral integrity. When once they have effected their objects in this way, all idea of responsibility is lost, for they flatter themselves that the same means of success at one time will prevail at another. Thus then we see, when considered in this light, that money is a source of great mischief, and as we have known it at times to be applied, it has produced great injury to the state.

Died, on Tuesday morning last, at the residence of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, esq. in this city, Mr. Thomas Simpson.

**FIRE AT PETERSBURG.**  
RICHMOND, (Va.) July 18.

Endless and melancholy vicissitudes of sublunary scenes! Scarcely two weeks have elapsed, since Petersburg presented to the delighted eye a brilliant display of patriotic festivity. In every heart were feelings of joy—on every tongue notes of exultation. Sad reverse! A deep gloom has succeeded. Many, too many citizens of that ill-fated place have just seen their houses, their property, their all, an indiscriminate prey to the irresistible fury of the flames. The annexed letter, received yesterday forenoon in Richmond, gives only the outlines of the melancholy event:

“Petersburg, 4 o'clock, Monday morning.

“Since 8 o'clock our town has been in flames. The fire broke out in John Walker's stables. All Bollingbroke street and Old street up to Reed's house are in ashes. The brick store is the only house standing from Bollingbroke warehouse to Reed's in Old-street.”

It is verbally stated that about 400 houses have been devoured by the merciless element—and, which is more afflicting! that 28 or 30 persons have, whilst endeavouring to save property from a house in which the flames were already raging, been destroyed by the explosion of a large quantity of powder stored in that house. We fear this report will prove but too true, as it is ascribed to persons directly from Petersburg. A few hours will put us in possession of all the details of the direful calamity—a calamity which excites here a sympathy the more profound, as we have ourselves so often and so cruelly experienced similar visitations! The mass of distress attendant on such an event is beyond calculation; it is not only actual loss that must be computed. Vast columns of undulating flames, which ascended from the burning houses were seen on Sunday night from Richmond and its vicinity: we are even told that large masses of ignited matter were seen flying through the air, like meteors, to an amazing distance; if so, it was probably owing to the explosion.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of July 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port the cartel ship Zephyr, with prisoners from Dartmoor, having left Plymouth June 5, the day that the Shakespeare sailed. An intelligent passenger who was unable to procure papers up to the day of his sailing, informs that the last intelligence from the continent strengthened the expectation of the speedy commencement of hostilities. We have yet no London dates subsequent to June 1.

The exchange of couriers between France and Austria, which was continued to the last date from the continent, was undoubtedly for some minor purpose, as it cannot be supposed that any negotiation is now carrying on, upon the question of war and peace.

From the Boston Palladium, July 21. FROM SWEDEN.

We learn by an arrival yesterday from Gottenburgh, that the Swedes appeared determined to assist in dethroning Buonaparte again. All appeared tranquil in Sweden as to domestic affairs.

We regret to learn by a passenger in the last cartel from England, that the Hon. Mr. Bayard was unwell, and on board the Neptune, which ship is on her return to the United States. Mr. B. was appointed Ambassador to Russia, and the appointment gave universal satisfaction.

From the Boston Centinel of July 19.

Last evening arrived the brig Shakespeare, of London, a cartel with about 150 released American prisoners, in 41 days from Plymouth England. She was originally bound to the southward, but the prisoners being principally northern men her course was altered.

Plymouth papers to the 3d of June have been brought in her, they contain some interesting intelligence.

Hostilities had not commenced; but mighty preparations continued with augmented activity; and a general vindictive war against France was inevitable.

The U. S. ship Neptune, captain Jones, was at Plymouth, getting ready for sea, with Messrs. Gallatin and Crawford, passengers.

Plymouth, June 3.

London papers to the 1st say that Buonaparte remained in Paris.

Nothing was said of his departure for the army, and the ceremony of the Champ de Mai, had been further postponed. Two frigates were prepared in France, with secret orders, ready to take of Buonaparte and his family in case of extremity.

Insurrections continue in the western and interior French departments.

The mails between England and France continued four times a week. All Buonaparte's anxiety appears to be to fortify Paris; and some of the batteries were calculated to batter down as well as to defend the city.

Adm. Hotham has sailed with a squadron to take possession of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Troops are continually embarking and sailing for the Netherlands.

The British Parliament had rejected the petition from Westminster, for peace, on account of its indecorous language.

The motion for an address to the Prince Regent promising the concurrence of the house in effective measures to carry on the war against Buonaparte, was carried in the House of Commons, May 31st, by a majority of 331 to 92. The largest number of members present which has been known a long time.

Lord Castlereagh officially informed the house that the troops which the allies would bring into the field would exceed ONE MILLION.

**ALLIED ARMY.**

On the 25th May there were 200,000 Prussians on the Rhine; 90,000 Bavarians, Wurttembergers and Badenese, on the Upper Rhine; beside the force under the Duke of Wellington, and 250,000 Russians who were advancing.

**CONGRESS OF VIENNA.**

On the 12th May the Congress resolved that no new declaration in addition to the 13th March, was necessary in consequence of the proposition of Buonaparte to adhere to the treaty of Paris. A long declaration to this effect, was drawn and signed as follows.

- Austria.
- Prince Metternich, Baron Wessenberg, Spain.
- P. Gomes Labrador, France.
- Prince Talleyrand, Duke of Duberg, Count A. de Navailles.
- Great-Britain.
- Clancarty, Cathcart, Stewart.
- Portugal.
- Count de Palmella, Saldanha, Lobe.
- Prussia.
- Prince Hardenberg, Baron Humboldt.
- Russia.
- Count Rasoumouky, Count Stakelberg, Count Nesselrode.
- Sweden.
- Count Loewenhielm.
- It was also on the same day approved and signed as follows:
- Bavaria.
- Count Rechberg.
- Denmark.
- C. Bernstoff, L. Bernstoff.
- Hanover.
- Count Munster, Count Hardenburgh.
- Netherlands.
- Baron Spaer, Baron Gagner.
- Sardinia.
- Mar. de St. Marsan, Count Rossi.
- Saxony.
- Count Schultenberg.
- Two Sicilies.
- The Comd. Ruffo.
- Wurtemberg.
- Count Winzingerode, Baron Linden.

**IMPORTANT.**

On the 12th May the Congress of Vienna, renewed their Declaration of Outlawry against Buonaparte of the 13th March; and the new declaration was signed by the Ministers of Austria, France, G. Britain, Bavaria, Denmark, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Hanover, Netherlands, Sardinia, Saxony, The two Sicilies, and Wurtemberg.

The Paris papers say the King of Naples is besieged in Ancona.

Several French ships detained in England, had been given up immediately on arriving. But the last sent in, May 23th, had been deliberated upon.

It was reported that the Melpomene French frigate had been cap-

tured in the Mediterranean by the Rivoli, English man of war.

Dunkirk and Lisle had been declared by Buonaparte in a state of rebellion.

**TAVERN.**  
REZIN D BALDWIN

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

July 27.

**Public Sale.**

Will be sold at public sale, on Friday the 18th day of August next, all that Tract of Land known and called by the name of “Anderson's Distant Walks and North Addition,” containing 400 acres more or less; there is a comfortable dwelling-house and other necessary out-houses, it is in good repair, and has a sufficiency of wood and meadow land, and is well adapted to the growth of clover and plaster; there is two young thriving apple orchards of choice fruits. The above land is situated in a healthy neighbourhood seven miles from Annapolis, 30 from Baltimore, and 28 from George-Town; and adjoins the lands of Mr. Edward Hall and William Stewart, esq. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown it by Mr. Zachariah Phelps, living on the place. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and accommodating to the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the premises.

Henry Gayman,  
Joseph Gayman.

July 27.

**Simple's Manor,**  
Lying in Washington County, Maryland.

Any person or persons possessing any information with respect to Copies of Echeats, Wills, Mortgages, Certificates, Decees, Sales and Objections.

Would confer a particular favour, by forwarding such information (by letter) relating to the above property, to the subscriber at Frederick town, Maryland.

George Keatinge,  
of G. Keatinge, deceased.

July 27.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 18, 1815.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Allein and Thomas Tongue, jun. executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Allein, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills  
A. A. County.

**This is to give notice.**

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 23d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of July, 1815.

Elizabeth Allein, } Executors.  
Thomas Tongue, jun. }

July 26.

**Jonathan Hutton,**  
COACH AND HARNESS MAKER.

Continues to carry on the above businesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line being greater than heretofore, enables him to give additional elegance and durability to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

For Sale as above, a second hand Jersey Wagon, a Chaise and Sulky, all in good order.

N. B. Old carriages received in part payment for new ones.

Annapolis, April 13.