

Captain Johnson, 95th.
Captain Carmet, do.
Capt. Barney, Napier, A. M.
Donald, and Webber, Royal Ar-
tillery, severely.
Captain Dumaresque, A. D. C.
to Gen. Sir J. Byng, severely.
Captain Whynnates, Royal Ar-
tillery.
Captain Barnes, Brigade Major
Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain the Hon. Friskine,
D. A. A. G. left arm amputated.
Captain A. Dangton, Aid-de-
Camp to Lieut. Gen. Picton, se-
verely.
Lieuts. Foster, Groome, Robe,
Smith and Strangway, Royal Ar-
tillery, severely.
Lieut. Romey, Royal Artillery,
arm amputated.
Lieut. Bloomfield, do. slightly.
Lieut. Bruton, do. severely.
Lieut. Forbs, do. do.
Lieut. D. Crawford, do. slightly.
Lieutenant Harelock, Aid-de-
Camp to Gen. Sir C. Alten.
Lieutenant Pringle, Royal En-
gineers, slightly.
Lieut. Hamilton, 45th regiment,
slightly.
Lieut. Heise, 1st Veteran Bat-
talion.
Lieuts. Gardiner, Johnson, Mot-
try, Simmons, J. Gardiner, Fitz-
maurice, Shenly, Wright, 95th, se-
verely.

From the London Evening Papers of Thursday.

The Courier estimates the loss of the French in killed and wounded at 20,000 men.
Jerome Bonaparte is said to have been killed.
At ten o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired in honor of the occasion; and preparations are making at the admiralty for an illumination.
At the close of the pursuit of the enemy, in the great battle, the Duke of Wellington finding the troops so exhausted as to be unable to proceed recommended it to them to give the flying enemy three British cheers before halting.
It is said that the Austrians and Russians have crossed the Rhine, and are marching direct into the heart of France.
The first battalion of guards were ordered off to the Netherlands this morning. The Duke of York made a very excellent address to them, which was received by the loudest huzzas.
The Austrian army of Italy, 40,000 strong, with 15,000 Piedmontese, have crossed the Tisno, on its march into Savoy. Intelligence of the death of the king of Sardinia, was received at Genoa on the 7th inst.
The funds, in consequence of the news of the morning, have fluctuated greatly. Omnium opened at 9 premium immediately advanced to 10, at half past 12 had declined to 77 8, and 8, chiefly on account of extensive holders within to realize, the first great profits—the advance of stocks on account of the glorious events may be stated at 2 per cent.

From the Boston Palladium of August 1.

We find in the London papers the following articles.
Mr. Vanisart has stated in parliament, that as ministers expected little or no effort by the enemy at sea, they calculated on a considerable reduction of the navy estimates. An official order was issued in England, June 16, to discontinue the impressing of seamen till further orders.
The Dutchess D'Angoulême, F. frigate has arrived at Plymouth, England, from Martinique.
Ancona and Pescara, lately held by Murat's troops, have surrendered to the Austrians. Gaeta is the only place which has not yet submitted.
In April last a large mob at Leghorn, tore down Murat's arms from the door of his consul—and ill-treated several persons considered his adherents.
The English papers mention, that the Penguin, 18, has been taken by the American sloop of war Hornet, 20, and 165 men, after an action of 45 minutes within pistol shot; and that captain Dickenson, of the Penguin, and 17 of the crew, were killed and 24 wounded.
It is said that the loss of the French on the seventeenth was 4000 killed and wounded and 16000 prisoners, that of the allies 6000. Picton's division suffered most. Prince Frederick of Orange, was taken and retaken twice. He is but 20 years of age—and his bro-

ther who commanded a division and was wounded, is in his 33d year.
Lucien Bonaparte's daughter had just proceeded from England for France.
The British have been repulsed in an attack on Fort Kaluga, India—37 killed 444 wounded.
The British have just established by act of parliament, a line of packets between England and India.
A proposed tax on cotton goods in England has been abandoned.
It appears by a report from Brest, June 20, that the telegraph there announced that Buonaparte had obtained a victory over lord Wellington—and it is said illuminations were ordered!

SPAIN.

A new expedition has been ordered to be prepared in Spain for its American colonies. It is to consist of 20,000 men, 1500 cavalry & a large portion of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition.
The Marquis of Castille is fined 4000 dollars and banished. His brother M. Chavais, the same. Tappia editor of the government Gazette, fined 500 ducats and banished. Manian, an American deputy to the Cortes, fined 10,000 dollars and banished. He is accused of having voted in the cortes for the sovereignty of the people; but he says at the time of that question he was in Mexico.
The Spanish soldiers are extremely discontented, and desert in great numbers.
Madrid papers mention the complete triumph of the Royalists in Peru. And at the River Plate they or a third party have taken possession of Monte-Video, which the Buenos Ayreans left.
London, June 22.
The rear guard of the French army consisting of 10,000 of the Imperial Guard, laid down their arms to Blucher in the course of Monday, June 19. One and all exclaimed "Vive le Roi," but Blucher ordered every tenth man to be shot. Report adds, that the Prussians, in height of indignation put every Frenchman to death! [Impossible to be true.]—Star 4th edition.
There is another long report of Fouché's upon the interior. He depicts it in the most dreadful state; says that the departments of Morbihan, Illea Velaine, the North & South are desolated by the Royalists—several towns taken; and that Dieppe and Havre have been agitated. The strongest measures are necessary, and he recommends something like the suspension of the constitution.
A firing has been heard in the direction of Dunkirk, which was supposed to be occasioned by some disturbances in that town.
It is reported a general insurrection has broke out in Paris.
[Globe, Anti. Minis.]
The Duke of Berri has planted the royal standard in the vicinity of Lillie, the inhabitants of which came out in a body to meet him. The garrison of Lillie is surrounded.
Soul is at Lillie.
One of Buonaparte's cabinet ministers lately stated in a report to his house of peers, that the emperor was said to be in danger from two rocks—the Royalists and the Republicans.
The first Russian army marched through Bohemia to the Rhine. It consists of 84,000 infantry, and 26,000 cavalry. The second is near Frankfurt, and consists of 81,000 infantry, and 23,000 cavalry. The third of 80,000 will arrive before the end of June.

From the London Courier of June 20.

Great consideration had pervaded Brussels on the evening and night of the 16th and early on the next morning the Baron de Capellen, secretary of state, found it necessary to publish the following bulletins:
Brussels, July 17, 7 A. M.
An officer is returned from the advanced posts this morning; he brings the news that all was going on well, that the Duke of Wellington slept at Genappe. Some traitors have spread a false alarm without foundation.
I declare up to this moment I have made no preparations to depart. Our armies will renew the attack of the enemy to day.
(Signed) The secretary of state, Baron DE CAPELLEN.
A courier has just arrived from the Duke of Wellington, whom he left at Genappe this morning at five o'clock.
He was preparing to attack the French army which was retiring.

From a Liverpool paper of June 24.

The Moniteur of the 17th June contains the following bulletin:
Bulletin News from the Armies.
In the rear of Ligny, June 16, half past 8 o'clock at night
The emperor has just gained a complete victory over the English and Prussian army commanded by Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher; the army is debouching at this moment by Ligny, in front of Fleurus to pursue the enemy.
The Moniteur of the 18th contains the following:
Lyons, June 17.
Suchet to the Minister of War. Montmilliac, 17th June, 9 P. M.
The enemy were attacked this morning; we have made 600 prisoners including a colonel and major, and killed from 200 to 300 men.
Signed Duke of Albufeira.
The Moniteur also contains an address of Buonaparte to his soldiers, dated from Avennes, on the 14th, and a detail of operations from Charleroy, on the 15th, in this we find that Ney commands the left wing. Mortier is left behind ill.

London, June 17.

An important action has taken place between the troops of Buonaparte and the Bourbonites in La Vendee, in which the Marquis La Roche Jaquelin, a distinguished leader of the latter, was killed. Several other distinguished persons lost their lives in the same cause.
The French insurgents have taken the Military chest at Chartres.
The national guard of Marseilles has been disarmed, except 1400 citizens.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 10, 1816

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 Heard
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY,
Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard Hughlett,
William McDonald.

TALBOT COUNTY,
Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hamilton,
John Beth,
Alexander Hauns.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

To the Dinner to be given in compliment to Commodore Perry, and the other Officers, naval and military, now in this City, are requested to meet at Eaton's Tavern, this Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements.
August 10.

THE U. S. FRIGATE JANA.

Captain Perry, arrived off this port on Saturday last, from Baltimore.

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 and A. A. County,
John F. Mercer, Thomas Harris, Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Brice J. Worthington.
St. Mary's,
Luke W. Barber, St. Mary's.
Henry H. Chapman, Charles.
Richard Grahame, Calvert.
Francis M. Hall, Prince Geo's.
William Carroll, Montgomery.
John Hoffman, Frederick.
John T. Mason, Washington.
William McMahon, Allegany.
Samuel Moale, Baltimore.
Henry Dorsey, Harford.
For the Branch at Frederick-town,
John Tyler, John McPherson,
George Baer, John Grahame, William Ross, John Thomas, Richard Brooke, Rich. Potts, Henry Kemp.

The following circumstances may serve, in some measure, to shew the people of this state the character of their senate. When Mr. Brewer was removed from the office of register in chancery, it was found that he had failed to record the decrees and judgments of the court, which is a part of the duty of that officer; upon which a resolution was introduced and passed the house of delegates, to instruct the attorney-general to bring suit on his bonds; but as he was a democrat, the senate refused to sanction any such proceeding. During the last session, it was found that the late clerk of the court of appeals for the E. shore had been guilty of a similar neglect; and because he was a federalist our democratic senate, without hesitation, joined the house of delegates in directing suit to be instituted on his bonds. So we see that a breach of duty on the part of a democrat is overlooked by the senate, while they punish a federalist for a similar fault with the terrors of the law. We are not disposed to censure them by any means for directing suit on the bonds of Mr. Earle, for it was his duty to have made up the records of the court, yet upon no principle of justice ought they to have screened Mr. Brewer. Justice should be distributed alike to all, but our self-created senate do not appear disposed so to deal it out. If the present register were to be guilty of any such breach of duty or neglect, there is no reason to believe that they would be very squeamish about proceeding against him with the vengeance of the law.

Grattan, the Irish patriot and orator, and once the idol of democrats, has made himself very obnoxious to them by venturing to advocate a war against their friend Napoleon. This man, to whose mental exertions Ireland is so much indebted, is now denounced by them as an apostate to the genuine principles of freedom, and as ready to sell his country to procure a place of pension under government. Whence this love for the Corsican? Is it be-

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some people say that the taxes are all very fine things, and that but Tories, and the friends of England, can find fault with them; he unwilling to pay them. If he were true, then England has a warm and hearty friend among the "life and fortune" generation. Never were there a set of stiches more eager for any thing than many of them are to cheat the government out of the taxes, and by lying, and false representations, and false valuations, they can succeed. Mr. Madison will not be enough out of them to pay for the spirit of nut-crackers. But perhaps there are in the nation a few who delight in paying these taxes; let them then take care to be prepared, when the collector is upon them; and let it be understood that no man is to vote for any tax-men, until he has paid his cent of the taxes that by law is required to pay.

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When a shameless scoundrel like the editor of the Maryland Republic, a villainous compound of ignorance and folly, promises not to be too familiar with us, we feel indebted to him for the only obligation which it is in the power of such a reptile to confer. What could induce him to take such particular notice of our remarks on bribery we cannot divine; perhaps experience had rendered the subject familiar to him, and habit had endeared it. But the burthen of his song seems to be, that in the profane distribution of bribes one was offered to the poor wretch himself.—Unlucky fellow!

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cause he has ever taken any pains, and interests, or shows any disposition to treat us with respect due from one independent nation to another? Unaccountable as this may appear, such is the affection for the despot that the moment any one speaks against him, a spirit of hostility is seen to take their bosoms—no matter to what country he may belong, he is equal to the object of their hatred, whatever he dares to advocate the cause which the allies have waged against him. It is in consequence of the stand taken by this eloquent friend that he is now held up to the democratic newspapers of this country as an object of execration.

When a shameless scoundrel like the editor of the Maryland Republic, a villainous compound of ignorance and folly, promises not to be too familiar with us, we feel indebted to him for the only obligation which it is in the power of such a reptile to confer. What could induce him to take such particular notice of our remarks on bribery we cannot divine; perhaps experience had rendered the subject familiar to him, and habit had endeared it. But the burthen of his song seems to be, that in the profane distribution of bribes one was offered to the poor wretch himself.—Unlucky fellow!

after toiling in the work of defamation with the most unremitting vigilance; after selling malicious slanders, libels and lies, by the square, after having acquired the contempt of the world, and after having excited the blushes of his friends, if there be any so mean-spirited as to hold friendly communion with him, to find himself at last almost hopeless, has he not a right to whine and whimper, and pitifully to beg the legislature to let him put his fingers in the treasury as a compensation for services for the not doing of which he should have been prosecuted? He seems to think it a gigantic instance of unbending integrity that a poor man should refuse an enormous bribe of five dollars, and by his astonishment he seems to doubt whether he could have withstood the temptation. We believe, however, that any attempt to bribe this worthy editor would in all probability remain a secret, unless at any time it might serve his purpose to publish his own shame. We dismiss the fellow without inquiring whether money is the root of his evil propensities, or whether they proceed from a native villainy and obliquity of principle.

COMMUNICATED.

It is true, Mr. Printer, that the late are again impressing our country. What then have we gained by our late most glorious war? Our late friends of the nation as that we had gained every thing, and that the English were again to lay their hands on our seamen, and so we were, as if it was true, and we were every man a Tory who pretended to think that our treaty did not put a full stop to the practice of impressment. What is to be done? We have had one about impressment, and after fighting up forty or fifty thousand of our citizens, getting over head and in debt, and loading ourselves with taxes of every sort, size and description, we finished it without doing any thing by it. Shall we go to war again? Yes, say many of our patriots, let us have war, a extermination with the personation; and if such men are led by the people to have their there is no telling how soon may have another war, and more bloody and more distressing than the last; and after fighting and bleeding in every direction two or three or more years, at then? Why make another like just like the one we have just made? Give up to the enemy part of our territory, and leave a question of impressment unsettled, just for the sake of having other war about it. The short of history then is just this. Those who were fond of the last war, let those who are sick of war, and who to spend the rest of their days in peace and quiet, will be a very foolish thing indeed if they put in office men who approve the war, and support those who fight it upon us.