

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1815.

No. 491.

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CANTON-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette Nov. 25]

LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the ship *Huntress*, the Editors of the New York Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers to the 21st ult.

The state of the markets abroad, arrivals out, most immediately interesting to us, claim our first attention. We have been favored with a Liverpool Price Current of the 19th Oct. from which it appears that the price of cotton, &c. had declined.

Disturbances of the seamen still continued at Newcastle, to an alarming degree. Chains of boats were thrown across the river Tyne, and no vessel was permitted to proceed to sea, without a regular permit from the committee of refractory seamen.

St. George Prevost was to be tried by a Court Martial—the charges preferred against him are said to be, that he had ordered an American squadron on Lake Champlain, when it was imprudent to do without the co-operation of the British forces, and for not having secured that co-operation—for not having the American works on shore at the commencement of the action; for having disregarded the signal for co-operation which had been previously agreed on—and for not having attacked the enemy before, either during the said naval action or after it was ended, whereby the squadron might have been saved.

Oct. 21.—Tobacco has risen within the course of this week 1/2 lb. upon an average. The alleged cause for this extraordinary advance, is the comparatively small stock in the market; but it is probably to be traced to the operations of a few great capitalists, who have contrived to get the whole of the article into their hands.

From our London Correspondent. Almost the whole conversation of the day has been occupied with the fate of the gallant and unfortunate Porlier. The letters from Corunna by the Packet, which performed her voyage in the short interval of 80 hours, are to the date of the 18th inst. and according to the private advices, it should appear that the daring and extensive expedition which was to be carried into execution by Porlier, was formed by some eminent lawyers, who dictated the spirited proclamations, and have appeared. It is said that Porlier, in the General's death, he indignantly carried about the streets of Corunna, to be pelted by a bigoted people, and that this exhibition was three or four days continued; and according to the accounts we have received, a regular court was formed, and trial was granted him. The officers on this occasion appear to be Gen. Porlier and his officers, merchants and other men of rank remain unmolested.

Truly with England signed. As we are writing, we receive intelligence from a most respectable source, that the treaty between the Allied Sovereigns and the Emperor of Russia, which received the ultimate ratification by the former, and has been received by a special messenger at the British office. It is understood that the commercial treaty with Great Britain is comprehended in this arrangement. The duties of Lord Castlereagh having been terminated, his lordship is expected to return to London within a few days.

London.—To-day was a holiday at the stock exchange; but some considerable business was transacted in private bargains, and omnium venditoribus fides. The close of the day was 145 1/2 for the account. This is a most extraordinary attribute to some

suspicion being entertained that the new treaty was on its way to the officers of government.

From the London Evening Papers.

The accounts by the Corunna mail state the total failure of the expedition, together with the particulars of Porlier's fate. Having been arrested by the subalterns of his own army on his march against Santiago, he was conveyed to Corunna, where he was hung on the 3d inst. without trial. Above one hundred officers were under an arrest, and the troops dispersed. Gen. Romani, (first in command under Gen. Porlier) and his aid-de-camp, escaped, and have come over in the *Speedy*. They present the country to be in a state of great confusion. The late Gen. Porlier left orders in his testament, that he should be put in a chest locked with a key, and that this should be given to his wife, with a handkerchief steeped in his last tears, and that when circumstances should permit, he should be placed in a pantheon, with the following inscription:

Here repose the ashes of Don Juan Diaz Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, who was fortunate in what he undertook against the enemies of his country, and died a victim of civil dissensions.

Feeling souls respect the ashes of an unfortunate. October 3, 1815.

Oct. 16.—By last accounts received from Corunna, we learn that some new disputes have risen at Canton, between the Chinese and the British.

The manner in which the King, in his speech to the chamber, spoke of the treaty with the allied powers has produced considerable gloom and alarm at Paris.—The funds fell as of course they must have been expected to do, in consequence of the contributions to be paid to the Allied Powers.

It is determined to put a stop to the riotous conduct of the seamen in the North. The *Thrasner* sloop of war sailed from the Downs on Friday last, for Shields, full of troops, and other King's ships, with troops, are expected immediately to follow her.

London Oct. 15.—Murat who had been organizing a rebellion in Corsica, has been taken up, and it is understood he will be forthwith tried with a court martial. Carnot has received passports from the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia. He declined them for the present, and remains upon his estate. The Emperor of Russia is said to have sent him a letter of safeguard in which he guarantees his safety.

Oct. 16.—General Porlier.—The mail brought by the *Speedy* Packet, has arrived at Falmouth from Corunna in two days and a half. The accounts thus furnished of the total failure of the expedition, correspond with those previously received, and together with the particulars of Porlier's fate are subjoined. Having been arrested by the subalterns of his own army on his march against Santiago, he was conveyed to Corunna, where he was hung on the 3d inst. without trial. Above 100 officers were under arrest, and the troops dispersed. Gen. Romani, (first in command under Gen. Porlier) and his aid-de-camp escaped, and has come over in the *Speedy*. They represent the country to be in great confusion.

LETTER TO HIS WIFE. "October 3, 1815. "My beloved wife!—The Almighty, who disposes of man according to his will, has designed to call me to himself, in order to give in eternal life, that tranquility and ease which I have not enjoyed in this world.

"We are all subject to this necessary condition of nature, and therefore, it is useless to grieve when this hour approaches.

"On this account, I most tenderly beseech you to receive this last blow of the ill fate which has persecuted us, with the same tranquility and security as I retain while writing this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind of death they inflict upon me, since it can dishonor only

the wicked, but covers the good with honor and glory.

"I repeat to you, that if I take with me any consolation to the world of truth, it is that of being persuaded, that obeying me at this moment, as you have always done hitherto, you will be consoled and resigned to the will of God, which is the supreme law of all mortals; in the sequel you will receive my last will, which you will endeavor to fulfil as far as possible. Father Sauchez, who will be the bearer, a monk of our patron, St. Augustine, will deliver you this, and which I confide to him under confession. I again recommend you to conform to what I desire, since the contrary, besides being prejudicial to your safety, will not tend to the good of your soul. Adieu! Receive the heart of your husband.

"J. O. DELAC. "Oct. 2, one o'clock at night."

From the Boston Palladium, Nov 24. LATEST FROM LISBON.

By Capt. Davis, from Lisbon, we have received the papers of that city to the 20th ult. containing Madrid dates to the 14th, and furnishing the Spanish official particulars of the commencement, short continuance, and end of the insurrection in the Province of Galicia. "The fire was extinguished as soon as kindled."—Maj. Gen. Porlier marched against St. Jago as heretofore stated. He had about 800 soldiers and 6 pieces of cannon. The loyal troops came to engage him, when he was defeated by many of those who followed him. The General and 34 other Officers were made prisoners, and committed to gaol in separate apartments.—The old authorities were re-instated wherever he had deposited them. The people are said to have taken no part in the revolt—but to have remained silent spectators of the insurrection of the troops. This cannot be called active loyalty.

Porlier was handed over to a Council of War, tried, convicted, and pursuant to its sentence, executed on the 3d of Oct. and his seditious publications burnt by the hangman. The insurrection commenced on the 18th of Sept. and its chief was executed on the 3d Oct.—one fortnight afterwards. Defeated revolts strengthen a government. No mention is made of commotions in any other part of Spain.

It was reported at Lisbon that all the officers in Porlier's Insurrection, and every tenth man, taken, had been executed.

The Spanish Government has caused to be made out a list of articles plundered from their country, by their affectionate and faithful Ally, Buonaparte; and their Ambassador at Paris has reclaimed and recovered some of them.

Capt. Davis informs, that a large body of Portuguese troops have sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils. The people there, we believe, are quiet and loyal. Do not these troops to act against the Spanish Revolutionists?

Capt. Davis favoured us with a Lisbon General Price Current of imports and exports, printed Oct. 14.

A remonstrance has, it is said, been presented, from the Allied Sovereigns at Paris to Ferdinand 7, in favor of the unfortunate Spaniards imprisoned by the Government. This proceeding which took place some time ago, has been attended with some good effect. His Catholic Majesty has since acted with more moderation, and many of the sentences of the convicted Spaniards have been revised, and the punishments of the offenders mitigated. This has been particularly the case with respect to Generals O'Donnoghoe and Copone.

No. I. Sandwich, 15th Oct. 1815.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that it has been officially reported to me, that an Indian was yesterday murdered under most aggravated circumstances, in a canoe close to Gross Isle, by a shot fired from an American boat, having eight or ten men in her, supposed to be soldiers; and that an officer, non-commis-

## AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.

From the Pittsburg Mercury.

A friend has handed us for publication the following documents, from No. 1 to 9, inclusive, in relation to some recent occurrences at Detroit. These documents will be read with much interest. They afford evidence of the hostile disposition of the British commanding officer towards the American government and people; they shew the length to which he is disposed to go, in maintaining the British ascendancy over the minds of the Indians; and they furnish the most unequivocal testimony of a desire, in the British authorities, to cherish and promote among the savages, dispositions hostile to the U. States; to be employed as future events may render necessary. These circumstances, connected with the preparations making by the British government, throughout the whole extent of the Canada lines, loudly call for preparation also on the part of the United States.

The principle set up by the British authorities, of taking cognizance of alleged offences, committed within the limits of the U. S. is too absurd to admit of a moment's dispute. It is altogether unwarrantable. It strikes directly at our national sovereignty. In this light it must have appeared even to Col. James himself. Why then is the pretension advanced? Was it supposed that the American authorities were too timid to resist the preposterous claim, or too unjust to afford redress where it was due? No! but the pompous interference of his majesty's agents in behalf of his old allies, in a matter which did not concern them, was designed to give the untutored savages exalted ideas of the friendship, the power and the dignity of the British government—to make that government appear to them as the avenger of their wrongs. It was not a love of justice, but a design to magnify his own importance, which prevented Col. James from directing the Indians to the proper authority, the American government, for a hearing of their complaints.

Governor Cass, however met the application with becoming dignity and spirit. While the American courts are left open for the hearing of alleged offences, he suffers no interference of a foreign power, with questions coming within the American jurisdiction. He will not suffer an American citizen to be transported to his majesty's dominions, for alleged crimes committed within the American territory.

In these remarks, we have confined ourselves entirely to the unwarrantable interference of the British authorities.

That the killing of the Kickapoo Indian was an act of self-defence, we believe from a perusal of the documents, admits of no doubt; as well as the Indians in the neighbourhood of Detroit; perhaps with the connivance of the British, are in the constant habit of committing depredations on the property of the American citizens.

We have one more remark to make. Why have the British authorities, in offering a reward for the offender, substituted the American currency, dollars, in the room of pounds or guineas, which is the usual practice in their proclamations and other public documents? Was it intended by this, to operate on the minds of the citizens of the Michigan Territory, and thereby to excite them to acts unbecoming their own character, and the rights and dignity of their government? The question must be answered in the affirmative. But, we trust the attempt will be found as futile as it is insidious.

No. I. Sandwich, 15th Oct. 1815.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that it has been officially reported to me, that an Indian was yesterday murdered under most aggravated circumstances, in a canoe close to Gross Isle, by a shot fired from an American boat, having eight or ten men in her, supposed to be soldiers; and that an officer, non-commis-

sioned officer was in the boat at the time this cruel act was perpetrated. This boat must have left Detroit yesterday.

I need not point out to you the line of conduct necessary on this occasion. I shall direct an inquest on the body to-morrow morning; and I beg leave to remind you, that this murder has been committed on the body of an unoffending Indian, and my pointing out the custom of savages would be unnecessary in the present instance.

I have the honour to be, &c. H. JAMES, Lt. Col. commanding. His excellency Gov. Cass, Detroit.

No. II. Detroit, 5th Oct. 1815.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. I will cause an enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the murder alleged to have been committed upon an Indian, by a party of men in an American boat. If a murder has been committed upon an American citizen, and the perpetrators can be detected, they will suffer the punishment which the laws of all civilized nations provide for such an offence.

In an application of this kind, it was unnecessary to allude to the Indian custom of retaliating upon innocent individuals, injuries which any of their tribes may have received. The laws of this country operate with rigid impartiality upon all offenders; and confident I am that no deeds of the consequence, will ever induce the courts of justice to punish innocent or to screen the guilty.

I will send a person over in the morning to attend the inquest in order to procure such evidence as may elucidate the circumstances of the transaction, and lead to the detection and consequent punishment of the offenders.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant. LEWIS CASS. No. III. Detroit, Oct. 1815.

Sir, Since my letter of the 5th inst. in answer to yours of that date, I have ascertained with precision, the circumstances of the transaction which formed the subject of your communication.

The Indian alluded to was killed while in the act of presenting his gun at Mr. McComb, by one of the party who was with him. The event was connected with that precatory system which the Indians have pursued for some time upon the Islands in the mouth of the river, and which if not checked, will be attended with still more disastrous consequences to them. I state these facts, not in consequence of the representation which I had the honor to receive from you; but merely in justice to Mr. McComb, that erroneous impressions may not prevail with respect to his conduct in the business. The Indian was killed within the territorial jurisdiction of the U. States; and a British officer has, consequently, no right to require, nor ought an American officer to give, any explanation upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS. Lt. Col. James.

No. IV. Petite Cote, 21st Oct. 1815.

Sir, Herewith I beg leave to forward copy of a letter addressed to me by the deputy superintendent of British Indian affairs, in this district; its contents will fully bring to your recollection the circumstances, and I make no doubt you will cause a similar restitution.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, H. JAMES, Lt. Col. ENCLOSURE. Amherstberg, 21st Oct. 1815.

Sir, Yesterday in council, the prophet requested that you should be inform-

James Munroe, & Co. Have just received, and are now offering a large additional supply of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,**

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since makes their assortment very complete.  
Nov. 2.

**NEW GOODS.**  
Nicholas J. Watkins, Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, great variety of Stockinets, Decker Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coat Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces of White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy largely will find it to their advantage to give him a call.  
Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

**Notice.**  
The subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. James Light, and being desirous of clearing up his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable in manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour upon him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.  
Joseph Evans, Jr.  
Nov. 23.

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, likewise those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 21st day of Nov. 1815.  
Philemon Warfield, Esq. Lloyd Warfield, Esq.  
Nov. 23.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed for sale, on Thursday the seventh day of December next, if fair, if not, the first day thereafter, at the residence of Vachel Warfield, deceased.  
Part of the Personal Estate of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Tobacco, Corn, Hay, Cyder, Cyder Casks and Barrel Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture—also Wheat, Rye, Oats, in the straw, with other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.  
Philemon Warfield, Esq. Lloyd Warfield, Esq.  
Nov. 23 1815.

**Public Sale.**  
Will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 12th December next, if fair, not the first fair day, all the personal property on the farm whereon I reside, on the head of South River, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Household Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
Sarah Willard.

Will be sold, at private sale, on a farm on which I reside, containing about 200 acres valuable land, a person wishing to purchase can view the premises, or apply to G. W. Higgins, Baltimore, or John Linthicum, Annapolis.  
Nov. 23.  
**For Sale:**  
A Negro Woman, with her children. The woman is a good plantation servant. Enquire at this office.  
Nov. 23.

DS. dgely, street near, have just from Lorc Baltimore) a HONABLE following, viz. 4, 4-4 & 3-4 n & Diapers, mens, ing Cambric, 8 & 4-4 Cam-Mustins, Elechintz Shawls, & Imitation on do. onno, Barcelona crass & other dkerchiefs, Wool, Wor-Cotton & Silk, on Florence, avorted, Union ds, Gloves, &c tie Shirtsing laids, assorted. UTILITY. ply of N'S AND ion of viz. al, Hyson, Y on, Soucbong, reen Teas, nd, nd, rre, Rice, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.