

Land for Sale.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1811.

[No. 3374.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## FOREIGN.

### FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS, JUNE 30, 1811.

Extracts from the *Exposé*

Of the situation of the French Empire, presented to the Legislative Body, in its sitting of the 29th June, by his excellency the Count of Montalivet, Minister of the Interior.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
Since your last session, the empire has increased by the addition of 16 departments, five millions of population, a territory of 500 miles of coast with all its maritime resources. The mouths of the Rhine, of the Scheldt, were not French; the productions of the interior of the empire, which were formerly sent to the ports of the Scheldt, are now sent to the ports of the empire, and the productions of the interior of the empire, which were formerly sent to the ports of the Scheldt, are now sent to the ports of the empire.

**THOS. WOODFIELD, Trustee,**  
August 7, 1811.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from Mrs. Anne Dorsey, near the city of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel county, on or about the first of April last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, black, with a full face, the whites of his eyes have a yellowish cast, and his upper lip is thick. Had on when he went away, a coat, hat, and a pair of shoes. He is supposed to be lurking about the farms of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, near the city of Annapolis, or at the Manor Elk Ridge, as his father lives at the farm, and his brother at the latter place. Any person apprehending the above negro and bringing him in jail so that I get him again, will receive, if twenty miles from home, Twenty Dollars, if thirty miles, Thirty Dollars, and if a further distance the above reward, and all reasonable travelling expenses paid brought home to the subscriber near the city of Annapolis. **THOMAS H. DORSEY,**  
June 26, 1811.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,**  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
A PROCLAMATION.

**WHEREAS** it has been satisfactorily represented to me, that a certain **JOHN BADGER**, who was condemned seven years to the Public Roads, by the honourable Judges of the first Judicial District of Maryland, for House Breaking & Horse Stealing—has made his escape from punishment, and is now lurking about Elkton, committing many crimes and alarming the people by his nocturnal plunderings. And whereas, it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice: I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD** to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and bring to justice, the said **JOHN BADGER**.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirtieth day of July.

**EDW. LLOYD,**  
By his Excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk of the Council,  
August 1.

The above Proclamation to be published twice in each week for the space of six weeks in the Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; and the Star, at Easton.

## All Hallows Parish.

THE Parish of All Hallows, on South River, being vacant, the vestry are desirous to engage a clergyman to supply such vacancy. Applications made to Mr. William Stewart, near London-town, will meet with attention.

There is a glebe-house and land appertaining to the parish.  
June 10, 1811.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
PRINTED BY **JONAS GREEN.**

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

years of age, put on board our ships, show the best disposition, and are rapidly progressing.

The frequent excursions of our fleets, the coasting navigation, the evolutions of our squadrons and flotillas in the Zuyder Zee, the Scheldt, and our roads, have so far improved our young conscripts, as to excite the highest hopes.

## WAR.

In one year, the greatest part of the strongest places in Spain have been taken after sieges which do honour to the genius and artillery of the French armies. More than 200 standards, 80,000 prisoners, and an hundred pieces of cannon, have been taken from the Spaniards in several pitched battles. This war was drawing to a close, when England, departing from her accustomed policy, took the lead in the field. It is easy to foresee the result of this struggle, and to comprehend all its consequences on the destinies of the world.

The population of England, insufficient for the occupation of the two Indies, America, and many establishments in the Mediterranean; insufficient for the defence of Ireland & her own coasts; for her garrisons and immense fleets; and for the loss of men in an oblique war sustained against France in the peninsula of Spain, leave many chances in our favour; and England is placed between the ruin of her population if she persists in maintaining this war; or if she abandons it after having taken so conspicuous a part.

France has eight hundred thousand men under arms; and when new forces, new armies, march towards Spain, to fight these our external enemies, 400,000 infantry and fifty thousand cavalry will remain in our interior, on our coast, and on our frontiers, ready to march to the defence of our rights, wherever they shall be threatened. The continental system, which is kept up with the greatest perseverance, is undermining the basis of the finances of England. Already her exchange loses 33 per cent. her colonies are without outlets for their produce; the greatest part of her manufactures are closed; and the continental system is but just in operation! If continued for ten years it would alone be sufficient to destroy the resources of England.

Her revenue is not founded on the produce of her soil, but on that of the commerce of the world. Even now her factories are half closed. In vain do the English hope from procrastination, and the events excited by their intrigues, that outlets will be opened to their commerce. As to France, the continental system has not altered in the least her position; we had been for ten years without maritime commerce, and we shall continue without it. The prohibition of English goods on the continent, has opened a market to our manufactures; should even that fail them, the consumption of the empire presents a reasonable support. It belongs to our manufactures to regulate themselves upon the wants of sixty millions of consumers.

The prosperity of the Imperial Treasury is not founded on the commerce of the universe. More than nine hundred millions that are necessary to meet the expenses of the empire, are the result of natural direct or indirect impost. England requires two thousand millions to defray her expenses, and her own revenue would not be able to furnish more than one third. We shall believe that England can maintain as long as we this struggle, when she shall have subsidised many years without loans, without consolidating the exchequer bills, and when her payments shall be made in specie, or at least in paper exchangeable at pleasure.

Any reasonable man must be persuaded that France may remain ten years in her present state without experiencing other embarrassments than those she has experienced for these ten years, without augmenting her debt, and meeting all her expenses. England is obliged every year during the war to borrow eight hundred millions, which, in ten years, would make eight thousand millions. How is it possible to conceive that she can succeed in supporting an increase of contributions of four hundred millions to meet the interest of her loans, when she can only now provide for her expenses by borrowing eight hundred millions yearly? The actual system of English finance can only be founded on a peace establishment. Indeed, all systems of finances grounded on loans, are pacific in their nature, since borrowing is calling the resources of futurity to the relief of present wants. Notwithstanding however, the actual administration of England has proclaimed the principle of perpetual war; this is as if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced that he would propose in a few years a bill of national bankruptcy. It is indeed mathematically demonstrated, that to wish to provide for the exchequer with eight hundred millions of annual loans is declaring that in a few years no other

alternative will be left but that of bankruptcy. This observation is every day made by discerning men; at each campaign it will become yet more striking to all the capitalists.

We are in the fourth year of the Spanish war; and tho' it should last yet a few campaigns, Spain shall be subdued, and the English driven from it. What are a few years to consolidate the great empire, and secure the tranquility of our children? It is not that the government is not desirous of peace; but it cannot be made so long as the affairs of England are directed by men who have declared their determination of carrying on a perpetual war; and what would such a peace be to France, without a guarantee? In two years the English fleets would seize our vessels and ruin our cities of Bordeaux, Nantz, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Trieste and Hamburg, as they have heretofore done. Such a peace would only be a lure laid for our commerce it would only be useful to England, who would find a vent for her merchandize, which would change the continental system. The pledge of peace is in the existence of our navy and our maritime power.

We shall be able to make peace with safety, when we shall have one hundred and fifty ships of the line; and notwithstanding the obstructions of war, such is the situation of the empire, that we shall shortly have this number of ships. Thus the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English administration founded on principles different from those of the present cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe. It would be useful to us, without doubt, and it is desirable in every point of view; we will say further, the continent, the whole world call for it; but we have a consolation which is, that it is much more desirable for our enemies than for ourselves; and whatever efforts the English ministry may make to stun that nation by a crowd of pamphlets, and by every thing that can keep in agitation a populace anxious for news, it cannot conceal from the world how much peace becomes every day more indispensable to England.

By the arrival of the Governor Strong at New-York.

**LONDON, JULY 16.**  
Alarming state of the King.  
It is with infinite grief we announce that his Majesty's illness has still further increased, and that he was yesterday considered in a very alarming state. Expresses were in consequence sent off in all directions, and the following Bulletin arrived in town in the course of the afternoon:

*Windsor Castle, July 16, 1811.*  
"The symptoms of the King's disorder since the late accession of it, have continued to increase, and his Majesty has passed a very restless night."

[Signed by the Physicians.]  
By two Anhalt mails we have letters from Petersburg to the 23d, from Carlsham to the 28th June; from Wingo to the 2d; Stockholm to the 5th; and Gottenburg to the 9th instant. The advices from St. Petersburg are silent as to the probability of war between Russia and France, but those from Gottenburg continue to speak of it with confidence. The exchange at St. Petersburg had fallen to 13 1/8th. Seventy-eight vessels had arrived in Russian ports, nearly 70 of which were Americans, direct from the U. States, with coffee, sugar, cotton, and other produce while the British were excluded from the benefit. The following from Carlsham is very important:

"**CARLSHAM, JUNE 27.**  
"The decrees of his Swedish Majesty declares, that all cargoes with bale goods, belonging to Russia and Danish subjects, shall be confiscated. His Majesty further orders, that such cargoes, it belonging to other nations, those of the North American States alone excepted, are not to leave the kingdom, and the ships having them on board are not to set sail; but if the captains wish to depart with their ships in ballast, on the delivery of the cargo to the public guards, the ships shall be given up, and the sails and rudders returned."

In the subsequent part of the letter we have a list of 11 ships, the cargoes of which had been condemned. The names are these: Gustafson, Carl and Andres Die Tugend, Fortuna, Rahiff, Master, Fortuna, Shreiving, do. Three Gabroeders, Gueda, Verwaching, Augusta, Amelia, Minerva, Providence.  
Our accounts from Wingo acquaint us, that those goods which have been sequestered in Sweden, are to continue in the same state until the peace of Europe shall be re-established, with the exception of Danish and Prussian merchandize, which is to be immediately confiscated.

According to these facts, it should appear that the Baltic Governments are, some of them as hostile to each other as they are to Great Britain.

Captain Bingham's despatch relative to the action between the Little Belt and the President also appears in the Gazette of last night. It confirms and justifies all that we have said and observed upon this subject. The aggression of the American Commodore was as outrageous as it was dastardly; but the British public will be rejoiced to find, that notwithstanding the almost unexampled disparity of force engaged, the honour of the British flag was on this occasion supported with a bravery and firmness that enabled a little sloop of 18 guns successfully to resist a man of war of 44 guns!—We have now the word of honour of Capt. Bingham, that the firing was commenced by Rogers; and who will put the veracity of an American captain in competition with that of an honourable British Officer? [The question does not read well in America.] The hostile intent of the American was evident from the commencement. At half past three (says Captain Bingham) he made sail in chase, when I made the private signal, which was not answered. At half past six, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun shot, and clearly discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the more prudent method was to bring to, and hoist the colours, that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were; the ship was therefore brought to, colours hoisted, guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking which I frustrated by wearing three times. About a quarter past eight he came within hail, I hail d, and asked what ship it was? He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked what ship it was?—He again repeated my words and fired a broadside, which I immediately returned.—The action then became general, and continued so for three quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then hailed. I was obliged to desist from firing, as the ship falling off no gun would bear, and had no after-fail to keep her too. He fired no more guns, but fled from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct. By the manner in which he apologized, it appeared to me evident that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have bro't her to action; and what further confirms me in that opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could possibly be collected.

Indeed, from all circumstances of the case, the hostile determination of Rodgers is rendered most manifest, and due satisfaction will of course be demanded in a manner becoming the honour and character of the British nation. We anxiously hope that peace may be maintained between the countries, because we feel that relations of amity are the true interest of both; but in a question which concerns the honour of the British flag (however we may have borne injuries of a different description) we can submit to no insult.—Captain Bingham's "modest but full and clear statement of the affair," is, in our contemplation of the subject, completely decisive of the question of aggression. He positively denies having fired first; on the contrary, he used the utmost caution in this respect; "is it probable (he forcibly observes) that a sloop of war, within pistol shot of a large 44 gun ship should commence hostilities?" We therefore again repeat, that under all the circumstances of the case, nothing short of the most ample reparation for the injury actually done, and the most distinct disavowal on the part of the American government of the aggression of commodore Rodgers, can satisfy the insulted honour of the British flag, or atone for the loss of the British subjects who fell or were wounded on the occasion. Our loss was 32 men killed and wounded, and we regret to find, that most of the wounds were considered mortal.

**JULY 18.**  
**THE KING.**

We stated in our last, that his Majesty had experienced a severe access of his disorder.—We have now to mention, that on Monday night his Majesty's disorder, had increased to so alarming a degree that his life for some time was despaired of. From the most violent paroxysm, he suddenly became so extremely low as to cause the most serious alarm, and the medical gentlemen deemed it necessary to send expresses off hourly to the Prince Regent, the Royal Duke, the Chan-