

threshold of our Territory, which, under existing circumstances, the character, as well as our lawful commerce. The evidence of hostile inflexibility on rights which no Indian can relinquish, Congress is putting the United States in a position of arms and an attitude of crisis, and corresponding national spirit and expectations. It is accordingly, that a body is made for filling the longed for enlistments of troops; for an auxiliary force for a more limited term; and of volunteer companies. A body may court a partial service; for detachments are wanted, of other portions and for such a preparation as will proportion to its intrinsic capacities. On occasion fail to remind you of those Military Seminars in every event, will form a frugal part of our military equipment of cannon and small arms, and of the resources of all the means are adequate to emergency. It is not inexpedient, however, to authorise an enlargement of course be drawn on the subject of our arms may be required for which it may be best adapted. Congress, the seasonableness, authority to augment the materials, as are imperishable, or may not at once be

relating the scenes which discomfited epoch, and establish to our attention, it is to overlook those developing among the great communities of the southern portion of our here, and extend into our. An enlarged philanthropic lightened forecast, concern the National Councils an object of a deep interest in their reciprocal sentiments of regard to the progress of a not to be unprepared for what things may be ultimately

other aspect of our situation, attention of Congress will be of duty of further guards against infractions of our commercial practice of smuggling, which everywhere, and particularly in our governments, where the made by all for the good of all, omitted on every individual as the state, attains its utmost blends, with a pursuit of gain, a treacherous subversive transgressors, to a foreign to that of their own countrymen that the virtuous indigna public should be enabled to self, through the regular aid of the most competent laws.

greater respect to our mercantile to the honest interests which is expedient also, that it be able in our citizens, to accept in foreign governments, for a fully interdicted by them to an citizens; or to trade under or papers of any sort.

tion is equally called for, acceptance, by our citizens, to be used in a trade with States; and against the administration of the United States vessels from foreign countries, to trade with particular ports.

her subjects will press mere on your deliberations. A cannot be well accepted and sound policy of securing and manufactures the success they have d are still attaining, in some the impulse of causes not and to our navigation, the fair which it is at present abridged by regulations of foreign govern-

the reasonableness of saving our from sacrifices which a change might bring on them. interest requires, that, with articles at least as belong to and our primary wants, be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And what arrangements adhere to the existing ons in their ports against our and an equality or lesser is enjoyed by their navigation, the effect cannot be mistaken as been seriously felt by our interests; and in proportion as place, the advantages of a conveyance of products to t, and of a growing body of

mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger must be diminished.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the thirtieth of September last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expenses, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue arising from the situation of our commerce, and the extraordinary expenses which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least, to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honourable result to your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged; invoking at the same time the blessing of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights, and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.  
Washington, November 5th, 1811.

**William M'Parlin,**  
**WATCH-MAKER,**  
Near the Farmers Bank of Maryland,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED  
A variety of elegant and useful Articles,  
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra finished Gold Watch Seals,  
Do. do. Chains and Keys,  
Do. Set Pearl and Topaz Breast Pins,  
Do. do. do. for Hair,  
Plain Gold Rings,  
Breast Pins and Sleeve Buttons,  
Silver Soup, Table, Tea and Salt Spoons,  
Best Silver Thimbles, Tea Tongs, &c.  
Gilt Chains, Seals and Keys, best patterns,  
Steel do. do. do.  
Best polished Steel Scissors assorted,  
Best cast Steel Pen Knives, do.  
Extra large Tortoise-Shell Combs,  
small do. do.  
Do. large Mock do.  
Pocket do.  
Steel Tweezers, Bodkins, Pocket-Books,  
assorted,

AND A FEW WARRANTED  
**WATCHES,**  
All of which will be sold low for CASH.  
Annapolis, Nov. 7. 1811. 6w.

**H. G. MUNROE,**  
HAS FOR SALE,  
A General Assortment of  
**Dry Goods and Groceries,**  
Ironmongery and Stationary.  
**LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR,**  
At the Factory Prices.  
November 7, 1811.

**St. Anne's Church Lottery.**

AT a meeting of the Managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery, of the City of Annapolis, it was agreed that the Scheme heretofore published be altered by making the high prize stationary—the first drawn blank on the 21st day's drawing to be entitled to \$3000—and that the drawing thereof commences on Wednesday the 27th inst. provided that notice of such alteration be given three times successively in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, authorising the holders of tickets to return them by the 25th inst. if they are dissatisfied with the proposed alteration.  
N. B. Present price of Tickets \$5, but the price will advance with the drawing.  
Annapolis, Nov. 7. 1811. 3w.

**This is to give notice,**  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment to  
WM. S. GREEN, Admr.  
Nov. 7, 1811. 1f

**FOREIGN.**

By the ship *Trident*, from Greenock, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

"Windsor Castle, Sept. 15.

"His Majesty's state continues the same." September 16, 17, 18, 19, 20—The same report.

On Tuesday the King ate a very hearty dinner, and walked most of the day about his suite of rooms and the large passage attached to them.

"Windsor Castle, Sept. 24.

"His Majesty had some sleep in the night; and is much the same as he was the day before yesterday.

"Signed, H. Halford, W. Heberden, R. Willis."

His Majesty's meals are now served up with some regularity and manner, as when he was first afflicted with the malady, and he eats with a very good appetite.

It is stated by some passengers who arrived at Dover in the ship *Hoffnung*, from Havre, to be a current report in France, that Louis Buonaparte is not to be found; and it is there supposed he is emigrated to this country.

By a gentleman who has recently left Archangel, and arrived in town, we have received the following communication on the state of affairs in Russia. He says that most of the commerce with that country is now carried on by the Americans, and that there were no less than one hundred and five American vessels lying at Archangel when he left it. There were also a great number at St. Petersburg, all laden with colonial produce, an article which the Russians were in great want of—He further states, that the emperor Alexander has a very large army on foot, but owing to the officers being so badly paid, no reliance could be placed in them, and this in a great measure the cause of his not commencing hostilities against France.

**NORTH OF EUROPE.**

By the subjoined article we are induced to believe that Sweden still makes a struggle—not for her rights, for they unhappily have been long relinquished—but at least for preservation from that state of misery and privation which has overwhelmed the continent of Europe: from which, as she is in a great degree severed by the Baltic, we should be glad to see her likewise separated from the community of suffering.

"Copenhagen, Aug. 8, 1811.

According to the latest, and we believe, the best information from Stockholm, it appears that the French minister there has been defeated in his attempts to govern in Sweden. It is confidently reported, that after a long and fruitless conference with the minister for foreign affairs, M. Alquier had recourse to the Crown Prince, of whom he obtained an audience. Though nothing has transpired as to its object, the visible ill-humour and vexation, which the French minister has evinced ever since, speak sufficiently of his disappointment."

Buonaparte is said in an article from Koningsburg, by way of Gottenburg, to have demanded of the king of Prussia, the surrender of Silesia, or the fortresses of Colberg and Graudentz. The demand was instantly and indignantly rejected; his Prussian majesty replying, that he would sooner risk the consequences of a war, unequal as the contest must now be, than give up Silesia, or his last strong hold. Couriers were, it is added, immediately sent off to Petersburg and to the Russian gen. on the Polish frontiers, who had in consequence, advanced with his army to co-operate with the Prussian troops. The King of Prussia, at the same time, conferred the chief command of his army on General Blucher, who distinguished himself so eminently in the last war. This able general immediately issued orders to collect the Prussian army, strengthened Colberg and Graudentz, and enabled them to stand a long siege, while with the rest of the troops, he fell back towards the Russian army, in order to effect a junction with it more speedily.

Several letters are in town from Prussia, but they merely refer in obscure terms to some important change in the posture of affairs. A letter dated the 6th inst. from Wingo Sound, only says, that "the reports from Prussia are various and contradictory."

We are by no means prepared to say that this intelligence is not true; but the last French papers certainly did not induce us to expect any rupture between Prussia & France. And indeed, in one of them of the latest date, there is the following article from Berlin: "The manner in which the government afforded succours to the different parts of the kingdom, has given great satisfaction, and has been attended with the most beneficial effects. This is the more visible as Silesian bonds are now at 75 1/2 per cent." This article is no proof certainly that the intelligence from Koningsburg is unfounded. But we quote it merely to show that the Paris papers were not prepared for any hostile tone between the French and Prussian governments.

If Buonaparte has indeed made such a demand, war in the north is certain. It is reported that he delayed doing any thing that should evince a determination to go to war, till the season should arrive when our fleet would be under the necessity of quitting the Baltic. But we have already supplied Russia with various articles, of which she stood most in need for warlike operations, such as powder, ball, lead, &c.

**GALLANT ACTION.**

And capture of one of the enemy's large praams, in presence of Buonaparte.

The cause of the incessant firing on the French coast, is now ascertained to be an engagement between the *Naiad*, 3 floops and a cutter, and 7 large Praams, each as large as a frigate, 11 gun brigs, and other small craft 27 in all. The following letter gives an account of the engagement. We took the port admiral in his praam, but he afterwards ran off. However, we took another, & brought her away. Buonaparte saw the engagement, he was in a boat with marshal Ney.

"Dover, Sept. 22."

The *Naiad* frigate has just anchored abreast of the caille, with one of the large Boulogne praams with French colours under the British, which she took after a severe action. The praam appears a very long low ship, and they say has very heavy metal; her foremast stands very far forward, & her mizen mast very far abaft. She appears as long as the frigate, and does not appear to be much damaged in her sails and rigging. Buonaparte was present it is said. The flotilla 70 sail strong was sent out the first day, and Buonaparte engaged to see the frigate behave so cool and determined, sent out six praams to take the *Naiad*, and this was the cause of the terrible firing that we have heard here. Lord Temple is gone off to the frigate to learn particulars. Buonaparte's being present will make this action memorable."

Extract of another letter.

"During the latter part of the engagement, the French admiral, and the rest of his fleet made towards the harbour of Boulogne, which so enraged his imperial majesty, that he ordered the guns of the batteries to be turned on the invincible flotilla, to drive them to sea again, but it had no effect; for, as the French commodore said, "Their master sent them out to fight men, but they found devils."

"Deal, Sept. 22.

The praam which was at anchor off Dover this morning, was one of the 7 fail of ditto, and 11 fail of brigs and schooners, 27 in the whole, which were sent out to take the *Naiad*; and so confident were they of success, that they brought a pilot to convey the frigate to Havre de Grace or Cherbourg. The engagement the first day was at long shots, but the 2d day these vessels being selected were sent out. Three shots were fired from the French batteries, it is said, by Buonaparte himself, at his own vessels, to make them engage closer, when the French admiral, seconded by the large praam, came very close; but having lost a number of men, his fire was silenced, and his colours hauled down. The captain of the praam taken, gallantly ran down between the *Naiad* and the French admiral; and either by design or accident, boarded the frigate, (he being filled with soldiers, picked men, under a most galling fire of musquetry, attempted to carry the *Naiad* by boarding; but being repelled, she was boarded in her turn, and taken; the French admiral, who had commenced firing again, was again silenced and struck, but owing to the praam being lashed fast to the *Naiad*, he effected his escape. She has 20 long brass guns (28 pounders) cast to throw shot further than any other ordnance, and a crew of 300 men, sailors and soldiers; it is a very long low vessel, draws but little water, and is ugly looking. The French own to have seven killed and wounded; the *Naiad* has 2 killed and 15 wounded; the loss of the others is not yet ascertained. The French must have suffered very severely; and the upper works of their admiral were shot clear away, and several others much damaged. Buonaparte, who was on the shore at first in the batteries, was afterwards rowing about in a long new boat, painted green. The firing was the most tremendous which has been heard along shore for some years past.

"Five O'clock, A. M.

The *Naiad* frigate has just arrived, and brought in a French praam of 20 guns. The particulars of the French flotilla off Boulogne has not yet transpired, but from the accounts of some of the men, there are said to be 17 of the *Naiad*'s crew wounded, and the 1st lieutenant of the Caitalan reported to be killed. This accounts for the heavy firing heard off the French coast. It is confidently reported that Buonaparte and Ad. De Winter were on board of the vessels when the attack was commenced, but they prudently got on shore."

SEPTEMBER 24.

A very brilliant affair has been achieved by the Thames frigate, and *Cephalus* floop, having taken from under the batteries near the coast of Naples, 11 gun-boats, 1 armed schooner, and 14 merchant vessels, without the loss of a man!

State of Maryland, sc.  
By Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,  
October 29, 1811.

ON application by petition of Jacob Franklin, junior, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Atwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in 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.

JOHN GASSAWAY,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

**This is to give Notice,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Atwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of October, 1811.  
JAC. FRANKLIN, jun. Exr.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my Farms, known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.  
Nov. 7, 1811.

**New and Cheap Goods.**  
The subscriber has received a large and handsomely varied selection of  
**GOODS,**  
AMONGST WHICH ARE,  
Extra Superfine Blue, Black, and Green  
**BROAD CLOTHS,**  
With other Fashionable Colours.  
Super Cassimers, Bedford and Imperial Cords, and Stockingnets for Gentlemen's Pantaloons.

**FANCY WAISTCOATINGS,**  
With a large Assortment of  
Second Broad Superfine Coat-  
Cloths, ings,  
Mole-skins, Velvets, & Cords.  
India Muslins, Domestic, German  
Cambric do. & Irish Linens,  
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

With a great many other articles too tedious to mention. Making an assortment of Good and Serviceable Merchandise. Having laid them in on the most advantageous terms, he flatters himself to be able to sell at the Baltimore retail prices, especially for *Ready Money*.  
GIDEON WHITE.

N. B. The subscriber will barter Goods for good first and second quality Tobacco.  
G. W.  
2 Church-street, Anna-? 6w.  
polis, Oct. 31, 1811. 5

**I. PARKER,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a  
**HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,**  
in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James West, in Church-street, nearly opposite the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Having furnished himself with the best of Liquors, &c. and good stabling, he can assure Travellers, and others, who favour him with their patronage, that the most indefatigable exertions shall be used to entertain them in the best manner. He respectfully solicits a share of public favour.  
Annapolis, Oct. 31, 1811. 1f

**Some Servants to Hire**  
FOR the ensuing year, 1812; for further information apply to  
SETH SWEETSER.  
N. B. For Sale, one handsome YOKE of STEERS, five years old next spring, well broke. S. S.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at **Public Sale**, on the premises, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
A PART of the dwelling plantation of Thomas Cowman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale.  
THOMAS H. HALL, Trustee,  
Oct. 17, 1811. 1f