

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH LOTTERY.

Twentieth Day's Drawing.

No. 1765, (first drawn blank,) \$ 500. No. 1404, prize of \$ 100—Nos. 373, 701, \$ 15—No. 2208, \$ 10. Prizes of \$ 6—Nos. 2525, 1236, 1267, 1359, 920, 1707, 1135, 832, 100, 2092, 1800, 2578, 1810, 1454, 2199, 1379, 436, 2718, 177, 544, 1403, 1102, 1362, 2203, 1679, 231, 203, 2193, 1897, 1619, 2152, 1353, 1191, 2522, 1285, 1656, 2156, 1249, 1320, 824, 2015, 276, 2293.

Twenty-first Day.

No. 976, (first drawn blank,) \$ 3000. No. 2642, prize of \$ 100—No. 110, \$ 50. Nos. 332, 1624, 2477, \$ 10. Prizes of \$ 6—Nos. 2458, 2760, 2782, 250, 1613, 938, 695, 1958, 1360, 570, 2102, 328, 688, 1043, 2356, 1253, 94, 2216, 1608, 2748, 2528, 122, 994, 1521, 1306, 54, 1142, 24, 2385, 2470, 2127.

The U. S. brig Nautilus, supposed to have been lost, has arrived safe at Newport. Dec. 23, 24, she carried away her bowsprit, and foretopmast, lost her stern boat, and some of her sails and spars, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated at Gallatin, (Tenn.) the 7th instant, to a gentleman in Washington City.

The latest information we have had from our Indian friends, viz. a Mr. Isaac Weakley, of Montgomery county died with me on Sunday last, states that on Thursday evening before, he saw col. Cock of this county, who told Weakley, that he had been riding night and day for 24 hours, among the different captain's companies in the county, in order to raise men to go against a large body, say 3 or 400 Indians which were encamped before the mouth of Cumberland on the north of Ohio, which had already taken twelve flat bottomed boats and three keel-boats, destroyed them and their cargoes, killed every soul except two, who escaped in a canoe. Did this report of Mr. Weakley need corroboration, it is confirmed by a Mr. Wilkinson, who arrived in this neighbourhood last night, direct by land from the mouth of Cumberland, and I must add that I am afraid it is but too true. Weakley adds that they are composed of Cherokees, Creeks & Huggas."

From the National Intelligencer.

An important letter of the secretary of the treasury, to the committee of ways and means, was yesterday laid before the house of representatives by Mr. Bacon, chairman of that committee. The great length of the report prevents us from inserting it in this day's paper, though the importance of its contents claims for it the earliest publication. It is in reply to a letter from the committee, requiring at his hands information on several points, and his opinion of the best means of producing a revenue adequate to the payment of the interest on the present public debt, and such new loans as may be authorized in the event of a war.

The committee contemplate an annual loan, during a war, of ten millions of dollars. On this basis the secretary estimates the revenue necessary to be provided for the year 1813, in addition to the loan, at \$ 9,600,000. In the event of war, the receipts from the customs cannot, the letter states, be relied on with certainty, at the present rate of duties, to produce more than \$ 2,500,000 per annum. It is stated that these duties in time of war may be doubled, and will produce, \$ 5,000,000

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Making, 6,000,000. And deducted from the 9,600,000 dollars above mentioned, leaves a deficiency to be provided for 2,600,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales of public lands is calculated as usual at 600,000.

To supply this deficiency the secretary submits the propriety of imposing direct and indirect taxes, calculated to produce a gross revenue of five millions, the net product of which is estimated at 4,200,000. Of these five millions, three are proposed to be raised by a direct tax, and two by an indirect tax, the latter to be levied on domestic distilled spirits and licenses to distillers, refined sugar, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamps, estimated to produce two millions, making, with the proposed direct tax, five millions, from which deducting \$ 750,000, the estimated expence of collection and assessment, there will accrue to the treasury, a net amount of 4,250,000 dollars. But as experience has proved that taxes are never so productive in the first year they are imposed, as when they are, in full operation, the product of these

taxes is estimated for 1813, at only three million six hundred thousand, which completes the sum estimated as necessary for the service of that year.

The report goes much into detail, and the above sketch embraces but one point in it, which we apprehend, to the generality of our readers, will prove most interesting, and have therefore anticipated our publications of the report by giving the above brief abstract.

(Concluded from our last.)

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State,

Jan. 14, 1812.

SIR, I have had the honour to receive your letter of Dec. 17th, and I embrace the first moment that I could command, to make the observations which it suggests.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to the president, to have found in the communication, some proof of a disposition in the British government to put an end to the differences subsisting between our countries. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that it presents a new proof only of its determination to adhere to the policy to which they are imputable.

You complain that the import of your former letters has been misunderstood in two important circumstances: that you have been represented to have demanded of the U. S. a law for the introduction of British goods into their ports, and that they should also undertake to force France to receive British manufactures into her harbours.

You state that on the first point, it was your intention only to remonstrate against the non-importation act, as partial in its operation, and unfriendly to G. Britain on which account its repeal was claimed, and to intimate that if it was persevered in G. B. would be compelled to retaliate on the commerce of the U. S. by similar restrictions on her part. And on the second point, that you intended only to urge, that in consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, your government had been obliged to blockade France, and to prohibit all trade in French articles, in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles.

It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non-importation act is required, the U. S. are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between G. Britain and the other belligerent, it must be referred to the difference in the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing. France did, it is true, declare a blockade of England, against the trade of the U. S. and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exist. It is true also, that a part of those decrees, did prohibit a trade in English articles, within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights, or neutral commerce, of the U. S. Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation of the national and neutral rights of the U. States, on a pretext of retaliation, which, if even applicable, could only be applied to the former, and not to the latter interdicts; & it is required that France shall change her internal regulations against English trade, before England will change her external regulations against the trade of the U. States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, and urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russell's correspondence, that some American vessels have been taken since the first of Nov. in their route to England. It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence, that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade, the seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were, as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to their owners. Might there not be other ground also, on which seizures might be made? Great-Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of contraband of war. If by the law of nations, one belligerent has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right. Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known to the continent, has by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the U. S. essential injury. Against this practice, the minister of the U. States at London, as will appear by reference to his letter to the Marquis Wellesley of the 3d of May, 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government, with an offer of every information possessed by him, which might contribute to detect and suppress it. It is painful to add that this communication was entirely disregarded. That G. Britain should complain of acts in France, to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and draw from them proof in support of her orders in council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

Your remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licences to certain American vessels engaged in the trade between the U. S. and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact it is impossible for me to conceive. It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the U. States and France. They were meant to prohibit the trade of the U. S. with G. Britain which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of G. Britain with the continent, with which the U. S. have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the U. S. and France, G. Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France, would not have been a retaliation; but a co-operation. If licencing by France the trade in certain instances, prove any thing, it proves nothing more than that the trade with France, in other instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from it in any respect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the U. S. and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licences to trade between the U. S. and France, may have been intended in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by license, is one with which the U. S. are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it, but these are founded on other principles, than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the president, that your government has not seen in the correspondence of Mr. Russell, which I had the honour to communicate to you on the 17th of Oct. last, and which has been lately transmitted to you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis Wellesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the pending discussions, that it was of a nature to have no weight in these discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruisers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaration of the French government was, as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was incumbent on G. Britain, therefore, in fulfilment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in G. Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France, is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might, on that principle, become a motive for delay and refusal. A suspicion that such acts would be committed might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question, whether the French repeal did, or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the U. S. it cannot be alleged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d Feb. last, as heretofore observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was the only essential fact in the case, and has long been known to your government, the orders in council, from the date of that knowledge, ought to have ceased, according to its own principles and pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the U. S. is superseded by the novel and extraordinary claim of G. Britain to a trade in British articles with her enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place in the fullest extent claimed by the U. S. it could, according to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions, it is impossible to see in it any thing short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights & interests of the U. S. It issued the orders in council, on a principle of retaliation on France at a time when it admitted the French decrees to be ineffectual; it has sustained those orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition of their repeal, to be performed by France, to which the U. States in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand, without departing from their neutrality; a condition

which, in respect to the commerce of nations with G. Britain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own law, and which can never be enforced on any nation without a subversion of its sovereignty and independence.

I have the honour to be, &c. JAMES MONROE, Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States. I transmit to the senate a report of the secretary of state, complying with their resolutions of the 18th of November.

JAMES MADISON, January 16, 1812.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the senate requesting information on certain points respecting the trade of the U. S. to France, has the honour to report to the president, that he has examined the files of this department, and found no precise information on the subject of the said resolution, which has not been heretofore communicated to congress.

That in consequence thereof, he applied to the French minister for the requisite information, who, not possessing it, referred the application to the consul-general of France from whom as yet nothing has been received, as will most fully appear by accompanying letters marked A and B.

It may be proper to observe, that it is generally understood, as well from the letters of Mr. Russell, communicated to congress at the commencement of the present session, as from other sources, that the trade of the U. S. to France, is subjected to very severe restrictions; but the precise extent and nature of them is not distinctly known to this department. The instructions of the minister of the U. S. at Paris, embracing this as well as other subjects, communications from that source may soon furnish more particular information. An expectation of the speed arrival of dispatches from France, together with others, that the French consul-generals would have been enabled to throw some light upon the inquiry, have caused the postponement of this report until the present time.

JAMES MONROE, Department of State, January 12.

(A)

Department of State, January 4, 1812.

SIR,

When I did myself the honour to submit to you a copy of the resolution of the senate of the U. S. of the 18th of November last, asking information as to the commercial regulations of France as they applied to the trade of this country, you told me that it was not then in your power to give precise information as to these regulations, but that you would obtain it for me from Mr. Lescallier his imperial majesty's consul-general at Philadelphia. I have now the honour to inquire whether Mr. Lescallier has made a report to you on this subject; and if he has to request that you will furnish me with the result, as soon as your convenience will permit.

I have the honour, &c. (Signed) JAS. MONROE, Mr. Serrurier, &c.

(B)

(TRANSLATION) Washington, Jan. 5, 1812.

SIR, The documents for which the senate called upon you not being in my possession, and in consequence of the desire you manifested to obtain them through me, I charged the consul-general to procure them for me. I have not yet received his answer. It would not be extraordinary if Mr. Lescallier should not have the tariff; inasmuch as it is of little use to the French in this country; but I wrote to Paris at the time of our first conversation on this subject.

I will immediately renew my application to the consul general, and from whatever source I may derive the information required, I will hasten to transmit it to you.

I beg you, sir, to receive the assurance of my high consideration.

The minister of France. (Signed) SERRURIER, Mr. Monroe, &c.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 20.

This morning the bill for incorporating the subscribers to the late Bank of the United States, under the title of "The American Bank," with a capital of five millions, was read in committee of the whole, Mr. M'Enen in the chair, and after some debate the question was taken and the bill negatived.

After the chairman had reported, the question was put, "will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole?" When a motion was made by Mr. Graham to postpone the question for the present, which was negatived.

And the question on the report recurring, Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 69, nays 21. By which the report was agreed to and the bill negatived.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Savannah, from another in St. Mary's of the 21st ult.

"Two regiments are ordered from Nassau to St. Augustine, and orders are given to permit no American officer to land in East Florida."

We have seen a letter from Carthage received via Baltimore, to a commercial house in this city, dated the 7th of Dec. last, containing the Declaration of Independence of the Province of Carthage, which they consider the commencement of their career among the nations of the world. The Proclamation of Independence was signed on the 11th of November, and published on the 17th of the same month. The congress of the Provinces of New-Grenada were immediately to assemble at the City of Ybaque, which is to be the capital of the new government of those provinces. [N. Y. Gaz.]

Governor Harrison has addressed the House of Representatives of Indiana territory, asserting the general good conduct and bravery of the militia in the late action on the Wabash, and vindicating them from all imputations to the contrary, whether by inference or assertion.

From the National Intelligencer.

Another Earthquake.—On Thursday morning, about 10 minutes past nine, another shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, by most of the inhabitants. It appears to have affected some parts of the city more violently than others; for whilst some were seriously alarmed by it, there are very many who did not perceive it. The cups and saucers on breakfast tables were heard to rattle, and picture frames, &c. hanging on the walls were seen to vibrate. From the following paragraph from the Alexandria paper, it will appear, that it was also felt in that place.

Alexandria, Jan. 24.

The shock of another earthquake was felt yesterday morning, 20 minutes after 9 o'clock as sensibly as on the late occurrence of it, with similar effects. Its continuance was about 20 seconds, and its direction from S. W. to N. E.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 24.

Another Earthquake.—A correspondent, at Jamaica, (L. I.) under date of this day, says—"Yesterday morning at fifteen minutes after 9 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this village. Every thing suspended in my store was set in motion for more than a minute. The motion was steady swinging backward and forward. The shock was felt also by my family and by several of our neighbours."

We understand that the shock was noticed by many people in this city.

Died in Charleston, (S. C.) on the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY PINCKNEY, wife of Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, aged 60 years.

FOR RENT, THE CITY TAVERN, ANNAPOLIS, Now in the occupation of Mr. William Brewer.

It is the principal one in the place, and is exceeded by few in this state for the convenience of its accommodations. This establishment consists of two separate houses.—The one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire-places, each large enough for four beds, a dressing table to each bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms without fire-places. The Old House contains three large dining rooms, a Bar, bar-room and dressing-room, on the first floor; a sitting-room and eight lodging rooms on the second floor, and very excellent garret-rooms for servants. There is an excellent Kitchen and wash-house—Stables sufficient for fifty horses, and a Billiard Room, on the premises.—Also a fine Garden attached to the house, in which is a large and very good Ice-House. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or to James Shaw, esq. Possession will be given at any time after the 12th day of March next.

The Subscriber will sell this Property at Private Sale.

Thos. H. Bowie, Trustee. Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1812.

STRAY.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Taylor's Landing Warehouse, in Anne-Arundel county, as a Stray.

A BLACK & WHITE HEIFER, about two years old, not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Alexander Purdy, 3w.

PRACTICAL PIETY,

BY HANNAH MORE. George Shaw, & Co. have received a few copies of Practical Piety, 2d edition, with a Memoir of the Author....price \$1.

ALSO A Particular Account of THE CALAMITY AT RICHMOND.... Price 25 cts.

ALMANACKS-FOR 1812, January 23.