

BOSTON, JULY 2.
LATEST FROM CADIZ.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Gen. Putnam, Nash, 41 days from Cadiz.—By this arrival we received Cadiz papers to the 15th ult. Capt N. informs us, that the morning he failed a very heavy cannonading took place which lasted till 10 o'clock that night. A great number of shells were thrown into the city. The official account of the Embargo had been received 3 days before he failed. There were fifty American vessels in port—and hour was telling at \$ 19 50—Corn 25—Rice 8 50.

GENERAL COURT.
On Saturday the Legislature of this State was adjourned to the second Wednesday of Oct next. Sixty one acts passed. The session last year terminated the same day of the month.
At the close of the session the Senate passed a resolve calling on the hon. Messrs. Otis and Bigelow to lay before the Legislature the correspondence they (as President of the Senate and Speaker of the House) had entered into in consequence of a Resolve of the Legislature passed Feb. 1809. The preamble to this order of the Senate insinuated that the above gentlemen were accessory to the pretended Plot of Henry. The resolve was committed, and the committee made a dignified and spirited report on the subject, which was accepted, only 11 rising against it; and a resolution expressing the most perfect confidence in the upright, ability and patriotism of Messrs. Otis and Bigelow passed unanimously. These gentlemen then communicated all the correspondence which had taken place, which was ordered to be printed.

SALEM, JULY 3.
By Mr. Hickson W. Field who came passenger in the scho'r. Thomas, from N'burg, we have been politely favored with French and German papers to the middle of May, from which we have taken a few articles, as follows.

TRANSLATIONS.
The king of Prussia, issued an order on the 9th of May, for the delivery of his capital city of Berlin into the hands of the French Gen Druette. His majesty, with a small body guard resides at Potsdam.
The emperor of Austria and other distinguished persons were expected in Dresden in the month of April.
A letter of the 8th of April from Vienna speaks of the emperor's intended departure from his capital.
It was thought the empress would accompany Napoleon to Prague and Dresden.
The 19th March was celebrated at Madrid as the birth day of Joseph Buonaparte.
At Constantinople, (Feb. 25.) in consequence of unfavorable dispatches from Bucharest, every thing was activity, nerve and preparation for renewed hostilities with Russia.
The Turkish plenipotentiaries had been recalled from the Congress at Bucharest.
Accounts from Turkey state the active force of the Turks this year to be superior to that of either of the two preceding years.
A formal capitulation of Bern (Switzerland) to Talleyrand was made the 28th of March. After the capitulation the number of Swiss troops in the pay of France was to be 12,000.
Six Polish regiments (part of "the army of Arrogance") which had been several years in Spain, passed northwardly through Pau the latter part of March.
Other troops it is said are going to Spain.
April 4th the four magnificent regiments of fulliers of the Imperial guards returned to their friends in Paris, much to their joy and surprise.
Sixty new battalions are to reinforce the French army in Spain.
Large Magazines were establishing between the Elbe and the Vistula.
Baron Schenk envoy from the king of Wirtemberg to the court of St Petersburg has been recalled.
The names of the persons arrested at Paris for illicit correspondence with a foreign power are Saget, Michel Salmon and Mefes of the war office.
It appears that Michel condemned to death for correspondence with a foreign government had been in the habit of furnishing the Russian government with statements of the French military force and operations for 8 or 9 years.
Madras, Oct. 17, 1811.—A pestilential fever is depopulating the districts of Madras and Palamcotta, to the South. One may pass thro' twenty villages without meeting a soul. The territory is covered with skeletons and corpses. It is supposed 80,000 have perished.

BALTIMORE, JULY 7.
Capt. Moore, of the brig Jason, 18 days from Miragone (Hayti, or St. Domingo) informs, that Christophe began cannonading Port au Prince 2d April, from the batteries erected round the town, within short cannon shot; which he continued almost without intermission until 12th June, during which time several hard battles were fought in the neighbourhood of the town, with considerable loss to both sides; but Christophe's troops

attacking, necessarily suffered the most as Petion merely acted on the defensive. About this time, Christophe's batteries were brought by regular approaches within pistol shot of the walls of Port au Prince, and threw hot shells not only in every part of the town, but to the harbour; when General Magny, (*Ci-Devant Duke de Plaisance, and Marshal de l'Empire*) surrendered himself to Petion, with the whole of the right wing of Christophe's army, consisting of the 3d, 7th and 14th regiments, with Col. Mark, and several officers of inferior rank. On the following day, say 13th, Christophe retreated precipitately, leaving all his artillery, ammunition and stores, behind; having previously, as was reported, killed all the wounded, Petion being informed of an insurrection in the department of Artibonite, immediately dispatched Col. (now made Gen.) Mark with the 7th regiment to their assistance with the appointment of Gen. of that department. The defection in Christophe's army was very general, even amongst his guards; and it was reported and believed that Gen. Dot was at the head of an insurrection at Mirebalais, in favor of Petion.
[C. H. Books.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1812.

NOTICE.
We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

No. 1.
To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
As a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election to represent Anne Arundel county in the Legislature, I have no other apology to make, than to gratify the wishes of a number of persons who have solicited me, and a desire to serve my country—to participate in the common dangers and burthens of resisting the injuries on our national rights, independence and honour. The same principles of amity, and disposition which has been evinced by the general government of the U. States, to preserve peace with the belligerents of Europe has governed my heart, and been the principal of my actions, from the time my mind became sufficiently matured, and capable of acting and thinking for itself: that line of conduct I have invariably pursued, both in private and public life—a fact that is well established by all classes of people who know me. When I held a seat in the legislature in the year 1810, my votes and proceedings being referred to will prove to the world I not only discovered an attachment to republican principles, but shewed myself, as every American ought, an independent republican. I did not let justice warp to party, my oath, and a solemn one it was, always remained on my mind; as I declared before I went into that house, so I now say if elected, I go there an impartial man, I go there the friend of the people, the friend of the government, and as one entertaining the highest respect for the constituted authorities of my country. In my pretensions, and in asking my fellow-citizens for a continuance of their support to a seat in the legislature, I only ask them for the same trust they have heretofore confided; from no sinister views, no private prejudice, but an honest design of contributing to the public good.
The constitution of the state of Maryland says, "the people shall elect four delegates for their respective counties, of the most wise, sensible and discreet of the people, residents of the county where they are to be chosen, to represent them in the Legislature." Now my fellow-citizens the constitution is very particular on this head, no doubt meaning sensible, wise and discreet, as to virtue, understanding, patriotism and love of country, for "virtue never will be moved though ludens court in the shape of heaven;" therefore ignorance and error cannot promote virtue, because vice and prejudice tend to stupify the mind, and make man blind to truth and their best interests; and when you once explode from legislatures this description of individuals "a new world rises, and new manners reign" from want and beggary and slavish submission; the avenue to prosperity and wealth opens, and smiling cheerfulness prevails in every countenance.
The insults and aggressions for years past committed on the commerce and citizens of the U. S. upon the high road of nations, has been such as must have excited the indignation and resentment of every true friend of

his country. In such light I view the late measures of England and France, which have unavoidably brought us into a war; not a war with which the people are pleased, but a war the people are bound to support in defence of their insulted country; in defence of their insulted honour and national rights. A war for justice is not a departure from virtue; the war we are about to engage in is one, in which every virtuous American must feel himself interested; it is not a war from ambitious motives, but a war in self-defence; it is not a war such as is engaged in Europe, where the military hirelings or slaves are ready to obey the commands of their master, and destroy the lives of their fellow creatures; but a war for individual protection, and individual right. Americans would blush to enter into a war to destroy social laws, or wantonly excite calamities in civilized association. In all governments the right of rules should be founded on the regard they pay to the preservation of the people; neither religion or morality teach any other doctrine. The president of the U. S. down to the lowest office holder, should be aware that he presides over a people who submit to the laws no longer than while they promote the happiness of the people, it is by this tenor they hold the power and dare not violate the sacred compact.
Notwithstanding the right of the people, as will be acknowledged by every man of intelligence, to choose for themselves representatives conformably to the constitution of Maryland, I have been informed from undoubted authority that a few individuals are endeavouring and industriously concerting a plan, to select a representation for Anne-Arundel county in the ensuing Legislature, & strange as it may appear, some of those busy gentlemen are residents of the city of Annapolis, and not entitled to vote for county members. The people of Anne-Arundel county are not yet so depraved, they can choose their own delegates, and let the citizens of Annapolis choose for their city; the people of Anne-Arundel county can select patriots enough, can select republicans, men whose wisdom, virtue and fidelity to their country, will never suffer on a comparison with those officious citizens of Annapolis.
"The infamous flandering thief is worse,
"Than the poor rogue who steals your purse."
Fellow-citizens,
Those are the men whose improper interference never fail to produce anarchy and confusion; it is a tyrannical usurpation of your rights, it is wresting from you the free privileges of citizens and voters; why will any man resident in the city of Annapolis interpose himself in the right of voting for representatives in the county? I am sure my fellow men, we should stand degraded indeed if we could not select proper characters for ourselves. A ticket arrangement has taken place, and you are to be compelled to vote for four men in whom you are not allowed the privilege of choice: now my fellow-citizens if this ticket is to be crammed down your throats by a few men, where is your free choice of voting? where is your boasted liberty that those men say they are so anxious to protect? Swallowed up by those few men, who laugh in their sleeves, who laugh behind your backs, that you have become the fools and dupes of their plans and schemes, while they wallow in the spoils of office and luxury. My fellow-citizens if you are freemen, on the first Monday of October next exercise the rights, freemen; take your stand upon republican ground, let republicanism govern our actions, the will of the people (and not a few men) always govern me, I hold the principle right, proper and virtuous. Virtue is the same in every condition; republics supported by virtue are applauded in the breast of every good man, even when she falls prostrate she is applauded, like the temple of the Gods, she is venerable in ruins.

ANDERSON WARFIELD.
For the Maryland Gazette.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
The time has arrived, fellow-citizens, when every person who is at all interested (and which of you is not?) in the administration of our public affairs, should meditate deeply on the situation of the country. We are involved in a war, the termination of which is uncertain, whether we regard the time or the manner of its conclusion. It may be that the present generation will not live to see its end, and if that end, when it arrive, be such as minds not too sanguine may reasonably anticipate, Heaven forbid that the writer of this address should survive it! The peace which succeeds this war may be the calm of despotism, uninterrupted even by the murmurs of a people, hitherto accustomed not to whisper their opinions, but loudly to proclaim them.
To spread unfeasonable and unnecessary alarm, is as wicked as it is weak; but more wicked would it be to suffer you to sleep on the brink of a precipice, to which you have been led blind fold, and not to disturb you, until suddenly awakening you plunge into the gulf below, nor see its horrors till you feel the shock which destroys you.

Fellow-citizens! I wish to alarm you, for this is the season of danger; nor should any motive short of a desire to open your eyes to your true interests, have induced me to obtrude upon the public view the melancholy picture which passing events have painted upon my own mind. Willingly would I have confined my attention to the circumstances of domestic life, and busied myself exclusively with private affairs and social pleasures; but this is no time for such occupations.—The storm approaches, and he must be blind indeed who does not foresee that its violence may wreck his happiness.
No man enjoys blessings rationally who does not look to their termination as an event at least possible, and therefore to be guarded against with all circumspection. For this reason, although I have for many years lived in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, I could not avoid the reflection, that these blessings, having been the result of a wise and virtuous administration of our public affairs, must be destroyed, or greatly abridged, should a different course be pursued. I could not but perceive that our happiness was in great measure owing to our distance from the scene of European contention, and to the prudence of our rulers, in refusing to entangle us in an alliance with either of the great belligerents; the conclusion then was not difficult to be drawn, that if those who preside over our national councils should so far forget good policy as to involve us in a common cause, with either France or England, particularly with the former, no calculation could be made, favourable to the permanency of our independence. That event, so much deprecated, is now fast approaching. Approaching do I say? perhaps it has already arrived; for that we are, or very soon shall be, entangled in a strict union with France, is as certain as that we are already involved in a war with England. Why else is the sycophant Barlow dancing attendance on the Imperial monster, who treats his country with insult, and himself with derision? It loaths me to see the cringing adulation which the minister of a great and free nation pays to a man whom every republican should detest as a tyrant, and as an apostate from those political principles which he once professed to follow and admire. It loaths me to see the same minister, in his turn, greedily swallowing all the flattery which a French courtier knows so well how and upon whom to bestow. Alas! poor Barlow! He fancies he possesses influence enough with Buonaparte to induce him to change his whole system of warfare, while the very facts, which he details in his official correspondence, clearly prove that his credulity and vanity have made him an object of laughter, to be brought out whenever it pleases his imperial and royal majesty to be merry. Some of you forget, and many of you are too young to remember, the horrors in which this country was involved during the revolutionary war. The recollection of them has been effaced by the happy consequences resulting from them. But in a war like the present, what good have we in view to indemnify us for the evils necessary attendant upon all wars? Shall we oblige G. Britain to give up the impregnable of seamen? to relinquish her principles of blockade? to repeal her orders in council?—Where is the force by which we are to coerce such measures? Maritime rights can be supported, and maritime wrongs redressed, by maritime means alone; and such are not in our power. The gallant little navy, which was rapidly advancing to maturity under the administrations of Washington and Adams, has been suffered by their economical successors to dwindle almost to annihilation for want of nourishment, while the treasures of the nation, which should have afforded it support, have been wasted on inefficient substitutes, & fruitless experiments, on gunboats and torpedoes. To wage war on land for rights which can be enjoyed only on the ocean, must strike every mind as ridiculous and absurd. But how much more absurd entirely to abandon that commerce, which even in its abridged state we found profitable; and to the number of seamen already confined in British ships to add a number ten times greater, by using, for the protection of both, means not adapted to the object.
But it is said, we war for honour. For Honour? Alas! Honour has long since died of a lingering consumption, and our political necromancers have conjured up his ghost from the grave to impose upon your senses. The honour we are now fighting for is not that good old national honour whose conduct was guided by national expediency; it is that rath phantom, the god of the fashionable world, who, not content with having blasted the peace of domestic life, has thrust himself into the national councils to murder the repose of nations.
Such are the ostensible causes of this most inexpedient war.—For its true grounds we must search into the records of past years, and mark the chain of causes, which have gradually produced this lamentable event. Space is not now permitted me for this investigation. It shall be made the subject of a future address.

A CITIZEN.

SOUTH AMERICA.
By capt. Snow, from Laguyra, intelligence is received that the expedition from Coro had arrived so near as to have several skirmishes with the army of Miranda, in which the former were generally defeated. The people of Laguyra, Caracas, &c. had begun to arouse from their astonishment and general consternation into which they had been thrown, and to resume the transaction of their business in as great a degree as their circumstances would admit.
[C. H. Books.]

CONGRESSIONAL.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, July 2.

Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making further appropriations for the support of the military establishment & of the Indian department. Referred to a committee of the whole this day. It afterwards passed.
Mr. Cheves offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire what measures of retrenchment and reform are necessary in the Navy Department [expenditures of public money] with power to act during the recess and to report at the next session of Congress.
Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the resolution till November. Lost. The resolution was agreed to and a committee of 13 appointed.
Mr. Grundy offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill granting additional compensation to the officers of the two houses of Congress, in consequence of the unusual length of the present session. Agreed to.

The bill making further appropriation for the defence of the maritime frontier and for the support of the navy of the United States was read a third time and passed; also the bill to amend the naturalization law, also the bill concerning the alien enemies.
The bill to prohibit the exportation of naval stores arms and provisions to Canada and other British provinces, was again taken up. Mr. McKim offered an amendment, declaring that no vessel laden in whole or in part with the prohibited articles should be allowed to depart for any foreign port until she has given bond not to proceed to the prohibited ports.
Mr. Goldsborough opposed the amendment. If these specified articles were alone prohibited, there would be an implied permission for exportation of other articles not specified such as Tobacco and Cotton. This he considered both unjust and impolitic. He moved to amend the amendments by striking out all that part which particularises the cargo, so as to include all vessels with whatever laden. This modification was accepted by Mr. McKim, & the amendment, thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till December. Lost, yeas 30, nays 53. It was ordered to a third reading this day and subsequently passed.
The bill to admit the entry of vessels (from the East-Indies) on certain conditions was read a third time and passed.
Mr. Rhea offered the following:
Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the safe-keeping of prisoners of war, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted. Adjourned half past 4.

Friday, July 3.

A variety of bills were ordered to a third reading and passed.
Mr. Randolph spoke against the passage of the bill authorising a subscription to the debt six per cent. and deferred debts, and providing for an exchange of the same. He said it would overthrow the public credit. The yeas and nays on its passage were as follows:
Yeas—Messrs Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Carr, Clonton, Condit, Cutts, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harpe, Hasty, Hyneman, Kent, Lacock, Little, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Morgan, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickett, Piper, Pleasants, Ringgold, Rhea, Roan, Roberts, Sevier, Seybert, Sha, Smith, Strong, Taliafero, Troup, Turner, White, Williams, Widger, Wright.—58.
Nays—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleek, Byrd, Backenridge, Cheves, Clittendecker, Dawson, Fitch, Goldsborough, Grimes, King, Lewis, Lowndes, Mosell, Pearson, Randolph, Sammons, Sheffield, Sturgess, Taggart, Van Cortlandt, Wheat.—26.

A confidential message was received from the Senate, on which the doors were closed.
They were opened in about half an hour when a number of bills passed through different stages in the house, the particular progress of which it would be unnecessary to detail in this stage of the session.
It was with great difficulty a quorum kept in the house to day; and I doubt much whether there will be a quorum to-

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