

low-citizens! I wish to alarm you, for the season of danger; nor should any short of a desire to open your eyes to true interests, have induced me to ob-

Upon the public view the melancholy which passing events have painted upon my mind. Willingly would I have

My attention to the circumstances of life, and busied myself exclusively private affairs and social pleasures; but is no time for such occupations. The approaches, and he must be blind in who does not foresee that its violence wreck his happiness.

man enjoys blessings rationally who not look to their termination as an evil; and therefore to be guarded with all circumspection. For this, although I have for many years lived the enjoyment of peace and liberty, I not avoid the reflection, that things, having been the result of a wife

virtuous administration of our public affairs, must be destroyed, or greatly abridged, and a different course be pursued. I could not perceive that our happiness was in measure owing to our distance from the of European contention, and to the practice of our rulers, in refusing to entangle an alliance with either of the great

elements; the conclusion then was not difficult to be drawn, that if those who preside our national councils should so far forget policy as to involve us in a common, with either France or England, particularly with the former, no calculation could be made, favourable to the permanency of independence. That event, so much debated, is now fast approaching. Approach, do I say? perhaps it has already arrived; 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

England. Why else is the sycophant now dancing attendance on the Imperial throne, who treats his country with insult, himself with derision? It loaths me to be cringing adulation which the minister great and free nation pays to a man every republican should detest as a tyrant, and as an apostate from those political principles which he once professed to follow with admiration. It loaths me to see the same man, in his turn, greedily swallowing all flattery which a French courtier knows well how and upon whom to bestow. Alas! how low! He fancies he possesses influence enough with Buonaparte to induce him to change his whole system of warfare, while every fact, which he details in his official correspondence, clearly prove that his credulous vanity have made him an object of derision, to be brought out whenever it serves his imperial and royal majesty to be seen. Some of you forget, and many of you are too young to remember, the horrors which this country was involved during revolutionary war. The recollection of it has been effaced by the happy consequences resulting from them. But in a war like the present, what good have we in view to justify us for the evils necessary attendant in all wars? Shall we oblige G. Britain to give up the impressment of seamen? to acquit her principles of blockade? to return her orders in council?—Where is the power by which we are to coerce such measures? Maritime rights can be supported, and maritime wrongs redressed, by maritime means only; and such are not in our power. The little navy, which was rapidly advanced to maturity under the administrations of Washington and Adams, has been suffered by economical successions to dwindle almost to annihilation for want of nourishment, the treasures of the nation, which should be afforded it support, have been wasted on inefficient substitutes, & fruitless experiments, on gunboats and torpedoes. To wage war on the ocean, must strike every mind as ridiculous and absurd. But how much more absurdly to abandon that commerce, which even the abridged state we found profitable; and the number of seamen already confined in British ships to add a number ten times greater by using, for the protection of both, arms not adapted to the object.

But it is said, we war for honour. For honour? Alas! Honour has long since died a lingering consumption, and our political romancers have conjured up his ghost from a grave to impose upon your senses. The hour we are now fighting for is not that of old national honour whose conduct was guided by national expediency; it is that of a phantom, the god of the fashionable world, who, not content with having blasted the peace of domestic life, has thrust himself on the national councils to murder the repose of nations.

Such are the offensive causes of this most expedient war.—For its true grounds we must search into the records of past years, and mark the chain of causes, which have actually produced this lamentable event. It 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 Laguayra, 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 Laguayra, 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. 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 add 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 particularizes 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 authorizing a subscription to the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, 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, Clifton, Condit, Cutts, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hasty, Hyneman, Kent, Lacock, Little, Lyle, Macon, Moore, McCoy, McKim, Morgan, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widger, Wright—58.

Noes—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleeker, Byrd, Buckenridge, Cheves, Chittenden, Coke, Dawson, Fitch, Goldsborough, Gray, Hawes, King, Lewis, Lowndes, Moseley, Pearson, Randolph, Sammons, Sheffey, Stuart, Sargeis, Taggart, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, 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 at this stage of the session.

It was with great difficulty a quorum was kept in the house to day; and I doubt very much whether there will be a quorum to-mor-

row or Monday. Luckily there is nothing of public consequence before them.

Saturday, July 4.

An Oration was delivered in the Hall this morning by Mr. Rush, comptroller of the Treasury.

The house met at three o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Clay moved that the house reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill for the appointment of an additional number of General Officers.

The question was taken by yeas and noes, and it was carried, yeas 42, noes 35.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. Wright moved to strike out the word "four" (brigadier generals) and insert "two". Agreed to. The committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. King gave notice that he should on Monday at half past ten o'clock move for a call of the house.

The bill for the appointment of an additional number of General Officers were read the third time and passed, yeas 49, noes 29.

And the house adjourned (quarter before 5.)

Monday, July 6.

Mr. Randolph from the committee appointed to inquire into the application of public money, made a report which was ordered to be referred to the committee last week appointed on the expenditures of the navy department.

The bill authorizing the President to accept and organize volunteers was read the third time.

Mr. Rhea offered an amendment, declaring that no letter directed to a place without the United States should be thereafter received at any post office. This amendment was rejected, as well as several others, and the bill passed.

Mr. Goldsborough offered a resolution for taking off the injunction of secrecy from all the proceedings of the present and last session and the session of 1805—6.

The Speaker said this motion could not be received with open doors. They were accordingly closed, and remained so about two hours, when it appeared the injunction of secrecy had been taken off in part, and the proceedings ordered to be published.

The House adjourned (for want of a quorum) to meet at 4 o'clock, but it was almost 6 before a quorum could be obtained, after a call of the house.

On motion of Mr. Newton a committee was appointed to inform the President of the proposed adjournment. After waiting about two hours, the committee returned & reported that the President had no further communications to make.

And then, Mr. Clay (Speaker) after wishing the members a pleasant journey home, Adjourned the house until the first Monday in November.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

Several very valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, mortgaged by Charles Gantt to John Duvall.

The terms of sale are—The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. July 16, 1812.

RAN AWAY

From the service of Mr. Linthicum, living in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGRO JAMES. He is about five feet six inches high, slender made, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to; his age about twenty—his clothing when he went off was a striped yarn roundabout and trousers, coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a shoemaker—he has connections on Herring Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to said Linthicum. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, twenty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjacent counties; forty dollars if taken in the city of Baltimore, and fifty dollars if out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON. July 16, 1812.

H. G. S. Key,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has opened his Office in the house formerly occupied by John Brewer, Esq.
July 16.

Baltimore Hospital.

6th July, 1812.

THE Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The Asylum erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated; and constructed in such a manner as to be made perfectly cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick, and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard, shaded by forest and other trees; now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Colin Mackenzie, James Smyth.

Attending Surgeon.
Dr. W. Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.
Doctors George Brown, Miles Littlejohn, John Coulter, John Campbell White, John Crawford, Solomon Birkehead, P. Chatard, John Cromwell, Ashton Alexander.

Visitors of the Hospital.
John Hilten, James Mosher, William McDonald, William Ross, Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Fredericktown, Herald at Hagerstown, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement, once a week for eight weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment. July 8. 8t.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis July 1, 1812.

John Brewer (2), William Brewer, Solomon Ballabarger (2), Clerk of Anne-Arundel County (3), William Daws, M. Delburg, near Annapolis. Peter Hanes, John Haskins. The Hon. Wm. Kilty. The G. Secretary of Grand Lodge of Maryland. Alisha Lannam of brig Hornet. Mary Marsh, Thomas Mendeth. Christopher Neale. James Patton His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Harriet Price, Lieut. O. A. Page, U. S. navy. James Royston. Benedict Stewart (2), John Stewart, Mary Stocket. Isaac Taylor. Letty Williams. Annapolis.

Thomas Bechnal. Samuel Godman, Richd. Kerby. Sale Lenchomb. Theodore Swain, Magothy, Clement Smith, near Annapolis, Jared Snodon, near Annapolis. John C. Thomas. John Worthington, Osbon Williams, Benjamin Winterson, Anne-Arundel county. JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

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Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 29th, 1812.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale on Monday, the 20th July, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, almost new, also the Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other property. The terms of sale are, that for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars notes will be required, with approved security, payable at ninety days, with interest from the day of sale—Notes to be given on delivery of the goods.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. July 2, 1812. WM. TUCK, ts.

In Council,

June 18th, 1812.

ORDERED, That "An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton, the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December, in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as is now prescribed by the Constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. June 27, 1812. 3 5w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 5th instant, from the subscriber, manager for V. Maxey, of Tulip Hill, at the farm called the Levels, or West River, a negro man named TOM PULLY, about 35 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, rather square built, and light complexioned, with a high forehead, short bad teeth, and a lisp in his speech. He had on when he went away an osanburg shirt and pantaloons of coarse brown linen; he had with him a wallet & two hats, an old and new one. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him to the subscriber at said farm, or lodge him in any gaol within the state, shall receive if taken within twenty miles of said farm Twenty-five Dollars, and if taken more than twenty miles off, Fifty Dollars Reward—and all reasonable expenses.

Thomas Atwell. West River, June 18, 1812.