

For Sale.

virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 25th day of July next, at well known Tavern in the city of Annapolis, now in the occupation of William Brewster, called "The City Tavern." This property is conveyed in fee simple to the purchaser, Annapolis being the seat of government in the State of Maryland, every person must acknowledge is very valuable. It is the principal inn in the city, is exceeded by few in this or other state for the convenience of its accommodations, and now rents for 7,000 dollars per annum. This establishment consists of two separate houses. The one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire places, each enough for four beds, a dressing table, bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms out fire places. The Old House contains three dining rooms, a bar, bar-room and dressing room, on the first floor: a sitting room and eight dining rooms on the second floor, and very elegant rooms for servants. There is an excellent kitchen and wash-house—Stables sufficient for 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 of sale are, one tenth of the purchase price to be paid on the day of sale, for the balance a credit of two years will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security. Sale to commence on the premises at ten o'clock, A. M. session will be given at any time after the 12th of August next.

Thos. H. Bowie, Trustee.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1812.

[No. 3420.]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning, ship Armata, Leeds, from Liverpool. Sailed 14th June. By this arrival the editor of the Federal Gazette has received a file of London papers to the evening of the 12th inclusive. The old ministry continued as did the orders in council; some minor changes in the cabinet will be observed in our extracts, and the summary which we make in great haste.

The London Courier of June 11, gives the following cabinet nominations:

Earl Liverpool, first lord of the treasury—Mr. Vanittart, chancellor of the exchequer, lord Eldon, lord chancellor, earl Harrowby president of the council, lord Castlereagh secretary of state (foreign), Sidmouth, home secretary, Bathurst, secretary of war, lord Melville, admiralty, earl Westmoreland, privy seal, lord Buckinghamshire, board of control—lord Mulgrave, ordnance.

Corn Exchange, June 12.—Supplies of wheat inconsiderable—Wheat, fine, 140 a 144s.—Flour, fine, 110 a 115s.

Mr. Vanittart had taken his seat as chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Liverpool continued to act as premier. The King's health, mental and bodily, remained the same. His birth day (74 years old) was privately celebrated by the royal family at Windsor.

House of Lords were occupied on the 10th June in examining witnesses on the subject of the orders in council.

An alarming fire broke out (charged to incendiaries) in the Rope House, at the Dock yard in Plymouth, 400 feet only of the building, which was 1400 feet long, was saved by great exertions: the machinery mostly destroyed; damage estimated at more than 100,000 dollars.

The Packet from New-York with May mail had arrived.

The loan was to be 22 millions; bidding to be on the 16th June.

No actual engagement between the French and Russian armies; but advancing.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

From a French gentleman who has arrived, we received yesterday the following instrument, dictated in the accustomed spirit of Buonaparte, on the eve of a new war. It is very understand, published from the French head quarters in Prussia. [Chronicle.]

PROCLAMATION.

"Frenchmen! I am again called upon to wage war with the North.

"Soldiers! I myself will lead you against the Russians.

"In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the emperor Alexander the fit boundary of his dominions.

"Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the cabinet of St. Petersburg again to ruin it.

"NAPOLEON."

Royal Exchange, Wednesday Night.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BALTIC.

The Orion's convoy has got safe through the Belt. Letters continue to mention the opening of the Russian ports. The Russians are said, on good authority to be at Memel and the French at Pillau. The French occupy all the forts of Prussia; they are in possession also of the sea ports, with a view to facilitate the entry of grain. One hundred and fifty vessels from Pillau, &c. had entered Riga for grain, the exportation of which is prohibited by the Russian government: the same prohibition is enforced in Prussia also.

JUNE 12.

The result has been as we anticipated, and the consistency of all the former votes of the House of Commons respecting the present ministers has been most signally redeemed. Mr. Stuart Wortley brought forward his motion last night, upon which Lord Folkestone moved one amendment, and Lord Milton another. The first amendment was negatived without a division—and Lord Milton's negatived by a majority of 125 in favour of ministers. Mr. Stuart Wortley's motion was then negatived without a division.

Three things are observable in last night's debate:

1. That Mr. Wortley was afraid to stand by his own motion, which all sides allowed to be mere milk and water, yet he swallowed very glibly a dram of brandy prepared for him by Lord Milton. He has shewn, we must own, that he was totally incompetent to the great charge he undertook. He risked the government of the country, by giving notice of a motion, which when it came to be made, was so utterly feeble, that it dropped, still born from his hands, and if he had not abandoned,

no soul in the house, except himself, and perhaps four or five more would have voted for it. And then, though he attacked the opposition in his speech and asserted in his reply that he would not do any thing which should tend to bring them as a body into power, he voted for Lord Milton's opposition amendment to his own motion.

The second point of last night's debate was that though Mr. Canning himself declined to vote, his friends staid and voted against government.

The third, and to the country the most important consideration is, that notwithstanding this circumstance, and though the opposition had strained every nerve, a triumphant majority of 125 defeated their schemes, dashed the cup from their lips just as they were on the point of tasting it, and broke the fetters in their hands just as they were about to impose them on the sovereign and the country. The house of commons has declared its resolution to uphold the ancient and whole constitutional prerogatives of the crown, and has refused the prince and his people from the hands of overbearing what was justly called an ambitious and obligarely.

[Courier.]

Viscount Sidmouth was yesterday sworn in as the privy council secretary of state for home department, in the room of Mr. Ryder.

Earl Bathurst was sworn in secretary of state for the war and col. department, in the room of the earl of Liverpool. The Noble Viscount and earl received the seals of office accordingly.

Earl Harrowby was introduced and conducted to the presidency of the council, in the room of Viscount Sidmouth.—[Ibid.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Whilst the arrogant leaders of the Opposition are styling themselves the only fit men to govern the country, holding up the present ministers as incapable and incompetent, we are furnished with another proof of their incompetency in the continuation of the successful and glorious career of our arms upon the Peninsula, thus shedding upon their retreat from office, it unfortunately for the country, they are destined to retreat; a most brilliant ray at parting.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington and a Lisbon mail arrived this morning.

Gen. Hill, who had been detached to destroy the works and bridge of Almaraz has completely succeeded in that important enterprise. The enemy, who conceived themselves to be almost impregnable were as completely disappointed as they were at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz—after a sharp conflict, they gave way on all sides, some attempting to escape by the Tago, in which attempt 256 were drowned, 100 were killed, and 300 made prisoners. Our loss was small. The 50th regiment particularly distinguished itself.

The success of this expedition cuts off all communications between Marmont and Soult, and if we may hazard a conjecture with respect to lord Wellington's motive for undertaking it, it was that he conceived it to be a necessary preliminary step to offensive operations against Soult.

Lord Wellington and the Lisbon papers give the most flattering accounts of the success and activity of the Guerillas.

[Courier.]

JUNE 9.

TO THE POLISH NATION.

"Poles!—I will confer upon you a King. I will extend your limits.

"Your country shall be greater than it was in the days of Stanislaus.

"The Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, our uncle, shall be your King.

"This Sovereign has bestowed upon us his friendship, he has proved it by his conduct and his attachment to the common cause.—His troops are now placed at our disposal; unite yourselves with them and never revive the ancient animosity which was encouraged towards his subjects, and which extinguished the glory of your ancestors.

"NAPOLEON."

"Holstadt, May 25.—The Danes have embargoed in their ports all the French privateers, and forbidden, for the future, depredations of these vermin on their coasts. The Swedish property they had lately taken in the Sound, they have ordered to be restored. These friendly appearances indicate a change of system."

JUNE 11.

The following letter was received yesterday containing much more recent intelligence than that obtained by last Anholt mail:

"The Baltic, June 2.

"We had letters yesterday from Hanno, and I am glad to find that the Orion's convoy all got safe through the Belt, although the enemy's privateers were very troublesome.

"Letters from Riga of 18th ult. state that the Russian ports were to be opened to us; but the Customs and other authorities had not received their instructions.

"Reports from two or three houses mention, that the Russians were at Memel; and that the French had occupied Pillau; but Colberg, and other sea ports, were still kept by the Prussians. The French seem to occupy all the ports of that unhappy country, and I am far from thinking that they have any good design in not possessing themselves of the seaports, imagining that their motives of forbearance are with the view to facilitate the entry of grain, the want of which begins to press very heavily on that miserable state.

"One hundred and forty vessels from Pillau, Memel, &c. had entered Riga to procure grain, within the last six weeks, and this is the cause of the Russian government prohibiting the exportation."

"Hanno, May 28.

"Letters from Prussia, as late as the 24th inst. have been received here to-day, and they bring us the information that the export of corn has been prohibited in all the ports of that country. This order applies even to vessels that had already their cargoes on board, and it is very much apprehended that they will be compelled to unload.

"According to a recent account from Koenigsburg, we have got the news that the French cavalry found itself under the necessity of falling as far back as Berlin, owing to the deficiency of provisions, of which there is a great scarcity throughout Prussia. This, I hope, will keep the French army in check, until Russia is ready to give battle to the enemy. This day the convoy is arrived—Admiral Morris who is here, left it off Funen."

By a gentleman who has reached London from Prussia we learn some singular advantages under which the French Commissariat contracts for corn. All vessels containing this commodity in the Prussian ports, are seized; a valuation is made of the cargo, at the discretion of the French, & the sellers are paid in bills on the Treasury at Paris, which are to become due in 1816.—But this is not sufficient. Before payment is given, both the old contributions & the new contributions are deducted from the amount in proportions adjusted by the same discretion. The bills so applied are already at a discount of 72 per cent.

MINISTRY.

In answer to all the quibbling and special pleading of the Court about the fairness of its proceedings in the late negotiations, we oppose, and shall continue to oppose, the declaration of Lord Harrowby, "That the ministers have resumed their offices in order to prevent opposition from carrying their measures." This declaration cannot be too often repeated, nor too minutely canvassed.—It not only contains the leading policy of the court in the late negotiation with opposition, but is the key to all negotiations into which the court enters with men who seek to form an administration on principles independent of its will. The ministers, it is avowed, resume their offices to prevent opposition from carrying their measures. What were those measures? Catholic emancipation—conciliation of America—pacification of the manufacturing districts—economy in the public expenditure—and the rigid application of every guinea that could be spared to the effectual prosecution of the war in the Peninsula.

[M's Chron.]

Still we linger about the name of Canning and cannot help wishing he would, and thinking he might take office with perfect consistency and honor to himself, certainly with the greatest advantage to his country. The Catholic Question cannot be a sufficient objection to a juncture with the present Ministry after the declaration of Lord Castlereagh last night, that every individual of the Cabinet was at perfect liberty to take such a part as his private opinion might direct and that the influence of government: would not stand in the way of any concessions which might grow out of existing circumstances. This declaration we contend removes the main obstacle on the part of Mr. Canning, though our opinion upon the subject remains unchanged, thinking that the question cannot be conceded without the utmost danger to the Constitution; and confident that if the empire thought there was an intention of conceding it, there would be petitions against it from every town between the Hebrides and the Land's End.

[Courier.]

A report was this morning circulated of a very severe skirmish having taken place between the Russians and the French, but we could not, upon inquiry, trace it to any authentic source.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 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.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

Dr. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

Elk-Ridge, 27th July, 1812.

Federal Ticket for Dorchester.

Edward Griffith,
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
John Stewart,
Richard Tootell.

The British Brig BLOODHOUND proceeded down the Bay on Sunday last.

ADDRESS

OF THE TOWN OF NEWBURYPORT, To the Executive and Legislature on the subject of War.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Council, and the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

The inhabitants of the town of Newburyport, in the county of Essex, beg leave in this eventful moment, to express to you, without further introduction, their sentiments on the state of our common country—and we hope that in times like these, though the voice of an individual might be lost in the tempest, the voice of thousands may still be heard.

Your honours are already acquainted with facts: our page, shall therefore, not be that of the historian. A ruinous, an unexpected, a mad war, has been declared by the general government, against the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland; a war without object, without hope; a war for which the nation is not prepared, but which has been prepared for the nation, in opposition to the feelings of a great majority of the people; a war in which is jeopardized all that is dear to man, all that is the birthright of freemen. In the prosecution of this war, ourselves, our brothers and our sons, have been decimated and doomed to the sword. Our commander in chief has been called upon by an officer appointed by the general government, to resign into his hands, those who have been thus, by lot, severed from the body of citizens, and converted at once into soldiers. His excellency has delayed a compliance, as he would delay the surrender of a son, to pass through the fire unto Moloch. The call will be repeated, until there is either a final refusal or a surrender of the victims.

We are sensible of the importance of this juncture; every moment is pregnant with the fates of men; perhaps even before this address shall reach those for whom it is intended, that assent will be given which is to determine the fate of at least ten thousand of our fellow-citizens.—We do not speak for the sake of counsel.—In the body we address, there is both wisdom and firmness enough to justify the confidence of those, who are yet the subjects of a free government:—a government purchased by our fathers and our brothers blood; a government to which we are attached by ties as strong as death; but we pledge to your honourable body our warmest and most solemn assurances of supporting, by our wealth, by our labours, by our all, every measure to which you may direct us for the security of our liberties as freemen, of the peace of our fire-sides, and of the temples of our God; of the Infinite Being who has given us liberty, who has filled our hearts with devotion to it, and strengthened our arms for the defence of it.

We view this war, which in our opinion will be the death blow to American freedom, as the last struggle of the last republic on earth; and we believe that when it shall be finished, if ever that be, the historian whose pen has recorded the death of every other free government, with the exception of that of G. Britain, will also write "hic jacet" on the tomb of our republic. We view the comity of England, terrible as she is upon the waters, fruitful as she is in the means of annoying us, and clothed as she is with the thunder, as a thing highly alarming to those of us who have yet some little to lose; who

To the Voters

of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and my general satisfaction has not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon that every exertion shall be made to every part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of assiduity, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove, said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is discharged from debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts so prayed for.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

To the Voters

of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with the office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

April 30, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.