

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1812.

No. 34291

RAN AWAY

from the service of Mr. Linthicum, in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last. NEGRO MESS. He is about five feet six inches tall, slender made, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to; his age about twenty-three; his clothing when he went off was a blue yarn roundabout and trousers, a blue linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a cooper—he has connections on Heron Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to said Linthicum. I will give to any person who apprehend and commit said fellow to 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 of the State, on giving information to subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON.
July 16, 1812.

To the Voters

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 trust myself that you will continue to 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 after myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of diligence, 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, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he is able to 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 indebted 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 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 aforesaid.

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 that office.

18 R. WELCH, of Den.
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.

[LXIXth YEAR.]

Extract from the Washingtonian.

But—"WE OUGHT TO VOLUNTEER."
Truly, we ought to volunteer—to do all that is incumbent on the good citizen. But who will say, that we ought to volunteer to march to Quebec? Let those volunteer, who list. The door is open; and the act will certainly be patriotic. But no man is obliged to volunteer for this service;—if we except indeed, those, who by a formal and solemn pledge, have "pledged their lives and fortunes;" and we may add their liberties too—to the men in power. These men, are perhaps, in honour and duty bound to turn out and redeem their pledge, whenever the government calls for soldiers. If not, what is the meaning, and what is the amount of their solemn pledge? It was a wicked and unprincipled, as well as a slothful and faithless servant, that said unto his Lord—"I go Sir"—"and went not."

If we except these men—which we certainly must—we shall be puzzled to say, who ought to volunteer.

We ask—Who ought to volunteer?

Not our Rulers?—They are to sit safe at the helm, to guide the vessel of state through the storm they have ventured to meet. They will not march to Quebec. Not our National Legislators? They must consult our interests at home. They must remain snug within the walls of the Capitol;—They will not march to Quebec.

Not our Governors?—They have enough to do to regulate their own concerns; to guard their respective state sovereignties, and to discipline and command their militia. They cannot march to Quebec.

Not our Justices and Judges—Who, but they, can hold the scales of justice, and keep the peace, at home—while our victorious eagles are planting in the Floridas, and while the American Mars is seen thundering in the car of Bellerophon on the banks of the St. Lawrence. No—They will not march.

Not our Sheriffs?—No—They, with their whole posse of Deputies and Constables, will have their hands full in serving writs, levying executions, and collecting the War Taxes. These gentlemen will not budge an inch, over the Canada line.

Not our MILITIA OFFICERS? They will not volunteer, as privates, surely; and, as Officers, they are not wanted—if we except platoon officers; for Gen. Dearborn wants no field officers. He calls only for companies?—"Four companies"!!!—They will not volunteer to march to Quebec.

Not our Ministers of the Gospel?—They belong to the Church militant—not to the Army—They have the charge of souls, at home—under the walls of Quebec, they might possibly lose both soul and body together—They must not march.

Not our Lawyers—They are growing rich in these hard times, and fatten upon the sins and miseries of the people. They will not volunteer, to be shot at—for a shilling a day.

Not our Doctors—They can, in their way do more execution at home. THEY will not consent either to KILL or BE KILLED, under the walls of Quebec.

Not our Merchants?—They also, (if they are already rich enough,) thrive in proportion to the hardness of the times. They will not enlist—and if drafted, they will hire—THEY will not volunteer for Quebec.

Not our Mechanics?—They can do better in their shops—They will not agree to quit their families, their tools and their trade, just as they are beginning to thrive—to pack up their duds and off for Quebec. No—THEY will not volunteer.

Not our Wealthy Farmers?—They cannot leave their farms—they may be drafted, when their turn comes; but they will not go;—they will hire a substitute. They will not VOLUNTEER for Quebec.

Not our Young Men?—No—which of the above classes will consent to have their sons, or their apprentices, volunteer for Quebec?—It is drafted—as they may be—who will consent to go, so long as a substitute can be

hired? NOT ONE—Then, who ought to VOLUNTEER—for the invasion of Canada?

Who but our LABOURING POOR?—Those, who have least to defend—those, whose families may starve—those, who are unable to hire—those, in short, who cannot help it—But must such men volunteer?—Such men have all the patriotism?—Such men make all the sacrifices?—

Certainly not.

If men are poor, honest, and industrious;—if their families are depending on their labours, for their daily bread;—if, when their turn comes by draft, they must go in person; If "the destruction of the poor is their poverty;"—Then, certainly the labouring poor is the last class that ought to be called on to VOLUNTEER for a war of invasion.

Tell us, then, ye Patriots, who are for carrying on a foreign war, by Volunteers—tell us, where is the man who is in duty bound to volunteer?

NEWS FROM DETROIT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend in Pittsburg, dated July 19, 1812.

On Thursday afternoon last, the first blood was drawn in this quarter in the "unprofitable contest" in which we are now engaged. About three hundred men were sent that day to reconnoitre the country between this and Malden—when after crossing a small river about five miles from the latter place, a party of British regulars and Indians were discovered, amounting it is said to about two hundred men.

Our party immediately commenced a fire upon them; the others soon took to their heels, and continued a running fire for some time, and got off with the loss of two men wounded one of whom is since dead. It is reported that eight or ten others were wounded who were carried off. Our men kept the ground all night, and returned to camp opposite this place the next day. Last night about 500 others were sent to the same place, and this morning firing has been heard from thence, and we are in expectation of news every moment. The greater part of the army has moved off to their support this morning. The British have destroyed the bridge over the small river, and the Charlotte of sixteen guns lies out opposite to it to prevent our men from rebuilding it. The reason the whole army has not marched down several days ago was their waiting for the finishing of gun carriages."

From the Trump of Fame, printed at Warren, Ohio.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from John S. Edwards, Esq. of this town, to the editor, dated Huron, July 17, 1812.

On Monday the 6th July, General Hull arrived with his army at Detroit, on Saturday night the 11th of July he crossed over to Sandwich, on the Canada shore sixteen miles above Malden, with two thousand men, and took possession of it without bloodshed, at which place he was by the last advices fortifying.

The British have collected all their forces at Malden, where it appears they are determined to make a stand. They have two hundred and fifty regular troops, seven hundred militia and about four hundred Indians. The country about Malden is in the greatest state of alarm and distress possible; all the men of that region have been drove into the Garrison at Malden; and a great proportion of them at the point of the bayonet.

The British are engaged in putting all their most valuable effects on board of their vessels; and prepared to go down the lake, provided they should be drove to extremes.

The Indians are waiting to see the event of the contest before they take a stand. And nothing is to be feared from them in this quarter, unless Gen. Hull should be beaten.

I would further add, that on the 5th of July, the British began to throw up

breastworks opposite Detroit; from which place they were driven by the firing from Detroit; they then went down the river three miles, and began throwing up another breastwork, from which place they were again driven by a fire from some pieces of ordnance that were taken down from Detroit, and planted opposite to the spot where they were fortifying.

All speak in the highest terms of the order, discipline, and spirit of the troops under Gen. Hull, and the most favorable result is anticipated from their operations.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the North Western army to a gentleman in this city dated

Sandwich, (Canada) July 14, 1812.

"I congratulate you and my countrymen generally that the American standard is raised in this province. It was hoisted on the 13th inst. without opposition, but a great display was for some time made. The enemy had several pieces of cannon at this place, opposite Detroit, but they prudently removed them the evening we came over. We were informed we should have an attack every night since we came over; but there appears to be no probability of that difficulty now, as from the number of deserters coming in daily, it appears they will have but few or no men of the militia in a short time. I am sure not less than 100 have come in a day and a half's time. The report is that there are about 250 militia 100 Indians and 210 regulars. It is thought that they mean to abandon the garrison of Malden from their having embarked a great deal of property on board of the ship Charlotte. I am of opinion, that in four weeks we shall have possession of all Upper Canada.

"There was great pains taken to induce the inhabitants to believe that they would be all butchered & plundered of their property. When the army made their appearance in this quarter they abandoned their property and houses, and what they could not take off they hid about in the ground and secret places.

"I think this one of the handsomest banks I ever saw, and indeed the country is most beautiful; as level as the neighborhood of Washington. I never in all my life saw such grain, (wheat timothy and clover.) The apple and pear trees are larger than I ever saw before, and the cider is fine."

Nat. Intel.

Petersburg, (Va.) July 28.

JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina lately decided, that interest on Notes or Bonds from date (where credit is allowed) cannot in equity be recovered. The case on which this decision was made, was Joseph Gales, vs. Buchanan & Pollok. In this case, notes were given payable six or twelve months after date; but if not punctually paid when due, to bear interest from the date. The plaintiff was a security in the case; and after having paid the notes with interest from the time they became due, was sued for the interest from the dates, by way of forfeiture for a failure of punctuality in the principals.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) July 24.

I arrived here last evening three days after leaving Bedford Springs.—Being much fatigued with a hard days ride. I went to bed early and in about two hours was awakened by the cry of fire; which on looking out of the window, I perceived to be within twenty yards of the place where I slept.—In the course of two hours 6 or 7 brick houses, and I cant tell how many wooden ones, were destroyed.—The evening was very calm, and there is no conjecturing where its ravages would have stopped. It happened that several of the largest houses in the place were at some distance from where the fire commenced, and opposed the progress of the flames by their high brick walls—several of these took fire themselves, but the exertions that

were used to extinguish them succeeded. It burnt every house in Market-street from Front-street to the river, and a number on Market-st. in all, including wooden ones, from 10 to 12.

Savannah, July 23.

Letters received by yesterday's Southern Mail, affords us nothing new as to what is going on in Florida—the Volunteers from this place, speak with disgust of their situation—no orders to act offensively, nor to leave the ground, and their term of service nearly expired.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1812.

NOTICE.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEIN 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.

The squadron of cavalry under the command of Major Charles Sterrett Ridgely, attached to the 3d regimental cavalry district, have unanimously volunteered their services to the executive of this state, as a part of the quota.

A LESSON FOR RIOTERS.

At the last Criminal Court held in this city, five of the rioters who attempted to pull down a house in James-street, were tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's confinement in the City Prison or Bridewell.

[N. Y. Columbian.]

PROVIDENCE MOB.

We are glad to find the first account of this affair considerably magnified the importance of the mischief done. The privateer sunk appears to have been a Block-Island fishing boat, and the damage easily repaired. We are always pleased to record any thing in mitigation of the outrages of popular tumults.

[Ibid.]

Captain Bainbridge is appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Constellation, fitting at Washington. Capt. Christopher R. Perry, succeeds Capt. B. as superintendent of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass. [Ibid.]

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in Baltimore.

[In the first branch of the City Council August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the news-papers of the city.

By order, S. H. MOORE, clk.

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the news-papers of the city.

By order, THOS. ROGERS, clerk.]

TO EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq. MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches of the city council, appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow-citizens, ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof—

REPORT, That on Saturday the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the news-paper entitled the "Federal Republican," printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing-office occupied by the editors of that paper, was pulled down and their press destroyed. The commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the criminal court until Sunday the 26th of July; in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the