

To the Voters
Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, that a candidate for the office of sheriff, in the ensuing election, and flatters himself that he will be able to execute the various duties connected with that

R. WELCH, of Ben. of

To the Voters
Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
I am hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing election of sheriff, and I trust myself that you will continue to support that you generously made at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the grant returned first on the then poll list assigned.

I have undertaken it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and myself that my endeavours to give you satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your assistance and support, and depend upon 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, Sir, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.

July 7, 1812.

His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE,
Esquire, Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, citizens from justice, alleged to be in the State of Maryland; and hath submitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth of July, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with the crime of kidnapping three negroes from the City of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Lee, David Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and citizens of this State, to arrest and commit to prison, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the goal of the City in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the

under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,
His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for a space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette Baltimore; and the Republican at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at New York.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

August 13, 1812.

NOTICE.

subscriber has for sale thirty head of CATTLE, fit for immediate use, and a few Milch Cows with Calves.

J. T. CHASE.

August 20, 1812.

An application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Joseph Chancy of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, the terms mentioned in the said act and the amendments thereto, and alleging that he is now under confinement; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he is able to ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value, to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Joseph Chancy be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 2d of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the City of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts; and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Chancy shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

William S. Green, Clk.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth Year.] ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1812. No. 3427

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LONDON, JULY 16.

Letters received by the last Anhalt mail, not only confirm the news of the conclusion of peace between the Turks and Russians, but add that the cabinet of Petersburg some time ago, abandoned the war with Persia, in order that the attention of the government and the power of the empire might be directed exclusively against France. The same letters encourage the most flattering hopes of the Crown Prince of Sweden. He is said to have 60,000 Swedish troops under arms, excellently disciplined, beside a reserve of 25 thousand men. There is also a squadron of eight ships of the line and some frigates which it is reported will take 15,000 Russians on board in Finland, and land them on the Continent. An expedition against Denmark, the ally of France, is spoken of as the first operation of these troops, in conjunction with those of Sweden.

The latest letters from Liebau, brought by the Anhalt mail, are of the 22d—They state a report that a corps of 10,000 French was expected at Memel on that day. An order had been received at Liebau to collect all the grain in one spot, in order that it should be burned in the event of the approach of the French.

Advices were yesterday received from Gibraltar, stating that the British commander in Sicily had taken advantage of the absence of Murat from his dominions, and had ordered the embarkation of 6,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Maitland. These forces were to proceed to Minorca and Majorca, where they were to be strengthened by about 4,000 Spaniards, and the whole to make a descent on the province of Catalonia. The effect of this enterprise will probably be to prevent Sachet from reinforcing either Drouet, in Andalusia, or Marmont in Castile, and also to obstruct the sending of any reinforcement to Madrid.

An American ship which had been detained two years at Dunkirk, arrived at Dover, and brought 20 passengers, French, English and Americans; of whom four were permitted to land, and of them, a Mr. Bamber, set off immediately for London. The passengers give a Munchausen account of the Grand Army. It is computed at Dunkirk at nine hundred thousand men.

A gentleman, we understand, a Mr. Douglas, arrived last night at the office of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, in Downing-street, with despatches from our minister at Constantinople. We understand they bring a confirmation of the report of the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Russia.

We continue our extracts from French papers received yesterday. We give this day the third Bulletin of the French grand army. The bulletin contains but a summary of corps, commanders, positions, and movements, which however exhibit such an amount of force, of combination of plans, of experienced direction, and able execution, as to add considerably to our already serious apprehensions for the issue of the conflict, if it comes to be decided by the fortune of arms. Our only hope is, that the system adopted by Russia, being entirely defensive, and the means of subsistence being removed from the country thro' which the French are to advance, famine will accomplish what we profess to entertain no hope from the sword.

Government have deemed it expedient to make an alteration in the licences granted to Americans. American ships were allowed to export only goods of British manufacture; they are now at liberty to export such articles as by law may be exported. The licences will, besides, protect the return of the said articles to G. Britain, should the government of the U. S. refuse admission into the ports of America.

At we anticipated yesterday the Russian army is retreating to the Dvina. An Anhalt mail arrived this morning, with papers from Gottenburg to the 17th inst. which state that it was falling back upon Riga, which is at the mouth of that river. Admiral Martin's squadron is off that port. He had a very friendly communication with the governor. Peace between England and Sweden is expected to be proclaimed on the return of the next courier from this country. The following is an extract from the Gottenburg papers: Gottenburg, July 11. Some trifling skirmishes have taken place, and the Russians are retreating towards Ki-

ga, after throwing 20,000 bbls. of grain into the sea at Liebau.

The French army continue to desert. The whole corps of black buffars have gone over to the Russians.

It is expected peace with England will be proclaimed here on the return of the courier, who went to England by the last packet. Every thing seems also amicably arranged between Russia and Great Britain. Admiral Martin is off Riga, where he has had a very friendly communication with the Governor; and Capt. Acklam has been ashore to assist in erecting a telegraph, and inspecting their Gun Boats. In every part of the Russian coast, the greatest energy prevails; and orders are given to ship off every thing, especially grain and provisions from Liebau.

We have received some more Paris papers to the 11th. They state that Davoust was, on the 25th at Troki, which is only six miles from Wilna; at that date the headquarters of the Emperor of Russia.

A letter from Gottenburg brought by the Anhalt Mail of yesterday, states, that the French entered Wilna on the 11th inst. which they found in a desolate state. The Russians, faithful to their new system of warfare, had destroyed every thing that could be useful to the enemy. This account is confirmed from Berlin; from whence advices have been received by the mail, of four days more recent date than any thing brought by the French papers. Among the Prussian corps which have deserted from the French army and gone over to the Russians, as stated in our extracts yesterday, are said to be the two famous regiments of Black Buffars, called Death's Heads, a title derived from wearing a death's head in front of their caps.

Letters from the North of Spain to the 17th June have been received. They give the most flattering description of the 7th army, under the command of Gen. Mendizabal. In one week upwards of 2000 young men repaired to its standard from Lolola, notwithstanding the obstacles presented to them by the orders of the French Commander. There are already seven battalions formed, and equipped in the Province of Guipuzcoa and Alaba. Mina had been appointed second in command, in the seventh army. Gen. Mendizabal was in Burgos, and Mina had had an action with the French, in which he made 400 prisoners, all of whom he shot, reserving their commander for the last, to whom he shewed the decrees passed on both sides, and observed, that all good Spaniards were suffering thro' French cruelty, he must expect the same fate. The Governor General of Catalonia having ordered the hangmen of Catalonia to wear the same cap as that used by the soldiers of the first army, Gen. Lacy, in return, has decreed that the hangmen in the different towns under his command, shall place the Legion of Honour and the Iron Crown in their hats.

WAR WITH AMERICA.
Government has received a copy of General Orders issued in New-York, June 20th, by General Bloomfield, announcing that "War is declared against G. Britain by the United States."

A pilot boat from New-York has arrived at Liverpool, which left New-York the 20th June, and brings a confirmation of the war.

Yesterday we received information that an American Squadron had attacked the Belvidera frigate, which did not know of the war; but which escaped. Government we expect will communicate the declaration of war by America to Parliament immediately.

Lord Cathcart is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia and sets off in a few days.

July 28.—P. M. We have just heard from Riga, that Bonaparte was on the retreat from Russia, for want of provisions—[Improbable.]

WAR IN THE PENINSULA.
July 28.—Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington of which the following is the

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.
Despatches from Lord Wellington dated June 30th, are received. He was then at Fuente La Pena, nearly 50 miles in advance from Salamanca, on the road towards Valladolid. His Lordships advanced guard, had daily skirmishes with the rear of Marmont's army which was in full retreat.

The Portuguese had been generally in front with the British, and on all occasions had behaved most nobly.

The loss of the allied army in the several skirmishes had been very slight; and they took a considerable number of prisoners. It was understood to be the intention of the Earl of Wellington to pursue Marmont to Valladolid, where his Lordship intended to establish his headquarters, leaving behind him a chain of strong positions in order to secure a communication with Portugal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.
Copies of letters from CAPTAIN HULL to the SECRETARY of the NAVY.
United States' Frigate Constitution, August 28, 1812.

SIR.—The enclosed account of the affair between the President, Commodore Rodgers, and the British frigate Belvidera, was taken by an officer, on board the Belvidera, and fell into my hands by accident! It clearly proves that the only escaped the Commodore by superior sailing, after having lightened her, and the President being very deep.

As much has been said on this subject, if Commodore Rodgers has not arrived to give you his statement of the affair, if it meets your approbation I should be pleased to have this account published to prevent people from making up their minds hastily, as I find them willing to do.

I am confident could the Commodore have got alongside the Belvidera, she would have been his in less than one hour.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

The honorable Paul Hamilton, &c.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, off Boston Light, Aug. 28th, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that after leaving Boston Light on the 2d inst. the date of my last letter to you, I stood to the eastward of the coast, in hopes to fall in with the enemy's frigate, which was reported to be cruising in that direction, the day before I left Boston. I passed near the coast, as far down as the Bay of Fundy, but saw nothing. I then run off Halifax and Cape Sables, and remained near there for three or four days without seeing any thing, which made me determine to change my situation to the eastward towards Newfoundland. I accordingly bore up, and run to the eastward under all sail, passing near Isle of Sables, and hauling in to take a station off the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Cape Race, to intercept the ships of the enemy bound either to or from Quebec or Halifax, and to be in a situation to recapture such of our vessels as they might be sending in.

On the 10th inst. being off Cape Race, I fell in with a light merchant brig, bound to Halifax, from Newfoundland; and as she was not worth sending in, I took the crew on board and set her on fire. On the 11th I fell in with the British brig Adeana, from Nova Scotia, bound to England, loaded with timber. I took the crew out of her and set her on fire, and made sail to take a station nearer Cape Race, where we continued cruising until the morning of the 15th, at day light; when five sail were in sight ahead of us, apparently a small convoy. I gave chase under a press of sail, and soon found we gained on them very fast, and discovered that one of them was a ship of war; at sun rise they tacked, and stood on the same tack with us. By this time we could plainly discover that the ship of war had a brig in tow. At 6, coming up very fast with the ship, and could see that the tall off the brig that she had in tow, and had set her on fire, and had ordered a second brig to stand before the wind to separate them. The ship of war making sail to the windward, I gave chase to a ship which appeared to be under her convoy; but when we came up with her she proved to be a British ship, prize to the Dolphin privateer of Salem. She had been spoken by the ship of war, but we came up with them before they had time to put men on board and take charge of her. Whilst our boats were boarding this vessel, the ship of war had got nearly hull down from us; and understanding from one of the prisoners that she was a very fast sailer, I found it would not be possible to come up with her before night, or perhaps not then; I therefore gave chase to the brig that ran before the wind determined to destroy all his convoy we soon found we came fall up to the brig, and that they were making every exertion to get off by throwing overboard all the lumber, water casks, &c.

At 2 P. M. we brought too the chafe and found her to be the American brig Adeline from Liverpool, loaded with dry goods, &c. prize to the British sloop of war Avesager. I took the British prize master and crew out, and put midshipman Madison and six on board, with orders to get into the first port he could make. From the prize master of this vessel I learnt that the brig burnt by the ship of war belonged to New York, and was loaded with hemp, duck, &c. last from Jutland having gone in there in distress.

Having chased so far to the eastward as to make it impossible to come up with the sloop of war, I determined to change my cruising ground, as I found by some of the prisoners that came from this vessel that the squadron that chased us off New-York were on the western edge of the Grand Bank, not far distant from me. I accordingly stood to the southward, intending to pass near Bermuda,

and cruise off our southern coast. Saw nothing till the night of the 16th; at half past 9 P. M. discovered a sail very near us, it being dark; made sail and gave chase and could see that she was a brig. At 11 brought her too, and sent a boat on board, found her to be the American privateer Detaver, belonging to Salem, with a crew of one hundred and eight men and fourteen guns, twelve of which she had thrown overboard, whilst we were in chase of her. The captain came on board, and informed me that he saw the day before a ship of war standing to the southward, and that she could not be far from us. At 12 P. M. made sail to the southward, intending if possible to come up with her. The privateer stood in for Cape Race, intending to cruise there and take ships by boarding, as he had lost all his guns but two. The above is a memorandum of what took place on board the Constitution under my command, from the time we left Boston up to the 18th inst. which I hope will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington City.

U. States' Frigate Constitution,
off Boston Light, Aug. 30, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th inst. at 2 P. M. being in latitude 41, 42, and long 55, 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast-head bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chase, and soon found we came up with her. At 3 P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind—at half past 3, made her out to be a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about three miles when I ordered the light sails taken in, the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chafe had backed his maintop sail waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for action, I bore down with an intention to bring him to close action immediately, but on our coming within gunshot, he gave us a broadside and filled away, and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect, her shot falling short. She continued wearing and maneuvering for about 3 quarters of an hour, to get a raking position, but finding she could not, she bore up and run under her topails and jib, with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made Tail to bring the ship up with her and 5 minutes before 6 p. m. being alongside within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns double shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, and so warmly kept up, that in 15 minutes his mizen mast went by the board, and his main yard in the flings, and the hull, rigging and sails very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for fifteen minutes longer, when his mainmast and foremast went, taking with them every spar, excepting the bowsprit. On seeing this, we ceased firing, so that in 30 minutes after we got fairly alongside the enemy, she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water, so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing you that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally disabled, and otherwise cut to pieces, so as not to make her worth towing into port, in the short space of 30 minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command; it only remains therefore for me to assure you; that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say, that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers and requesting to be laid close alongside the enemy.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a list of killed and wounded on board the Constitution, and a report of the damages she has sustained; also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill, &c.

I have the honor to be,
With very great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.
Return of Killed and Wounded on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution, ISAAC HULL, Esq. Captain, in the action with H. B. M. S. Guerriere, James R. Dacres, Esq. Captain, on the 20th day of August, 1812.

KILLED.
Wm. S. Both, 1st Lieut. of Marines,
John Sago, Seaman.
Robert Brice, do.