ing resigned.

1 undertook it, gentlemen, under cacumstances of considerable difficulty, ad flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me you confidence and support, and depend trait that every exertion shall be made a my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of is dulgence, that shall comport with justice

I am, Gentlemen. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.
May 7, 1812.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWII, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennfylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Tismas Kennedy, John Oram and James Ore, as fugitives from justice, alledged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and has transmitted an affidavit, dated the ninettenta ultimo, charging faid Joseph Rocke, Thomas Kennedy, John Orain and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negrees from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore iffued this my Proclamation, author. iling & enjoining it on all civil efficers, and a ther citizens of this State, to arrell and commit faid Joseph Roclie, Thomas Kennedy, Joh Oram and James Oram, to the gaol of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Comcil of this state, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the

Given under my hand and the feal of the State of Maryland, at the Cityd

SEAL Annapolis, this third day of Agufl, eighteen hundred and twelst.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council. ORDERED, That the above Preclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazetteat Baltimore; the Republica Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Marjand Herald at Hagerstown, the National Istelligencer at Walhington, and the Star #

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, August 13, 1812. Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves.

J. T. CHASE.

Aug. 20. 6v.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term 1812.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, a Nuceb Chancy of said county, praying the bentiof the act for the relief of sundry insolvent detors, passed at November session, eighteen handred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act and the upon the terms mentioned in the said act and the supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in actual continement; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can 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 his said petition; and the said court being saisfied, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application it in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application it is 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 22d day 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 beat the city of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Chaney shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

13 Bader, William S. Green, Clk.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1812.

No. 3427]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Two Dollars per Annum.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Letters received by the last Anholt 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 Perlia, in order that the attention of the government and the power of the empire might be di-rected exclusively against France. The same letters encourage the most flattering hopes of the Crown Prince of Sweden. He is faid to have 60,000 Swedish troops under arms, ex-cellently 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 Russian ans on board in Finland, and land them on the Continent. An expedition against Denmark, the ally of France, is spoken of as the fift operation of these troops, in conjunction with those of Sweden.

The latest letters from Liebau, brought by the Anholt 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 ilrengthened 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 Suchet from reinforcing either Drouet, in Andalusia, or Marmont in Castile, and also to obstruct the sending of any reinforcement to Madrid.

JULY 15.
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, fet 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. Douglass, arrived last night at the office of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, in Downing-freet, 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.

JULY 16.

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 fuminary of corps, commanders, positions, and movements, which however exhibit fuch an amount of force, of combination of plans, of experienced direction and able execution, as to add confiderably to our already ferious apprehensions for the illue of the conflict, if it comes to be decided by the fortune of arms. Our only hope is, that the fystem 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 protess to entertain no hope from the fword.

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.

JULY 17. As we anticipated yelferday the Russian army is retreating to the Dwina. An Anholt mail arrived this morning, with papers from Gottenburg to the 12th inft. 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 expeded 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.

g2, after throwing 20,000 bbls. of grain into the sea at Liebau.

"The French army continue to defert. The whole corps of black huffars have gone over to the Ruffians.

"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 feems 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 Governor; and Capt. Acklam has been alhore to affift in erecking 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 heads quarters of the Emperor of Russia.

quarters of the Emperor of Russia.

July 18.

A letter from Gottenburg brought by the Anholt Mail of yesterday, states, that the French entered Wilna on the 1st inst. which they found in a desolate state. The Russians, faithful to their new fystem 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 Pruffian corps which have deferted from the French army and gone over to the Russians, as stated in our extracts yesterday, are taid to be the two samous regiments of Black Hussars, 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. Mendizabel In one week upwards of 2000 young men repaired to its standard from l'olosa, notwithstanding the obstacles presented to them by the orders of the French Commander. There are already seven battallions formed, and equipped in the Province of Guipuscoa and Alaba. Mina had been appointed fecond in command, in the feventh 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 shat, referving 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 fame fate. The Governor General of Cirona having ordered the hangmen of Catalonia to wear the same cap as that used by the soldiers of the first army, Gen. Lacy, in re-turn, 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

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

JULY 27. Yesterday we rece ved 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 Catheart is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia and sets off in a sew

July 28 .- P. M We have just heard from Riga, that Bonaparte was on the retreat I therefore gave chafe to the brig that run from Ruffia, for want of provisions—[Improfrom Russia, for want of provisions-[Impro-

WAR IN THE PENINSULA. July 28 .- Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington of which the follow-

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. "Despatches from Lord Wellington dat-ed 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 Mar-

mont'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 feveral 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 head-quarters, leaving behind him a chain of strong positions in order to and the Russians are retreating towards Ri- lecure 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.

Sin,—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 faid on this subject, if Commodore Rodgers has not arrived to give you his tratement 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

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

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Sir, 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 fter 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 re-ported to be cruizing in that direction, the day before I left Bofton. I passed near the day before I left Botton. I paned near the coast, as far down as the Bay of Fundy, but faw nothing. I then run off Halifax and Cape Sables, and remained near there for three or four days without feeing any thing, which made me determine to change my fituation to the eastward towards Newfoundland. I accordingly bore up, and run to the east-ward under all fail, passing near Isle of Sables, and hauling in to take a flation off the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Cape Race, to intercept the ships of the enemy bound either to or from Quebec or Halisax, and to be in a figuation to recapture such of our ves-

fels as they might be fending in. On the 10th inst. being off Cape Race, I sell in with a light merchant brig, bound to Halisax, from Newfoundland; and as she was not worth fending in, I took the crew on board and fet her on fire. On the 11th 1 fell in with the British brig Adeana, from Nova Scotia, bound to England, loaded with timber. I took the crew out of her and fet her on fire, and made fail to take a station nearer Cape Race, where we continued cruizing until the morning of the 15 h, at day light; when five fail were in fight ahead of us, apparently a small convoy. I gave chase under a press of fail, 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 fee that she cast off the brig that she had in ow, and had fet her on fire, and had ordered a second brig to stand beforethe wind to separate them. The flip of war making fail 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 Salein. 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. Whilft our boats were boarding this vessel, the ship of war had got nearly hull down from us; and understanding from one of the priloners that the was a very fast failer, I found it would not be possible to come up with her before night, or perhaps not then; his convoy we foon found we came fast 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 chase and found her to be the American brig Adeline from Liverpool, loaded with dry goods, &c. prize to the British sloop of war Avenger. I took the British prize master and crew out, and put midshipman Madison and crew 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 loaded with hemp, duck, &c. last from Jut-land 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 cruizing 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 flood to the fouthward, intending to pals near Bermuda,

and cruize off our fouthern coaft. Saw nothing till the night of the 18th; at half past 9 P. M. discovered a sail very near us, it being dark; made sail and gave chase and could fee ti at the was a brig. At 11 brought her too, and fent a boat on board, found her to be the American privateer Decaur, belonging to Salem, with a crew of one hundred and eight men and fourteen guns, twelve of which the had thrown overboard, whilft we were in chase of him. The captain came on board, and informed me that he faw the day before a fhip of war standing to the southward, and that she could not be far from us; at 12 P. M. made fail to the fouthward, intending if possible to come up with her. The privateer flood in for Cape Race, intending to cruize 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 he Constitution under my command, from the time we left Boston up to the 18th inft. 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'ry of the Navy, Washington City.

off Boston Light, Aug. 30, 1812. SIR-I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th infl. at 2, P. M. being in latitude 41, 42, and long 55, 48, with the Con-

U. States' frigate Constitution,

stitution under my command, a fail 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 instant-ly made in chase, and soon sound we came up with her. At 3, P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under ealy fail, 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 fails taken in, the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase had backed his maintopfail waiting for us to come down. As foon 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 gunhot, the gave us a broad-fide and filled away, and wore, giving us a broadfide on the other tack, but without ef-tect, her that falling fhort. She continued wearing and manœuvering for about 3 quarters of an hour, to get a raking polition, but, finding the could not, the bore up and run under her topsails 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 alonglide within half piltol fhot, 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 maft went by the board, and his main yard in the flings, and the hull, rigging and fails 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 more for shartered, that a few more broadwater, so shattered, that a few more broad-sides must have carried her down.

After informing you that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and ex-perienced officer, had been to:ally difmafted, and otherwise cut to piecer, 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 affore 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 feaman, not a look of fear was feen .-They all went into action giving three cheers and requesting to be laid close alongside the

Enclosed I have the honor to fend you a lilt of killed and wounded on board the Constitution, and a report of the damages she has fustained; also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill,

I have the honor to be, With very great respect, Sir, your obedient fervant ISAAC HULL. The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board the U. S. Frigate, Constitution, Isaac Hull, Efq. Captain, in the action with H. B. M. S. Guerriere, James R. Daeres, Efq. Captain, on the 20th day of August.

Win. S. Buth, 1ft Lieut, of Marines, Jacob Sago, Seaman. Robert Brice, de.