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LATE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Declaration of War by America.

The official intelligence of war having been declared by America against this country arrived last night by the *Julia* the hon. captain Gardner, from Halifax. The President's approval of the act of the Congress declaring war was signed on the 18th of last month. The account of our revocation of the Orders in Council had not reached America.

A cabinet council was held this morning on the dispatches, and was sitting when our paper was put to press. The receipt of the official intelligence renders of course some immediate and decisive measure on our parts imperative. It remains for America to say, whether our revocation of the Orders will satisfy her; if it does not, we have a pledge from the opposition, recorded in Parliament, that they will give their utmost support to the war. [Courier.]

[Then follows the long message of the President.]

SPEECH

Of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament.

On Thursday, July 30, 1812.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In terminating the present session of Parliament his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded us to express to you the deep concern and sorrow which he feels at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

His Royal Highness regrets the interruptions which have occurred in the progress of public business, during this long and laborious session, in consequence of an event which his royal highness must ever deplore. The zeal and unwearied assiduity which you have preferred in the discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon you by the situation of the country and the state of public affairs, demand his royal highness's warm acknowledgments.

The assistance which you have enabled his Royal Highness to continue to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects.

His Royal Highness most warmly participates in those sentiments of approbation which you have bestowed on the consummate skill and intrepidity displayed in the operations which led to the capture of the important fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, during the present campaign, and his Royal Highness confidently trusts, that the tried valor of the allied forces under the distinguished command of General the Earl of Wellington, combined with the unabating spirit and steady perseverance of the Spanish and Portuguese nations, will finally bring the contest in that quarter to an issue, by which the independence of the Peninsula will be effectually secured.

The renewal of the war in the North of Europe furnishes an additional proof of the little security which can be derived from any submission to the usurpations and tyranny of the French government. His royal Highness is persuaded, that you will be sensible of the great importance of the struggle in which the Emperor of Russia has been compelled to engage; and that you will approve of his Royal Highness's affording to those powers who may be united in this contest, every degree of co-operation and assistance, consistent with the interests of his majesty's dominions.

His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the United States of America towards this country. His Royal Highness is nevertheless willing to hope that the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed by the conduct of the government of the U. States or by their performance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown, and the best interests of his dominions must be involved.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We have it in command from his Royal Highness to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the service of the year. H. R. H. deeply regrets the burthens which you have found it necessary to impose upon his majesty's people; but he applauds the wisdom which has induced you to largely to provide for the exigencies

of the public service, as affording the best prospect of bringing the contest in which the country is engaged to a successful and honorable conclusion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness has observed, with the utmost concern, the spirit of insubordination and outrage which has appeared in some parts of the country, and which has been manifested by acts not only destructive of the property and personal safety of many of his majesty's most loyal subjects in those districts, but disgraceful to the British character.

His Royal Highness feels it incumbent on him to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the causes which have led to these outrages, and he has commanded us to thank you for the wise and salutary measures which you have adopted on this occasion. It will be a principal object of his Royal Highness's attention to make an effectual and prudent use of the powers vested in him for the protection of his Majesty's people; and he confidently trusts, that on your return into your respective countries, he may rely on your exertions for the preservation of the public peace, and for bringing the disturbers of it to justice. His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends to you the importance of inculcating, by every means in your power, a spirit of obedience to those laws, and of attachment to that Constitution, which provide equally for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his majesty's subjects, and on which have hitherto depended the glory and prosperity of this kingdom.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Carlton House, 31st July, 1812; present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Council;

It is this day ordered, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the territories of the U. S. of America, until further order; and his Royal Highness is further pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours or roads, within any part of his majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board of all such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, or bearing the flag of the said United States, except such as may be furnished with British licences, which vessels are allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said licences; but the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained, and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly, except such as are above excepted; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, are to give necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas by an act passed in the forty third year of the reign of his present majesty for the better protection of the United Kingdom during the present hostilities with France, a power is vested in us to grant licence to vessels to sail without convoy, and we have, in pursuance of the said act granted sundry licences accordingly; and whereas we see fit to revoke certain of these licences, as hereinafter specified, we do hereby revoke and declare null and void, and of no effect, all licences granted by us to any ship or vessel to sail without convoy, to any port or place of North America, Newfoundland, the West Indies, or the Gulph of Mexico, which ship or vessel shall not have cleared out before this revocation shall be known to the collector or other officer of the customs, of the port which such ship or vessel shall be:

Given under our hands and the seal of the Office of Admiralty, 31st of July, 1812.

(Signed) MELVILLE, Wm. DOMEET, GEO. J. HOPE.

To all whom it may concern. By command of their Lordships, J. W. CROSSER.

An Order in Council of 17th July, continues the O. in Council, prohibiting the exportation of "Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any kind of arms or ammunition."

Another O. in C. same date, continues a former order, permitting the importation of Hides, Horns, Tallow, Wool (except Cotton Wool) in foreign vessels from ports which the British flag is excluded.

The O. in Council, is continued, which prohibits the exportation of Iron, Naval Stores, &c.

The Prince Regent, on the 29th July, authorized Marquis Wellesley to wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, conferred by the King of Persia.

August 3. The Prince of Wales, 98; San Domingo, 74; Junon 38; Porcupine 24; Mutine and Curlew, sloops of war, are all ordered to be fitted for foreign service, at Portsmouth, with all possible expedition. The San Domingo is to be fitted for a flag ship. They are supposed to be destined for the American seas.

Intelligence of the most important nature may now be hourly expected from the earl of Wellington. There are reports of a general action with Marmont's army, which is said to have terminated in a victory glorious to the British arms, and most auspicious to the deliverance of Spain. The loss of the enemy is stated at 6000 men. We are full of the most exulting anticipations. The dispatches from Lord Wellington will probably be henceforth forwarded by the way of Corunna that being a much shorter route from his lordship's present head quarters, in or near Valladolid. We believe the communication with Corunna is now commanded throughout by the Spaniards of Galicia and Asturias.

The following communication was received this morning at a late hour:—

Saint Vincente de la Barquera, July 19.—Bonnet has been completely routed in Tordeillas; he lost 3000 men, the remainder of his army was completely dispersed.—[Corunna Gazette, July 24.]

FIRST RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette.

Head quarters, 29th June.

In the month of February the French troops crossed the Elbe and Oder, and directed their march towards the Vistula. From that time war seemed unavoidable. In the hope of maintaining peace, his Majesty the Emperor took only such steps as were dictated by prudence and circumspection, and with this view the troops were stationed without the least appearance of hostility. This plan was the more readily adopted, from the experience of the former war having proved that the defensive is preferable to an offensive system of warfare. By the end of April the French troops were assembled; but notwithstanding that warlike operations did not commence till the 12th of June, a proof of the effect produced on the enemy by the measures adopted by us.

The troops under the orders of Field Marshal Ney, Oudinot, Macdonald, Prince Poniatowski, and the guards, crossed the Niemen, almost at the same time by Jurbury, Kowno, Olita, and Merycy. As soon as intelligence of that reached his Majesty he ordered the troops to concentrate. The point of concentration was necessarily at some distance from the frontiers; pursuant to this disposition all advanced corps fell back to occupy the positions allotted to them; that movement being completed, the army this day stands thus:—The corps of Count Wittgenstein is near Wilkomir; ditto of general Baggehufwud near Schlievink, betwixt Wilkomir and Wilna; ditto, of Gen. Tuttkow and Sawarow, near Wilno. The reserve consisting of the guards, near Shwenzen, the army of Prince Bagration is on its march from Slonim to Waleika. The army of observation commanded by Gen. Tormesoff is at Lutsk.—These movements were necessary, in order to avoid a general engagement until Prince Bagration approached. Wilna, therefore, has been abandoned for a time.

Operations have commenced, and have lasted five days, but not one of our different corps has been attacked; thus the opening of the campaign has not produced any of those enterprises which characterized every previous one in which the Emperor Napoleon has been engaged. There have been some skirmishes in which the guard of Cossaks have distinguished themselves.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The subjoined address was issued by the Emperor ALEXANDER to his troops on the commencement of war by the attack on the Russians at Kowno:—

General Orders of his Russian Imperial Majesty to the armies, given at Wilna, June 13, (O. S.) 24th, 1812.

For a long time past we had remarked the hostile comportment of the French Emperor towards Russia; but we still hoped

through moderate and pacific measures to avert hostilities. At last notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace we witnessed an incessant repetition of open outrages, which compelled us to arm and to assemble our troops; though still while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation we remained within the confines of our empire; and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not secure to us the tranquillity of which we were desirous. The French Emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war; and consequently nothing further remains for us, but, while we invoke the aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, the Author and Defender of Truth, to place our force in opposition to that of the enemy. It is unnecessary to remind our Generals, our Chiefs, and Warriors, of their duty, and their valor. In their veins flows the blood of the Slavonians so highly renowned of old for their victories. Soldiers! you are defenders of religion, your country, and independence. I am with you. God is on your side.

"ALEXANDER."

PARIS, July 22.

Intelligence has been received from the grand army, of the date of the 10th July. The head quarters were still at Wilna. His majesty continued to enjoy the best health.

Journal de l'Empire, July 22.

August 3.

A mail from Anholt arrived last night, and another this morning. The intelligence from Riga by the latter is of the 14th July. No account of a general action had reached that place, nor, as the French advanced guard had not only reached the Dwina four days before, was it likely that a battle could take place so soon as the 14th.

The first American vessel sent in, in consequence of the order to bring in American vessels, is the Mars of Wilmington. She has been sent into Dover.

August 4.

GREAT VICTORY OVER MARMONT.

We communicate to the public the translation of a supplement to the Courier of Corunna, of the 28th of last month, announcing a splendid victory gained by the earl of Wellington over Marmont on the 22d of last month.

So complete does the Corunna Gazette represent the defeat to have been, that the enemy lost from 10 to 12,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly all their artillery, several eagles, and a great quantity of arms, ammunition and baggage.

We hasten to lay before our readers the Gazette.

Supplement to the Courier of Tuesday, July 28, 1812, received at half past 7 P. M. of the preceding day.

The general, chief of the staff of the 5th and 6th armies, by letter of this day, communicates to me the following agreeable intelligence:

The captain-general in chief has just received the agreeable news, that on the 22d inst. the enemy's army, under Marshal Marmont was completely defeated in the neighborhood of Salamanca by the allied army under the command of the marshal general duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, with which is united the third division of the 5th Spanish.

The enemy has lost several eagles, nearly all his artillery, and a considerable quantity of arms, baggage and ammunition. His loss in killed and wounded is from 10 to 12,000 men, of whom about 4000 are taken, including general Bonnet, who is wounded.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren has been appointed commander in chief on the American coast and a fleet placed under his command, with which he will sail to reinforce the squadron in those seas in a few days.

There has been no general affair, but some severe conflicts between the Russian rear guard and the French advanced guard. In one of these, several squadrons of French cavalry were vigorously repulsed.

to the office of the Maryland Herald for payment.

sent the above advertisement (upside down) once.

and the Lancaster Intelligencer, will please to in-

the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis.

July 29, 1812.

Thomas Quantill,

Hagerstown, Md.

es if brought home.

so that I get him again, and all reasonable expen-

will give the above reward if lodged in any jail.

and has been in Baltimore jail twice.

and he has friends. He has a wife at the Navy.

where he has friends. He is formerly belonged

to Edward H. Gilmer, in Prince-George's county,

lost part of his former property. He formerly belonged

and someone since his left arm broken, and has

29 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—He is about

temperament. He is well known about there. He is about

Blackwell's shop, in the Navy Yard at Washing-

ton. He is a native of Maryland, and was part in a

DIABLO, by the name of "Montgomery county."

has been arrested by the Sheriff of Montgomery county,

and has been confined in the jail of that county, on the 10th of

James M. Smith's

To the Voters
Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.
A subscriber begs 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 elected, that he will be able to execute the various duties connected with that office to the satisfaction of the electors.
R. WELCH, of Ben. St.
April 30, 1812.

To the Voters
Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,
I am hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your votes at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter 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 general returned first on the then poll designed.
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 confidence 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 justice, that shall comport with justice.
I am, 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 the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to give up justice, alleged to be at 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 felony in kidnapping three negroes from the State of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, John 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 Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the goal of the State in which they may be found, and to notice thereof to the Governor and Commissioners of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the arrest.

ROBERT BOWIE, His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Annapolis.
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
August 13, 1812.

This is to give notice,
That agreeably to a letter received from Alexander Stuart, Esq. requesting me to notice to those who have claims against the estate of Dr. John Gassaway, of Rhode-River, to make the same known to me, I do hereby give notice to all persons who have any claim whatever against the estate of Dr. John Gassaway, to present the same to me, as Mr. Stuart will be in Annapolis on the 10th of August, and make arrangements for the payment of all just claims against said estate.
Jno. Gassaway.
Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1812.

A Batteau
I have taken up drift, by the subscriber, on the Point, on or about the 15th of July. It is twenty-two feet four inches long, and six feet wide—a little damaged and without paint. The owner of the above batteau is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take his receipt.
James Carter.

NOTICE
I have a subscriber for sale thirty head of CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Apply at the office of J. T. CHASE.
J. T. CHASE.

Wanted,
TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,
A good plain Cook—Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.
September 10.
A. Lathrop.