

the state for 2200 militia to be placed under his command—200 had already volunteered at New-Orleans to garrison the city.

Col. Magee had arrived with his party at Nacogdoches, after defeating the Royalists under Saubrano. The col. was then about 400 strong, had seized the public arms and stores and was preparing to march further into the country.

FRANKFORT, Sep. 19.

Yesterday morning Gov. Shelby left this place for Louisville, to expedite the march of the Kentucky volunteers destined to act against the Wabash Indians. Gen. Hopkins will leave Henderson on Monday next for Vincennes to assume his command. The most vigorous campaign will be prosecuted against the Indian tribes bordering on the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois territories.

On the 9th inst. 400 Volunteers marched from Vincennes for Fort Harrison, which was besieged by the Indians, but they were recalled the same day by the acting governor. It was however expected they would be permitted to march the next day.

On Thursday last Governor Shelby received a letter from Major Badley, dated at Newport the 13th inst. in which he states as a report, that on Gen. Harrison's arrival at Fort Wayne, he found no enemy to contend with, its besiegers having retired, hearing of the approach of his army. It is very certain that fort had not been taken. It is probable Harrison's army will meet with no opposition until they arrive at Detroit.

FROM CAPE VINCENT, (Sackett's Harbor.)
Utica, (N. Y.) Sept. 29.

In the night of the 20th Capt. Forsyth, with 70 of his rifle company and 34 militia men, embarked on board a number of boats at Cape Vincent and went over to a small village called Gananoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store-house at that place. They landed, unobserved, a short distance from the village, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 21st, but were soon after discovered and fired upon by a party of the British, consisting of about 125 regulars and militia. The Americans returned the fire with much effect, that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for them they fled over a bridge and made their escape, leaving behind ten of their number killed (besides several who were seen to fall into the stream as they were fired upon when passing the bridge) and 8 regulars and a number of militia prisoners. Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. The militia prisoners were discharged on parole. Capt. Forsyth and his party, with 8 prisoners, about 60 stands of arms, two barrels of powder, one barrel of shot, and some other articles of public property, which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they had set fire to his majesty's store-house, which was consumed together with a quantity of flour and pork.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Plattsburg, Sept. 15.

"We marched from Albany on the 3d and reached this place on Wednesday last, to the great gratification of the inhabitants, who have by various artifices (of which you may conceive) been kept in a constant state of alarm. This place is about two or three and twenty miles from the Canada line; and there are here, besides regulars, say, now, about 2000 men, and more daily expected; a considerable body of well disciplined militia, at least better disciplined than any in your Philadelphia Legion, with the exception of _____ corps. We expect to remain here encamped until a force adequate to the object of the campaign shall be collected; what that object is, is not our business at present to inquire—as in oratory, so in war, the first and the second, and the third duties of a soldier are comprehended in the phrase *obey orders*—and to preserve unity of action, all that we have to do is to place confidence in our commanders, and do our best. I could wish a certain general who passed through here a few days ago, had _____ but I forgot, I am in camp, and the soldiers must leave such matters to the higher powers.

"We have had but a few sick, and the hospitals are admirably attended, skilful medical men, and the most attention paid to the sick and convalescent; plenty of boiled rice sweetened; soup when necessary, and good gruel; the vinegar is not four small beer, as you know it used to be; in fact the soldier is as well, perhaps generally better, than he could be at his home—the soldiers do not fail to express the greatest satisfaction; they are not quite so well satisfied with some of the officers placed over them; but this will always be the case, even where the greatest precautions are taken.

"We know little of what is going on in Canada; the constant beat of drum, and march of troops, occupy the greatest portion of our time and attention.—I calculated beforehand on the hardships of a soldier's life, but I could hardly believe that my frame would bear even what I have already stood, clothes wet all day and all night, and at last

dried on my back—those in my knapsack not in better plight—then sleeping, *aye*, actually, soundly, sleeping, on the bare ground, sometimes the ground wet, and sometimes without straw, & with only a single blanket; & yet I know this is little to what is to come, but my health seems to thrive upon it, and I feel no sort of anxiety but that government will do its duty. . . . This is a wild pine country, the rivers and creeks much impeded in their streams by rocky falls and rapids; our line of march was not more than three or four rods from the river all the way, and as we could not travel out of our way, there was not much opportunity to write you a novel on the romantic prospect or to give you any statistical data; unless the privilege of stage coach travellers should be called in, which I have neither inclination nor leisure to attempt; a march of 24 miles on *shank's mare* over a rough road, occupies too much attention upon things below, to afford much leisure for things above. I cannot, however, omit to tell you, what cannot but be more grateful than the finest tinted landscape—the last day's march but one before we reached Whitehall, at every house we passed, pails of new milk, churns of butter milk, bread, butter, &c. were cheerfully and kindly given; a soldier being somewhat sick from fatigue or change of habits, asked a tavern keeper for a mug of water, the tavern keeper, however, seemed to think a little whiskey into the water would be better—"Excuse me, sir, said the soldier, I have no money"—"I did not mean to ask you for money, I put it there because I see you are weakly."

NATCHEZ, SEPT. 10.

PROCLAMATION OF Col. BERNARDO To the Republican volunteers of Nacogdoches.

[This is the Bernardo who last winter presented himself at Washington, as Ambassador from the revolting Mexican provinces.]
Fellow Soldiers and Volunteers in the Mexican cause,

I desire you to receive from me the tribute of my private feelings, and also as the agent of my Mexican brethren, my warmest and most sincere thanks for the activity, zeal, promptitude and courage that you have shown in the obedience of those orders which you have received from your officers acting under my command; and I flatter myself with the idea that the line of conduct which you have hitherto observed will be continued in, to the *discomfiture of tyrants*, to the *emancipation of the Mexicans*, and to the complete success of the enterprise you have undertaken, which will crown your exertions with glory, honour and fortune. The consolation of the justice of the cause which you support—of the fame and immortality which awaits your success—the idea that all the civilized nations of the world look on your actions with admiration and good will—the reflection that the future happiness or misery of a large portion of the habitable globe is now in your hands, will, I am certain, prompt you on, and shew your enemies and the enemies of liberty, in every part of the world, that the spark which lighted the flame of independence in the northern part of America is not extinct in the bosoms of the descendants of those who fought, bled and prevailed over tyrants; and will at the same time establish, beyond a possibility of doubt, your individual right to that liberty, for the attainment of which for others, you have volunteered your lives, your property, and sacrificed all your social connections.

You are now fellow-soldiers, in peaceable possession of one of the out posts established by European tyranny, the more effectually to enslave the oppressed Mexicans. This possession has been obtained without bloodshed on your part, from a consciousness in the minds of the cowardly instruments of tyranny, that they never can prevail in arms against the brave, free and independent citizens of the United States of America.

This pusillanimity of conduct in the engines of despotism, has left in your power, in a weak and defenceless state, all the citizens of the post which you have gained. Your conduct to those citizens has met my entire approbation. It has done honour to yourselves as men and as soldiers; and if continued will be to you more powerful than all the arms in the world—as it will conquer their minds, and force them (should they ever feel a doubt) to declare that you are to them as friends, brothers, and as protectors against those who have held them enthralled for ages past, in bondage the most ignominious. From the information which I have received from different quarters, I flatter myself that your stay in this place will not be long—that your numbers will increase to a sufficient extent and enable you to seek the tyrants in their strong holds, and force them to acknowledge this long enslaved country as a free, sovereign and independent government. When this event takes place (and the time is not far distant) you are to look for the reward of your toils, dangers, sufferings and difficulties, in the enjoyment of all the rights of honourable citizens of the Mexican republic, in the cultivation of those lands, which I pledge myself will be assigned to every individual among you, or in the pursuit of wealth and happiness, in such way as your inclinations may point out to you. To those who desire

the right of working or disposing of any mines of gold, silver, or what nature soever, which you may find will be given. The right of taming and disposing of the wild horses and mules which rove unclaimed over an immense tract of country, within the limits of the Mexican republic, will be common to all of you. The surplus of property confiscated, as belonging to those who are inimical to the republican cause, after the expenses of the expedition are paid, will be divided amongst you—and those powerful and almost inextinguishable services which you will render, will further be rewarded from the public treasury of that government which you will have to materially aided in erecting.

JOSE BERNARDO GUTIERREZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 31.

Letters received yesterday from the Bay of St. Louis, inform that the brig Syren is safe, and that there are two gun-boats aground. The rest of the squadron having escaped any damage.

On Friday last Gen. Wilkinson left this city in the steam boat, with a part of the army of the U. S. to reinforce the garrison of Fort Plaquemine. Previous to his departure he called on Gov. Claiborne for a detachment of militia to do garrison duty within the city for six months.

The Governor immediately ordered a review of capt. Morgan's, Gordon's, Thomas's the late captain Cornel's, Nicholas Dejons, Plouches, and Patton's companies, to take place on Friday evening, when he made a demand of 300 volunteers from them. We are happy to be able to say that captain Patton's and capt. Dejon's companies unanimously volunteered their services—that capt. Pouches has since done so, and many individuals of the other companies also tendered their services.

Having understood that a difference of opinion existed on the subject of the general orders of the 28th inst. we called on his excellency for an explanation of them—From his observations we feel ourselves authorized to say, that those who volunteer will be called on to defend the *incorporated limits of the city only*—That unless an enemy has actually landed on our shores and is advancing to attack the city, they will never be marched out of those limits—and that they will be put under the command of a militia colonel of known talents and integrity. With these explanations we submit the general orders to the perusal of our fellow-citizens, with a full confidence that they feel disposed to protect their families and property.

We are authorized to state that Thomas B. Robinson is a candidate to represent this state in the Congress of the U. States.

Stephen A. Hopkins, Esquire, we understand is also a candidate.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

It is with regret that we announce the loss of the U. States Gun-Boat No. 46, during the severe gale on the evening of the 29th ult. together with her commander Lieut Samuel G. Blodget, and eight of the crew. It appears from the statement of a gentleman of this town, who was on board the G. Boat and witnessed the distressing scene, that she was lost on the south part of the Island of Connaticut, near the light house, when in the act of veering, having missed in stays twice. We are also assured, to the honor of Lt. Blodget, that he behaved with the utmost coolness and decision; and sacrificed his own life in providing for the preservation of his crew, as no persuasion could induce him to quit his vessel until they had made the attempt to save themselves, and was in this situation washed overboard at the same instant with the gentleman above referred to, who, with two officers and seven seamen, providentially escaped a watery grave.

Lieut. Blodget was in the 28th year of his age. He entered the navy early in life, and was esteemed a brave officer.

The following are the names of the unfortunate seamen who were drowned, viz.—Dennis M'Stay, Thomas Joice, Jonas Fisk, John Dutcher, Samuel Holly, Morris Smith, John Howard, Josiah Simmons.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1812.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne-Arundel county, both decided Republicans, will be supported as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and if elected will vote for DE WITT CLINTON, of the state of New-York, as President.

A DEMOCRAT.

October 1st, 1812. 6t.

On Sunday evening last the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Fairall, and owned by Mr. John Worthington, about three miles from this city, took fire, and was entirely consumed. Mr. Fairall we understand, had much difficulty in saving his furniture, &c. from the flames—The fire was communicated to the roof from the chimney, and was not discovered until too late to be extinguished.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The result of the late Election in Maryland is as follows:

	Fed.	Dem.
Saint-Mary's	4	0
Charles	4	0
Prince-George's	4	0
Calvert	4	0
Montgomery	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Washington	0	4
Allegany	4	0
Baltimore county	0	4
City of Baltimore	0	2
Anne-Arundel	0	4
Annapolis	0	2
Harford	0	4
Talbot	3	1
Caroline	4	0
Kent	2	2
Cecil	4	0
Queen-Anne's	0	4
Baltimore	4	0
Somerset	4	0
Worcester	4	0
	53	27

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BALTIMORE.

The city of Baltimore, and its precincts, have become a town of nearly fifty thousand people, in less than fifty years; an increase which it, in common with other places in the United States, owes to the advantages over Europe in the high price of labour, and the exemption from taxes, and to its superior communications with the western country over those of most other places in the Atlantic States.

About one fifth of this population consists in native and West-India blacks, nearly one half of whom are free and entitled to hold property, but none of whom are permitted to bear arms or to vote. Viewed with a jealous eye by others of the labouring class, more pains are required to protect them than to prevent them from disturbing the public peace.

Of near six thousand male whites capable of bearing arms, all of whom are entitled to vote when 21 years old, if citizens of the U. States and residing in Baltimore one year, not one thousand, it is believed, are natives of the place, and many of these are absent, as mariners, constantly. This reduced number of natives cannot include more than parts of two generations, for, in such a short lapse of time, there can be no grand-fathers having grand-sons arrived at manhood; consequently, native, like emigrant families, are all few in members, and there is little or none of that paternal or family influence, which, in older places constitutes a powerful bond of union, affection and order.

For twenty years Europe has been convulsed by the revolution of France, which having retrograded instead of advancing in civilization, or the arts of peace, during most of that time, has furnished us a population, in a great measure composed of visionary, disappointed, and persecuted reformers. It was upon established governments in church as well as in state, that this revolution was to operate, and the failure of it left the minds of the emigrants no more disposed to reverse the ordinances of our religious institutions, than to cherish the laws of their adopted country. The multiplicity of our religious sects, however it may add to the zeal of each individual professor, leaves a great many under no apparent obligation to conform to any, and the varieties among the emigrants, was not calculated to create a union for pious, or for humane purposes. Instead of giving favourable impressions of a religious, a civil character to strangers, greater in numbers than themselves, the natives necessarily imbibed those prejudices which were habitual to the citizens at large.

Accustomed, for instance, to regard the wealthy as possessors of political power exclusively, strangers do not immediately perceive how much that description of people here require the protection of law, and labourers born amongst us, as well as those who come from abroad, are too much disposed to place themselves above their employers, and treat them as strangers have themselves been treated by those who employed them. Unaccustomed, on the other hand, to obtain spirituous liquors at so low a price, it is remarked that if the European labourers come here sober men, they soon indulge in drinking to excess, and the tipping houses multiplying accordingly, a great portion of the time of all that class of people, together with their money and their morals, becomes a sacrifice.

The press, which next to religion and law, is the most formidable engine of society, partakes of the common influence.—Of five daily papers which the city maintained, not one belonged to a native; the only one edited by a Marylander was the least popular, whilst another edited by a foreigner, without any family and without any property, is considered as the organ of the public will, and this city, which had enjoyed a state of perfect tranquillity for ten years before its establishment, has not had that peace once interrupted, without being moved by that paper.

Inhabitants bringing together so recently different manners and habits, leaves the city

without any distinct characteristic, unless that of avarice and egotism, which must attend each sudden assemblage, and be common to all places peopled by strangers, be considered as an exception.

If, therefore, there are any virtues, there are certainly are, among the citizens, the place cannot claim the credit of them, at least for the same reasons it cannot justly be a source of their vices.

Perhaps the leasehold estates by which the half of the city is held, does not sufficiently interest the holders, to make them as attentive and careful of our peace as they otherwise might be, especially since the restriction of commerce and the war have reduced the value of city property in every tenure.

The number of places of public worship, and the humane and charitable institutions which Baltimore contains, sufficiently evince the virtues of many citizens; nor can it be doubted, but that a great portion of the whole are as much inclined to maintain good order as the citizens of other places; but their good intentions are paralysed by want of union and a chief; for want of public officers and public authority. A state of tranquillity and prosperity, enjoyed by the city at large for several years, had afforded no occasion to display angry passions, or wicked propensities, which did not exist for being hidden or postponed; and the late interruption of that peace, with a prospect of less happiness, caused them to flourish, as was to be expected, in the most alarming manner. It was then shewn, to great mortification, that some of the citizens were almost divested of humanity, or of the tenderness for life, which is the basis of a civilized world. Then too, it was shewn that there were none capable of doing a deed of murder; for, those who were the victims of the people's favourites, and from their virtuous conduct in private life, as well as from the high offices they occupied, were led upon by the friends of law, did not appear, possess the people's confidence. Examples were not wanting, as the record of the criminal court testify, to shew that frenzy which exhibited itself in a number of instances on a public occasion, was rooted in the minds of individuals, and felt by persons in the private and ordinary walk of life. It is dreadful to contemplate what might be the consequences here of any great public calamity, or a state of want, in the labouring classes of society.

The government of the city differs, in material respects, from that of any county in the state. The mayor is elected biennially by electors chosen by a general ticket of the wards, and all the citizens, with one vote, and selected from amongst the constables, two city officers, who, as receive only 100 dollars a year each, are more like his private servants, than his public assistants. He has nothing to do with the recovery of small debts, and is barely a title of peace in matters of police; as the justices of peace have not the appointment of their own officers, the constables, a city has changed hands in a great measure, and respect and responsibility have vanished together. The members of the levy court hold these appointments, and other officials, trust and profit, appointed themselves by governor and council, without any authority individually, form a species of *Star Chamber* of public view and above public opinion, and most of them, residing out of the city and precincts, have not a common interest in our safety or prosperity. The militia armed, and like a thousand volunteers, lace and feathers, who are mostly young without much stake in society, is not subjected to any legal penalty when they refuse to volunteer on the late occasion, and the requisition of the civil authority, called through their commanding officers, are no regular troops, and the public is at Annapolis, the seat of the state government, and thirty miles distant from Baltimore.

The inefficiency of such an organization for the government of such a city, is evident to every reflecting man.—It is indeed, in inadequate to maintain the order of a single ward, containing as some do, a thousand voters, in times of disturbance.

All great cities, without one exception, contain a number of dissolute and vicious people, who require constant restraint, for this reason, have been justly compared to great fens on the human body, requiring frequent cleansing or cauterizing.

Twenty years ago it was said by the celebrated Colquhoun, that London consisted of fifty thousand people, whose only security was a violence on rights of property, personal rights of their fellow-citizens, about that time from the perturbed state of the public mind, caused by the French Revolution, it was thought proper to establish permanent police offices, in place of justices of peace; by which means the fortunate people of that city are rescued from summary punishment, which was formerly inflicted on them by a mercenary army; and the peace of the city is seriously disturbed.

By establishments similar in nature to the dermen and mayor's courts, and by the appointment and paying these officers