

MARYLAND GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1813.

EXECUTIVE DISCRETION

Has it then become necessary to re-
priev culprits for the purpose of mak-
ing them soldiers, even snatch them
from the gallows with a proviso that
they join the army? For the honour of
the country we should hope not.—But
it appears, that Gov. Tompkins of New-
York, the commander in chief of all
the military forces of that state, has
pardoned a man, who was sentenced to
four-years confinement in the penitenti-
ary for horse-stealing, upon the express
condition "that he enlist in the army
of the United States and serve therein
during the term of five years." If in-
stances of this superabundant clemen-
cy had been numerous, it would cease
any longer to occasion surprize that the
recruiting service had not generally suc-
ceeded better. Government might call
on "all men of patriotism," and pour
out to them the treasury in more copio-
us streams, it could not raise their mil-
itary ardour sufficient to overcome the
prejudice that would arise, from the
reflection that they must march side by
side, and from necessity associate with,
convicted felons. Conduct like this mer-
its severe animadversion; for while it
discourages the respectable yeomanry
and labourers of the country from en-
listing, it fills the army with men whose
bosoms from the nature of things, can-
not be fired with that patriotism which
leads an exalted spirit to the cannon's
mouth in defence of his country. Let
the governors and rulers of the land be
mindful lest they trifle with the sacred
trusts reposed in their hands.

THE WAR.

The manner in which this war has
been conducted, must ever hold an ex-
alted place in the catalogue of remark-
able events. In the first place, it was
declared under the most unpropitious
circumstances, without any of the means
for carrying it on. After nearly a year's
experience, government find themselves
reduced to the necessity, from its un-
popularity, to make overtures for peace.
In vain have they attempted to rally
men of patriotism to their stand-
ard, not only by endeavouring to flate-
their pride, but by representing the
golden prospects in the most fascinating
colours. Without a navy to cope with
the mistress of the seas, an army to
contend against a powerful force of ve-
terans, or resources to supply the ex-
igencies of government, the nation was
plunged precipitately into a war. What
else could reasonably be expected, than
that disgrace and disaster would attach
to this precipitate act? But so sanguine
were the democrats of success, that
they ventured to predict the immediate
downfall of the British power on this
continent, as soon as that great war
leader, gen. Hull, stepped upon their
soil. We will not enumerate the many
unfortunate events which have grown
out of this war, but suffice it to say,
that it has impressed a stain upon our
national character, which many years
cannot obliterate, and which final vic-
tory itself cannot wipe away.

Departed this life on Friday the
26th ult. at his seat in Anne-Arundel
county, Doctor CHARLES ALEXANDER
WARFIELD, in the sixty second year of
his age.

Of such a man and such a loss it is
difficult to speak in terms of adequate
distinction and regret. His long estab-
lished character, extensive usefulness
and genuine hospitality, had rendered
the name of the deceased familiar
throughout the state, and commanded
a sentiment of general respect and es-
teem.

Dr. Warfield was conspicuous among
the earliest and most decided patriots
in this state who espoused and support-
ed the cause of independence; and he
adhered with his latest breath to those
great principles of the revolution, which
were established and illustrated by the
valour and wisdom of Washington.

In an arduous course of practice for
upwards of forty two years, Dr. War-
field's skill and benevolence as a Physi-
cian were equally attested and approv-
ed. He had been a member of the
board of examiners of the medical fac-
ulty since the second year of its orga-
nization; and his professional charac-

ter had received an honorable tribute
of regard by the voluntary appointment
of president of the college of physicians
of Maryland lately established at Balti-
more.

A man of liberal and independent
spirit, kind and humane heart, pure
faith and inflexible integrity, he enjoy-
ed in a high degree the confidence and
affections of the neighboring country
by whom his worth was specially hon-
ored, and to whom memory will be
long endeared in grateful recollection of
his services. An ardent and steadfast
friend, an excellent and indulgent fa-
ther, a just and charitable neighbor, a
faithful and zealous patriot, Dr. War-
field has left to his family and the com-
munity the precious legacy of virtues
and beneficial example, as the best con-
solation that can be suggested for a loss
which is not to be repaired, and which
will be extensively felt and sincerely de-
plored.

From the United States Gazette.

By an article which we this day
copy from the Richmond Enquirer,
a leading Jeffersonian paper, it ap-
pears that the legislature of Virginia,
a state which was so eager for enter-
ing into this war, and so prompt
in supplying officers both in the army
and the cabinet, for carrying it on,
have utterly refused to aid their fa-
vorite Madison with the ben of a single
dollar, though they know that
loans constitute the only means con-
templated for the prosecution of the
war; and in the face too of a reso-
lution adopted almost unanimously
at the last session, pledging their
"lives, fortunes and sacred honour,"
for this very purpose. One of two
inferences must inevitably be drawn
from this fact. Either the Virginia
Legislature were merely gasconading
when they pledged their fortunes and
the other marketable commodi-
ties mentioned, and intended to take
no other share in the controversy
than a liberal participation in the
honours and emoluments; or else
they have since become disgusted
with the feeble and miserable man-
ner in which the business has been
conducted, and have, in consequence
resolved to withhold any gratuitous
aid. If the latter be the fact, their
conduct is perfectly consistent with
good sense and sound principle, and
ought to be imitated by all who en-
ertain similar sentiments. Every
one who disapproves of this war or
of the manner of carrying it on, is
guilty of treachery to his country
by any voluntary contributions, by
which the government would be en-
abled to proceed in their ruinous
career. There are men who deem it
a duty to exercise their right of suf-
frage in opposition to the present
rulers, but who, from motives which
we are unable to account for, find
no difficulty in strengthening the
hands of those very rulers by volun-
tary contributions of money and
personal service. To such, we would
recommend a strict and conscientious
scrutiny into their own minds,
with a view to discover, every man
for himself, whether he is actuated
by such motives as a real lover of
the welfare of his country would
willingly avow. Those who honest-
ly believe in the propriety of the
war, and approve of the manner in
which it is prosecuted, are bound in
conscience to contribute liberally
for its support; and if this descrip-
tion of men comprises a large major-
ity of the community, as is alleged
by the government party, there can
be no occasion to call upon others
for any thing beyond the legal, con-
stitutional exactions, which may be
demanded by the government, and
will be paid by every good citizen
without either murmur or complaint.
If loans or other gratuities are
wanted by the administration, let
them call upon Virginia, Kentucky,
Georgia, the new states in the south
and the west, and upon such states-
men in our commercial cities as as-
semble in the state-house yard or
the park, and vote away their lives
and fortunes in support of their party;
but instead of exposing either the
one or the other in the service
of their country, obtain safe and
comfortable retreats for their lives
in the house of representatives or
the navy department, and enhance
their fortunes upon the emoluments
which are threatened to be extorted
from their political opponents "by
bump and prescription."

Yesterday about 2 o'clock, the
question was taken on the resolution
as amended, and lost, ayes 81
noes 93.—No more professions, say we
—let us be done with words and re-
solutions, and pledges.

purpose of a loan to be offered on
behalf of this commonwealth, to the
government of the United States to
be applied to building a ship of the line
or other vessel of war for the use of the
U. States.

On motion, the words in Italicks
were stricken out, and the object
confined to a mere loan to the Uni-
ted States—Messrs. Archer, Bar-
bour and Pope advocated the resolu-
tion—Messrs. Leigh, Upshur, Mer-
cer and Blackburn opposed it. The
argument took a wide range.

The foes of the resolution dwell
upon the impropriety of borrowing
the money of the banks according to
the terms which had been suggested
—they said that it would be strip-
ping the state of the means of self
defence—that it was improper for
the state to be propping, by such
subsidiary aids the general govern-
ment—that an administration here-
after obnoxious to the majority of
the people might put at defiance the
voice of the people at large by draw-
ing their resources from particular
sections of the country—and that it
was weakening the arm of the gen-
eral government to do for them what
they ought to do for themselves
—that they ought to exercise the
powers which they constitutionally
possessed—and to lay taxes if they
wanted the money.

The friends of the resolution said,
that the legislature were not bound
to borrow of the banks on the terms
which had been suggested—that they
might agree on certain terms of a
loan and leave it to the banks or
other sources to fill it up—that it was
not stripping the state of her defence
for by the report of the committee
of finance, they were about to ap-
propriate 50,000 dollars to the con-
tingent fund; and 50,000 to the pur-
chase of munitions, and after all
there would remain in the public
treasury near 100,000 dollars; that
Virginia was bound to redeem the
pledge, which she had given to the
United States of life, of fortune and
of sacred honor, to aid in the pro-
secution of the present just and nec-
essary war—that it would set an
example of public spirit which would
be felt through the whole communi-
ty—that the United States wanted
the money, and the state was able
to loan it without any detriment to
herself.

It is here proper to remark, that
the bank of Virginia offered a loan
to the state of 300,000 dollars, at
ordinary interest, renewable after
the first year, if the present pros-
perity of the bank should continue.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock, the
question was taken on the resolution
as amended, and lost, ayes 81
noes 93.—No more professions, say we
—let us be done with words and re-
solutions, and pledges.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Science of Draining Money from the
Treasury.

On the 11th of January, 1813,
Mr. Gallatin made a report to the
House of Representatives of the
United States, "containing a state-
ment of the annual revenue of the U. S.
from the commencement of the Federal
government until the 30th September,
1812; also, an account, within the
same period of the annual expenditures."
By this document it appears—that
the whole amount of revenue, exclu-
sive of loans, received in that
time, is 215,786,783 dolls. 27 cents
—The amount of revenue received
from the commencement of the gov-
ernment, to the 30th of September,
1800, is 65,293,384 dolls. 85 cents.
Mr. Jefferson came into the pre-
sidency the 4th of March, 1801.
There ought therefore, in order to
give the exact amount of receipts
under the federal administrations,
to be added to this sum, the amount
received from the first of Oct. 1800,
to the 3d of March, 1801, inclusive,
viz. 5 months and 3 days. As this
cannot be precisely ascertained from
this document, we have divided the
sum for that year, and added the one
half, being 6,423,265 dolls. 49 cents,
and making in the whole seventy-one
millions, seven hundred and sixteen
thousand, six hundred and fifty dolls.
and thirty-four cents.—This sum the
government received during the first
twelve years after it was established.

The whole amount received from
the 1st of Oct. 1800, to the 30th
Sept. 1812, is 150,493,398 dollars 42
—From this is to be deducted the
one half of the year 1801, viz.
6,423,265 dolls. 49 cts. which will
leave one hundred and forty-four mil-
lions, seventy thousand, one hundred
and thirty-two dollars, and ninety-three cts.
From these facts it follows—that
the receipts of revenue during the
administration of Mr. Jefferson, and
the first three years and a half of

Mr. Madison's administration, am-
ount to seventy-two millions, three
hundred and fifty-three thousand four
hundred and eighty-two dollars; and fifty-
nine cents more than were received
during the twelve years that his govern-
ment was in the hands of General
Washington and Mr. Adams—that is,
something more than double the amount.
This extraordinary increase of reve-
nue, has been disposed of under the
care of these two patriotic and eco-
nomical gentlemen, in some way or
other. We recollect very well, that
when Mr. Jefferson began his reign,
he talked very prettily, and soothing-
ly, about frugality, and the im-
propriety of expending the people's
money, without a specific appropri-
ation by law. It would be very
gratifying to the same people, if they
might know in what mode he
and Mr. Madison have contrived to
get rid of more than two dollars, where
General Washington and Mr. Adams
expended one.

The blessed effects of the "restric-
tive system"—that fruitful source of
a great portion of the evils and dis-
tresses under which our country labors—
may be learned from the
following account of the reve-
nue drawn from "the customs," since
the establishment of the federal gov-
ernment. The years 1809, 1810,
and 1812, will shew the advantages
of non-intercourse and non-importa-
tion—the year 1811 will serve to e-
vince, that our country might have
been relieved from loans, direct taxes,
and all the other ruinous effects of
an empty treasury, if the administra-
tion had possessed wisdom and integ-
rity enough to have kept the nation
clear of the vortex of Buonaparte's
"Continental system."

Table with 3 columns: Year, Customs, and a third column with values. Rows include years from 1789 to 1812.

From 1st
Jan. to 30th
September 1812 6,348,865 65
199,324,131 78"

It is computed by the Committee
of Ways and Means, that the ex-
penses of the present year will am-
ount to thirty-six millions of dollars.
To supply them in part, it is pro-
posed to raise by a loan sixteen millions,
and to issue Treasury notes to the
amount of five millions. With respect
to the loan, the bill, as reported,
and as it has passed the House of
Representatives, does not fix the rate
of interest, but leaves it discretionary
with the government to pay what they please.
Of course then, the president may
if he chooses, give not only eight,
but twelve, or twenty-five per
cent. if he finds it difficult to
obtain money without. But as
every measure which in any de-
gree endangers the popularity of the
Cabinet, must be attended with
more or less trick, it is not propos-
ed to make the stock issued to the
money lenders bear on its face a higher
rate of interest than six per cent. but
to sell it out to the highest bidder
at such a discount as may be necessary
to ensure the receipt of the cash.
Of course, while the Stock purports
to be for lawful interest, there may
be given the most extravagant usury.

APPOINTMENTS
By the governor & council of Maryland
QUEEN-ANNE'S PEACE.

Justices of the Peace.
Benjamin Walters, Robert Tate, jun.
Samuel Thompson, Charles C. Brown,
Nicholas M. Hobbs, Peregrine Wilmer,
James R. Pratt, Samuel Smith, Solom-
on Scott, Nathan Baynard, Tobias
Bourke, William Y. Bourke, Gideon
Emory, George Finley, Thomas Kent,
William Clayton, John Tighman, Ri-
chard J. Harrison, Samuel Betts, Sa-
muel Burgess, George Godwin, John
W. Hackett, George Palmer, Dr. John
Perkins, Thos. Dodson, Joseph Thomp-
son, William Wallace, James Clow,
William Gilbert, Senah Busick, Stans-
bury Gamble, George Little, Charles
Hobbs, James Massey, Peter Foster,
Zebulon Skinner, Samuel B. Keene,
John D. Thompson, James Rowe, Ma-

lach, Meads, Thomas Erno, Sam-
Casey, Robert Emory, Daniel C. Ho-
pker, Wm. Stinson, John Elbert, J.
Hackett, Dr. Samuel Sturges, Dr. Pa-
ran Taylor, David Quimby, Dr. Chas.
Downs.

Levy Court.
Benjamin Walters, James Massey,
Gideon Emory, Samuel Betts, William
Gilbert, John K. B. Emory, Daniel
Hopper.
Orphans Court.
William Clayton, Samuel Smith.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.
Richard Pattison, John Williams,
Matthew Keene, Mitchell Brown,
Thomas Thompson, Samuel Bruns,
John S. M. Namara, Jacob Wright,
Samuel Collins, Frederick Bennett,
John Brohawn, William George,
John Lynch, Levin Marshall,
M'Namara, Richard Airey,
Ennalls, sen. Job Briewood,
Travers, James Pattison, George La-
Algernon S. Stanford, Risdon Smith,
Joseph Byus, Richard Goldsborough,
Edward Griffith, Matthias Travers,
Robert Hart, John Jones, Thomas Bar-
nett, William J. Ford, Thomas Jones,
Levin Rawleigh, Richard Hayward,
John Travers, junior (Hoopers Island),
Alexander Maxwell, Ichabod Dashiell,
Moses W. Nesbitt, sen. Thomas Bar-
nett, jun. Alexander Smith, William
Wheeler, Isaac Wright, Robt. Walker,
Thos. Pitt, Edward Staplefort, Michael
Lucas, Samuel Keene, sen. John Cooper.
Levy Court.
John Williams, John Brohawn, Geo.
Lake, Thomas Ennalls, sen. Thomas
Pitt, George Woolford, Moses W. Nes-
bitt, sen.
Orphans Court.
George Ward, Henry Keene, of Jan.
Joseph E. Muse.

Annapolis United Guard,
ATTENTION!

THE Members composing THE
ANNAPOLIS UNITED GUARDS,
are requested to meet at the Ball Room,
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on
business of importance. It is expected
every member will be punctual in attend-
ing at the above hour.
By order of the Captain,
C. JACKSON, 1st Sgt.
February 18, 1813.

For Sale,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
One, two, or three
Handsome Brick Houses,

viz. one the house at present occupied
by Mr. John Childs, another the house
late the property of James Mackubin,
Esquire, both situated on the front of
the dock, equal in situation for business
to any in the city, a third is the house
at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker
as a Tavern, for terms apply to
James Williams.
Feb. 18. Sw.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-
scribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath
obtained from the orphans court of said
county, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Doctor CHARLES
ALEXANDER WARFIELD, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against said estate, are
requested to bring in the same legally
authenticated, according to law, and
those in any manner indebted to make
payment to
Gustavus Warfield, } Adm'r
Charles A. Warfield, } Sw.
Feb. 18.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-Ar-
undel county, letters of administration on
the personal estate of the Rev. JOSEPH
W. COMPTON, late of said county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are requested to present
them to the subscriber, legally authen-
ticated, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment to
Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
Feb. 18.

Three Years Credit.

On Friday the 26th inst. if fair, if
not the first fair day thereafter, I
shall offer at public sale, on the prem-
ises, about 250 acres of that part of the
plantation of which Mr. Gassaway
Bawlings died seized, in Anne-Arundel
county, adjoining the lands of Colonel
Richard Harwood, and from ten to six-
teen valuable slaves. This plantation is
justly celebrated for producing tobacco
of the finest quality, and is peculiarly
adapted to the growth of clover and the
use of plaster, has some valuable tim-
ber and rail stuff, two large tobacco-
houses built of the best materials with-
in the last eight years, and a dwelling
house and kitchen calculated for the ac-
commodation of a small family; among
the negroes are some valuable house
servants, and a man about twenty years
old, used to waiting, managing horses,
and driving a carriage. A credit of
three equal annual payments will be
allowed the purchasers, upon bonding
with approved security, and paying the
interest annually from the day of sale.
Feb. 18. Sw.

CHILICOTHE, Feb. 2.
HORRID DISASTER.

Late last evening an express
arrived in town, bearing letters from
Gen. Harrison to gov. Meigs. A
number of letters have also been
received from officers in the army,
which contain the melancholy ac-
count of the total defeat of the Brit-
ish detachment under the com-
mand of gen. Winchester. Of
engagement at the river Raisin,
the afternoon of the 18th of Jan-
uary, and the taking possession of
the place by the force under col.
Lewis, who is already informed
Gen. Winchester reinforced col.
Lewis, with about 250 men, on
the morning of the 20th. At day
break, the American force was
attacked by the British and
Indians. The line was formed as
usual, and was practicable, fr-
irregularly as was possible, in
which the troops were encamped.
The British were opposed the British
from 3 to 6 pieces of cannon—
Indians on the flanks.

The Americans are said to have
fought bravely until they had
hausted their ammunition, where-
upon general Winchester had
taken the precaution of supply-
ing the troops; and they were scarce-
ly able to fire five rounds. Those
who surrendered on the field of bat-
tle are said to have been made prison-
ers by the British, while those who
tempted to make their escape were
pursued by the Indians on horse-
back, tomahawked and scalped.
The slaughter was great, and Ken-
tucky has lost many valuable citi-
zens and brave soldiers. About 40
have arrived at the head-quarters
of gen. Harrison. The opinions
various as to the force of the ene-
my—they are generally supposed, how-
ever, to have been 1600 strong.
Gen. Winchester was killed and his
body mangled in the most horrid
manner by the Indians. He is
said to have lodged three-fourths of
a mile from camp the night preced-
ing the engagement, and his officers
were principally at private houses.
The reinforcement sent forward by
Gen. Harrison, had not arrived at the
river Raisin at the time of the de-
feat and were ordered back to the
River of the Miami, where they ar-
rived on the evening of the 22d,
the morning of the 23d, at 2 o'clock
a retreat was ordered by Gen. Har-
rison. The troops have retired be-
hind as far as the Portage river, at
crossings of Hull's road, where they
are well supplied with provisions.
The movement of Gen. Winches-
ter to the river Raisin was to secure
considerable quantity of provisions
and to protect the inhabitants, who
were without orders from Gen.
Harrison. Although this delay may,
for a short time, retard the
progress of the army, the country
may, notwithstanding, safely con-
fide in the exertions of the General.
Had not his well arranged sys-
tem been partially frustrated by the
capitulation movement by General
Winchester, it would, to all human
probability, have insured success.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Since the above was issued, an
express has arrived in town, bearing
a letter from Gen. Harrison to Gov-
ernor Meigs, who has pol-
lily favored us with the following
tract, dated
Head Quarters, Carrying Riv.
24th Jan. 1813.
"Dear Sir—The event of which
I expressed so much apprehension
my letter to you, from Lower S-
dusky, has happened. The de-
feat under col. Lewis was rein-
forced by General Winchester with
men. He attended it, and took
command at the river Raisin on
20th, and on the 22d, he was
tacked at reveille, by a consider-
able British and Indian force with
pieces of artillery; the troops be-
surprised and the ground unfav-
orable, had but little opportunity
forming to advantage. They were
surrounded and broke in 20 or
30 minutes. A major and captain
about 25 privates were all that
remained of the detachment.
I had but 360 men with me at
3 miles above the Rapids, where
news first reached me. I imme-
diately ordered them to prepare
march; and set out with my staff
and a detachment of 300 men
from that set out that morning for
the river Raisin. I overtook them
the distance of 6 miles, but be-
fore the other troops (colonel And-
er's regiment) came up, it was
determined that the defeat was
and it was the unanimous
of the officers, that we should
detachment to the am-