ntention was to continue. Under this belief it should opport from him. concluded by apologizing sultory manner in which ated the project that he farther into its examinatia e had at first intended; motive in rising having pel the charge of inconsisnd to make such an explahis vote, when he was at ffer from many of his poiples upon which it pro-

LAND GAZETTE. HURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1813

THE ALARM. subject which, for the honour of e would gladly have passed unno ot some splenetic soul given can port that the Citizens generally had. great bodily fear by the appearance sh Squadron in the Bay. It has misfortune to this Gity, since the of war, to have those within it slightest occasions have excited caused much trepidation, among ir good citizens. Alarms since that, been no uncommon things, for fee gnified vessels of small dimensions ps of the largest size. When i that the Chesapeake was in a stare blockade, every Craft, of whati tion, that happened to pass up or y, was eyed with the greatest atnew fears were excited. In this d, it may be easily supposed, that caring an imcommon appearance. arily give rise to a variety of conperhaps be productive of "wary" " A few, days since a small vesovered a few miles below the circ

of our citizens could make nothing s of her than a Ketch, sent up to from the squadron below. When the suspicion was, that some pernorning had represented the whole fleet to be within a short distrace and that an immediate attack might Every eye was looking with the

ention for the squadron-and at ne assistance of magnifying glasses a very lofty dome, a speck became n the horizon. Upon making this ome mounted their Bacepheluses & Rosinantes, and down they were, to meet the enemy. Every infory strengthened the belief that they aching; so much so, that some of ks procured vehicles to remove their d others began to pack op their le materials, waiting with soliciment when the city should be bomthis state of trepidation, a gentlewrites to his friend in a neigh. , and in the glowing colourings of n, which is so peculiarly the ofis fertile genius and poetie imagiate. bes our situation as awful-not orattack was apprehended, but that, arren's Reet was just off the exe harbour. Flocks crowded to read and it was confidently believed, riter's report, that Annapolis was imminent danger. All disquietade in the evening, and the City once ed a state of tranquillity, by the proving her national character.been so often and clearly made out ender from the squadron, was st overed to be a Yankee schooner,

usually laden with New-England stead of munitions of war. Batecome of the speck which appeared and was auxiliary in producing the n which for a time agitated the car, know. We sincerely hope, for the t this gentleman will employ his than by trumpetting abroad sock reports Persons culpable of such ly excite the ridicule of others, but uce serious inconvenience to the citould danger actually threaten, the such epistolary writers would be of nore value with muskets on their han in circulating idle rumours to ly old women and children. This, too ridiculous a subject to be treated us manner; therefore we will coslvising those who bluster daily about ce of the foe, at the corners of the I in public places, and manufacture ts of vengeance, to stand there the event of necessity, and not be, o scamper away like sheep at the wolf.

mewhat surprizing, that since the radron has been lying so quietly is of the Chetapeake, the modern es should have lee slip an opportun ortalizing himself, by proving the might have paddled along so al

whit covert of the watery element, and grapkd Sie John Bull unseen, we have scarcely and his name once mentioned, much less his torpedoes. Now is the time when their scary could be fully shown's but for some accountable reason, he uves not think proor to try the experiment. When the enemy s blocking up our largest bay with their fleet, and committing their ravages on the remusing of our commerce, and holding the citizens of Norfolk in terrorem, it is altogether astonishing hat the torpedoes should never once have been thought of as the only effectual mode left as of driving them from our coasts. It is really to be feared, that all our boasted chemes of defence are about to fall; and that the torpedoes, with the gun-boat system, st expire together. That this invention of rest philosophie noddle, which promised ch immense advantages to the country, and nertal renown to the inventor, should share he same fate with the " musquiter fleet," is early to be regretted ; for it certainly appeardat one time as if we were jogging on with a ricker pace in the high road of general expement than any other nation was ever known proceed. What of an enemy's navy was firemaining by the broad mouthed thunder of a gun-boat, it was confidently expected rould be blown sky-high out of the water by kind of artificial volcanic eruption, kindled v combustible materials secretly confined in a cricusly constructed machine, and in the most ret manner to the bottom of their ships. Perhaps, however, it has been the fate of his submarine navigation, as with many other ctions which have raised the curiosity of the reasest geniuses, to be productive of more than they are capable of being benefit to be country. But e hope this will not be he case with Fulton's mathine, and that in a hort time the British navy, which is now simming about so peaceably in our waters, ill be made to feel the effects of its terrible embastion. If he is ambitious to appear or e scroll of worthies as a conservator of his entry, we cannot but hope that he has been

orging the thunder, with which, by a despe-

nie effort, he will soon drive every mother's

n of an Englishman from our coasts, or

plash their "floating dungeons" piece from

ece on the sea.

The democrats surely have a wonderknack of turning every meritorious tion performed since the commenceent of the war to their own advanige, and pompously assuming all the redit to themselves. Every gallant hievement, whether performed by deralist or democrat, without he sooner is a defeat or disaster to the my announced, than by the strangest rversion of truth, and in the twinkng of an eye, the most flaming jacoin is transformed into a federalist, nd without a shadow of mercy, or the emblance of a trial, is stigmatized as a mitor. No matter whether it be from eficiency of courage, military skill, or ther incapacity in their favorite geneals, that misfortune befals the army, e effect is the same, and by a kind of litical slight of hand, the poor, unforinste, discarded general, is saddled pon the federalists. Whenever there ny necessity for subterfuge, they alays have one ready at hand. To hear em declaim on the advantages of a ary, as now necessary to protect the ghts of a commercial people, a straner to their former professions would e readily drawn into a belief that no-ling could have ever been marrer their earts, or fostered with more are than e navy had hitherto been.

Bat notwithstanding all this gabble, se at all acquainted with the origin nd progress, of the French party in country, know what construction put on these declamations—It is but glance over the speeches of some of eir great political preachers of '96, and come at once upon the doctrines and entiments of the whole party. Whenrer it is necessary to apprograe for the aggishness with which the wheels of overnment move, an excuse is always dy manufactured—If the president distressed for money, and cannot occure it, the failure is attributed to opposition of federalists If an arcannot be recruited agreeable to wishes, it is because the federalists rose them In fine, whatever failure eads any favorite scheme of adminisdemocrats invariably trace it, er resort, to the opposition of If a federal state does not

lion of dollars in building and equipping an armament for the general government, immediately a hue and cry is raised from one end of the country to the other, about "federal consistency." Men who have no voice in the measures of government, who are not treated with decency in the public councils of the nation, become all at once chargeable with every disgrace that has been heaped upon her, without even the privilege of sharing in the occasional triumphs of the navy, which it has been their constant aim to increase and support !! This is modern democracy with a vengeance.

It would be well for these gentlemen to retrace their steps, to analyze their principles; and see how easily contrarients (if the expression may be used) have been amalgamated to suit convenience, or enable them, to swim with the current of any times. Were they to do this, their mouths must remain for ever sealed respecting consistency or inconsistency. Never was such shuffling, turning, shifting and twisting, ever before known in any country, not even in the declining state of the most absurd despotisms. It is easy to fathom their designs; and every one who has had an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the leading characteristics of modern democracy, and remains yet uninfected, must turn from it with disgust-For.

It is " a monster of so frightful mien. "That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Now that war has been declared, we are told that it is the duty of every good citizen to give to it his support and approbation. Before it took place, it seems to be admitted that the people might be allowed to question, if not its justice, at least its expediency, and to endeavour by all fair and correct means to avert its horrors. But a declaration of hostilities having been made, its enemies are in duty bound to become its sworn and everlasting friends, and now to doubt either the propriety of going to war, or the wisdom with which it is onducted, is proof strong and positive

of being in the pay of the pany.

Men, however, of plain houst minds, who read the constitution, an suppose that from that alone, they can judge of the duties which in a state of war the citizen owes to his country, startle at chis is declared to be the immediate this new fangled doctrine—They cannot discover in the constitution, and are fect of their favouring auspices. But therefore loth to admit, that a state of war is of necessity a state of slavery that it abridges any of their political rights, and more especially takes from them the invaluable privileges of speak ing or writing whatever in their con-

iences they believe to be true. . Men of reading and reflection, too, have been taught to believe, that in a time of war, above all others, the nation ought to be awake and watchful—that wars, in addition to all their horrors and calamities, afford the best opportunities to men fond of power, (and, alas! who is not fond of power?) to encroach upon the rights of the citizen. and to convert a free government into a despotism. With so many officers obedient to his mandates, and so many appointments in his gift, it will always happen that the chief magistrate of this country will have a host of sycomants blindly devoted to his views, in the loud and boisterous supporters of his administration. No matter how weak the policy, how wicked the plans of the "powers that be," the minions of the court will ever be its advocates, and with these men any opposition, from whatever cause it may spring, and how-ever well grounded its complaints, will be treated as the result of disaffection

In every age the patriots who have endeavoured to rescue their country from slavery; have been loaded with abuse, and the abettors of tyrnny have assumed to themselves the title of the people's exclusive friends. But if this be the case in the times of peace and tranquillity, how much more danger to our liberties is to be apprehended while the nation is engaged in war. The passions of the multitude are then articully excited by their rulers—The host of officers and dependants is greatly increased—Every effort is made (and too often with success.) to identify the administration and its plans with the country, and all opposition with the cause of the enemy. Wheneved his has happened, the people have prepared for themselves the chains which are to be fastened around them.

Those, however, who love their country, better than the wages of its rulers, who have no view but to preserve its liberties, are not to be deterred; by me-naces and abuse from discharging the duty, which in times of peril and alarm due from them to the nation; reporats invariably trace it, gardless of calumny, they will endead resort, to the opposition of their danger, and whether heeded or not, will continue to warm bemanf the fate which awaits them.

join in approbation of this war, he must be satisfied that it was unavoidable; that this appeal to arms, this invitation to slaughter, was urged by the most im-perious motives. Before he can be inuced to confide in the men who under take it, he must be satisfied that they are equal to the conduct of it. To him it will not be sufficient to be told that from the enemy we had received injuries which remain unredressed, and therefore the enemy had no cause to complain. For a declaration of war, and all that havoc and destruction which may follow in its train, its authors and approvers are responsible to their country and their God; and awful is that responsibility if it has not been un-dertaken from the most urgent cause, after every necessary preparation, and with every prospect of obtaining by it benefits sufficient to overbalance all its calamities.

The evils of this war are already eat, and as yet no benefits have resulted to the nation from it. Can any result, upon which the most sanguine dare to calculate, compensate the nation for the sufferings and losses to which it has already submitted—the distress, the ruin and butchery of its citizens.— We are boastingly told that Canada will be ours-that we shall wrest from the enemy a part of his possessions.— Let it be remembered, that the prophets who predicted this, predicted before the war that the very first campaign would make us masters of this country. In their predictions, therefore, what confidence is to be placed? Their first campaign has ended, and has ended with disgrace to its authors. Instead of wresting from the enemy his territory, we find him in possession of our own-Detroit, heretofore thought of so much value to us, has been in the peaceable possession of the British six months. and in place of marching a competent force to recover it, the grand armies of the nation have been amusing themselves in an attempt to cross over to Queen's

But what if the conquest of Canada was certain? Let it be supposed, that our new armies will be led as certainly to victory as many of them will be to death-will increase of territory compensate a free nation, already to extensive, for the loss of many of its citizens, or the violation of its commercial rights? Will it be any consolation to our seamen, cruelly impressed into the British service, to know that their own government has already made slaves of a whole country of English subjects, while at the same time it has made no advance towards the obtention of their liberty?

Let the rulers of this land answer it to their country-let those who blindly advocate the war, answer it to their con sciences, are we justified by the acts of violence and outrage of which the com manders of British vessels have been guilty, in waging war against and reducing to subjection the people of Canada? What benefit can possibly result to us from the conquest of the innocent aud peaceable inhabitants of an adjoining territory? It is to no purpose to say they are our enemies, because they will ask who made them so? Was it not our own act? Have we any evidence of their enmity except that which a declaration of war issued by ourselves furnishes? Have we a right by any law human or divine to subdue a people who have never done us wrong, or wished us ill, because we have thought proper to declare them our enemies, not only without their consent but against their interests and wishes? Do the wrongs which we have received from the mother country give us a right to wreak our vengeance upon the colonies? Is this, in truth, to be a war not in defence of our rights, but of wanton aggression upon our neighbours-not to benefit ourselves, but to destroy them?—A state of hostility by which nothing is to be gained, but merely an experiment sich can do the other most harm. It is rule. that a nation may sometimes be authorised to carry its arms into an unoffend-ing province of its enemy-But let it be remembered, that this can only be in its own defence, and not for purposes of plunder and conquest. With all our pretended abhorrence for monarchies and crowned heads, we seem quite ready to copy them in their crimes, and to attempt whatever in the wantonness of power they have committed. Because, for the sake of aggrandizement or plunder, they have been accustomed to carry war and destruction into the territories of

their neighbors, it seems to be thought that the same right must belong to us, and that our republican pre-sident is at full liberty to be guilty of the same enormities. It is entirely for gotten, that in governments which sup-pose the governors to be every thing, and the people nothing, it is for that very reason thou that the life of the subject is at the enlire disposal of his prince, and may be sacrificed whenever his pleasure or ambition shall require the sacrifice - We profess ourselves to be the champions of liberty, and equal rights, and proclaim that every nation has a right to live under whatever go ternment it may chuse, and yet we claim a right to reduce to our own do-minion men against whom we have no complaint, unless we chuse to complain. that the Canadians will not turn traitors

of the Canadians; and further, that we have a right to do it. Having done this, they must also prove to us that the conquest of Canada is worth all of the blood and treasure it will cost us—Un-til they have satisfactorily established all this, they cannot ask to be sided in this war of their making by the yea-

manry of the country. Let them feither remember, that some proof may reasonably be asked of their sincerity. Do they really believe this to be a just and necessary war? If they do, patriotism requires that they should make some sacrifices towards its prosecution. It is a circumstance which affor no evidence of their sincerity, that they seem the most reluctant people in the nation to give any real aid. If they are required to become soldiers (and soldiers are certainly wanted) why it is more convenient to remain at home, though they think it most strange that the people will not take the bounty money.

Does the administration require money? Yes, its demands are most urgent; but the men who have pledged their whole fortunes, as well as their lives. can find other uses for their money tho they are ready to insist that federal men ought to come forward and empty their purses into the national treasury It is time, high time, that these "giants in promises" should begin to fulfil the many promises which they have given to the administration. Were they re ally serious when they gave them and offered to sacrifice life and property in support of Mr. Madison's war? If they were, why are they slow to answer his demands? why will they make no sacrifice in support of the war, which they are so loud in applauding? Let those, whom they may concern, answer these questions at their leisure; but until they have answered them, let them cease to reproach for their conduct others who, not believing the war to be either necessary or expedient, refuse to lend their aid towards its prosecution, tho in doing this they support the war as much as the men who are its warmest advocates.

A FREEMAN.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 27. Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Win chester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.

Maiden, Jan. 23d, 1813. SIR-A detachment from the left ing of the North-Western Army, under my command, at French-Town on the River Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of di; the piquet guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted. The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in as a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the ene-

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation, and was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceded. I was the more ready to make the sur render from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in

great numbers. In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a flag to them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to train their private property, and the ing their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impractica-bility of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty-five officers and about four hundred and eighty-seven non-com-missioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem of and accept of the terms kindly offered to them by the great general Hull. The supporters of war are bound to show by argument and not by abuse, that to is chargeable upon myself, and

Before the patriot can be induced to we are really able to make slaves I that still less centure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of com-

manding. With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrownloto disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant, JAMES WINCHESTER.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Armys Hon. Secretary of War.

A list of officers taken at French-Town Jan. 22d, 1813.

James Winchester, Brig. Gen. William Lewis, Lleut. Colonel James Overton, jun. Aid-de Camp George Madison, Major James Garrard, jun. B. Inspector John McCalla, Adjutant Polland Keen, Quarter-Master John Todd, Surgeon.

CAPTAINS: Richard Hightower, John Hamilton, Bland W. Ballard, Saml. L. Williams. Coalman Cholier, Uriah Sabrie, Henry James, Richard Bledsoe, Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS. Caleb Holder, Ashton Ganard Wm. Moore, Byran Rule, Wm. M. McGuire, John Higgins.

ENSIGNS Lynden Comstock, James Mundy, Win. O. Butler, James Herron, Thomas Chin, Jos. Harrow. Jos. Mooring, John W. Nash, Wm. Fleet, George Cardwell. John Botts, Total 35, prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to Colonel Proctor at Sandwich

JAMES WINCHESTER. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next

fair day thereafter, on the premises, ALL the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Good Luck, part of His Lordship's Favour, and part of Clare's Hundreds, or such parts there-of, whereof Richard Ward died seized. This land lies in Calvert county, on the head waters of Fishing creek, within one mile of the bay, contains about 138 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more may be made at a small expense. There are on this land a good comfortable dwelling-house, and every other necessary out-house, good tobacco-house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of woodland and some valuable timber, particularly ash. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee. for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellorand on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of

each and every of them.
PETER EMERSON, Trustee. PETER ESI. March 4, 1813.

The subscriber WANTS TO PURCHASE

100 Good Locust Posts. not less than 7 feet long, to square 5 inches at the smallest end; likewise 400 Sawed Chesnut Rails 3 inches by 4 and 10 feet long. A liberal price will be given for them delivered at Annapolis.

JOHN SHAW. March 4, 1813.

City Bank of Baltimore. Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1200 shares for Calvert county, on the first Monday in April, at Prince-Frederick-town, in said March 4.

## NOTICE.

To Owners and Shippers of Tobacco from Taylor's Landing Ware-House. The outage on each hogshead is one dollar for the first year, and four cents per month on each hogshead till demanded; therefore, it is expected that the outage and rent will be sent with the notes (and orders when demanded,) as no hogshead will be, delivered with-

out the charges being paid.
DAVID STUART, Inspector
at Taylor's Landing ware-house.

N. B. I will sell at private sale four valuable YOUNG NEGROES, three finen and a girl, the closs men 20; the foungest 12. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Coten Anne Armacol county. D. S. 3W. March 4.