

which have filled the executive... Do they not discern, in this face of them, a family likeness of the Machiavelian policy? Do they not see that there is no measure which is not susceptible of a double construction, and that there is a cabinet-motive, as well as an ostensible one, for every act which its origin with them? Have not the great purposes of legislation been narrowed and changed by the cabinet council being made the work-shop of laws, and the congress being "organized" and drilled into a band for their support and enactment. Is it not well known that the intriguing, and artful, and double-dealing foreigner, who is one of the executive triumvirate, penned the law providing against the employment of foreign seamen in our service? Examine that law, and you will find a striking resemblance to its real parent. The ninth section strengthens the treaty-making power, and the other sections are, in effect, only a committee of congress to support what the president may think proper to arrange. Here then we have had the demerits of the constitution disregarded, and the spirit of that instrument violated, by a real tho' hidden amalgamation of the executive and legislative powers. A democratic member urges the forcing through of an executive measure (the tax bill) because the next congress may not be so well organized, and a member of the executive council pens laws to answer the personal views of the executive. But execrable beyond all these are the immediate prostitution of presidential labours to the increase of popular delusion. This may be established by a recurrence to a few facts, too recent to be forgotten, and too palpable to be mistaken, the style and subject matter of the inaugural address, and the recent announcement, in the presidential paper, of the overture of the Russian minister of his mediation towards restoring the amicable relations between England and America. Both these are designed to have an influence on the approaching elections in Virginia and North-Carolina. The heated, intemperate, and acrimonious style of the address, is unbecoming to the dignity and solemnity of the occasion, and becoming the character of the chief magistrate of a brave and generous people. It is not the language of merely resentment, but the ebullitions of deadly rancour—not the reprobation of a dignified and honourable mind, but the violent invective of an exasperated and peevish spirit. It charges too the enemy with what he himself had been instrumental in introducing—disorganizing and demoralizing practices.

The proclamation of Gen. Hull contains the very principles so violently reprobated by the president, and was issued for the avowed purpose of transmitting a whole people into traitors. This self-same proclamation, which is such a damning proof of the inconsistency of our chief magistrate, was manufactured at Washington by men high in office, and with the privacy and consent of the president, afterwards used as a lawful weapon of war. How then can we explain the president's conduct in doing to others as he would not they should do unto him. How can he charge on the enemy, as a crime, what he has not hesitated to suffer and recommend in the case of the American people.

The peremptory refusal of the overture of the Russian minister, a few weeks ago by the president, fully explains why it is again to be found in the executive news-paper, at this particular time. It is a mere stage trick, a political finesse—intended to have an influence on the approaching elections in Virginia and North-Carolina. Otherwise why has Mr. Gales been made to announce that the president's reception of this proposition was so much more gracious than on the former occasion, as no circumstances have arisen since, in the smallest degree changing the policy of either England or America? Or why this idle rumour of peace so artfully contrived and so industriously circulated at this time, by the friends of administration? Can they imagine the people of this country so easily to be duped as to catch at any bait which the stupid and unprincipled may throw out to them? How degrading is it to the understanding, and how mortifying to the honest pride of Americans, to have such shallow tricks practised on them by a set of state jugglers, and that too with a view of perpetuating their own power through the weakness or credulity of the honest yeomanry of the country. Gracious Heaven! Is it not wonderful that so large a portion of the American people should remain strangers to the arts which are daily employed to cheat them from their true interests? Can they be unmindful of the fatal operation which those arts have on the spirit and character of the nation, on the preservation of which the duration of our free government depends. Have they not seen how far their rulers have succeeded in perverting the spirit of the constitution and laws, towards the oppression of a part of their fellow-citizens? These evils can only be cured and their effects counteracted, by the wisdom and virtue of the people, and it is their interest and honour so to exercise their elective franchise, as to effectual remedy, as to restore to its original purity, the government which their ancestors fought and bled to establish.

A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
**THE HON. JOHN RANDOLPH.**  
The public attention has long since been attracted by the splendid exertions of this virtuous and enlightened statesman, a fond admirer and intrepid defender, and suffering humanity all over the world, a sympathetic friend and able advocate.

**COMMUNICATED.**  
When the war was declared we were told it was on account of the Orders in Council.—They, however, were repealed, and then, forsooth, it was not produced by the Orders in Council, but by the impressment of our seamen. This nobody believes to be the true reason.—A democratic member from one of the southern states has found out another reason for continuing the war, to wit—the disasters of the last campaign. He holds it derogatory to the nation's honour to make any further advances at this time for a pacification, particularly while our arms remain in the degraded situation in which they were placed by last summer's campaign.

So then, good people, we are to continue this war so long as our democratic Generals Hull, Dearborn, Smyth, &c. will let the enemy whip them. Hear this good gentleman again.—I am for going on to a ten or twenty years war, if it should be at the expense of hundreds of millions of dollars, &c. This, indeed, is very consoling to a nation in such distress as this.—But if all this money is to be borrowed, and such a heavy debt incurred, may we venture to hope that it will be at a low interest? No, says the great Mr. Johnson from Kentucky, the administration must have, and will have, money, and if it cannot borrow at six it will borrow at sixteen per cent.—Delightful news to those who will have to pay the taxes.

**ABSALOM.**  
It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered to the United States and G. Britain, his mediation with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Daschkoff. This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honourable to His Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious, to the U. States.

[Nat. Intel.]  
The reported victory of capt. Porter turns out to be incorrect.—When it was received in this city, no person doubted its authenticity. We understand it originated in a mistake of a gentleman in Wilmington; on reading a Baltimore paper mentioning the reported capture of the Acasta. In extreme hurry he wrote a letter to the Postmaster at Chester, stating it as a fact, and the Postmaster naturally enough endorsed it on the Way-Bill.

[Phil. pap.]  
Paying very dear for the Democratic Whistle!  
**FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!**  
During the last session of congress the following enormous sums have been appropriated:  
Civil department and Miscellaneous objects, 1,500,000  
Military, including balances of unexpended appropriations, 21,500,000  
Naval, including ships to be built, 8,500,000  
Redemption of public debt, 8,000,000  
Additional Naval Officers, 350,000  
Officers & crews of frigates, 125,000  
dolls. 39,975,000  
As the present war will continue in all probability for 15 or twenty years, (unless the people should make an immediate change, and if they do not do it immediately, it will be put out of their power hereafter) nine hundred millions of dollars added to the above will be a comfortable addition to the present National Debt.

[Phil. pap.]  
**MONUMENT**  
To the memory of Gen. Washington.  
The board of managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of  
**FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.**  
For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this city) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; such design model or plan to be submitted to the board on or before the 1st of January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, Secretary of the managers, and on

the first day of May following the board will adjudge the premium.  
It may be proper to mention, that the Monument, whether sculptural, architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street. The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square.  
The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered—but it is hoped that the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow-citizen.  
Those furnishing designs, models, or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution, will please to signify their intention at the same time.  
\* \* \* The Printers throughout the United States patronizing the arts of their country, are requested to give circulation to this notice.  
The National Intelligencer says, the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, was "promptly received" by the President of the U. States.  
[U. S. Gaz.]  
**British Official Account of Winchester's Defeat.**  
Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, 8th Feb. 1813.  
G. O.  
His excellency the commander of the forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command another brilliant action achieved by the gallant division of the army at Detroit, under Col. Proctor.  
Information having been received that an advanced corps of the army under Brig. Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1000 strong had entered and occupied French town, about 25 miles south of Detroit; col. Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy by attacking this advanced corps before it could receive support from the forces on their march, under general Harrison.  
At day break on the 22d January, Col. Proctor by a spirited and vigorous attack completely defeated gen. Winchester's division, with the loss of between 4 or 500 slain; for all who attempted to save themselves by flight were cut off by the Indian warriors.  
About 400 of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows, but finding further resistance unavailing they surrendered themselves at discretion.  
On this occasion the gallantry of Col. Proctor was most nobly displayed in his humane and unwearied exertions which succeeded in rescuing the vanquished from the revenge of the Indian warriors.  
The prisoners at the close of the action, amounted to 1 general, 1 colonel, 1 staff, 1 major, 9 captains, 20 subalterns, 27 sergeants, and 435 rank and file; but the Indian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy with 500 hogs.—Col. Proctor reports in strong terms the gallantry displayed by all descriptions of troops and the able support received from Col. St. George and from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valor and steady discipline is above all praise.  
The Indian Chief Round Head, with his band of warriors, rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct.  
It is with regret that col. Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded.  
**Officers Wounded.**  
Col. St. George 4 wounds, but not severely; capt. Tallon and Lt. Clamow, 41st regt.—ensign Ker, R. N. F. L. regt. dangerously.—Lieuts. Rollet, Irwin, and midshipman Richardson, marine department—captain Mills, lieuts. McCormick, Gordon, and ensign Garvin, Essex militia, G. O.  
Major General Glasgow will direct a salute of 21 guns to be fired at 12 o'clock this day, on this glorious occasion.  
(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. No. 4.  
G. O.  
The commander of the forces is pleased to appoint, 'til further orders or until the pleasure of his royal highness the prince regent is known,  
Col. Vincent, 49th regt. and col. Proctor, 41st regt. to have the rank of brig. generals in Upper Canada.

Lieut. Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer to have the rank of col. in Kingston and the eastern district, Major M'Donnell, Glenary light infantry, to have the rank of lieut. col. in ditto.

**UNION TAVERN, ANNAPOLIS.**  
ISAAC PARKER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Union Tavern lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer.  
He likewise returns to his friends and the public, his most unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received at his former stand, the Eagle Tavern, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favours.  
N. B. All persons indebted to him at his former stand are requested to come forward and settle.  
March 18.

**Lancastrian School.**  
The Managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Lancastrian School will be opened for the reception of scholars, on Monday the 22d inst. Terms of tuition, 75 cents per month. Application for admission to be made to  
GEORGE SHAW, Treasurer.  
March 18.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a portion of public favour.  
REZIN D. BALDWIN.  
Annapolis, March 18. cow3.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,  
All that part of a tract of land called Norwood's Beall, now in the possession of Mr. John B. Weems.  
This land is nearly adjoining to the city of Annapolis, and no part of it is more than a mile therefrom. A great portion lies on the waters of Severn River, which afford in their respective seasons a great abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl.  
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the day of sale, when the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning.  
JOHN BREWER, Trustee.  
March 18. cow.

**Lands for Sale.**  
For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.  
NICHES. J. WATKINS.  
P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises.  
March 18. t5July.

**NOTICE.**  
Broke out of Anne-Arundel county jail, on Friday the 12th inst. at night, ZACHARIAH COLLINS, who was committed to my custody on the 25th day of December last, by Charles Waters, Esquire, a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, for "feloniously killing two beaves, on Thursday night the 17th December, 1812."  
The said Zachariah Collins formerly resided on Magothy, on the North side of Severn. Whoever takes up the said Collins, and delivers him to the goal of the county aforesaid, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, to be paid by me.  
SOLOMON GROVES, Shff. A. A. County. cf.  
March 18.

**Billiard Table.**  
JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Annapolis, its vicinity, and his friends in particular, that he has again taken the Billiard Table at the City Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and at present by Mr. Isaac Parker.  
He likewise returns his most unfeigned thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favours.  
March 11. 3v.

**Boarding House.**  
MRS. TUCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that she continues the Boarding House lately carried on by her husband, and formerly by Captain James Thomas—All those who favour her with their custom, may depend on her best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

Virginia found an independent and faithful representative, America a loyal son and enlightened statesman, liberty a fond admirer and intrepid defender, and suffering humanity all over the world, a sympathetic friend and able advocate.

the first day of May following the board will adjudge the premium.  
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