of the 13 mentioned were to fortumate as to gain the fore-top, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down sof her men took to her stern boak that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore, but from the hear vy sez running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Capt. Peake and 4 men were found dead on board. The master, 1 midshipman, carpenter and captain's clerk, and 29 men wounded, most of them very severely, 3 of whom died of their wounds after being removed. and 9 drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded; Geo. Coffin and Louis Todd, severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.'

At the time I brought the Peatock to action, the Espiegle, (brig mentioned as being at anchr) mounting 16 two and thirty pound carronades, and two long 9's, lay about 6 miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 o'clock A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the northward and westward under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had 277 souls on board, (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland taken a few days before by the Peacock) and as we had been on two thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board-I reduced the allowance to three pints per man, and determined to make the best of my way to the U. States.

The PEACOCK was deservedly still ed one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, 2 long nines, 1 twelve pound carronade, on her top-gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and 1 4 or 6 pounder and 2 swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of 134 men-4 of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lt. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer; had he been able to stand the deck. I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieuts. Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java. Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions. With the greatest respect, I re-

main, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S .- At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize and Lieut Stewart and six men on the

· BOSTON, MARCH 29.

LATEST FROM SPAIN. Yesterday arrived at Gloucester the ship Augustus, capt. Barry, from Cadiz; by which through the polite lattention of a friend we have been favoured with a file of Spanish papers to the 26th Feb.

They contain Lisbon accounts to the 17th Feb. which state that offi gial letters had been received from Lord Wellington, dated at his H. Quat Reesreds the 16th Feb. which informed that since his former dispatch of the 34 no event of move ment of any consideration had taken place either in the French or the allied army

The Spanish partisan chiefs contimurd their successful attacks on the

French foraging and other parties. The French continued to levy the most exorbitant contributions in the Spanish provinces subjected to their

military away. -The Cortes continued their deliberations with spirit; and had received numerous felicitations on the abolition of the Inquisition; the building and effects of which are to be appropriated as a hospital for in-

LATE FROM LISBON. On Saturday arrived here brig Silkworm, 35 days from Lisbon-no political news, markets depressed.

LATE FROM CADIZ.

Ship Augustus, Barry, at Cape Ann twenty nine days' from Cadiz. sailed 26th Feb. Pussengers, capt. Davis, late of brig Treaty; captain Low, of brig Peregrine.

It was ascertained at Cadiz that all the Algerine Cruizers were in port in latter part of December; none were heard of through the Gut at the time the Augustus sailed .-The Swedish Consul had treated the American captives with great kindness. This conduct was mentioned at Gibraltar and Cadiz in terms of high commendation. Two of their frigates was off Cape St. Vincent last November-and it is supposed they will be out again in April.

They had during the winter, attacked a valuable convoy of Greeks bound from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and taken and destroyed a great number of them.

Col. Lear late Consul at Algiers) and family, had taken passage in ship Halcyon (of Phila.) and it was expected would sail 28th Feb. for N.

Sir Henry Wellesly, Embassador to the court of Spain, granted Licences under an order in council, to American vessels in Cadiz to carry home salt, wines, &c.

A part of the German Legion. quartered near Cadiz, were under orders for embarkation & it was believed by the American merchants, were destined to North America.

Ship Samuel, capt. Hall, dispatched as a cartel by the American Consul with seamen from Cadiz and the adjacent ports, sailed Feb. 26, for New-York.

Official notice of the Blockade of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays by the English, was posted up in the office of the U.S. Consul in Ca-

American Wheat was selling at Gadiz at 3 dolls. per fanega, Indian corn 3 do.—, Balt. superfine flour had been sold at 13 50 per bbl. nominal price was 14, Rice was at 6

Rear Ad. sir S. H. Linzee, has hoisted his flag in the San Juan vice Com. Penrose naval commander at

The American privateer schooner Thresher, of Cape Ann, had arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar prize to the British frigate Magicienne.

WILMINGTON, (DEL.) MARCH 31. It is said that Governor Haslet is about calling an extra session of the legislature of this state.

BLÖCKADING SQUADRON. On Wednesday last the Delaware blockading squadron put to sea, in consequence, it is supposed, of indications of a severe gale. On Friday the squadron again appeared inside the Capes, and anchored opposite Lewistown. It now consists of two 74's, two frigates, one brig and two schooner tenders. So that it is considerably augmented. The best informed people are of opinion that the enemy will not attempt to destroy Lewistown.

Two of the enemy's rockets were thrown at Pilot-town adjoining Lewistown on Friday night last the 19th inst. but did no injury, one of them falling beyond the place, and the other in the creek, short of it. These rockets, it is presumed, were thrown from the boats, as the large vessels cannot come within three miles of

LATEST FROM LEWIS TOWN. By the last account from Lewistown it appears that on Sunday all the blockading vessels had left the Delaware except one of the sch. tenders, which on Sunday last took the Montesquieu, belonging to Mr. Gi-rard of Philadelphia. The Montes-quieu has been out 28 months, and might have escaped, but did not hear of the war until after her capture. Her cargo is said to be worth ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUANDS DOLLARS.

Capt. Warner's troop of cavalry arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Lewis Town, their further services being deemed unnecessary, as no danger is now apprehended of an attack on that place.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ARNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL S.

It is triumphantly stated in some of the democratic papers, that the patriotic city of Baltimore has loaned to go vernment the sum of three millions of dollars. That Baltimore could easily furnish this sum is not doubted; but we have no reason to believe that the patriotism of a majority of its citizens is so disinterested that they would lend their money without a premium higher than what was first offered. If we are right ly informed, contracts have been made by government to pay at the rate of 8 per cent, and upon these conditions the three millions have been raised. Money, observed a democratic member of congress during the last session, must be had, and if it could not be obtained at one rate it must at another-Madison seems to have taken the hint, and if he continues raising the premium he may by-and-by, touch the patriotism of democratic stockjobbers, and collect the sums his immediate necessities call for. Citizens of America, think seriously on these things, and recur occasionally to the journals of congress, and see how clamorous your present chief magistrate was formerly against a pub-

We regret we have not sufficient room in our paper of to-day to insert the particulars of a splendid festival in Boston,-in honour of the victories of the Russians over the tyrant Napolcon. The entertainment does honour to the committee who arranged it, to the president who presided, and to the company who attended to celebrate so joyous an event. Odes, adopted to the occasion, were composed, and sung by choirs of select musicians, and every part of the festival was conducted with the greatest decorum and regularity. Toasts expressive of the feelings of patriots, were drank after dinner, when the hon H. G. Otis the president, made an address to the company replete with classic elegance. He was followed soon after by the Russian Consul, in an address to the citizens of Boston, which does credit to the gentleman and scholar who delivered it. He finds himself with a people who early drew the sword in defence of liberty, and who know how to sympathize in the distresses of others who are struggling in her cause, against a tide of lawless ambition. In Alexander the world has found a deliverer from French bondage, and with the aid of an overruling Providence he has staid the despot in his proud career.

Nothing farther has transpired respecting the Russian mediation. It no doubt was another trick conjured up by our state jugglers to deceive the people Nothing can be more desirable than peace, yet as long as money can be borrowed, or raised by taxes, the militia dragged, in the character of conscripts, from their homes, and recruits obtained for the army, we need not expect the administration to relinquish their favorite French system, although it should prove the downfall of our republican government, and total ruin of the country.

A conversation between a Federalist and Democrat in the country. Fed. Well neighbor, pray how do the

times go with you now adays?

Dem. Very hard, very hard indeed there is no money to be had, and all the little nicknacks, what you almost call at this time the necessaries of life, come so very high, that I find it difficult with all my labor to raise money enough to purchase them, and pay the other ex. pences of my family.

Fed It is the same case with myself for after toiling and sweating all day, I can scarcely afford myself a drink of grog, which in warm weather seems almost necessary to keep soul and body togother.

Dem. Grog! Why I have not had a drop of spirituous liquors in my house for several months; there are so many oother things wanting which a family can't do without, that I find my bander harrass us with impunity. Every good full in scrambling along with them, with

Fed. This is entirely different whatit used to be with you, and I think, to speak my candid sentiments on the subject, that you deserve a little punishment for having voted for the men we now have at the head of affairs.

Dem. I suspect there is now but a very little difference between your opinion and mine, for although I voted for them, I would not again if the election was to take place this moment; for I don't see why they are carrying on a war to protect British seamen, when it is running the country head and ears into debt, and distressing so many of our own citizens. I once had a great deal of confidence in. them, but I must confess it is all gone

Fed. You almost surprize me, my friend, for I thought you was as hearty in the cause as ever, and that nothing could damp the ardour of your zeal; but I am extremely glad to find you ready to acknowledge you have been in an cr ror. Pray what has caused this sudden

Dem. Why, sir, to tell you the plain truth, I saw distresses daily crowding upon my poor neighbours, and listening to their complaints, the wretched condition of many deeply touched my feelings. I had no means of granting them relief, for I found my own expences as much as I could possibly stagger under -I gave myself up some time to contemplation, and run over in my mind the political history of our country for several years back, attentively weighing the most prominent measures of the admin istration, and I find I have been grossly deceived in their conduct. Although their measures first appeared reasonable, yet by tracing the consequences that grew out of them, they now wear to my view a very different aspect. I did be lieve that we had cause of war against both France and England, but the causes having ceased to exist against the latter, I can see no reason why the country should incur such enormous expences, the poor militia mendragged from their starving families to carry it on, when nothing in the world is to be gained by

Fed. You reason very correctly on the subject, and have adopted the very language that has hitherto been employed against this ruinous war. To call the militia from home at this time is particularly cruel, when many of them have large families to support, who depend for subsistence on their individual' exertion and daily labours. If an ene. my had invaded our country, as Buonaparte entered Russia with his legions. the case would then be totally different, for it would have been theduty of every man, however situated, to entrust his dearest relatives to the protection of a benificent Frovidence, and gird on his sword for the public security. But, as an, to the present date, he has particle you very justly observed, we are fight pated in all the toils of a sailer's high ing for nothing but to protect British sailors on board our merchant vessels; I cannot, therefore, think it right that the poor American should be made to suffer forso chimerical and unprecedented a thing.

Dem. I am perfectly convinced that the interest of the country is foreign from the views of our rulers, and the more I reflect on the subject, so much the more is my opinion strengthened. They began with a specious policy, but if it is continued it will certainly lead to our destruction.

Fed. Honour was a very favourite word in the mouths of war-men but a short time ago, but I have not heard them use it much lately.

Dem. As for that, I believe the honour is greatly overbalanced by the disgrace which has attended the war, although our little navy has been wonderfully successful; and if the men in power do not stand in their own light, and oppose their own interest, which seems to be their ruling passion, I think it would be well for them to quit it di. rectly and make peace.

Fed. There are too many proofs a gainst them to suppose that they will be shrious about peace, as longas they can man ought to from with indignation

out indulging myself in any thing that on their harrow minded parties policy and raise his voice about gainst it. ought to show, at every election, the he never will trust any man in offer that shows the least disposition to the country of its dearest interests, his language should be, Peace, box merce and Prosperity-but no WAR

Dem. O! that we could here it good old Washington back and place at the head of our government, our of ferent way from what they now are was opposed to Adams; his successe because he declared war, and run the country to great expense, but in exchanging him for Jefferson and Midson, I begin to see was hopping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Fed. Better late than never-17 joice to find this change in you, and that we agree so very well in our opinions respecting the men now at the head of our government; I hope every hope man will soon make the same confer on, and I am convinced he must if he not obstinately blind.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE. The name of this gallant officer his been too recently before the public to be forgotten, nor can it be remembered by the lovers of worth without emotions of resentment against the author of so detestable a design; as the cos made known a few months since, of si perceding him in rank in the promot on of lieutenant Morris, wherebyth just operation of seniority would have been suspended, and this distinguished officer driven by ingradtude fromasse vice to which he has ever been an how our. Nothing more fully illustrate the injustice of such a principle of promotion as would have been established had the intention alluded to about been executed, than this last glorious atchievement, this deed of valour, which in the language of Capt. Lawrence's remonstrance, demonstrates, "that when opportunities present every man will be mulous of enrolling his name among the worthies of his country-that a opportunities do not depend on himself, he should not be injured in a point so sacred to the honour of an officer, st his rank.

This fifth naval victory, while it manifests to the world the merit of Capt Lawrence, and his claim from high personal qualifications to the commiss lately bestowed on him, also affords useful instruction to the present head of the navy department. It will exhibit to him in a strong point of view, the is reparable injury a meritorious officer sustains, in having another advanced above him, whose superior pretension arises only from the good fortune of having been affoat at the commencement of the war.

Captain Lawrence is among the few patriots who have devoted their best days to their country's service. He catered the navy when quite a youth in '98. Since which period he has been nctively engaged, without respite, in the various duties which have been is signed the valiant few. During our deturbance with France, he commenced his career in the West Indies, where a midshipman, he was distinguished i promise-At the siege of Tripoli, b won the warm admiration of Preba Since his return from the Mediterrane assured of a reward when the good season of harvest should offer. expectations have been fully realized, in as brilliant an affair as has ever curred between vessels of the same force, and leaves us to say of it, "the last in date, not least in glory."

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS LETTER III. To the People of the United States WAR LOANS.

I am now to enquire, to what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the U.S. is entitled A retrospective view of the character and conduct of the ruling party will enable every man to settle this

question to his own satisfaction. From the well known opposition of Mr. Jefferson's party to the fund-ing system, introduced and establish ed in the beginning of Washington administration—from the jealous, and envy entertained by their chigand the hatred of his followers, to wards the great and apright mas (Hamilton) who framed and reported that system to Congress—from their resistance to the passage, and, in principal leader, to the execution of the laws for raising a revenue by internal taxes, in aid of the duies laid on goods' imported from abroid rection, which cost the U. States upwards of a million of dollars to repress and subdue and from their uncersing reproaches, echoed and re-echoed by their partizans through out the U. States—and the hatter

geding men were apprehens such changes in the managem the finances (or public revent) ould put in jeopardy the da seems to have been aware of apprehensions : And as no hnew better how, by fair profe to soothe suspicions he intro this subject in his in sigural spon the 4th March, where our country) he entered on the of the president of the U. S that speech he made a declar of his political creed, or wh called " the essential principl our government." Among were-" economy in the publ pense, that labour may be li burthened;"-"the honest pay of our debts and sacred presen on of the public faith :"-and couragement of agriculture, a commerce as its handmaid. How he encouraged commerce Il too well know, by his non-in tation-embargo-and noncourse laws. I call them his cause I know that without hi commendation and influence ould never have been enacted. gislators were ready to rely. i titly on his opinion and recom dations-though these were spa ly given officially. The reason nigned for the embargo, I ong demonstrated to be frivo and on the documents he hi produced, I now pronounce reasons hypocrities and false. dency, and to a deplorable ex the effect of the embargo, w suse some thousands of our thant vessels to be hauled up to nd tens of thousands of our se ad mechanics and labourers. pending on commerce, to be th out of employment fito say no f the fall in value of all sor roperty, and the general stag n of business.

bereby excited against the

As to Mr. Jefferson's "econo ne public expense," a highly di ished member of corgress irginia, in a late speech, thus sely describes it. In "the our years of that (Jefferson's inistration, it rose to sixteen ons; rivalling the whole expe Adams's administration-amo ng to as much as the sum expe the man justly called the fa his country, Washington ght years, during which he m ined the character of his cou road, her privileges inviolate. ights and independence entire, r honour pure, spotless and sa besides carrying on an expendian war."—Yet during the ears the U. S. were at peace

I the world. "The honest payment of lebts and sacred preservation of bublic faith." Yet among the as of his administration, he mmended the repeal of the in fal taxes: and they were repeat Of these, the revenue arising f uties on stills, and spirits dist n the United States, (with the ies on spirits and other goods orted) stood pledged for the rede ion of the public debt. Thus vablic faith for which Mr. Jer on affected a "sacred" regard ported with at the outset; he ability of collosions with of ations, and war, might (as at resent time) be essentially abr d, or annihilated. But it was party acquired a large portio a popularity which at length be em into power. Mr. Jefferson is letter of Oct. 6, 1799; to is letter of Oct. 6, 1799, to need Callender (the wretch, attack from Britain, whom he has paying for writing a hold duch Washington was a vited resident Adams at rociously liber of the heart of the next present of the next present of the paying in that letter Mr. Jeffer in the produce the produce the produce the process of the produce the

defeat administration, un the internal taxes were la would induce them to wore bring into power and place pretending to superior or exc patriotism, with Jefferson heads And what are some consequences (besides the violet he public faith) of the public fairby of there of the internal taxes. A. of the internal taxes. A. of the internal taxes and the internal taxes are threaten to burthen a suith and the internal debt.