

What their emissaries intend to do... does not... power of... the lives... comes reas... enter... disappoint... the prod...

gued with the state Administration... There will be a continual... between them. Their views... interests are often very different... inconsistent councils, a mob, a chaos... on which we can never calculate... with any degree of certainty. The evils were foreseen by your illustrious enlighten'd statesmen, and by men with greater clearness than your President, Mr. Madison. Convicted that every sensible person wishes for a remedy, it was proposed to Mr. Jefferson to adopt such measures... would gradually undermine, and at length destroy the state government... but there was too much timidity... his character to enter upon so bold an enterprise. He was convinced of its propriety, but having promised to his friends to remain President only eight years, a period then nearly finished, he was unwilling to commence a system of measures pregnant with danger, and which he could not hope to complete.

It was to no purpose, that he was informed that even to begin would be doing the greatest possible service to the friend who succeeded him—his fears predominated. What was the more surprising, he entered afterwards with the greatest cordiality into his Majesty's Emperor's continental system, tho' surely more hazardous, and persevered in it longer than could have been anticipated. The non-importation, non-intercourse, and embargo laws, were received by his Majesty's Emperor as so many proofs of friendship, although aware of their inefficiency and convinced that they were more pernicious to America than war itself. Am I to consider this conversation official? He smiled—We must be more candid, Mr. Barlow, when we meet again. Your appointment took place at the request of the Emperor, and we know that you are entirely in the confidence of Mr. Madison. I thought it prudent to be very guarded during this interview, but the same reserve will not be necessary in our next. Yours, **JOEL BARLOW.**

PARIS, DEC. 23, 1811.

SIR, The Duc de Cadore this morning entered again on the subject of my confidential letter of the 15th. I was surpris'd at his accurate knowledge of all the facts relating to the transactions between America and France, since our independence and especially the part which you and Mr. Jefferson, with the other influential men still living have acted on them.—Mr. Madison said he has always been friendly to France, and with reason. Our intercourse with your country has been of advantage to leading characters; but to the point. Some years ago, the following propositions were submitted to Mr. Jefferson, and although not rejected, they were never, from his want of energy, cordially adopted.

1. That on condition of his declaring war against England—The presidency should be guaranteed to him by his Majesty the emperor for life.
2. That one million of francs, and even more, if found necessary, should be annually placed at his disposal during the war, to be repaid after it was ended, or as soon as the intended alterations in the form of government were effected.
3. That three thousand French officers instructed to obey the president implicitly should be sent out to serve in the army of the U. S.
4. That ten ships of the line, with their proportion of frigates, should be dispatched to the U. S. to be manned and officered chiefly by American seamen.

These liberal offers were not acceded to by Mr. Jefferson, less from want of inclination than irresolution, and because he had entered into engagements with his party to retain the presidency eight years only. I now offer the same terms, in the name of his Majesty the emperor, to Mr. Madison, and he may depend upon any farther assistance that may be deemed necessary. His decision must be made immediately. The emperor goes in the spring to conquer Russia, an amusement of a few months. He will be then absolute master of the whole continent of Europe, and England must perish. But she is still powerful, and without your aid, she may continue the contest for several years longer. I am indeed anxious for Mr. Madison's determination, for should his Majesty return from the north, and had nothing done he will never trust you more, and perhaps in his rage, publish the names of all those who have benefitted by French liberality. The Duc had proceeded thus far, without wishing or waiting for a reply. I told him, that tho' possessing your confidence, I could give no answer

to propositions so extraordinary, but that they should instantly be transmitted to your consideration. At the same time I remarked, the outrages committed by the French on our commerce, had prevented their friends from pursuing any measures which tended to introduce a closer connexion between the two nations. It is very difficult to manage Americans, their discernment is so keen, that they cannot be deceived, and their love of liberty so great that they will not suffer the smallest restraint. Why, Mr. Barlow you either are or affect to be extremely ignorant of the secret views of the leading men of your party. We have captured and condemned your vessels at their desire, to provoke a similar conduct on the part of Great Britain, and to drive your people gradually from the ocean. The whole blame has been thrown on the British under the pretence of making a distinction between general decrees and municipal regulations. But to say that your countrymen will not bear restraints after submitting to an eighteen months embargo is rather jocular.

I requested an interview next morning to discuss the propositions, but I might be able to anticipate my objections, and add necessary explanations to my despatches to you.

PARIS, 24th December.

Sir, I told the minister that the first proposition must for various reasons be difficult of performance. What a man with a million of francs at his disposal find difficulty in carrying out his question, or in securing his election, impossible. He will then have time to model the government to his pleasure. But Mr. Madison may have come under engagements to retire. Such promises are conditional, and he has the means of compensating those who may once themselves injured. To my second proposition I have no objection. On the third, I remarked that it was impossible to introduce 3000 French officers into the service without creating a suspicion that would ruin our whole plan. You are not to suppose that this number is to be sent in a body. Some will come in disguise, some to one seaport, and some to another, &c. Their names and places of residence will be sent weekly to the ambassador. Of these men it will be easy to place from two to five in each regiment as officers. The president must procure a law, giving him the sole nomination of all the officers; or if this be too much, of all except the field officers. He then may appoint some of these experienced Frenchmen in each regiment, and after serving as captains some time, he may pass a law establishing promotion by seniority. It will be easy to dispose of field officers, by giving them commissions, or removing them in various ways, and thus by the regular operation of the law of the land, Frenchmen may soon get to the command of a regiment. But the young men sent out will enlist also privately, should it be deemed incumbent to employ many at first as privates, and then may be gradually promoted to be non-commissioned officers, in which capacity they can be of singular advantage. Indeed a little management 3000 men more might be employed, and the people know nothing about the matter; and if suspicion should arise, the fourth proposition affords a speedy answer; for how could America fear a handful of French in her armies, when she held four generally a formidable fleet? I expressed a wish that he would authorize me, in my public dispatch, to mention it as the intention of the French government to restore some of the property which had been unjustly seized. You may produce what you please, but we have lost more friends in America by these acts of violence as you call them, than by our liberality. All who have lost property, retain some of it by recovering it, and are therefore reluctant to break with France. Our policy is to keep such matters in doubt. In England everywhere is soon decided one way or other by the Admiralty Court, and whatever the judgment be, it is sure to produce enemies. If the Emperor were to produce a prize, the decision is said to be unjust, if cleared there is so much delay and damage that hatred

Yours, &c. **JOEL BARLOW.**

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1811.

The Duc de Cadore called on me this morning with a manner manifestly wishing to effect some object which he seemed willing at first,

to avow, and after much desultory conversation, he asked me my opinion of the policy the Court of Russia would probably pursue in the event of a war between the U. States and Great Britain. I replied, that as it was the immediate interest of Russia to be at Peace with the United States, and also her policy that England her present ally should not be embarrassed by a diversion of her resources and military and naval forces in carrying on a war with us, it was hardly to be doubted but that she would use her endeavors to bring about a peace between us and England. This he acknowledged was his impression, and added that should the atrocious aggressions of Great Britain finally produce a war, the political influence of Russia, would be expected to restore a reconciliation—in that case he further added, that there was only one man in the U. States who ought to be trusted with such a negotiation as the Russian Court, and named Mr. Gallatin; to appoint him as the negotiator for Peace would be good policy. Mr. Gallatin, as now Secretary of the Treasury would soon be made unpopular by the measures he must recommend to furnish the necessary means to carry on the war, and the popular clamor would be in some measure silenced by removing him from the Treasury. Besides these considerations, Mr. Gallatin is not only more qualified to be sent to an intriguing Court, but it would be particularly grateful to his Imperial Majesty as corresponding with his views. Mr. Gallatin although not so openly an advocate for the Continental system as some others, yet his Majesty takes him not less as a powerful supporter—and his presence at the Russian Court might be of essential service to his Majesty. I told him I would communicate his observations to my government.

Yours, &c. **J. BARLOW.**

It is reported, and generally believed, that Mr. Bayard has been appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Gallatin, minister to Russia.

[Del. Statesman.]

On the above subject, the Delaware Watchman, (a Demo. paper) says "we have it from a source implicitly to be relied on, that the Hon. Mr. Bayard is appointed in conjunction with the Hon. Mr. Gallatin, on the embassy to Russia."

A letter from Philadelphia received in this city, states that Mr. Dallas, (the younger) is going out as secretary to the embassy. They sail in about three weeks from New-York or Philadelphia in a cartel.

BRITISH AND BALTIMORE SQUADRONS.

The San Domingo 74, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, the Highflyer, schooner, and 2 pilot boat tenders, came up the bay, and anchored off the mouth of the Rappahannock on Saturday last, where they lay the private armed schooner Dolphin, Stafford, bound on a cruise, letter of marque Lynx, Taylor; Racer, West, for France, and Arab, Fitch, for Savannah. The tenders and launches to the number of 17, were manned from the squadron to cut them out, on their approach they were warmly received by the Dolphin, who bore the brunt of the action, the barges were beaten off by her and two of them sunk, the remainder with the tenders renewed the action which became desperate—after two hours fighting they succeeded in gaining the Dolphin's deck, when the conflict was dreadful, they pulled down the flag yet flying, and took possession of her, and afterwards the Lynx and Racer—the Arab was run ashore by her people during the engagement, and all but three left her. It is stated she was got off by the British. As respects the loss sustained by the Dolphin and the assailants we have only from report—a tender (the Ulysses N. Y. pilot boat) that was taken from along side the 74, by Mr. Fowler, of this port and other persons on board, say they understood that captain Stafford was mortally wounded in the body, and 30 of his men fell—and from observations made by the Arab's crew, and the people ashore, that besides the two boats crew, none of whom were picked up, upwards of one hundred among whom were two lieutenants fell in boarding, and on the Dolphin's deck. After the capture of these four vessels, they were manned and converted into tenders, came up the bay in company with two brigs, with American colours flying, about six miles above Patuxent, where they fell in with a number of small craft, which

they took, together with the schr. Providence Packet, bound to East Port and another north, on schr. supposed the Rover; then stood down the bay, after burning the greater part of them. The 74 and frigates remained at anchor below Smith's Point. [Fed. Gaz.]

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee. t. s. April 15, 1813.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against John Johnson, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct. next, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1813.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Charles county, Maryland. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will attend their annual Meeting on the first Monday in May next. It is also requested, that the assessors will make their legal returns on or before 17th May.

Signed by order
HENRY S. HALL, Clk. Comm. Tax A. A. county. April 15.

For Sale, by Auction.

On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mrs. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tucks boarding house. Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington, Number 21 in square 665 Thirty feet No. 3 in square 666 front & 125 No. 2 in square 651 deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance. Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Severn river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslin, in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street—This property is beautifully situated for private residence, if repaired.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

April 15, 1813. 2w.

THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE March 26, 1813.

PURSUANT to the act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the first Monday in June next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. for sixteen directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election of Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of Election.

By order of the commissioners
J. STERETT, Treasurer to the Commissioners.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders. "All Stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

None but a stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the state.

No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank." 3w.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, April 14, 1813.

John Brewer, Edmund Brice, John Barkman, Philip Clayton, Alexander Cumming, Jonathan Cramer, Jeremiah Cook, James Ellison, Joseph Evans, Capt. Glenn, (schooner Ben) Franklin, Joseph Gooding, John Griffin, Thomas Green, Elizabeth Hall, John Haynie, (ship Neptune) Steven Hill, Philip Hammon Hopkins, Robert Hayes, Samuel Higgins, Joseph Henry, (Fort Madison), Stephen Johnson, John Jacobs, Mary Jarvis, Hon. William Killy, Absolune Knight, Michael Kennedy, Peter Lucas, (on board the schooner Whig), Joseph W. Lewis, (of the ship Commodore Preble), Stephen Lee, Lieut. George Murdoch, Samuel Murray, Henry Mansere, (ship Fair Ellen), Land Officer, John Price (Fort Madison), To the Captain of the Spanish ship Conceptorio, Jesse C. Palmer, James R. Reid, (Fort Severn), Capt. I. W. Rollo, (ship Neptune), Capt. Jos. Skidmore, (schooner Mentor), Michael Stinemetz, (barracks), Daniel Smith, (on board the schr. Leabone), James Smith, (mate of the brig Calypso), Michael Stinemetz, Susannah Sellman, near Annapolis, Thos. Smith, near Annapolis, Andrew Slicer, Wm. Thompson, Capt. Enoch Turley, (on board schr. Water-Witch), William H. Tingy, Eliza Tidings, John Updike (on board the Pilot boat schr. Susan, 2), Joseph White, Michael H. Welch (3), Philip Whitwright, William Watkins, Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, Cephas W. Benson, Julia Burgess, Able Crane West-Aver, John S. Camden, R. Conner, Thomas Churle, Maria Harwood, Arvinyntie Jackson, Richard Kerby, Dr. Politogore Oryley, (Magothy), Joseph N. Ross, James Slack, Gassaway Watkins, Westriver, Rebecca Watkins, Anne Arundel County.

Those persons indebted for postage are requested to call at the Post Office and pay their accounts, as it is found inconvenient to wait for trifles which in the aggregate would be very useful.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M. Annapolis, April 8. 3w.

St. James's Parish,
IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Having become vacant by the death of their late Rector, notice is hereby given, that the vestry are desirous of engaging a minister in said parish.

By order of the Vestry,
William H. Hall. 3w.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of LAND called "MARSHALL LAND," containing 258 acres, situate in Charles county, on the river Wicomico, being the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Bruce, deceased.—There are on the premises a good dwelling house and out-houses. The land is well adapted to all kinds of grain. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser.

April 9, Henry S. Yates, Trustee. 3w.

Charles County, to wit:

I do hereby certify, that John Tydings, sen. brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray, a small BAY MARE, supposed to be about nine years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a snip on the nose, and the left hind foot up to the ancle, and part of the left fore foot white. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1813.

William Brawner.
The owner of the above described Mare, is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
April 1, John Tydings, sen. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNEZ of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely, J. C.

In Council,
Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled, "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Eastern; the Federal Republican, George town; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town; by order,
SINIAN-PINKNEY, CLK.

AN ACT
To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven hundred and ninety-eight and nine hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT
To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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