

the sincere and heartfelt wish of every one who can feel sympathy for others who have groaned under the heavy burdens imposed upon them by the usurpation of liberty herself.

What Mr. Madison may think by sending Gallatin to Russia, we do not know; but it is very generally thought that Alexander would as soon see one of the ministers of Buonaparte at his court as Gallatin.

The loan, it is said, has been filled up, not by those men who have so often voted away their fortunes, but by foreigners, and men opposed to the war, acting as agents for houses in England.

The Francis Freeling, British Packet, sailed on Monday last, and another is soon expected.

It is said that the squadron which passed up the Bay last Thursday, has gone to the Susquehanna for water.

The records of the state have been removed from this city to a place of security, several families have left, and it is thought that the forces now stationed here are adequate to its defence.

**BRITISH SQUADRON.**

Three line of Battle Ships, a Frigate and Schooner came up the Bay yesterday morning, and are now at anchor off our Harbour. A small Schooner, with a family on board, bound to Baltimore, was taken by this squadron a few days since, and yesterday sent into this port.

The promptness and alacrity with which the squadron of cavalry, under the command of Major Charles S. Ridgely, repaired to this city, when the alarm was given that the British fleet were proceeding up the Bay, merits the highest encomiums. But the commander in chief deeming their services no longer necessary, has discharged them, with the exception of those who were drafted. Should any future occasion require their services, the same enthusiasm which has so recently marked their conduct, would no doubt be again manifested.

On Tuesday last Brigadier General Williams discharged the several companies of militia which had been called to this place on the late alarm.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

In the course of the last summer I was under the painful necessity of soliciting the attention of my fellow-citizens to a most unmanly and illiberal attempt, on the part of one of the most conspicuous members of the administration party in this town, to terrify me into a suppression of my political sentiments, by a tyrannical exercise of the power which fortune places in the power of the rich to oppress the poor. I am now constrained again to appear before the public, in a more painful and responsible character, and to solicit a patient hearing, while I unmask a most daring and flagitious attempt to destroy, not only my fortune and respectability in life, but my life itself; and I call on all honest men, without distinction of party, to exercise their judgments calmly on the facts which I shall relate, and if they concur with me in the belief that my innocence is sufficiently established, to join with me in execrating the unprincipled authors of this diabolical calumny, whom I pledge myself to surrender, if they will come forward into the light, to the justice of their offended country, if ever law and justice should be restored to this unhappy city. During the last winter I was appointed by the executive, armorer to the state, and since the time of my appointment I have performed the duties of this office with conscientious fidelity, and without complaint until now, when I find my reputation assailed by a report, which, if well founded, would not only prove me unworthy of the trust reposed in me, but would absolutely jeopardize my life, and consign me to an ignominious grave, as a traitor to my country in the hour of peril. It has been said, and the report has been listened to with willing credulity by some, and propagated (without malevolence by others, that I have

perished the soldiers, assembled for the defence of the place, with cartridges filled with pulverized sand, instead of gun-powder, and thus expose to certain death the brave defenders of my country in the hour of its greatest danger. From such a foul and monstrous imputation, if seriously urged, I had hoped that the tenor of a hitherto unblemished and respectable life would have been a sufficient shield, and from such a charge, if circulated as a known fabrication, intended to serve the low purposes of party, I had hoped that the sense of the critical state of our country, which demands that every thing should be done to give confidence in the constituted authorities to those entrusted with its defence, would have deterred men, who have heretofore proved that the restraints of religion and honour are not sufficient to curb upon their conduct. I now, therefore, call upon the authors of this report to place it in a train of legal investigation, by coming forward to accuse me before the regular tribunals of my country, which it is their most solemn duty to do if they are sincere in this opinion, or by growing themselves in such a manner, that an injured and honest man may obtain redress through the legitimate channel; and as an inducement to do their duty, which will probably have more influence with such men than any other sort of consideration, I offer 100 dollars to the witness who shall convict me of this crime before a court of justice, and 50 dollars for every false cartridge which shall be proved to have been made by me, or any person under my direction, and 50 dollars for the detection of any person who shall be proved to have substituted a false cartridge, in the place of a good one furnished by me, which from the subjoined deposition of Mr. Nathan Jones, there is too much reason to suspect has been done. It has also been reported, that I have employed in the responsible and important business of filling cartridges, persons who were unworthy of trust. The names of the persons employed will be seen in their deposition, which is subjoined, and as they are known to my fellow-citizens, it is for them to judge whether they will countenance such insinuations against such men, whose characters, I am proud to say, will stand the test of a scrutiny from which their calumniators could shrink. One other person only, (a negro man) was employed for a short time since this deposition was given, and when the urgent demand for cartridges rendered it necessary to use all possible dispatch, made about fifty cartridges, which were severally examined and found to be good. The deposition of the men employed in making cartridges, coupled with the other depositions and certificates given below, will completely exonerate me from the charge, and leave the villainy of it to rest on the heads of those in which it sprung. The man in whose chest the false cartridge is said to have been found, is out of town, but shall be examined as soon as he returns, and his evidence, I am confident, will serve to render the falsehood of this charge still more apparent, and to confirm the opinion that a false cartridge was substituted by some malicious person, or that the cartridge in question was a good one, and discoloured by rust or dirt in the barrel of the rifle, as it appears that the opinion formed from the colour and appearance only of the substance contained in it, and that no attempt was made to ascertain the truth by firing it.

Annapolis, April 19, 1813. I hereby certify, that I have only seen one cartridge, or paper, containing something like pulverized bark, it was in the hands of one of the militia, who informed me, as well as many others standing round, that it was taken out of a musket.

**JAMES HUNTER.**

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county, William Ross, Benjamin Lusby, Philip Hopkins, Thomas Woodfield, Patrick Dunn, Richard Parkirson, James Coulter, and Wesley Hohne, of the City of Annapolis, and severally made oath, that they have been employed since the twelfth instant, in the filling of musket cartridges for the state of Maryland, under the direction and controul of the said William Ross, and that during that time no black person to their knowledge has been engaged or concerned in the business; and they further make oath, that all the cartridges filled by them respectively, have been filled with their proper proportion of undamaged powder and ball. And the said William Ross makes oath, that no person, except those above named, has been engaged by him, or with his knowledge, in the filling of cartridges. Sworn to this 18th April, 1813.

**GIDEON WHITE.**

**OBITUARY.**

Departed this life yesterday morning, the Rev. Ralph Iliginbotham, Vice-President of St. John's College.

**FROM LEWISTOWN.**

The last accounts from Lewistown, state, that the enemy had ceased bombarding it, not being able to make any impression, and had left their station and anchored outside of the Light House, it was supposed with an intention either to destroy the Light House, or to procure water from a pond a short distance from the shore. The militia had gone down to oppose their landing. Our brave citizens at Lewistown, being short of cannon balls, the enemy was so accommodating as to fire 800 on shore, which on picking up, and finding they suited the calibre of our cannon remarkably well, the loan was immediately returned with interest.

Only one sloop, supposed the Montague was lying at the Buoy of the Brown, on Saturday last.

*F. Journal.*

**LITERARY.**

We are authorized to state that arrangements are making by a house in Philadelphia, for the production of an original and splendid American work entitled *The American Encyclopedia*, to be conducted by a learned and distinguished citizen of the U. States.

It is hoped that printers throughout the union, will consider this notice of sufficient interest and importance to the country, to give it an insertion in their respective papers. [*Phil. paper.*]

**From the Lansburg Gazette.**

**BLESSINGS OF THE WAR!**

The following authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburg, to his friend in this village, describes some of the blessings of a war for the conquest of Canada:—

"Plattsburg, March 17, 1813.

"I informed you in my last, that Col. Pike had marched for Sackett's Harbour, with about 500 men, and that the 6th regiment and a company of artillery were soon to follow them. They will probably start tomorrow. They have been detained for want of sleighs to carry them; as the men, according to the new mode of conducting matters, are to ride. Many of those who first started have perished. From the accounts received about 20 of them froze to death the second and third nights. They could not be persuaded to get out of the sleigh and walk, but preferred to sit still and freeze. "Our roads are beset with pressgangs, pressing all the horses and sleighs, for the transportation of the troops which are expected to go tomorrow. There is scarcely a person in the neighbourhood, who has not had his sleigh and horses wrested from him by force; and many of the horses thus taken, have been standing in the camp without shelter, for the ten days past. Men

**WILLIAM ROSS.**

On the 19th day of April, 1813, I deposed Nathan Jones before the subscriber, and made oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, that on Friday night last his gun was taken by some person, and another left in the place of it (marked D.) that on crawling the cartridge, the deponent was informed that the cartridge was filled with something that appeared like ground bark; the deponent, did not see the cartridge drawn out of said gun, but saw something that had the appearance of ground bark, which he was told was said cartridge, and further deponent saith not.

**GIDEON WHITE.**

On the 19th day of April, 1813, I deposed that I have only seen one cartridge that was not drawn out of a gun, and that one was drawn out of a gun by a man by the name

of Watkins who (I think) belongs to Capt. Mulliken's company. JOHN HATHERLY, lieutenant of H. Woodward's company.

riding on horseback have been made to dismount, their horses taken from them, and themselves otherwise ill treated. Travellers on the road a distance from home, and even such as had women and children in company, have been indiscriminately turned out of their sleighs into the snow, and left to shift for themselves. This government banditti have been let loose upon the inhabitants, armed for the purpose of impressment. A gentleman, the other day, had a pistol put to his breast by a ruffian soldier, (an officer in company) and made to deliver up his sleigh and horses; and another of them named James Daugherty, lately shot a lad of the name of Ethan Bradley, about 17 years of age, who happened to drive past him in a sleigh, in open day. He presented his gun deliberately, and lodged a ball and two or three buck-shot in the lad's body, which soon terminated his existence. Daugherty has been surrendered to the civil authority, and is confined in goal in this town. Our friend's sleigh and horses have been carried off, and his wife and family abused—and for these outrages no satisfaction can be obtained, as the whole business is countenanced by the officers."

**NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.**

**IMPORTANT.**

A letter from Lisbon, of the 22d ult. says, "Advices from England mention, that Denmark and Russia had coalesced against France—that a messenger from Austria had arrived in England—that Dantzie had fallen into the hands of the Russians—and that the last conscripts of France, had absolutely refused to march." [This news is from a source that may be relied on.] We learn from Albany, says the Evening Post, that a fire broke out there on Saturday evening, and that ten houses were in flames when the account came away.

The Boston Gazette observes that previous to the sailing of the Milo, from Cadiz, London papers had been received as late as the 6th of March and that their contents were uninteresting, with the exception, that the Russians continued to be successful.

**PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.**

Extract of a letter from Milford, (Del.) April 9.

"Tuesday evening was heard some cannonading towards Lewis—next morning we were informed (by a messenger in pursuit of the Governor at Dover—it was the British squadron firing into the town, which was continued. I resolved to go down immediately, and accordingly went—arrived there about 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and found the Belvidera lying within one mile and a half of the town, which with one tender, a pilot boat, two sloops and barges still nearer, ranged in line of battle, keeping up a brisk fire of 32, 24, 18 and 12 pound shot. I gained a situation on the bank of the creek above the town, which commanded an open and handsome view. The fire ceased about 2 o'clock, and I went into the breast work, determined to remain there, but the weather looking threatening and the wind being easterly Captain Byron drew off with his squadron, 4 o'clock, a few miles, where he remained.—Yesterday morning, (Thursday) about 9 o'clock he stood away for the Cape—About 500 shot were fired—150 of the small sizes were collected, with a few bombs which did not burst. Some houses were a good deal injured, the chimneys cut almost in two, the corner post, plates and studs, cut off in several houses; the foremast of a schooner cut away, another received a shot in her bottom; two rockets were thrown, one fell in a lot, the other in the marsh.

I am happy to inform you no person was injured—no lives lost but one chicken! A fire was directed at the breast work, where more than 30 men were stationed, who returned the fire from a 6 and 12 pounder which they supposed did some execution on board the sloop that fired the 32. Several shot struck the battery and broke the pile pine logs—two shot came in by the guns.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.**

The official returns, from 343 towns, give the following exhilarating result:

For Mr. Strong 49,903  
For Mr. Varnum 36,287  
Net. federal gain 10,302.

THE SENATE. There are 26 Federalists, whose election to the senate is certain; there are also 7 democrats chosen; in York 2; Kennebec and Somerset 2; Lincoln, Hancock and Washington 3, uncertain.

**From the Boston Daily Advertiser. SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.**

The following is said to be a speech of the mighty "Make Off" which he delivered to an assembly of particular friends immediately after he stepped out of the sledge on his arrival at the imperial palace. The desperate friends of the Russian cause have hitherto suppressed it, since it discloses projects which, if executed, will accomplish the utter subversion of that empire. But we, who are lovers of truth, have procured a faithful translation of it. Let the world read and tremble.

"Gentlemen, "YOU stare to see me here, but I have only come to button up my pantaloons. I have had an excessive stomach-ach in the northern climates.

The reason I made war upon Alexander was because his name did not begin with N. Infatuated tyrant! had he only changed his name it would have preserved the tranquility of Europe.

When I was in Egypt I asked the Prince of Darkness to lend me his power. He consented. I thought I could do every thing with it. But I was deceived. For the Cossacks have beat the very devil.

However, gentlemen, I am not to be discouraged. I think yet I am omnipotent.—Next year I mean to make the King of Rome seventeen years old, and leave him to govern Paris. I will then change all the women of my empire into men, march them against the Russian armies, and give them for wives the blushing widows of St. Petersburg. I might have done this before. Several women in Russia requested me to do it, but modesty at that time forbade.

You are right in putting your necks under my feet. It's the very thing. I was always for Liberty. When I have done with Russia, I shall encounter the British fleets alone. Because I have made a slip on the ice of Russia, it is no reason that I should not be able to walk on the ocean.

You may get ready by the year after next to sail in barges to Dover. I shall go before you, and plant the imperial standard on the tower of London.

Three years will give me possession of America. I might have it now, only the spirit of the Northern States is not yet jaded and broken down. A few more acts which their government are ready to impose will complete the business. The process of oppression has been gradual, and therefore successful. Talleyrand—you may have New-England; the people of Boston are mightily fond of you.

In my fiftieth year, I shall see South America my own. In my sixtieth, all India will bow beneath my sceptre. At seventy, Asia will be a province of France. At eighty I shall have acquired New Holland; at ninety, Africa, and by my hundredth year the axis of the world shall be a flag-staff, on each end of which I will wave a gallic standard.

I cannot disclose to you any more of my plans now. I have a twitch of the Russian belly-ache.—Go."

**IMPRESSMENT.**

This subject is now brought very feelingly to some of our citizens, who have been IMPRESSED THEMSELVES, together with hull and rigging, or more literally speaking with sleighs and horses, by our military officers, to serve as transports for the troops to Sackett's Harbour. We should have supposed, that men who had pledged their "lives and fortunes and sacred honours," to carry on this war against impressments, would not have hesitated to render the government this trifling service, in such a critical moment, till the bayonets of our own soldiers were pointed at their breasts.

However, it has opened some eyes—it has taught them the difference between the shade and the substance—they have found, that our "second war for liberty," is precisely illustrated in the fable of the dog, who dropt his bone to snap at its shadow. They have renounced their errors—revoked their "life and fortune" resolutions—and like honest men, have now come forward and voted for the Peace Ticket.

The following clause, in the Constitution of Vermont, is worth looking

at, unless the war renders our Constitution a dead letter. "The people have a right to hold their returns, their houses, papers, and POSSESSIONS free from search and seizure."

We have no desire to exaggerate or misrepresent one jot or tittle of this business. The naked truth is bad enough; but this ought to come fairly and fully before the people. And it shall be done, if those who have been the victims of this new exercise of BAYONET LAW will be so kind as to furnish the Documents to substantiate their respective sufferings and wrongs; which they are hereby respectfully requested to do.

[Vermont Washingtonian.]

Since our paper went to press we learn the order discharging the squadron of horse commanded by Major Ridgely, has been countermanded.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trowsers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria, Whoever takes up the abovementioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN. March 11.

**Anne-Arundel County, sc.**

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES 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 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, 1813.

Richard Ridgely.

**Anne-Arundel County, sc.**

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE W. PARKER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of GEORGE W. PARKER be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said GEORGE W. PARKER should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hall's Parcel, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hendall's Purchase, and of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Mingo's River.

JOHN GIBSON.