

CHARLESTON, APRIL 2.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION!!

Between the hours of ten and eleven, yesterday forenoon, a most awful explosion took place in this harbor, on board the Revenue Schooner Gallatin, commanded by Captain JOHN H. SILLIMAN, which had arrived the day before from a short cruise on the coast, and anchored off the town. Capt. S. was on shore at the time; he had given orders, on leaving the vessel, that the muskets and pistols, which were suspended in the cabin, should be examined and cleaned. There were about 35 persons in all on board; of this number 10 on the quarter deck and in the cabin; part of them employed in cleaning the arms. Thus situated, the dreadful explosion took place; and in one instant the whole quarter deck of the vessel, with all those upon it were hurled into the air. Some of the bodies were thrown nearly as high as the mast head of the vessel; others were driven through the cabin & lodged upon the main deck. The whole stern of the vessel was torn down to a level with the water; the main sail, which had been hoisted to dry, was torn to rags, and the fragments of broken spars were scattered in all directions. As soon as the accident had happened, boats put off from the wharves, and from the vessels lying near her, to the relief of the crew. An attempt was immediately made to slip the cables and run her into one of the docks to prevent her from sinking, but before this could be fully accomplished, the fire in the cabin had communicated to the main sail and main rigging—at the same time, the vessel was found to be filling very fast—this extremity, the wounded men were hastened into the boats alongside, and by the time the persons on board could leave her, she went down stern foremost, a few yards from the head of Blake's wharf. The bodies of three of the unfortunate sufferers were never seen; and happier would it have been for some of those who were brought on shore if they had shared their fate; as they cannot, in all human probability, survive the dreadful wounds and bruises which they have received.

It has been found impossible, after the most diligent enquiries, to ascertain the manner in which fire was communicated to the magazine; the persons immediately adjoining the cabin steps, where the door opened from the cabin to the magazine, were either entirely destroyed, or so much maimed as to be unable, as yet, to give any account of the immediate cause of the disaster—That fire was communicated to the powder in the magazine, (and not to a single cask, as by many at first supposed) appears now to be reduced to a certainty—the first lieutenant (Mr. PHILLIPS) had left the vessel but a few minutes before the accident took place, at which time the magazine was locked and the key left in a drawer in the cabin. The gunner the only person on board who had any business in the magazine was on deck. It has been said that the fire was communicated by the snapping of one of the muskets, but that could not be the case, unless the door of the magazine had been opened.

We have heard it suggested, that the explosion could never have been the effect of accident; we trust, however, that these surmises will prove incorrect and should the unfortunate men now suffering from their wounds survive, we may yet have a satisfactory account of the cause which has produced so much public loss and private distress.

The following are the names of the sufferers.
MISSING—Thomas Field, gunner's mate; George Segur, and one other whose name is not ascertained.
WOUNDED—Wm. Pritchard, gunner; John McCoan, Benjamin Chart, George Craft, and Wm. Hunter, (boy) most of them severely.
Several others were slightly wounded.

An attempt will be made this day to raise the schooner.

FRONTIER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, (O.) MARCH 30.
Extract of a letter, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated Shawneetown, Illinois Territory, March 12, 1813.
By a credible gentleman now at my quarters here, who arrived last evening in 5 days from Kaskaskia, we are informed two men were seized near St. Charles, above St. Louis—one put to death, and the other (a Frenchman) let go, on condition of his informing of the number and situation of our rangers, and other force and means of protection.

The same gentleman assures me that two of our farmers were shot and killed, 30 miles above Kaskaskia, on the Okaw.

He also saw dispatches to Gov. Edwards, rendering it certain, that a body of 2000 Indians were assembled at Piora, and another body of 3000 Indians, British and Canadian voyageurs, with considerable artillery, were at the Prairie du Chien, under the famous Dixon—all to descend on the breaking up of the rivers for the attack of St. Louis, and the subjection of all that country.

The people there are greatly alarmed, and many preparing to flee, as are those on the great road from here to the Mississippi.—More murders by small parties are daily expected, and I must own I see no reasons why the whole of the towns and settlements contiguous to the Mississippi must not fall before the hostile force which threatens them from above. Feeble are the existing means of defence in that quarter. A regiment of regulars are lying at Massac, destined for that region but they are literally naked and no clothing has yet passed by this place. A regiment of militia were expected from Tennessee, but gentlemen from that state do not know they are yet raising.

We expect to see troops of people from the westward, and among them many ladies from St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, &c. soon passing into Kentucky for safety. Some are now on the way, and will begin to come in to-morrow.

MOST HORRIBLE!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kaskaskia, dated Feb. 27.

A horrid instance of savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 9th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio, 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawneetown. After we heard of Gen. Winchester's defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news of that disaster—which conjecture was probably correct. On their arriving upon the Ohio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where three small crafts were lying in front of two cabins, occupied by an Esq. Clark and a Mr. Kennedy. The former was standing before his door when the savages, (10 in number) came up the bank towards his house. One of them, who could speak English and whom Clark knew called out to him not to be afraid, for they were friends—that they had travelled far and wanted something to eat; on this Clark permitted them to come up and they shook hands very cordially. Setting their guns against the house they went in, and Clark ordered his wife to prepare them some victuals. She did so, and they set down and ate heartily.

No white people were in the house, but Clark and his wife and a neighbor who happened to be there. On their rising two of them were observed to place themselves in the door passage, which excited some suspicion, but not much alarm. Two others came and stood by the neighbor, one of whom (who could talk English) set to feeling the white man's shoulders, knees, &c. and said—"you are stout man—can you run fast?" &c. Soon the man perceived the other Indian drawing his tomahawk at his head, which he in part avoided, but it struck in the upper part of the forehead and peeled the skin down to the bone of the eye-brow, which arrested its force. The man plunged to the door, and knocking over one of those stationed there, made his escape towards a creek near at hand, with 4 or 5 savages at his heels. He sprang upon the ice which giving way let him down to his middle in water—he scrambled up however upon the unbroken ice, which bore him across. The Indians chose not to follow. Perceiving this he made a short halt to observe what would be done. He discovered Kennedy coming from his cabin towards Clark's and about half way was shot down. He saw Clark rush out of his door and run, but he too was shot down. He saw no more but hastened to give the alarm.

A force assembled as soon as possible and went to the place, but the Indians had crossed the river and could not be seen. They found the bodies of Kennedy and Clark as above mentioned, and on entering Clark's house found Mrs. Clark cruelly tomahawked and dead. Proceeding to Kennedy's they found his wife and one child also murdered, two of

their children, a boy and a girl, are still missing, supposed to be taken away, as one of the girl's shoes was found in one of the crafts which took them across the river.

The situation of Mrs. Kennedy was shocking beyond description. She having been pregnant, her body was found entirely naked, cut open and the child taken out and hung upon a peg in the chimney. Her entrails were scattered all about the door and the hogs were eating them. Both houses were plundered of all they could carry off.

Thus ends the history of a horrid scene. The slain were 5 in number exclusively of the unborn infant, and two missing. The bodies were decently interred, and men have gone across the river in pursuit of the savages.

The people of St. Louis are much alarmed by the defeat of Gen. Winchester, on account of the encouragement it will give to hostile Indians. They consider themselves more in danger than any other part of the country—as their town would be the first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 400 Osage warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy.

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 Jowie'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 authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. Key, trustee
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 654 } 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. Ghiesling 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.
Annapolis, 8th April, 1813 3w.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.
William Pritchard, manager.
April 1.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now on sale in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 112 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town. Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

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; in the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; in the People's Monitor, Easton; in the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; in Hagar's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's town. By order,
NINIAN 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 seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, 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 seventeen 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.

THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE

March 20, 1813.

PURSUANT to the act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that a meeting will be held at their Bank 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 lots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of Election.

By order of the commissioners
J. STERRETT,
Treasurer to the Commission.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders. Stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within 10 miles thereof, shall vote in the election of Directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than 10 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 county 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, or any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank.

March 9, 3X

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, junr. on the premises, or to the subscribers living in Annapolis.

NICHIS. 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. 6

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, April 1st, 1813.

John Brewer, Edmund Brice, John Barkman, Philip Clayton, Alexander Cumming, Jonathan Cramer, Jeremiah Cook, James Ellison, Joseph Evans, Capt. Glenn, (schooner Benj. Franklin), Joseph Gooding, John Griffin, Thomas Green, Elizabeth Hall, John Haynes, (ship Neptune), Steven Hill, Philip Hammon Hopkins, Robert Hayes, Samuel Harris, (schooner Dash), John C. Higgins, Joseph Henry, (Fort Madison), Stephen Johnson, John Jacobs, Mary Jarvis, Hon. William Kilty, Asa Kildore, Michael Kenedy, Peter Lucas, (on board the schooner Wm. Joseph W. Lewis, (of the ship Commodore Preble), Stephen Lee, Libby George Murdoch, Samuel Murray, Henry Mansere, (ship Fair-Elles), Land Officer, John Price (Fort Mifflin), Conceptorio, Jesse C. Palmer, James R. Reid, (Fort Severn), Capt. I. W. Rollo, (ship Neptune), Capt. Skidmore, (schooner Mentor), Daniel Stinemetz, (barracks), Daniel Smith, (on board the schr. Leaboine), 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. Tinsley, Eliza Tidings, John Updike, (on board the Pilot boat schr. Susan, 2), Joseph White, Michael H. Walsh, (5), Whitwright, William Watkins, Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, Cephas W. Benson, Julia Burgess, Able Crandle West, John S. Camden, R. Conner, Thomas Churla, Maria Harwood, Aryman Jackson, Richard Kerby, Da. Pollock, Orley, (Magothy), Joseph N. Rees, James Slack, Gassaway Watkins, West-River, 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 inconvenient to wait for trifles which the aggregate would be very useful.

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

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN.
Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her industry, sobriety and industry, will be a salary by applying in this office.
April 1.

IVOL LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

COMMUNICATED.
The appointment of Mr. Bayard as one of the ministers to be sent to France, has been announced. The National Intelligencer, in making known the appointment, has borne testimony to the high character, distinguished talents, and true American feelings of this gentleman. To use the language of the Intelligencer, "he is an honourable man; one between whom and the country the line has never been drawn."—After his appointment by Madison himself, he can no longer doubt that his opinions are worthy of respect, and will be recollected, that when the question of war was pending in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Bayard's opposition of it till the fall of 1812, which he delivered in support of the American people, ought to be read with attention by the American people. The opinions of this great politician have been passionately examined, and his mind will for a moment doubt, be the authors of this rash, precipitate war, have a dreadful account to settle with the nation. A. E.

SPEECH OF MR. BAYARD,

in the Senate of the United States, on his motion made on the 16th of June, 1812, to postpone the further consideration of the bill Declaring War against Great-Britain to the 31st of October.

Mr. BAYARD said that he was entirely sensible of the inutility of entering upon the discussion of a subject which had been long time under consideration and upon which it might be supposed that the opinions of members were formed and settled; but on an occasion so momentous as the present he should not feel himself justified in submitting even a motion of postponement without offering his reasons in support of it—nor could he think in giving a silent vote, and discharged the duty of his station. Gentlemen would remark that he had confined his motion to the sufficiency of the causes, and the policy of the war. It went to affirm what he trusted would be the course of his observations would render very evident, that this was not a time at which war ought to be declared.

He indulged a confidence, that upon so great an occasion the sense of the people would not be impelled to act by the passions, nor by any considerations which did not arise out of an extended and distinct view of the interests of the country. It is not that we have cause of war, but we are prepared to make war, and your own advantage—not the profits of a vain and headless war, but to assert your rights and your year wrongs. If you commence a blow, and while your cities, your territory, and your property are exposed to the mercy of a government possessing vast resources, what can you expect but to be distressed, defeated, and disgraced to the degree of which you complain? It is strange motive for war—a wish to satisfy the rapacity to swell the empire, and to increase the insolence of an enemy.

Mr. B. said that neither the government nor the people had expected, or were prepared for war. Upon this moment, the general opinion abroad was, that there would be no war, the mercantile and trading world had continued to act upon that opinion—nor could people be persuaded, that an unarmed nation was about to attack a nation, armed with the power of the sea. No man had laid out his property, and brought home prepared for its shock.

You have at this moment an immense property abroad, a great portion of it in England, and part floating on the ocean and bristling with ports. The postponement of the war might save a great portion of this property, and bring home