

extinguished the fire. A great quantity of her cargo will be saved, especially the brandy in the lower hold. On the appearance of the frigate, the different militia companies, some out, & captain Fry's Independent company, with several others, were ordered to Jones-town, but the ferry being on shore, and the other boats, there was but one company that succeeded in getting on the land; if they had the advantage, they would have saved, with the aid of her sails and masts, only a few exertions are now making to save the remaining property; and capt. Pierce's company is the night to guard the vessel. The Whampoa is owned and bound for N. York.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.
Yesterday was brought from New-Jersey, for safe-keeping, the master's mate and 7 men belonging to the blockading squadron in the bay. They are the people taken in a pretended flag; but were caught filling water casks in Cohanecreek, as mentioned in our paper a few days since. We learn from French-town, that goods in the stores destroyed by the British, were about 12 waggon loads: consisting of three loads of muskets, 30 bales of flannels, 5000 yds of military clothing, 5000 lbs of books, containing a number of Bibles and prayer books, and several packages of merchandise. The Russian chancellor left this city on Sunday, in a flag pilot boat, the British squadron in the Delaware Bay. It is understood that the object is connected with the departure of the cartel ship Neptune, to St. Petersburg. Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, the envoys arrived in this city. We are informed that the ship, the Flor, of N. York was chased into the Delaware, by an Algerine corsair.

Extract of a letter—dated Milford, April 26, 1813.
"About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the British attempted to land at the mouth of Mispillion creek, but being fired upon by our guards, they stood up the bay and landed on the upper side of the creek about 100 men; they took 13 head of cattle and some hogs, 3 of the cattle they shot, and carried off all the rest; they had 5 barges, one sloop and a schooner, and their men amounted to from 3 to 400. We have now fixed boats in the creek, ready in case they should attempt another landing, and we can immediately move over to them. Our forces are stationed at Thorn Point and Cedar Hammock. We think it singular that we cannot have gun-boats; we have men ready and willing to man them."

"Milton, April 25, 1813.
"We have a report of a British officer being taken at Little Creek; and we heard a heavy firing yesterday, either up the Bay or in the Chesapeake. Mr. Stout has landed at Lewistown, and is under arrest; the particulars I have not heard. We are informed that the guns and ammunition are safe, except one gun, which fell in at Black's creek; the residue are now passing through here."

From St. Sebastian's Feb. 27.
The Director-General of our Custom-house has obtained the following decision for the Intendant General relative to the free entrance of American vessels with cargoes into our port, and without licenses. Mr. Director—To the questions that have been made to you, requesting the free entrance of American vessels in this port, and for which you ask my solution by your letter of this day; you must answer, that all American vessels will be admitted by bringing proofs that they come from the U. S. and provided their cargoes are accompanied with certificate of origin well authenticated by one of the French consuls in the U. S."

Extract to the Editor—dated Harrisburg, April 30.
"I have just returned from a destructive fire; a row of wooden shanty buildings, extending from Market-street to an alley, and ending with the residence of Mr. Musgrave, the cashier of the Philadelphia Bank here, were totally consumed, so was also a two-story brick-house on Market-street, and the adjoining one back also much injured. The fire broke out just at daylight, and is believed to have been intentionally communicated by some incendiary. I had attended the building in that row, which are of wood but one. The timely appearance

of half a dozen buckets of water at the hazard of being scorching by one of your friends, saved the bank and that row of buildings. [Dems. Press.]

MAY 7.
Wednesday, the Russian chancellor returned with the passports and licence to go out of the Delaware for the Neptune. Yesterday Jones hoisted his white flag, and the Neptune, and we are to sail this day or to-morrow the sails of our Ministers for Russia.

Russian-Chancellor relates in conversation with Commodore Esford, who informed that he had never received any intelligence of the capture of the vessel.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13.

A plain statement of Facts.

Sometime last week a British sloop of war, in going down the bay, ran aground on Thomas's Point, about seven miles from this city, and about a mile and a half or two miles from the shore. Several persons went down to her, and some were under an impression that if a few pieces of cannon were conveyed to the point, with hot shot, she might be easily destroyed. This being represented to the governor, he took a horse, and in company with several military gentlemen rode immediately down to see whether it were practicable to destroy her or not. After viewing her as she lay situated on the shore, and taking into mature consideration the difficulties that would inevitably attend the attack, it was his opinion that it must be done with such sacrifices and uncertainty of success that it should not be justified in commanding or authorising the attempt. There was neither breast-work to protect soldiers from the enemy's fire, nor any conveniences for heating ball. Notwithstanding all the reasonable objections that seemed to crowd themselves in the way against the expedition, there were some who differed in opinion with the governor, and thought a breast-work might be thrown up under cover of the night, and balls heated at a log-house at a very considerable distance, and her destruction would be certain. Could it have been effected, the triumph would have been glorious to us, but there were other difficulties in the way that do not appear to have been taken into the account, and which of themselves might have convinced those who apparently manifested such anxiety for an engagement, that the object would not justify the risks that must be run to accomplish it. She was accompanied by the Statira, a large frigate, and by hoisting signals of distress, several other vessels were in sight, coming to her assistance. A battery is first to be erected to shelter our men; cannon to be conveyed from the city to the point, and something as a substitute for a furnace prepared for heating shot, before any attack could be commenced, and this also against the united force of five vessels that had collected in the evening. Even admitting a probability of success, it would have required a much larger force than could have been spared from the city to prevent a surprise, or being cut off by the enemy's barges, at the narrow isthmus which connects the point with the main land, the only retreat in case of a necessity for it. Had the troops been marched from Annapolis for this purpose, and accident of the kind above alluded to occurred, the vessel itself would have fallen a prey to the enemy, being previously pointed

to his defence. Let any one then take into candid consideration these circumstances, and he will be compelled to acknowledge that the governor acted with prudence and discretion on the occasion. He is a man of such military experience and sound judgment, that we believe his decision may be safely confided in, notwithstanding the assertions of his traducers to the contrary.

Enemy's Squadron.

The Governor being informed on Saturday night last, by an express from Gen. Smith, that the whole squadron, with the exception of one or two vessels, had left their anchorage near Baltimore, and were proceeding down the bay towards this place; he immediately ordered all the military forces stationed here to be placed under arms. They passed on, without disturbing us, towards Poplar Island, and the next morning proceeded, as it is said, to the Capes. Had an attack been made, it is believed from the alacrity with which the citizens, and other militia turned out, and the resolution which the occasion drew forth, that a very bloody engagement would have ensued before they could have destroyed or taken possession of the city.

Assertion without proof, the language of Defamation.

We feel ourselves constrained to apologize to our readers, for noticing at this time the contemptible wretch who hobbles through the editorial department of the Maryland Republican. It has not only been our own, but the opinion of many others, that he was a character of that description, that the less any gentleman had to do with him the better; and this guided our determination to pass unnoticed his remarks while they were confined to ourselves. With those acquainted with his character, his scurrility and falsehood could excite no other feelings than contempt; but it is for the information of those who do not possess this knowledge, that we refute his libellous publication against the Governor, and break through the bars which heretofore restrained us, to notice him at this time. While the citizens of this place, and the state generally, seemed to place the greatest confidence in the Governor's integrity, and the arrangements his military skill enabled him to make for our defence, we find him assailed by this calumniator in a manner more outrageous than we could have expected from one who had escaped the gallows in a foreign country. He has now evinced to us, and the world, that no character however pure and unsullied, no patriotism however enthusiastic, is shielded from the assaults of a base and infamous libeller. Although his excellency might have differed in sentiment from the ruling party in this country about some great leading features in the policy of administration, yet we did suppose, that the sternness of his virtue would have afforded him some protection—but the editor in his last paper has quite undervalued us on this point. So vile, detestable, and villainous an attack, and so totally without foundation, scarcely ever appeared in any chronicle, to disgrace the most abandoned age or country, as that made on the governor. It was by such men that Washington, our nation's pride, was reviled, and it was scarcely to be expected that one of his compatriots in arms, a hero of that revolution which achieved our independence, however fortified by love of country, and every amiable quality which adorns mankind, could escape their nefarious and diabolical attacks. They should be made to know that the law does not sleep, but is ever ready to exercise its vengeance on calumniators and assassins of character, as on those who lurk in ambush to plunder and assassinate the unwary traveller. Wretches like these every honourable man, and every man of principle, will abhor and despise, no matter to what political party or denomination he may be attached; and it affords us much pleasure to hear such sentiments disclaimed by the most respectable of his ex-

cellency's political opponents. Let the disastrous times of our revolutionary war, let his fellow-soldiers, whether federalists or democrats, who fought the battles of their country's liberty by his side, attest his bravery and his patriotism. Would they believe him a TRAITOR? would they not reprobate the man who should brand him as such without substantiating the fact by proof? If he has been guilty of any overt act of treason the law has made provision for his punishment—but it watches at the same time with too keen an eye over the rights of individuals, to suffer such foul aspersions to be made with impunity. From what has already transpired, we believe he will find the Governor a man not to be trifled with, and one who will let justice take its unvarnished course against him. Let every man then come forward, of whatever nation or political party he may be, and discountenance a wretch whose notoriety extends no farther than his infamy.

In the Maryland Republican of last Saturday, there appeared an infamous paragraph in relation to the governor of this state—it is therein stated, that when the governor was informed that a vessel of the enemy, which had been aground for some hours, "was got off," he declared "he was glad of it." Such a publication against the commander in chief, struck off and circulated in the City at a moment when the enemy was in view, and but a few hours before the militia were called out in consequence of apprehensions of an attack from almost the whole of their force collected in our Bay, was of too serious a nature to escape notice.

We are authorised, by the Governor, to say, that the assertion is a base and infamous calumny, and that steps will be promptly taken to punish the Editor.

On Tuesday last was landed from the Barosa frigate, a mail for New-York, and dispatches from Admiral Warren to Gen. Mason and Mr. Skinner, American Agents for prisoners.

The Belvidera, the last of the enemy's squadron, passed down the Bay yesterday morning. There are various conjectures respecting their destination, but the most prevalent one is, that they have gone to execute a late order of the Prince Regent, which is to blockade the whole coast of the U. States, south of Rhode-Island.

No. II. To the People of Anne-Arundel County.

That you have been imposed upon and deceived by actors hostile to your true interests and prosperity, the plans and designs daily unfolding prove incontestibly. The moment the reins of government were put into their hands, that moment were they determined to involve us in a war with England, if possible. This design they have effected, to the great injury and distress of the people of this country. When Buonaparte instituted his continental system, by laying restrictions on the commercial powers within his control, he demanded of our minister General Armstrong, then residing in Paris, that the ports of the United States should also be shut against England; to the honor of the Emperor's request, and made the same known to his government. Mr. Jefferson, the then President, intrigued with a majority of Congress, with closed doors, and with an intention no doubt to aid the plans of Buonaparte, had the embargo law passed. To have shut the ports of the United States abruptly against England, would have been too barefaced; it would have been to all intents and purposes a declaration of war, and so repugnant to the real wishes of the people of the United States, as to have met with a decided disapprobation. The embargo was resorted to as a substitute; and the eagle eyes of the people soon discovered the design; the restrictive system was becoming unpopular, and did not suit the views of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison; and since, by a mistake in their own plans of arrangement, commerce had like again to have got into its original channels, and brought duties into the public treasury of several millions of dollars.

"Buonaparte was delighted with the embargo" when his scheme was first agitated of breaking down England, by destroying her commerce, his calculation was, it could be effected in ten years; and in this arrangement have Messrs. Jefferson and Madison shown every disposition to engage, to the great distress and ruin of the people of the United States. Some of the continental powers of Europe, as well as the

people of France, were duped into the measure; but the consequent distress has occasioned them to withdraw from the coalition, and has been the cause of the late destructive and bloody war, that has taken place in the north of Europe. Buonaparte contemplated the invasion of England must be within the recollection of almost every man; the preparation necessary, and the manner by which his army of five hundred thousand men were to have been landed on the English shores, were by his "admirable system of Gun boats"; and, until about four thousand could be built, he kept the great body of his troops in great anxiety and expectation for the rich rewards of plunder in the City of London. Behold! how did this ambitious undertaking result? as soon as he finished the building of boats, he then had it effectually in his power to enforce his restrictive plans against the commerce of England, by placing those "Gun boats" at the mouth of every harbor and basin in France, so as to prevent any vessel attempting to put to sea; this blockade did not only extend to France, but to every river, port, and basin, on the coast of Holland, were they stationed, to the utter ruin and distress of those once rich and happy people. Must not every American heart pulsate with sympathy for those unfortunate Hollanders? illustrious men! how are the manners and purity of their republican government changed into an horrible despotism and corruption; they could once say, that country which they inhabit was fertilized by them, it was they who embellished, who created it; that threatening sea, which once deluged their plains, rages in vain against the powerful dykes they have opposed to its fury; they have purified the air which stagnant waters once filled with fatal exhalations; it was by their efforts that superb cities now stand upon the slime and mud over which ocean once rolled its waves; the inheritance of their labors are now only possessions which man disputes with man; their happy days are gone; that which they should have left to posterity, has been ravished from them by the unbridled ambition of a despot, and they have been compelled, with folded arms, to be inactive spectators of their own ruin—So general and destructive has been the devastation, that they have nothing left but the melancholy hope that their ashes may possibly be permitted to rest in the land of their fathers. Holland, unsuspectingly confided in the professions of a tyrant; she suffered the hair of her strength to be shorn, and she perished ingloriously. Such may be our destiny, unless timely averted by the good sense of a people, tenacious of their liberties, and proud of their constitution. Cannot every reflecting mind at once discover that Jefferson's "admirable system of Gun boats" was prepared for the special purpose of enforcing the laws of embargo, and evidently in cooperation with Napoleon's system of restrictions; this fact has now untold itself to the most common capacity, it must be evident and beyond all doubt. If the "Gun boats" were that admirable system of defence, which Mr. Jefferson induced some to believe, why not now test it? why not give some minion of his power the command of lord high admiral of the "Gun boats"? An enemy is now in your waters, approaching your doors; the cry is, where are the "Gun boats"? they are not to be found! where are the millions of dollars they cost in building? where are their advocates and supporters? looking on with dismay, wondering at their own stupidity, which could confide in the efficacy of schemes so visionary preposterous and absurd. The veil is now removed; the people's eyes are opened; they now find they have been deceived, and that "Gun boats" and embargoes, are, in reality, but a terrapin policy, and whenever adopted in this country, will prove futile and abortive? To place sailors in "Gun boats" is to mortify their pride, and to damp their ardour. To "Gun boats," they have an instinctive hatred and contempt; and if we have no other way by which employment can be given them, we shall soon lose that valuable class of our citizens. It was a policy different from this that was pursued by Washington and Adams, that brought prosperity to our shores; it was a wise system of commercial regulations, during their administrations, that enabled the planter to sell his tobacco for eight to ten dollars per hundred, and the farmer his wheat for two to three dollars per bushel. Such men and measures we want again, and to obtain them I trust every friend to his country's welfare, will exert himself to the extent of his power.

SEVERN PLANTER.

OBITUARY.

Died—in Harford county, on Saturday last, in the — year of his age, JOHN SANDERS, Esq. a Representative from that county in the Legislature of this State.

THE EMBASSY.

The ship Neptune is daily expected down the river. Mr. George Milligan, of this Borough, who is to go secretary to Mr. Bayard, is one of the governor's aids, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The reported burning of Chester-town is premature. The enemy's force in Delaware Bay remains without reinforcement. [Del. Pap.]

Some doubts are entertained as to the re-election of Gov. Tompkins. The Unionists in the Western part of the state of New-York have, it is feared, had influence enough to secure the election of Gen. Van Rensselaer. [Dems. Press.]

By recent information, there is good reason for believing that Maj. General Van Rensselaer has been elected Governor of N. York in the place of Tompkins. [F. Journal.]

A Plymouth article, of March 27, in the late London papers, confirms the verbal account of the disembarkation of the troops destined for America, Orders to that effect were that day received from London by telegraph. [American.]

From a Wilmington (Del.) paper of May 7.

THE WAR.—The reported conflagration at George-Town; (Kent county Md.) is too true. But we have not learned the extent of the damage. The last certain accounts, brought by a respectable acquaintance of the writer, are, that all the vessels at the places [George-Town, in Kent, and Frederick-town in Cecil county, which are divided by the Sassafras river only.] were burnt, the militia dispersed with one killed; and notice given to Frederick-town to furnish immediately 12 bullocks, or the village would be laid in ashes. Whether the citizens ransomed their town, as Gerard and others did their vessels, we have not heard.

* I open the letter at ten o'clock, to assure you, with sorrow, that both George-Town and Frederick-town were burnt down yesterday morning. This increasing wantonness seems most savage indeed.

From a New-York paper of April 27.

The British squadron off Block-Island, having completed their watering, sailed on Wednesday last, (with the exception of two frigates) supposed either for Boston Bay, or the Chesapeake. It is not true that they had built a wharf on the Island.

MAMMOTH ROCK.

We are enabled to state from the best authority, that a Rock, weighing upwards of 1500 pounds, was drawn in the seine of Joseph Underhill, Esq. a few miles below this Town about 10 or 15 days past. It was so extremely unmanageable that it took eight stout negro men to land it on the beach. [Edenton Gaz.]

If we are rightly informed, the war in which we are engaged was undertaken in defence of the "Freedom of the Seas." So intently are the views of the administration fixed upon this grand object, that they have no leisure to attend to the minor consideration of the freedom of the rivers and roads. The intercourse, by mail between that great imperial capital, called the city of Washington, and Philadelphia is now effectually cut off, either because the government is unable to keep it open or else because they consider such trifling matters as being beneath the consideration of men who are engaged in humbling the power, and repressing the insolence of Great Britain on the high seas. [U. S. Gazette.]

B. CURRAN,
CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,
A variety of Blue Cloths,
Blue and other Cassimeres,
Superfine Black Cloth,
Blue and Yellow Nankeens,
White and Corded Marseilles,
Cambric Muslin and Shirting
Cambricks,
Irish Linens and Long Lawn,
Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs.
And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting.
Annapolis, May 13, 1813. (f)

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Doctor Archibald Dorsey, living near McCoy's Tavern, brought before me, a justice of the peace in and for Anne-Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, one hind foot white, a star in his forehead, with two saddle spots, his mane has been hogged, some white hairs in his tail, and also white hairs intermixed on his body; branded on his near buttock with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and appears to be twelve or thirteen years old, and paces, trots and canters.
Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1813. J. BELT.