

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEWPORT, MAY 1.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the cartel ship Robinson Potter, Capt. Porter, of this port, 27 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) with 265 super cargoes, masters, mates and seamen, of American vessels carried into England.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercury have been politely favored by Captain Ogden, and other passengers, with files of London papers to the 1st of April, and Steel's and Lloyd's lists for March—from which they have extracted every article of consequence.

Upwards of 1500 Americans were prisoners in England when Capt. P. sailed—1000 of them were at Chatham, confined in a very unhealthy situation—Each was allowed 15d sterling per day for his subsistence, which was paid weekly. The captains and supercargoes of American vessels were sent into the interior of the country.

Provisions of every kind were scarce and dear in England—Bread from 9d to 1s sterling per pound.

EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The detention of the Expedition for the coast of America, now in Plymouth, is said to be for the purpose of concentrating and strengthening the squadron. The following are the ships already assembled in Plymouth Sound; Diadem, 64 guns, Woolwich, 44, and Romulus 44, (equipped) Nemesis, 36, Mariener, (rocket ship) and transports.—There are expected with the battalion of Marines from Torbay (800 strong) the Diomed 50 guns, Fox, 36, and Success 36. The battalion of Marines in Frankford barracks; Plymouth, will embark, it is supposed, as soon as the battalion arrives in the Sound. The two battalions consists of 1600 picked men. The expedition will sail in a few days.

Six troops of the 19th light Dragoons have lately arrived at Cork, where, it is said, they are to be dismounted, and to embark for North America.

Blockade of the American coast.

Foreign Office, March 30, 1813.

His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to cause it to be signified by Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his royal highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi in the United States of America; and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the laws of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

MARCH 23.

The report of a partial change in administration is not altogether without foundation—it is generally credited that lord Castlereagh tendered his resignation on Friday last to the Prince Regent; who did not think fit to accept it. His lordship however, is said to persevere in his intention of retiring from office.

Occupation of Hamburg.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Gazette of yesterday evening confirms what we had before learnt, of the occupation of Hamburg by the Russian troops and of Cuxhaven by the British. We find too, that the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, consisting of twenty large gun schuyts, were destroyed on the approach of our brave tars. The English flag waves in friendly union with those of Hamburg and Hanover; and we are pleased to learn, that the strong and important battery and works of Bremerloe were taken from the French by the inhabitants of that part of the country.

His Majesty's ship Captain, 74 guns, the ship in which the immortal Nelson achieved never fading laurels off Cape St. Vincent, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 22d inst. in Hamozee, Plymouth.—No lives were lost.

APRIL 1.

Some doubt having been entertained whether the reported arrival of an Austrian Ambassador, Baron Wessenberg, was true, we have made particular enquiry and find by the packet list, that he came as a passenger from Gottenburgh, accompanied by Baron Balfeld and Count Paley; and we understand they all arrived

on Monday night at Bruner's Hotel in Leicester square.

We learn that a person of note arrived in town yesterday from Holland, who it is said has come for the express purpose of inviting the Prince of Orange over to that country. He represents the Dutch to be in a forward state to receive him, and to second the efforts of their German neighbors, for the liberation of the continent. In consequence of this we are told government has lost no time in forwarding the wishes of the Dutch, to his Serene Highness who is now serving in Portugal.

The Dutchess of Branswick—died March 27th.

The brig Fly was taken off Funchal by the American privateer Yankee, and retaken by H. B. M. ship Venus, but shortly after sunset and sunk with a Midshipman and 3 seamen from the Venus on board, who all perished.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20th.

NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz: that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the navy. The noble Lord at the head of the Naval Department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their lordships, a motion relative to the Naval Administration of the country. Their Lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper inquiries. He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star of March 20th.

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the JAVA, one of the finest British frigates ever launched! The Dauntless has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know that the brave men, who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty. Her colours were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and an half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the London Pilot of March 20th.

We lament most deeply to have to state that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieutenant General Hislop, who was going out as Commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional Lieutenants of the Navy, inasmuch that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained, and the immense proportion of loss on our part while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaird state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy, by every successive instance, and most deep by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority

over the Americans, that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the same.

The public will learn with sentiments, which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection, this, and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday that Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured, in seven months, by the Americans. FIVE HUNDRED MERCHANTMEN and THREE FRIGATES!

Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had considered to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beset the W. India Islands; they advance to the very chops of the Channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

An act of atrocious barbarity is said to have been committed by Rapp governor of Dantzic. It is stated that 200 of the citizens having waiting upon him, as a deputation to advise the surrender of the town to the Russians, in consequence of the privations endured by the inhabitants, he ordered the whole to be surrounded and shot.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, sen. of the said county, has been, and still is missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (15) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CR.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (15) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper, and the United States Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck. of the Council.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER SHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs and George Shaw, and conducted under the firm of Childs & Shaw, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April. All persons having claims against them, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

JOHN CHILDS.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same stand occupied by Childs and Shaw, and he hopes by his assiduity in business, and attention to please, to merit and receive that patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed.

JOHN CHILDS.

May 6. 3w.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Table with 2 columns: Discharged, cured, Relieved, Died, Remaining. Total 85.

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

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

G. S. Key, trustee. Apr. 15, 1813.

A CARD.

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER. Apr. 29. 3w.

Mail Stages to Baltimore

Commenced on Monday last, 26th instant to run daily, by setting from this Office, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on the public, that neither pains nor expence has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage heretofore, and all baggage at the order of the owner.

JOHN GADSDEN

N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock on Tuesdays and Saturdays, April 29.

20,000 Dollars—Cash

Now afloat in the Potomak and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second class

Table with 2 columns: Prize of, Amount. 1 prize of 20,000, 1 do. 5,000, 1 do. 2,500, 7 do. 1,000, 12 do. 500, 30 do. 250.

Besides the following Stationary Prizes

Table with 2 columns: Prize of, Amount. 1 prize of 15,000, 1 do. 10,000, 1 do. 5,000, 8 do. 2,000, 8 do. 1,000, 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.

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 mares 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.

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 honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a by applying at this office.

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 Poole, 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 in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is insolvent for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole 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 third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood. April 7.

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 William Whercroft, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of 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 in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is insolvent for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whercroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whercroft should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood. April 7.

MAY 1. THE EASTON MEMORIAL, Which was forwarded by Governor Winder to the Secretary at War, to be laid before the President, for the purpose of obtaining aid to defend the Town of Easton and the county from the depredations of the enemy who are at our doors, has been slighted, and we are told that we must expect no aid from them. The following is an attested copy of General Armstrong's letter in answer to Governor Winder.

War Department, April 13th, 1813.

I have had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of March 20th. In a country so interested by Rivers and Bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points, an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail—in this case it might be well to remove the army.

Very respectfully I have the honour to be sir, Your Excellency's obt. servt. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland, Annapolis.

What will you now say of a set of men who have wantonly plunged you into a war, by which the enemy are drawn to your very doors, and when you ask these men for means and succour to defend your farms and fire sides, your armory and your property as well as the lives of your citizens from the attacks of the enemy, they tell you that because the enemy are superior to you in the number and force of their navy, and your country is intersected by navigable rivers and bays, that therefore they do not contemplate giving you any assistance.—The very reasons why they should more promptly attend to your memorial, and give you aid, are the reasons relied on for withholding it: if the enemy are superior in naval power, did not the president know that before war was declared? and did he not also know that the parts of our country on the Bays and navigable Rivers would be the most exposed to the depredations of the enemy? Why then if he did not contemplate affording effectual protection, which the country possesses, to those exposed places, did he declare war? Is the wealthy and highly improved county of Talbot, as well as others on this shore, not worth protecting? are you to be abandoned to your fate—are the generous yeomanry and the great and highly respectable body of mechanics, of which this county boasts not worthy the attention of the president of the U. States in his dispensation of protecting means against the invasions, the plunderings and destruction of the enemy? our farms, and flocks, and herds, are defenceless:—our dwellings which for the sake of health and comfort are mostly situated on the waters, are exposed at any hour to attack; and our families no longer in the enjoyment of sweet security are filled with consternation and alarm. True it is we have a valiant and a faithful people who would risk all for their country, but such is our exposed situation and so numerous are the points of attack, that should the enemy invade us in great force, our whole population would be consumed before we had effectually guarded more than an half of the assailable points: Will any man be so imprudent enough after this to palliate the conduct of the administration by saying, that the enemy do not intend to land? How do you know that? what right have you in time of war to trust to the clemency of your enemy? or what right have you to rely on his promises, which you have no right to extort? The conduct of the administration is indefensible—it is unworthy of defence—I hope the energies of the state will be called forth at this time of universal peril, to defend