

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.

No. 17.]

Mail Stages to Baltimore
Commenced on Monday last, 26th instant to run daily, by starting from the *Union Tavern*, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore more to early dinner, and on the following day to the *City Tavern*, at 10 o'clock. The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of general satisfaction. Fare and allowance of baggage heretofore, and all baggage at the disposal 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 Potomack and St. Lawrence Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
12 do. 1,000
30 do. 500
Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
8 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
0 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class
Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1-2 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. Prizes Tickets in these 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 on the money to be returned if the mares do 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 came well recommended for her honesty and industry, will hear of me by applying at this office.

April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as 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, the terms mentioned in said act, 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; and also stated in his petition that he is indebted 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 a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, and notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the said Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not be benefited by the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, 1813, hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.
April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHEATCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, the terms mentioned in said act, 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; and also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheatcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, and notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the said Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Wheatcroft should not be benefited by the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.
April 1.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

EASTON, (MD.) 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 intersected 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 the 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? Was 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 available points: Will any man be 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 a statesman.—I hope the energies of the state will be called forth at this time of universal peril, to defend

the lives and property of the citizens, and whilst it is confidently to be expected that every man will be faithful to his duty, it is devoutly to be wished that they will remember who they are that brought them into this situation, and guard against their folly and imprudence in future. [Monitor.]

RALEIGH, MAY 7.
NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.
Raleigh District.
In this district the peace candidate has succeeded by a very large majority, viz. 948 votes.
Stanford. Mebane. 2496 1548
Peace majority, 948.
Salisbury District.
Pearson. Gray. 2573 2136
Rowan county 2021 717
Chatham 552 639
Randolph, G's maj. 800

Mr. Pearson is therefore re-elected over the war candidate, notwithstanding the cutting up of his district, by a majority of 417 votes. Fayetteville District.
We understand that Mr. Culpepper, (federal) is chosen by a majority of 300 votes, over J. A. Cameron, Esq. (ederal.) Mecklenburg District.
So far as we have heard, the peace candidate is considerably ahead in Cabarrus he had a majority exceeding 400. Wilkes District.
No certain information. Rockingham District.
Mr. Yancey is no doubt elected in this district, which is far gone with the war fever. Newbern District.
Mr. Gaston, it is presumed will have a majority exceeding a thousand, against Mr. Blackledge. Tarborough District.
In Edgcombe, Dr. Williams's majority was upwards of 300 over Mr. Kennedy. This election is doubtful.

OFFICIAL.
CAPTURE OF YORK.
Copies of letters from Major Gen. Dearborn, to the Secretary at War.
Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813, 8 o'clock, P. M.

We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers. General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person. We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favourable wind. I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier general Pike. I am with the highest respect, &c.
H. DEARBORN.
The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.
After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock commenced landing the troops about 3 miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavourable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Toronto. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected. The riflemen under Maj. Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point, where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of 700 regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Maj. Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy

were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with 700 or 800 men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously injured our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. General Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed. Gen. Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the meantime all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that General Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish, and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him. Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans. Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers. Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbour against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown-up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection. Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set on fire by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use. We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole. I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel; with notice to Gen. Lewis of our approach.

I have the honour to be, sir, &c.
HENRY DEARBORN.
Hon Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. ship Madison, at anchor off York, 8 o'clock P. M. 27th April, 1813.
Sir,
I have the satisfaction to inform

you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon, at four o'clock. Brigadier General Pike was killed. I have the honour to be, Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obt. servt
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washt'n.

U. S. ship Madison,
At anchor off York, 28th April, 1813
Sir,
Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with Maj. General Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbour on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by our major general and myself for the landing of the troops, was the site of the old French Fort Tarento.

The debarkation commenced about 8 o'clock A. M. and was completed about ten. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take positions near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about 600 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. Gen. Pike—who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work, (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former the ever to be lamented Brigadier Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4 our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of General Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honour of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into and approved by General Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester, undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact

number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received. From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume, that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to embark to-morrow, and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind. I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully sir,
Your obt. servt.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy Washington.

Terms of capitulation entered into on the 27th April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:
That the troops regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops regular and militia to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.
That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.
That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.
That one lieut. col. one major, thirteen captains, nine lieuts. eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant gen. of the militia, namely—
Lt. Col. Chewitt | Lieuts Jno. H. Shultz
Major Allen | George Mustard
Capt. Jno. Wilson | Barnet Yanderburch
John Buton | Robert Stanton
Peter Robinson | George Ridout
Reuben Richardson | Wm. Jarvis
John Arnold | Edward M'Mahon
James Fenwick | John Wilson
James Mustard | Ely Playter
Duncan Cameron | Ens. And. Thompson
David Thompson | Alfred Senally
John Robinson | Donald M'Arthur
Samuel Ridout | William Smith
Thomas Hamilton | Andrew Mercer
John Burn | James Chewett
William Jarvis | George Kink
Edward Thompson
Quarter-Master | Charles Denison
Charles Baynes | I. J. Bouillon
George Dennison
Nineteen sergeants, 4 corporals, and 204 rank and file.
Of the Field Train Department Wm. Dunbar.
Of the Provincial Navy, Captain Frs. Goveaux.
Midshipmen Lieut. Green
John Ridout Clerk, Jas. Langdon
Louis Baupre
1 Boatswain, Fifteen Naval Artificers
Of his Majesty's Regular troops Lt. De Koven. One Sergeant Major.
And of the Royal Artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the U. States and G. Britain.
(Signed) G. S. MITCHELL,
Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S.
SAM. S. CONSER, Maj.,
and A. D. C. to maj. Gen. Dearborn.
WM. KING,
major 15th U. S. Infantry.
JESSE D. ELLIOT,
Lt. U. S. Navy.
W. CREWITT, Lt. Col. comdg.
3d. Regiment York Militia.
W. ALLAN, Maj.,
3d. Reg. York Militia.
F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

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.