

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

GAZETTE, EXTRA.

No. 183

Mail Stages to Baltimore
Commenced on Monday
5th instant to run daily, by stages
from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock
the morning, and arriving at Balti-
more to early dinner, and vice versa.
The proprietor begs leave to inform
the public, that neither pains nor ex-
pense has been spared in establishing
the line, and feels assured of giving
general satisfaction.
Fare and allowance of baggage at
retrofore, and all baggage at the risk
of the owner.

JOHN GADSBY.
The public are requested to
take notice, that the Mail for Balti-
more will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
April 29.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!
Now on foot in the Polomah and Blen-
loch 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 1 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
Shares 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.

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 honest-
y, industry and industry, will hear of
place by applying at this office.
April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, ss.
On application to me the subscriber in the
presence of Anne-Arundel county court, as an
associate judge for the third judicial district
of Maryland, by petition in writing of Geo-
rge P. W. Whetcroft, of said county, praying for
the relief of the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, and the several supplements thereto,
in the terms mentioned in said ads, 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 com-
mitted to debt, and having prayed to be
discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and
adjudge, that the person of George P. W. Whet-
croft, be discharged from imprisonment, and be
restored to the enjoyment of his civil rights,
and a copy of this order to be published in the
Maryland Gazette for three months successively
before the third Monday of September next,
and 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 P. W. Whetcroft should not
have the benefit of the ads as prayed for. Given
under my hand this twenty-third day of April,
1813.
Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, ss.
On application to me the subscriber, in the
presence of Anne-Arundel county court, as an
associate judge for the third judicial district
of Maryland, by petition in writing of Wil-
liam Whetcroft, of said county, praying for
the relief of the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, and the several supplements thereto,
in the terms mentioned in said ads, 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 com-
mitted to debt, and having prayed to be
discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and
adjudge, that the person of William Whet-
croft, be discharged from imprisonment, and be
restored to the enjoyment of his civil rights,
and a copy of this order to be published in the
Maryland Gazette for three months successively
before the third Monday of September next,
and 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 William Whetcroft should not
have the benefit of the ads as prayed for. Given
under my hand this 22d day of April,
1813.
Richard H. Harwood.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.
After our paper of this morning was
put to press, we were politely favour-
ed with the National Intelligencer of
yesterday morning, the most impor-
tant contents of which we hasten to
lay before our readers.

North Western Army.
CHILICOTHE, May 10.
An express arrived yesterday from
the army, bringing the important in-
telligence contained in the following
letters. We have only time to add,
that we hope that the numerous re-
inforcements now on their march to
join Harrison will arrive at the
Rapids before the enemy effect their
retreat; in which case we may ven-
ture to predict that Malden will be
ours before the 1st of June.

*Extract of a letter from the Post-Mas-
ter in Franklinton to the Post-Mas-
ter in this place, who has politely fa-
voured us with a copy of it, dated
"Franklinton, May 9."*
"While writing, news has arriv-
ed from Fort Meigs, which is lament-
able. The British cannon spiked,
and forty prisoners—*contra*. 630 Ken-
tucky militia killed or taken. The
fort was yet safe on the 5th. I
have not learnt the particulars; but
you will receive them no doubt by
the mail."
"The Chillicothe volunteer horse-
men arrived here this evening."

*Extract of a letter from a member of
the Chillicothe Guards, dated
"Head-Quarters, Sandusky,
8th May, 1813."*
"An express has just arrived
from Camp Meigs and brings the
commanding general's letters to the
governor and Secretary of War.
They contain in substance the fol-
lowing account of their proceedings
to the 5th inst. They, the ene-
my, invested the fort on the 26th
of May, but did nothing except a little
sniping with small arms until the
5th of May, when the cannonade
commenced from our side, while
the enemy were erecting and prepar-
ing their batteries, two on the op-
posite side and one on this side the
river. Gen. Clay sent an ex-
press to the commanding General,
informing him of his approach and
requesting orders. The General
immediately sent him orders to land
force [coming down in boats] on
opposite shore, and attack the
batteries at a given hour,
and the General designed a sortie
from the battery on this side, which
was commanded by Col. Miller, of
the 19th U. S. infantry. Both were
completely successful. Gen. Clay
spiked the enemy and spiked 7 pieces
of artillery, but unfortunately when
the militia are successful they have
such confidence. They remain-
ed on the ground, amused by the

maneuvering of the British, until
attacked by their force united with
the savages, and of about 800 but
150 escaped—the rest were killed
or taken prisoners, mostly prisoners.
They had been repeatedly called to
embark and come in. Kentucky
seems to suffer on all occasions.
Col Miller took 2 pieces of artiller-
y and about 50 prisoners, among
whom were 2 British officers, lieu-
tenants, and brought them into the
Fort with very little loss. It is be-
lieved, some of Gen. Clay's men es-
caped and retreated towards Defiance.
Only about ten men have
been killed in the Fort, and the ge-
neral has the fullest confidence of
holding out until the reinforcements
arrive to compel the enemy to raise
the siege. Capt. McCulloch was
killed in the Fort, a brother of him
who fell at Brown's-town. It is be-
lieved that Tecumseh is among the
slain. He was seen riding, (or an
Indian chief who the British pris-
oners upon being asked said was
Tecumseh) was immediately fired
upon by a party of our men and fell.
The General writes that the Indians
were retreating. On the whole I con-
sider the result equal to a victory.
If reinforcements arrive as we ex-
pect, Malden may be conquered at
the Rapids. We have about 500
men here and expect more; we shall
probably move on to-morrow. More
will join us at Lower Sandusky—we
may probably make a force of near
1000. If the enemy remain five
days they will probably be accounted
for in a way they little expect."

*Copy of a letter from Wm. Creigh-
ton, jun. esq. dated Upper San-
dusky, May 8.*
I wrote to you a few days since
from this place. Troops are coming
in daily—we now can muster about
500 strong. We expect by to-mor-
row night to be 1000 strong; the
governor is here, and all in high spi-
rits, and anxious to march for Fort
Meigs. An express has this moment
arrived from Gen. Harrison, with
dispatches for this post, dated the
5th inst. On the 26th ult. the ene-
my's columns shewed themselves op-
posite Fort Meigs. On the 27th,
some Indians crossed the river in
rear of the fort. On the 28th and
3d of May, the enemy opened their
batteries and kept up an incessant
and tremendous fire, from 5 1/2 and 8 1/2
inch howitzers, one 24 pounder, and
several lighter pieces. The shells
and balls during that period shower-
ed in the fort, but little execution
was done; only 8 or 10 men killed
during that period in the fort. Silas
McCulloch, a brave and gallant man,
is among the slain. On the night of
the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and
mortar battery on this side of the
river, within two hundred and fifty
yards of our lines, but were soon
forced to take a more respectful dis-
tance. About 12 o'clock on the night
of the 4th, an officer arrived in a

boat from Gen. Clay, to inform the
general of his approach, and that he
would reach Fort Meigs in about two
hours. Gen. Harrison determined
on a general sally, and sent an offi-
cer to Gen. Clay, directing him to
land 800 men some short distance
above, to attack and carry the ene-
my's batteries, spike their cannon,
and destroy the artillery. Gen. Clay
was unfortunately delayed longer
than he expected in passing the Ra-
pids, and the detachment destined
to make the attack did not reach the
landing until near nine o'clock—this
however, did not prevent them from
making the attempt, and never was
any thing more completely success-
ful: the four batteries were immedi-
ately taken possession of, and their
defenders driven off, and their can-
non spiked. The work was done,
but that confidence which always at-
tends militia when successful proved
their ruin. Although there was
time sufficient to return to the boats,
before a reinforcement arrived to the
enemy, they remained upon the
ground, in spite of the repeated calls
which were made from the fort to
bring them back to their boats, and
suffered themselves to be amused and
drawn into the woods by some feint
skirmishing, while the British troops
and an immense body of Indians
were brought up; a severe action
then took place. The British immedi-
ately intercepted the retreat of
our men to the plain and the river,
where they would have been under
cover of our cannon: about 150 on-
ly out of nearly 800 effected their
escape to the boats. When the bal-
ance of Gen. Clay's force made its
appearance and attempted to land
above the garrison, their flank was
attacked by a large body of Indians.
Gen. Harrison immediately ordered
out a detachment consisting of part
of the 19th U. S. regiment, about
100 twelve months volunteers and
some militia; they however succeed-
ed in driving the enemy entirely off,
pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison
had formed.

An attack was then made upon the
batteries on this side of the river,
conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th
regiment, with part of his regi-
ment, the aforesaid volunteers,
and the few militia; this attempt
was successful. The enemy were
driven from their works—a number
killed, and 2 British officers and 41
privates brought into camp.
This attack was intended to be
simultaneous, with that on the other
side, and it was nearly so. Not-
withstanding the severe loss we have
sustained in the Kentucky militia,
the events of the day have been
honourable to the American arms.
The detachment under Col. Miller,
suffered very little; and had the
militia been contented with execut-
ing what they were ordered to do,
every object which had been con-
templated by Gen. Harrison would
have been accomplished.

Gen. Harrison writes confidently
of his ability to maintain his posi-
tion. I hope in a very short time we
shall be able to relieve him. Poor
Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the
loss of her gallant sons! She has
bled freely, yea, profusely, during
this war.

Zanesville, May 12.
RECENT OCCURRENCES.
On Monday evening last, lieuten-
ant Vanhorn returned express from
Gen. Cass, bringing orders to major
Munson for capt. Cairns's company
to march immediately to Delaware;
also inviting as many volunteers as
could be raised forthwith, to repair
to the frontiers; stating that the
news from the Rapids was most dis-
astrous. It was also stated, with
some degree of probability, that
the Kentuckians, under Gen. Clay,
had been all cut off except 200 men.
Two mounted volunteer corps are
rapidly raising in this county; the
one east of the river by colonel R.
McConnel, and that west of the
river by major S. C. Smith; which,
we understand will march in two or
three days. An honorable display
of patriotism is almost universal.
Last evening intelligence of a most
pleasing nature, arrived at this place
from Fort Meigs, that Gen. Harrison
had got possession of the British
cannon, viz. seven 18 pounders and
six howitzers, which he had obtain-
ed by means of a sally from the fort,
and at the expence of 200 men.—
This information came through such
a channel that little doubt can be
entertained of its correctness.
From Coshocton, we learn; that
nearly 100 mounted volunteers have
marched from that place to the fron-
tiers, comprising almost all the first
characters in the country.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—By Mr.
William Cummings, who arrived
here this morning direct from Chil-
licothe, we are informed that just be-
fore he left that place, an ex-press
had arrived from Gen. Harrison with
whom he conversed, and from whom
he received the following particu-
lars, which were immediately pub-
lished in handbills: Chillicothe; that
Gen. Clay with his troops arrived
within about 3 miles of Fort Meigs,
at Wayne's old camping ground;
that he was ordered to cross the
Maumee with 800 men, in order to
spike or take the cannon of the ene-
my, which were placed opposite to
Fort Meigs, while colonel Miller
should attack the enemy's batteries
on this side of the river; that Col.
Miller succeeded in his attack, took
the British cannon and about 30 pris-
oners; that the Kentuckians, after
a desperate fight, routed the enemy
on the other side of the river, and
having spiked their cannon were or-
dered into Fort Meigs; but conceiv-
ing victory complete, they indulged
in rejoicing, &c. until they were at-
tacked by the British and Indians, and
all cut off but about 150.

that army (c) to express
their utmost horror and detestati-
on."
But although, it is undeniable,
that the enemies of the living Wash-
ington, preside over our destinies,
perhaps, now that he is dead, they are
converts to his principles.—Strange
indeed, if the principles, which, in
his day secured our peace, vindicat-
ed our honor, maintained tranquilli-
ty at home and respect abroad,
and raised our country to the high-
est pitch of greatness, should be the
same principles, which, in our day
have lost our peace, sacrificed our
honour, scattered discord at home,
and made us the scorn of one belli-
gerent and the victim of the other.
"cannot be." The same fountains
and not forth sweet waters and bitter."
The principle of Washington,
which lay at the foundation of his
glory, and was the basis of the bless-
ing of his day, was to introduce
virtue and talent, into the conduct
of public affairs. The principle of
our present rulers is to introduce
vices and instruments. With these
they; the great requisite is political
subserviency. This single feature
is, alone, sufficient to account for
the whole difference of our political

to base passions and ex-
cesses. A cabal, in power, must
maintain its ascendancy by the means
through which it was obtained. Base
passions must be fostered. Corrupt
hopes must be gratified. Power,
which lives by corruption, must find
of will make, the alimnt necessary
for its support. It hastens to glut
its ravenous appetite on our morals,
that it may devour our liberties at
its leisure.
Such are our rulers and their prin-
ciples, when viewed by the light and
tried by the standard of Washing-
ton.
In treating of our condition, I shall
not waste the hour in idle regrets or
vain criminations. The hand of ru-
in is upon us and upon our cities.—
The deep, and ancient root of the
prosperity of Massachusetts is with-
ering. Our commerce, navigation
and fisheries are gone. A whirl-
wind from the west, is passing over
those massy pillars of our greatness,
and they are, already, prostrate. La-
mentation and despair suit not the
condition of freemen. Least of all
of the freemen of Massachusetts.—
To them it belongs to be mindful of
the character of their ancestors;
men, keen to discern and resolute to

erful people, in the exercise of
stitutional rights, to demand.
The sources of our sufferings lie
deeper than embargo, or war; great
as are both these evils. Washing-
ton foresaw and foretold, that these
men "would be satisfied with nothing
short of a change in our political
system." But Washington him-
self did not foresee, nor could any
human eye have foreseen, the change
which, in so short a space of time,
has been made in the internal rela-
tions of this country; much less
could he have foreseen the change,
which artful construction and inter-
ested usurpation have made in the
principles of our constitution.
These changes make little noise,
and excite less sensation. They are
treated as topics of mere curiosity;
yet it is the condition of things,
which these changes indicate and
make permanent, that encourages
the spirit and emboldens the policy
of the ruling cabal; that makes in-
trigue and corruption the necessary
instruments of power; and renders
commercial embarrassments, modifi-
ed indeed, by occasional circumstan-

dividual, the result of our political
institutions appear incompatible with
general, or particular safety, shall
he not speak? How, then, can the
evils, which we feel, or fear, be
remedied, or prevented? How else
can we bring our existing constitu-
tion to that test of experience,
"which Washington has told us is
the surest standard of its real ten-
dency?" In my judgment, conceal-
ment, in such case is not so much
an error, as a crime. For a crime
it is, for a citizen, in a free country
to see, or believe that he sees, dis-
tinct dangers surrounding the Com-
monwealth, and be silent concern-
ing them, either through fear or per-
sonal responsibility, or in subservi-
ency to the apathy, or the prejudices
of the times.
Nor is it true that such inquiries
tend to the dissolution of the union.
On the contrary their natural ten-
dency is to strengthen it. For, if
such inquiry result, in the convic-
tion that the rational security, we
ought to seek, exists, then surely
there is content; and thence strength
to this people of the United States.

continuance. But, if the
inquiry be that ration-
exists no longer, then
conviction has a ten-
duce a consentaneous-
ment and action in the
members of the associati-
in its result, we have rea-
cannot fail to bring, in
bual way, oppressors to
their duty and their inter-
is should not be the case
y remains. The duty of
frequently, to examine
sis of their liberties.—
ed, it be asserted which,
and in this country, I
I hardly be, that a free
necessarily of that tribe
which must crouch un-
burdens imposed upon it;
en its mouth, whatever
rings, provided its sides
ured, with sticks of a le-
ud with cuts and flourish-
n, according to the forms
n manual.
gree, in which the propor-
political power, among the
this union, have been
by time and usurpation,
adoption of the constitu-
of a very varied and ex-
ustration. I shall confine
the statement of one or
rather by way of indicat-
ate of things than describ-
his cannot be done, in all
ons, within the limits of
at occasion. To show the
of political power to the
the west, I state this fact,
ne of the adoption of the
stitution, the three states,
, Tennessee, and Ohio,
exist. Their territories
l somewhat more than one
thousand souls; and had
stible weight in the nation-
They, now, together, con-
stitute population, somewhat
3 that of Massachusetts,
erce and navigation, they
e; at least none worth the
The revenue of customs,
ey have paid since the adop-
he constitution is, scarcely,
n the books of the treasury.
e states, on every question
g the interest of that com-
nd navigation, so vital to the
ty of Massachusetts, have
o votes in the House of Re-
atives, while she has twenty;
while Massachusetts has two
s in the senate, they have six!
without reference to other con-
ditions and viewed only in rela-
the most familiar notions of
and equality, is it not mon-
that a mass of population,
7 more than equal to that of
Massachusetts, recent, of twenty
collection, for the most part
ants from Europe, or the elder
s located a thousand miles from
seaboard, knowing nothing of
s interests, caring nothing about
them, in fact having a direct interest
in embarrassing them, should have
one tenth more weight in the House of
Representatives and three times more,
in the Senate, than the ancient,
rich, intelligent, powerful populati-
on of Massachusetts?—A people,
whose institutions, habits, manners,
industry, interests and principles,
have been nearly two centuries con-
solidating. A people, who have
arts and arms and virtues. A state,
which alone possesses nearly half a
million of tons of shipping; and all
the capital and cultivated intelli-
gence necessary for its employ?
Take another fact. The states of
Virginia and Georgia, together,
possess a white population but a little
exceeding that of Massachusetts.
Yet through the effect of the slave
ratio, and the principles of the con-
stitution, while Massachusetts pas-
sesses, in the Senate and in the
House of Representatives, twenty-
two votes, they possess thirty-three!
All these states, which I have named,
Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Ten-
nessee and Ohio, have paid into the
Treasury of the U. S. on customs,
scarcely more than fifteen millions
of dollars, since the adoption of the
constitution. (c) The single state
of Massachusetts has paid more
than forty-two millions net revenue.
Yet, upon every question touching
the life-blood of our commerce,
while Massachusetts, in both bran-
ches of the Legislature, has but
(See last page.)

* Marshall's life of Washington, 5th
vol. p. 34, of the notes.
* Washington's valedictory address
to this people of the United States.