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MR. HANSON'S SECOND SPEECH ON WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS (Concluded.)

He then cited the law of May 1810, holding out the same terms to France and England, and empowering the President to suspend the law of non-intercourse in favour of either that should accede to our overtures, and enforce it against the power that should decline an arrangement—the "fact" of such repeal to be declared by proclamation. He explained how and wherefore the word "fact" was introduced into the non-intercourse law of 1810. Because it was thought, by those opposed to the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, that the Executive had transcended his powers, by proclaiming the law to be repealed, when the repeal was to take effect in futuro. The law was then construed by its makers as bearing no such meaning, so as to require an unconditional repeal to take effect at the time. He said nothing of the manner in which both houses endeavoured to contravene that arrangement, before its disavowal in England, and thus breaking the pledged faith of government; but it was certain the word "fact" was introduced in the new law, in order more clearly to define its meaning, and to guard against a second departure from its spirit and letter. Nevertheless the Duke of Cadore's letter of August 5th, 1810, was taken as a repeal, coming within the strict meaning of the act, although the repeal was therein made to depend upon a condition precedent, and not an actual bona fide result, as contemplated by the law. What were those conditions? That England should repeal her orders in council, abandon her new principles of blockade, or the United States should cause her rights to be respected—in other words take part against the common enemy," which was actually done, before an authentic act of repeal was published by France, and presented to England. The French government has itself furnished the proof of this fact, out of which grew the present resolutions. A word or two said Mr. H. about these new principles of blockade. According to the Napoleon code, a blockade to be legal, must be of a specified place, and there must be an investment by sea and land. According to the same code a ship is declared to be an extension of territory, a floating colony, to visit or search therefore is an invasion of the territories of a neutral, and an act of war. For not repelling such an invasion, France chastises us by a general order to her corsairs, to sink, burn and destroy, while in port the corsairs seize or confiscate all within the reach of the Imperial robber. That Buonaparte will sink our territory and burn our colony, because we do not resist by war the right of visit and search, legally exercised by his rival! Oh most just, merciful and loving ally!

Mr. H. said, when the Duke of Cadore's letter was first published in this country, not one man in a hundred supposed for a moment, that the President would take that letter as coming within the meaning of the law of May, 1810, because its effect was palpably inadmissible, being a condition precedent, and not a condition subsequent. Mr. Hanson asserted, upon authority which he deemed altogether good, that the President himself, when he received the Duke's letter pronounced it "spurious," and extended himself in terms authorising the belief, that he would not accept it as coming within the terms of the law of May 1810. However, notwithstanding this, and the undeniable evidence upon the face of the letter itself, to the amazement of all discerning honest men, Mr. Hanson recollected to his own utter abnegation, on the second Nov. 1810, the President did issue his proclamation declaring the fact of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees,

In Council,

May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, be published one week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; People's Monitor, Easton; German paper at Frederick-town; Hagal's town Gazette, Hagal's town; Federal Republican, Georgetown; Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

B. CURTAN,
COCK-ON-HILL STREET, HAS FOR SALE,
A variety of Blue Cloths,
Blue and other Casimeres,
Superfine Black Cloth,
Blue and Yellow Nankettee,
White and Corded Marseilles,
Cambrick Muslin and Shirting
Cambricks,
Irish Linens and Long Lawn,
Bucksin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs,
And a good assortment of Union Fac-
tory spun Cotton for Weaving, and
dyed cotton for knitting and netting.
Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saints Parish Church, in said county, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.
William Holland,
Daniel Kent,
James Wilson,
John H. Cheve.
May 20th, 1813.

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne-Arundel county, and having allotted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent applications at the residences of persons for the payment of taxes will of course be impracticable, therefore I am induced by a feeling consideration for individual convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effect to induce every person concerned to prepare to meet the call when made. To say that I naturally feel inclined to show indulgence, would be unnecessary; it is proved by numerous instances; but weighty considerations make it an imperative duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by law; for, although it may be alleged, the circumstances of the times has in many cases lessened the facility of raising money, this may be urged with equal force against me, by those who have claims on the levy list; therefore my particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facilitated my collection, by making payment of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans' store, will please accept my sincere thanks, and I again solicit a continuation of their favours in the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorised to receive monies and pass receipts.

R. WELCH, of Ben Collector A. A. County.

June 4.

Anne-Arundel County, se.

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 WHETCROFT of said county, praying for the relief of the aid for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on 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, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft 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, 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.

Anne-Arundel County, se.

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 relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on 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, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said George Poole 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 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 ads as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.
By order,
THIS HARRIS, Jun. Ck.
Annapolis, June 17.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NORFOLK, June 22.

On Friday last the enemy's ships got under way and stood up towards Hampton Roads.—The 74's and one frigate, with a number of smaller vessels, came to anchor off Willoughby's Point, and three frigates proceeded into the Roads. The headmost frigate came up nearly as high as the Quarantine Ground, when perceiving some vessels coming down James River, she dispatched a couple of barges to cut them off. Fortunately, however, some of the gun boats that were ordered down to Craney Island, got underway in time to defeat their purpose, and one throwing a few shot at them they put back to the frigate. In the evening the two sternmost frigates retrograded as far as Old Point under which they came to anchor; the headmost one anchored about two or three miles higher up.—The position of this ship afforded a favorable opportunity to the gun boats to prove their utility or uselessness, and either to wipe away the reproach so generally and liberally bestowed on them, or sink into utter insignificance and disgrace.
Commodore Cassin, who commands the navy yard & flotilla at this place determining to avail himself of this opportunity, mustered all the gun boats that could be manned, amounting in number to 15, and ordered them down to Craney Island on Saturday. In the afternoon of that day it was pretty generally understood, that an attack would be made by the gun boats on the enemy's uppermost frigate, in the course of the night; and as this was the first time they had attempted any thing, anxiety and eager curiosity for the result was depicted in every countenance; every one was impatient to know how Mr. Jefferson's bull dogs would acquit themselves; and whether the philosopher's system would prove upon trial, a monument of his wisdom or his folly.
The ebb-tide making about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, Captain Tarbrough, to whom the command was given, waited until then before he got under way. There could not have been a more favorable time for the enterprise; there was not a breath of air stirring, and the water was perfectly smooth. Under cover of night they swept down within a mile and a half of the object of attack. At half past 3 they commenced the action, and had two good fires at the frigate before she returned a single shot. But after slipping her cable and setting all sail she opened her fire on the boats. The cannonading thus commenced on both sides, was kept up with very little intermission for about an hour and a quarter, when the frigate ceased firing, and our anxious tars were cheered with the brilliant prospect of a complete victory. Much however to their mortification, the lower ships which at the beginning of the engagement had crowded all sail and sent their boats ahead to tow up to the assistance of their consort, just at this flattering moment caught a breeze, and in a few minutes were within effective gun-shot of the boats and joined the silenced frigate. All three of them opened a tremendous fire upon our little armada, which they returned in a spirited style for half an hour, when there being no further prospect of injuring the enemy from his great superiority of force, and the wind by this time having sprung up, which militated greatly against the gun boats, the commodore conceived it necessary to relinquish the contest and return with the flotilla to Craney-Island, having for an hour and a quarter fought 15 guns against 50, and for half an hour against 150!

The injury sustained on our side was unusually & unexpectedly small; a mere bagatelle. On board of No. 136 com'd by Sailing Master Horace Smith, one 18lb. ball struck the main-mast, and killed—Allison, master's mate. No. 154, S. M. John Nantz, one 32lb. ball between wind and water; the aperture was instantly plugged up, and the boat continued firing. Some of the other boats were a little decomposed in their rigging, but not a man killed or wounded except the one before mentioned. Of course the damage done to the enemy cannot be ascertained; but it was no doubt considerable from the superiority of the boats in point of metal, and the coolness and deliberation with which the guns were managed.
It is the opinion of all the officers that the frigate the attack was first made on, must have been completely cut in her hull, as she could perceive many of the shot strike her

side. Had the weather continued calm a little longer, so as to prevent the coming up of the lower frigates, she would have inevitably fallen into our hands; as it is, however, we have the consolation of knowing that the little naval force placed at the disposal of Com. Cassin, has been employed in a manner creditable to the bravery and enterprise of the American character. The gun boats have so far succeeded, on this occasion, as to gain a favorable opinion even from their mortal opposers.
The cannonading was distinctly heard in town from its commencement to its close; and vast crowds of citizens hurried down to Lambert's and Swell's Point, the Quarantine House, &c. to behold the (to them) novel spectacle, which, to one who never witnessed such an exhibition, was awfully sublime.

This daring and provoking attack, has no doubt, enraged the proud spirit of the enemy to its highest pitch, and as the notorious Cockburn, is chief in command, he will probably attempt to satiate his vengeful malignity by the performance of scenes similar to those of Havre-de-Grace, &c. but he may be assured, that he will meet with a far different reception; every soldier and every citizen, will be at his post; will meet him on the strand, and dispute every inch of ground. Nothing serious, however, is apprehended by any one.

A REINFORCEMENT.
A fleet consisting of 4 74's and 7 frigates came in from sea on Saturday under a press of sail, and proceeded up as high as Crump's Hill. When the wind commenced to blow a smart gale from the westward, they dropped anchor for the day. On Sunday at ten A. M. the three frigates remaining in the roads after the attack of the gun-boats were joined by 7 others, and in the course of the day 8 sail more moved up above Willoughby's, making in all six 74's and 12 frigates and sloops of war; they are moored in a line from Willoughby's up to Hampton Bar. Two frigates left the Bay last evening and went to sea.
Admiral Warren is at anchor off Hampton. Cockburn has shifted his flag to a frigate. Three of the frigates, 6 schooners, and 50 or 60 barges are full of troops.

For the present there can be no communication by water between James and Nansmond Rivers and this place, without imminent danger.

FERRY

ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE.
The fast sailing sloop Caroline, is now ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent-Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles; by much the shortest route. A careful, sober, obliging captain is employed. Ferry Office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's, near the dock.
R. I. JONES.

N. B. The editors of the Eastern Star and People's Monitor, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county.
R. I. J.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post—and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own supply from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense.
All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,
U. S. Agent for Vaccination,
Baltimore.

June 17.

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