

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, July 1.

A bill from the senate to prohibit citizens of the United States from carrying on any trade or traffic with the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, was read a first and second time and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

A bill from the senate to authorize the President of the U. S. to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbours of the U. S. was twice read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

TAX BILLS.

An engrossed bill for the assessment and collection of direct and internal duties was read a third time.

The question on this passage was decided by yeas and nays and was 95, yeas 63.

The house in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, the bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Taylor moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill. Neglected, 65 to 81.

Mr. Fisk of N. York moved to amend the 2d section by striking out cents, the duty proposed to be laid on the capacity of the still for using it two weeks, and inserting 2 cents, with a view should this amendment prevail of moving an addition of 33 1-3 per cent. on all the rates fixed by the committee of ways and means. Neglected 70 to 78.

Two amendments were proposed by Mr. Potter and Mr. King of Massachusetts, which were calculated to equalize the duties of stills employed in distilling foreign and domestic materials, which were negatived.

After this bill was gone through, the committee took up the bill for laying a direct tax, and having made progress, the committee rose and reported progress; and the house adjourned.

Friday, July 2.

The reports of the naval committee agreeing to the amendment of the bill for rewarding the officers and crew of the Hornet, and the bill authorising the building of barges, were referred to the committee of the whole.

BARGES OR ROW GALLIES.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Nelson, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill last mentioned.

After a short but animated debate on the bill the committee rose, and reported the bill to the house, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c. That for the protection of the ports and harbours of the U. S. the President shall cause to be built, without delay, such number of barges as he may deem necessary, to be armed, equipped and manned, as he may direct, of a size not less than 45 feet long and capable of carrying heavy guns."

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed, without a division.

DEFENCE OF MARITIME FRONTIERS.

On motion of Mr. Troup, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to amend the act in addition to the act for raising an additional military force.

The 1st section of the bill authorizes the enlistment (at the discretion of the executive) of 5 of the regiments of what are usually called the 12 months men (authorized by an act of last session) to be for and during the war, instead of 12 months, to be limited, as to service, to the defence of the seaboard of the U. S. or of such part thereof as the president may select and determine.

This section having been read, Mr. Troup explained the views of the military committee in recommending the passage of this bill.

Mr. Troup wished so to modify the bill as that the destination of this force should be subject to be changed by act of congress, if congress should hereafter deem it expedient; and he moved an amendment to that effect.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Troup, Gholson, Wright, Clay, Grosvenor, Bradley and Taylor took part, principally turning on the propriety of enlisting men for a particular service or destination, this amendment was negatived 58 to 52.

The bill as amended was engrossed for a third reading.

MARYLAND GAZETTE  
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1813.

It cannot have escaped the recollection of any one acquainted with the political character of Maryland, only a few years past, how extremely elated the democrats were to have such a man as Col. Mercer attached to their party, and what flattering court was paid him.

The scene is now entirely changed; instead of that reverence, that unqualified applause, with which they professed to honour him, every menial of the party who can wield a pen, or is fruitful in scurrility, is employed to vilify his character; and for what? For no other reason, but because his good sense would not suffer him to approve all the vagaries which have so eminently distinguished our administration, and yield his willing support to all their visionary schemes, which seemed to have no other object than the ruin of his country.

He was guided by principle and had sufficient foresight to see the tendency of that course of policy, which has not only precipitated this Government from the lofty eminence which she held in the eyes of most nations, but has brought thousands to poverty, and a flood of evils upon all. The most terrible imprecations are now fulminated against him by these retailers of scandal. Every puppy in human shape who can yelp "tory" and "apostate," feel themselves at liberty to hunt him down, and gorge their appetites in the detestable of his character; but a character like his has nothing to fear from their pursuits; for as often as these attacks are made, so much more brilliant will his virtue appear. Few, stand higher in the estimation of virtuous and enlightened men than V. Maxcey esq.—we find that his integrity and unblemished reputation, are insufficient to shield him against the attacks and vile abuse of these Harpies of democracy. Here his character to pass through the ordeal of the strictest scrutiny, it would afford nothing by the examination. Such men, however, are peculiarly obnoxious to factionists, therefore it was not to be expected that he would escape the indiscriminate slaughter which malignant spirits have long been planning against virtuous men. But there is this consolation left to those who fondly incur their displeasure, that their praise is eulogy, and their censure is a reproach.

It is generally reported in Washington, that Mr. Secretary Munroe is to be placed at the head of the army, with Lieutenant-General's command, and that the Kentucky Cicero, Mr. Speaker, is to succeed him in the office of Secretary of State. This will be something better than to place him at the head of the treasury department, although he should calculate upon no great deal of good resulting to the country from it. It would require a genius and popularity different from what Mr. Munroe can lay claim to, to revive an era that has been so much diminished by the arrangements taken by the late administration, and the treasury will then be an appointment of some other disciple of the Jefferson school.

The "agitation of mind" with which Dearborn has been so much troubled of late, has lost him many democratic friends. That unbounded confidence which they at first placed in his military and political skill, has given place to bitter invective and distrust. A man who dislikes the smell of gunpowder, and the whizzing of balls, as he does, should never be selected to lead an army to the field, or to be engaged in any of its operations. No man ever more unfortunate in the appointment of his general officers than Madison has been; and this must be attributed to a wish to extend his own political friends, rather than to his own political friends, rather than to any other cause. He might have found generals qualified, both by education and experience, to command an army, but in making his selections, he was always appeared to have a superior to that of merit.

The Friends of Peace & Commerce, in the 2d Election District of Anne Arundel county, are invited to attend a Meeting to take place on Saturday the 17th inst. at the Old Fields of Mr. Robert Lusby, adjoining the Farm of B. J. Worthington, Esq. The attendance of Gentlemen from the other Districts is requested.

July 8.  
An anonymous communication has been received from the Upper District, relative to a meeting of the voters thereof, which comes in so "questionable a shape" that we decline giving it publicity until we hear further on the subject. It would give us pleasure to announce a meeting of the kind could we be persuaded it was really contemplated or authorised.

From the Norfolk Herald of July 2.  
Of the movements of the enemy's squadron in our waters we have no certain accounts. Report says that some of the frigates went to sea on Wednesday.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of July 6.  
Accounts were received at Washington yesterday morning, by the express mail from Buffalo, of the capture of Col. Berstler and his regiment of upwards of 500 men, by the British, about 14 miles from Fort George.

RICHMOND, July 1.  
Richmond, menaced with a hostile visit. After our paper went to press yesterday, we received the following communication:

Wednesday 30th June.  
At half past 11 o'clock A. M. an express arrived to the governor with a letter from general Chamberlayne enclosing one from Colonel Walker, at Williamsburg dated on yesterday [29th] of which the following is a copy: "I have just received information of 6 barges coming up James River, within six miles of this place, and that there were several frigates near Day's Point, on James River last night. I have to request that you will push on to my aid: at any rate with your cavalry, if your infantry are to a much fatigued."

WM. WALKER, Col. Com. 68th regt. Brig. Gen. Chamberlayne.

Since the above, another express arrived, bringing intelligence that a ship and four barges of the enemy were this morning off Sandy Point.

By the Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander of His Majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be employed on the American and W. Indian Station, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous Blockade of the Ports and Harbours of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the United States of America and maintain, and enforce the same, according to the usages of war in similar cases. And likewise that the Ministers of Neutral Powers should be duly notified that all the measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and exercised, with respect to all Vessels which may attempt to violate the said Blockade.

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands as before mentioned, by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strict and rigorous Blockade of the Ports and Harbours of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the U. States of America accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board His Majesty's ship San Domingo, at Bermuda, the 26th of May, 1813.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Wm. Budd to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Halifax, June 15, 1813.

Sir, The unfortunate death of Capt. James Lawrence and Lt. Augustus C. Ludlow has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. S. frigate, the Eagle.

On Tuesday June 1st, at 3 A. M. we were informed that a British frigate was under way from President's Roads, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing, which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats, and craft, we believed to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past 4 P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top-gallant sails, and at half past 5 hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action we fell on board of the enemy & immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter-deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the Captains aids came on the gun-deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar-deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us & had gained possession of our quarter-deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore-tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter-deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun-deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the meantime the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cock-pit, I there found Capt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th Lieutenant, and Lt. James Broom of Marines.

I herein inclose you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previous to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first Lieut.; the Purser; the Captain's Clerk; and 23 seamen killed; and Captain Broke, a Midshipman, and 56 men wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, &c.

GEORGE BUDD, The Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. Navy, Washington.

NEW-LONDON, JUNE 30.  
For information of owners of vessels and boats, I subjoin an extract of a letter received by me in a flag of truce from Sir Thomas M. Hardy commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship Ramilies, off New-London, bearing date June 26th.

JIRAH ISHAM, Brig. Gen. Commanding at N. London.

"I am under the necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known, that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (flags of truce excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday, three hours after she was in our possession."

Yours, &c. T. M. HARDY.

Under our head of the 26th, we stated that Com. Hardy's letter to Col. Barclay, was forwarded to the secretary of state—We since find that Gen. Isham sent a flag on board with the letter unopened. The commodore had directed his officer to request it might be opened by the commanding officer here, if he thought it improper to transmit it to Col. Barclay sealed. The gen. however, tho't proper to return the letter with information to the commodore, that any letter he might wish to forward to Col. Barclay, must be without seal. The com. broke the seal and sent the letter back; and in reply to General Isham's letter, expressed a great satisfaction at the honorable delicacy which had directed his proceedings.

Com. Hardy informed Captain French, the flag officer, that the explosion of the schr. Eagle killed a

second Lieut. and ten men and badly wounded several others.

The Ramilies and Acacia are at anchor with two blood recently taken. A heavy firing was heard this morning supposed to be near Saybrook.

FOREIGN  
FROM ENGLAND.  
BOSTON, JUNE 24.

By the Henry, we received Halifax papers to the 18th inst. containing London dates to the 12th of May, and Glasgow to the 15th—14 days later than before received.

LONDON, MAY 10.  
Major Gen. the Hon. Alexander Hope, re-embarked on Friday at Yarmouth, on board the Erebus sloop of war for Gottenburg. He proceeds, it is said, with extended powers to re-open the negotiations with Denmark.

Sir Robert Wilson has been reconnoitring all the blockaded and besieged fortresses on the Vistula and Oder, and left Berlin about the 6th April, as it was supposed for Magdeburg.

MAY 12.  
Captain Bedford, of the Childers sloop, arrived this morning from America, with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Russian Emperor between that country and Great-Britain. The blockade was vigorously maintained.

There was a report in circulation just before our paper was put to press, of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Leipsick. Some account from Altenburg of the twenty-ninth ultimo, stated that it was probable a battle would take place there; but we have not heard of any arrival from the continent this morning.

A letter from Gottenburg, of the 4th May, says, "About 5000 troops in the finest order, have been inspected by the Crown Prince. He is accompanied by his son Oscar, who is an intelligent youth, and speaks the Swedish language like a native. Oscar is to remain here; but his father leaves us for Carlscrona to-morrow, whence he proceeds to Germany."

EDINBURG, MAY 3.  
Paris papers to the 7th inst. were received on Sunday, and their contents are of considerable importance. Two reports from the army in Germany, addressed to the Empress, as Regent of France, bring down the military operations to the 30th ult. At that date the army had advanced from the Maine in two lines, both trending to and meeting upon the Saale, along which, on both sides, Buonaparte has placed it from Saalfeld, through Jena, to Naumburg, Weissensals, and Halle. On the 28th, Ney crossed the Saale to Naumburg, and sent forward his advanced guard where an action took place with a corps of the allies under the Russian General Lanskoii—Victory is said to have declared for the French; but even from their own account the advantage appears to have been of a trifling nature.

The following are the positions of the French army as stated in these accounts:

On the 29th, Buonaparte's headquarters were at Naumburg, and on the 30th he passed through Weimar. The Viceroy's headquarters were at Marsfeld, with his left leaning upon the left of the Saale, and occupying Calbe and Bernburgh, where the Duke of Belluno is.

Lauriston, with the 5th corps occupied Asseleben.

The 35th division was upon Esleben, the 35th and 36th being in the rear in reserve.

The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar.

The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha.

The 4th corps under Bertrand, was at Saalfeld.

The 12th under Reggio, at Cobourg, and the guards at Er urth.

All the army was in motion, the junction of the armies of the Elbe and of the Maine having taken place on the 27th, between Naumberg and Merseburg.

On the 23d of April, the Prince of Eckmuhl established his headquarters at Bremen.

The Russians and Prussians occupy a position nearly parallel with the French; the latter are on the Saale, the former are on a line which descends from Dessau thro' Leipsick to Altenburg.

The French papers admit the surrender of Thorn, but state that Spandau continued to hold out, which we know to be incorrect, that fortress having surrendered as well as Thorn.

A mail from Heligoland arrived

on Monday, with letters and papers to the 5th inst. Their contents are important and satisfactory.

The correspondents of the 4th states, that the French have been forced back from Halle, and have crossed the Saale.

There has been an insurrection at Dantzick, and Rapp, whose palace was attacked escaped with difficulty. The garrison consists of about 6000 effective men.

William Duval,  
Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against him to present the same for payment, as he intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice will prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executor of Francis Tucker, may rest assured that further indulgence cannot be given, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them for payment.

A person will be authorised to obtain settlements in his absence. Annapolis, July 8, 1813.

SARAH ANN WATERS,  
Has just received, at her shop in Church street, Annapolis, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress

Shoes & Slippers,  
among which are a few ladies retired slippers, on the most reduced terms. July 1, 1813. Sw.

General Orders,  
Annapolis, June 28, 1813.

THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

By order of the Commander in Chief, J. NO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT,  
In consequence of ill-health, declines being considered a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland. June 24. Sw.

NOTICE.  
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William M-Cauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are requested to make known the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to JOSEPH EVANS, Adm'r. July 1, 1813.

J. HUGHES,  
Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines  
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetter and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.  
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of John Wasteneys, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, from the orphans court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm. D. B. S. W. A. July 10.