

If one half the reports... have been... it is but... as we would... to the least... could be... But if... duty is imposed... diers by... every American... whom sensibility and ardent patriots are misled.

From the Spirit of '76 of July 9. CRUEL SLANDER.

No one will suppose for one moment that we could in any degree excuse or extenuate any act of the enemy, which shall be marked by any circumstance of barbarity. The destruction of the inconsiderable and defenceless villages and towns on the shores of the Chesapeake, adds no lustre to the martial fame of any individual concerned in those transactions. There is a meanness in the perpetration of such acts, as to warrant us in affirming, that the officer who would in person superintend and direct them can never be a respected and beloved hero, and is never destined to cover himself with glory. The man who directed the onslaugher of Havre de Grace, will never sleep in Westminster Abbey. Having said this much as regards the conduct of the enemy, we turn with indignation to reflect upon the tendency of the disposition of some persons among us to magnify and misrepresent the conduct of the enemy. Lying in such cases is as odious and sinful as any other—and particularly cruel, when it can do the enemy no injury, but may inflict a wound upon the character of a whole neighbourhood. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the enemy in quitting Hampton, did not offer violence to the females of that place, as has been reported. On the contrary, they were treated in a manner so respectful by the officers, that even those who had fled to the woods, returned and enjoyed the promised protection and security, which was faithfully extended to all that put themselves within its range. In Hampton, as in all other places, there are certain female characters, whose own conduct invites contumelious and brutal treatment; it is possible that among the various descriptions of men that landed there were some whose habits inclined them to an association with these wretched and miserable women. Irregularities, excesses, and scenes too shocking to be described, or seen by a delicate eye, were probably the consequence of this association. But in the name of humanity, shall the reputation of every respectable lady in Hampton be consigned to lasting suspicion, merely to gratify a propensity to abuse and reproach our enemies? Is it not competent to resist them, without resorting to willful misrepresentation of facts to inflame and infatuate the public mind and public feeling? Are Americans so destitute of the proper incentives to action, as to make resort to such extraneous excitement necessary to stimulate them to the performance of their duty? If the report of which we speak, be well founded, and that it is we have the least doubt, we hold its authors guilty of an offence upon the sensibility and reputation of the females of Hampton, little short of the heinousness of the actual perpetration of the crimes imputed to the enemy. When the stranger shall hereafter visit the once hospitable and pleasant village of Hampton, in spite of his charity, he cannot forget this calumniation. And as he will not be able to designate the individuals, who shall be the alleged subjects of the reputed atrocity, a very woman in the place will present a suspicion to his mind, and a cruel and ungenerous. Mothers, daughters, wives and maidens, all are doomed to sustain an injury aggravated by its falsehood—extinguished alone by pity. If we could believe that one virtuous female however low in estate, or humble in family, had suffered by a wanton and ruthless violence, and that we had the permission of the officers who commanded the expedition against Hampton, we should not hesitate to say that the government ought to revenge the wrong by a full measure of punishment. And there is an American, who would refuse to encounter the most dreadful of alternatives, not only to chastise the wretch who would offer an offence upon the person of the beloved sisters, but also to deny a look that threatened them injury.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1813. BALTIMORE RIOTS.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, together with all the Depositions taken before them, relative to the Mobs and Riots which destroyed the quiet of Baltimore during last summer, have been published, and are now for sale at Mr. G. Shaw's Book Store in this place. It contains a more full account than any that has yet appeared, and is a faithful narrative of all those violations of law and order which distracted that city from the demolition of the Federal Republican office in Gay-street to the catastrophe at the Gaol, and subsequent attempts to destroy the Post-Office. This book ought to occupy a place in every man's library, that he may be able at any time to recur to a period in the history of Baltimore for scenes which have no parallel, but in the sanguinary revolution of France, when the lives and property of individuals lay at the mercy of an infuriated banditti, who were allowed to perpetrate, in the face of day, the blackest atrocities, by the imbecility of a police, and that without fear of punishment. No other recommendation is necessary than to mention the subject; and as the trial of Mr. Hanson, and his brave associates, has not been published, it has claims on the public attention superior to what it might otherwise have had. Those who felt an interest in that little band, who braved the storms of outrageous violence to defend the liberty of speech and the press; rights purchased by the blood of patriots, and guaranteed to every citizen by our constitution, will doubtless wish for a record of those scenes which then harrowed up their feelings. In this book may be found that record, and as it is given under the imposing solemnity of an oath, before the highest tribunal in the state, no room is left to doubt its correctness. It makes a volume of 350 octavo pages, and is sold at \$ 1 50 cents in boards.

The Hon. Rufus King.
All who have had an opportunity of witnessing any important discussion in the senate, in which Mr. King has taken a part, have almost universally assigned him the palm. His talents are spoken of in more exalted terms, even by his political opponents, than any other member of that body, and we do not think it would be too much to say, that he is superior at this time to any other man of which the United States can boast. Bred up in the service of his country, and guided by the strictest integrity, he has justly acquired a reputation which entitles him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens. With such a man at the head of our government, we might soon expect to witness a change in the gloomy aspect of our affairs, and that scene of prosperity again restored which formerly spread its blessings around us. For many years he has lived in the retirement of private life, and his talents when greatly required, have been lost to his country; but since all parties now unite in speaking his praise, it is sincerely to be wished that his councils may produce that effect which they so eminently deserve. If ever there is a time when honest men come again into fashion, it would be the pride of our nation to have a statesman like him to direct its course. But as long as the people are controlled by those wild opinions which are now to be seen, they never will be able to distinguish between their real and pretended friends. The only way that can be entertained at present is, that those sufferings, which they have already experienced, and those which yet await them, will learn them to discriminate between those who look to their best interests, and those who pursue the idle phantoms of a distempered imagination.
Suppose an enquiry to be made into the causes of our disasters along the coast, agreeable to a proposition of Mr. Bradley, and what is it probable

will be the result?—They will discover nothing more than what is very well known already. Almost every one is acquainted with our situation at the time war was declared, and under what inauspicious circumstances it was commenced. We had neither men nor money at the juncture sufficient to authorize an attack on Canada, and the command of those few troops that were raised, was given to men totally unqualified to lead them into the field. Even had they possessed that kind of knowledge and experience necessary, it would have been impossible, with the small force which had been collected, to make any considerable progress into the British territory, at the time they were ordered to commence the campaign with their exterminating proclamations.—Dearborn may have been guided by prudential motives in all his operations, for, until aided by a force adequate to the object for which he had been commissioned, it would most certainly have been the extreme of folly to have ventured upon it. But we have no opinion of his military skill or prowess, and it is generally believed that at no one period has he had a force sufficient to accomplish the subjugation of this little province.

Under these circumstances what could the poor man do? Urged to action without competent preparations, nothing could be calculated on but misfortune. The government, more than its agents, is in fault. In many cases they have confided some of the most important interests of the nation to men destitute of character or knowledge, and from such it would have been presumption to expect any thing else but disgrace. Small detachments of the army have, from time to time, been sent on expeditions, and it is seldom the case that they return, except as prisoners. To introduce an effectual reformation, if this is the object of the gentleman, it is necessary to commence with the seat or source of the evil. Let congress then scrutinize the conduct of administration, as well as those in minor situations, and they will then be able to apply the remedy. We have not yet seen that system introduced which was contemplated, upon the accession of Gen. Armstrong to the war department, and it is considered very doubtful whether even his mighty genius, will enable him to restore order from the confusion which prevailed in that department upon the resignation of Doctor Eustis. Misfortunes have crowded thick upon us, as much perhaps from injudicious appointments as from any other cause, but it would be extremely difficult to suggest any plan of reform without beginning at the head of the government. Mr. Madison has involved the nation in a labyrinth of difficulties, but it would require wisdom far more exalted than he can boast of, to raise her to that pitch of grandeur from which she has been precipitated. In catching at a shadow we have lost the greatest blessings ever enjoyed by any people, and we have now the mortifying reflection left us, that it was occasioned by our own folly.

Few, indeed, of those who some time since were so lavish of their "lives, fortunes and sacred honours," have yet fulfilled their engagements; and if there ever was a time when the government seemed to require their assistance it is the present. They will soon wish to contract for another loan, as their expenses are rapidly increasing, and this will be a fine opportunity to dispose of their fortunes. Since the army has dwindled so much of late by frequent captures, nothing is more necessary to enable government to prosecute their darling schemes than soldiers, and their plighted honour now calls upon them to enlist. By doing this, they may perhaps sell their lives, and government will then have obtained every thing from them which was so solemnly promised. We do not despair yet of seeing some of our great men, with muskets on their shoulders, marching to recover the ground we have already lost, and yielding their acts to the disposal of government, to accelerate their move-

ments towards a complete subjugation of Canada. The army must now be said to be our chief dependence, since the navy has unfortunately been blocked up in different ports, and really it will be something like a broken reed, unless some acquisitions, like those we have alluded to, are soon made to it. With such men, who could forbear marching to the fields of glory?—With patriots so devoted to their country it would be pleasure to die. Military enthusiasm might possibly be kindled in the coldest heart, and extend itself as well to the mansions of affluence as to the humble cot of indigence. It is odd that this experiment has never been tried, for the force of example sometimes effects wonders. But when it is observed, that those who were the most strenuous advocates for war still hang back, and refuse that aid to government which they gave every reason to expect, it extinguishes those feelings in others necessary to induce them to forego the pleasures of domestic life to enter upon scenes accompanied by innumerable hardships and dangers. Patriotic professions alone never yet achieved a victory, or replenished an empty treasury—they are well enough when united with actions, but in the way in which they appear now-a-days, they excite no other feeling than contempt, and bring down upon their authors the excess of ridicule. Let actions, and not words, be their motto, and these life and fortune men may yet be of some service to their country.

The privateer Anaconda, which was said some time ago to be cruising in co. with the Essex frigate, on the coast of Brazil, has arrived at Oronoco from a very successful cruise. The Anaconda, we understand, spoke a Spanish brig who informed that the frigate President, Com. Rogers, was in the W. Indies; had made many prizes which she destroyed, and landed the prisoners in St. Bartholomews.

NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the voters of the Upper Election District in Anne-Arundel County, that there will be a public meeting on the fourth Saturday in July, at John Beall's Tavern in said District, to appoint a Committee to meet any committees that shall be appointed in the other districts, in a general committee, for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland.
July 15.

OBITUARY.
Departed this life on Saturday the 10th instant at his residence near West River, EDWARD HALL, Esquire.
Unqualified praise, in the form of obituary notices, has so justly lost its effect by its indiscriminate application, that we should be almost tempted, on this occasion, to confine ourselves to a simple "hic jacet," did we not consider it a suppression of that homage so justly due to the memory of his virtues.—To say that he was just, generous or benevolent, would be but to echo the common formula, and yet it would be no departure from truth to declare that he was all this; but we claim, as peculiarly his, a spirit more pre-eminently distinguished by its finer elements—His virtues were such as find their exercise in the social circle, they were more calculated to enchain our affections than to demand our reverence, or excite our wonder. Labouring under the most acute bodily anguish for several years we might naturally have looked for a correspondent asperity of temper, but the native benevolence of his heart had acquired so decided an influence as to retain its ascendancy in the midst of his afflictions. Let the Grave close upon his errors, they were fewer than generally fall to the lot of man; his virtues cannot be forgotten, they will live in the grateful and friendly remembrance of those who more intimately knew him.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of Tuesday.
The President has at length sent an answer to the resolutions offered by Mr. Webster and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 21st ult. The answer consisted of an elaborate report of the Secretary of State to the President, in which he states that the first and only information of the existence of the French repealing decree of the 28th April 1811, was communicated to this government by Mr. Barlow in his letter of the 12th May, 1812, and received on the 13th July of the same year.—That Mr. Russell has repeatedly declared that the first knowledge he had of it was when re-

ceived from Mr. Barlow on the 29th May.—No communication of the decree was ever made by the French minister near the U. States and that he has not made any explanation further than when questioned on the subject he declared his ignorance of its existence until the arrival of the Wasp—which vessel bro't it out to him. Mr. Barlow was instructed to demand an explanation of the French government; but his journey to the north and subsequent death had probably frustrated his intentions on that as well as the other subjects, with which he was charged.—His successor, who has recently sailed for France, has been instructed to resume the pending negotiations with that government, and also to ask an explanation on the subject of the repealing decrees.

RICHMOND, JULY 9. MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.
The enemy's barges and small craft have been up to the fresher parts of our river, getting water.—The last accounts we have of them are from a dispatch received by express from Col. Selden, dated Fort Powhatan, (or Hoods), July 17th. The following are extracts:
"Late last night I received information from Capt Benedict, dated Shoal Bay, informing me that the smaller vessel joined the frigates and brigs lying off the Point of Shoals yesterday, and had put on board of them a considerable quantity of live stock, &c. immediately after which the larger vessels proceeded down the river, leaving behind all the brigs, schrs. and barges. I shall know to day what course they will take. I presume they will return up the river."
It is said that 200 of the enemy were a few days past at the Old Point Light House covering their watering party there, and that they had nearly enough water—that Cockburn, though his flag was left standing, had gone to sea with a ship of the line and a transport ship—and that some of the frigates had fallen down the roads, and others had fallen into the roads.
It is conjectured by some politicians, that the ships which have gone and are going out, are bound off New-London. If it be their intention to attack Decatur, they will surely rue the folly of their enterprise.

We derive the following article from an unquestionable source:
"Information from a British officer to the 1st. Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter states that at the affair at Hampton their loss was 120 killed and 90 or 95 wounded—that a transport had sailed for Halifax with the wounded which had not room for more. He spoke highly of the rifle men, observing that their first fire was a deadly one, which threw the enemy into confusion, and that another such discharge would have routed their van or caused them to have laid down their arms. Their loss in officers is one major killed—one captain of marines severely wounded—one Lieut. of marines wounded since dead, and two others wounded, of 1st battalion to the Diadem."

Just Published
And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$ 1 50 in Boards—\$ 2 00 Bound,
The Report
Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1813.

NOTICE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 o'clock,
About 120 acres of Land, more or less. This land adjoins the farms of William Steuart, and Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. There is on the premises an excellent barn, and a variety of fruit of different kinds, and twenty acres of good meadow can be easily made. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. He also, being authorised, will offer on the same day, sixty acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining, the principal part of which may be styled first rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard in line order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole together, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises necessary to the support of the place.
Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodating; an indisputable title will be given.
R. WELCH, of Ben.
July 15.

In Council.
Annapolis, July 9, 1813.
Previous to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; and two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred of rations. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

To be published once in three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Melsheimer's German Paper, Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, the Hagar's-Town Gazette, the People's Monitor of Easton, and the Maryland Herald.

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1813.
John Brewer, Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Robert Brockett, Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel Cruise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Carroll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole, Henry Duval, David Delouen (2); Ephraim Duval, Stephen B. Dorsey, Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River, William S. Green (2), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Edward S. Gantt, Henry W. Hardy, George Hoffnagle, Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty, John Lytle, Fort Madison, Lieut. Caleb Mackhea, Samuel B. Parsons, Stephen Patter, William Patterson, Thomas Roney (3), Nathan Randall, John Ross, William Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Ross, David Ramsay, John Skinner, U. S. Agent, James Sears, Joseph Smith, John Smith, near Annapolis, Hezekiah Saffield, George Stevens, William Thomas, William Taylor, Nathan Tuchston, Fort Madison, John Williams, James Wallace, Isaac Warran, Tompson P. Williams, Charles A. Warfield, William Watkins, Charles Warfield of L. 12 miles from Annapolis, Jacob Whitwright, West River, Jane Younger, Elenor Young, Edward Young, Henry Yuckley.
JOHN MC'ROE, P. M.
Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 2nd June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.
By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

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,
THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.
Annapolis, June 17, 1813.

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,
NO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

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.
2