deject We might proy to infirmities, that he wool our manifold transgression ken and strengthen in all it ne purposes of repenta-int." but we are not be re any thing which would be curse, and a continued to us; therefore, however, be our prayers for be our prayers for a risks chee, it would be but solen to put up a petition for an aral aid to assist us in the co Canada

mistice between the alies the continent and Buomps. rplexes the mind to an extre know what credit to attach athom the causes which to of this nature should pro onaparte, is somewhat impreh has actually acquired that a over the allied troops which has ed in the French Bulleties in ere to gain time to make pren or some great and splendid at is contrary to all reason of the proposition should come other side, without first pre-hat the allied sovereigns of the ad become sadly frightened events of the late actions, which t suppose, if the least creatis ached to their respectite is t would be an outrage upon ity to adopt such a supposition take into consideration the p sition of the two armies, tors h their numerical and physical

If the Russians alone con against a force of more tha e magnitude of that which the emperor now has under his conwould be doing very great a to suppose from present s, that they discovered the less as of alarm for their futures. when joined by a powerful body ians. It is far more likely that osition should have come from who it does not yet rppeir,ha ith either party, although it h ie has sent a force of 80.00 Italy, and another of 50,000 aria, but for what purpose is tioned. Even supposing that osition should have been actale by Austria, who has shewn position to become a mediate the great powers now arraved each other, we would ask whe allies would consent to form upon the principles laid down naparte, and drop their friends lish, who have long been cos against those very principles? not pretend to hazard an chinourse of conduct should be uti adopted by the continental post England, who has so long of he principles contained in the of Utrecht, which Buchaparts s must be made the basis of men, will not be represented a neral congress at Prague. I e greatly for the benefit of i if a scheme so extensive asthat niversal peace could be carried et; but while France remains despotism, and Englandretime al superiority, there is no probanat such a state of things world ntinue. From their geographations, they must ever continu

ensions to all other nations, or ess a consolidation of those in overs. Little, indeed, is the et of a revolution in Europe of ous to the world :— We will re-wever, to predict, that no listing an ever take place between Es and France, let it be formed whatever principles it may, it the present dynasty control tirs of the latter. It would be the English with the whimself trivolity of the French, forst ady course of nature ot unfrequently happens, that s who have been distinguished atriotism in their country we come fortuitous circumstance wholly unrewarded for the rious services. From a line pique a general officer may

vals, until the power of the cos

ly swallowed up by the other.

long course of events may pro-

me only can disclose; but sigive rise to the most scrious

o notice a subaltarn in his report of the brilliant atchievement, when foremost of the brave as is robbed, for a time, of the which his valour so emineatly this reputation, however, the control of tension of the brave of the b the epthusiasm and exploits coessful warrier. It is there mes of the virtuous patriot sees hero, are handed down to hain of ages unsullied, to inspirity with sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments. It is there we have the sentiments of the sentim conuments are seen to rise to am

memorate his brillian cares. The mourable principles of justice ought are to actuate him who records, as all as him who is the author of splen of the revolution, which gave with to American independence, with sort of respect little short of venerable but there are so many who as too, but there are so many who asled to the credit, that it is often nesary to scrutinize into their pretenloos before we think of rewarding.
When a soldier's name is mentioned, it ites curiosity to know in what bat ies he has fought, and under what ge-erals he has been led to the field of fars. Did he distinguish himself by his coolness and intrepidity, or any sig-hal event whatever, which added brillibey to his country's arms ? There are so who have no other records of heir fame but their own garrulity, and hese are the men who have generally erformed those wonderful marches, indured those extremes of fatigue, and eight those sanguinary battles, which to historian has forgotten to relate, nd of which no one ever before heard. tis by no means uncommon that we met with characters of this descriptim, and the only retutation which is cessary to be urged against their fabalous narratives is to ask, why the cenes they so enthusiastically describe. are never been noticed in the annals of the war? and why, the merit they wchim to has never been rewarded the gratitude of the republic? metimes " a valuable revolutionary officer," or an "aged veteran," is puf-led off, with all the imagery of a glowfore placing confidence in it. The same ing fancy; but when it is asked at what "imminent deadly breach" did be present himself, or what "hair breadth escapes" did he run in his right to doubt ought most certainly to be extended to the British; but Mr. Monroe seems to imply that that was totally inadmissible-Act first and think country's service, neither monuments' or his own bosom friends, can afford any answer to the enquiry. I, says per-Washington-I endured all the hardthips of the comp—I was one of the ordern hope—I displayed my cool and determined valour under the stars and tripes of freedom, when those who radles! But here the egotist, the bragadocio may be suddenly stopped in his arangue, by some impertinent or brewd fellow, to name the battle, speify the theatre of his exploits, or pro-

luce one single witness to testify to the preciness of his assertions. Perhaps such a dilemma, the only reply that an be made is, that the "partners of my toil" were all sacrificed, or have ce been mowed down by the scythe f death, and I, like the servant of oor old Job, am the only one left who nows any thing of the mournful traedy. Persons of this description we night name, but to save their feelings, s well as those of their friends, we will not, but merely suggest, that if hey could only take the hint, a great soided, which naturally springs from use egotistical relations which we ometimes hear, and particularly when hey are known to be totally devoid of ruth. They should not only avoid such hings themselves, but entreat the rumpeters of their fame, whether newsaper scribblers, or others, not to be oo meddlesome with their characters, or however amicable might he their ntentions, they not unfrequently dela ery serious injury, where a great re-efit was contemplated. The elaborate Report of Mr. Secre-

ary Monroe, or as it is called in demoratic phraseology" the important state per," was given entire in our last, but rom its extreme length we were oblig-igtodeferthe documents accompanying until to day. Our readers will now ave an opportunity of examining them a connexion, and of judging how far e conduct of the president is extenuled, and whether it be that super sub-me production, for which attempts ave been made to palm it on the pubc. How great soever the ingenuity ith which it may be drawn up, yet the agrant fallacy with which it abounds annot escape the perception of the hinking part of the community, whom a doubt it was intended to blind and cceive. Was it necessary that the remier should have given himself so such trouble to answer two or three implequestions 2—In telling when the rench decrees were repealed, he has ten a range into our political relations ith the two great belligerents, for a criod of six years, and attempted to sculpate the administration from any with the views of race. How well he has succeeded ay be shewn in very few words. Did at the president issue his proclamation nouncing to the world in the most soon manner, the repeal of those odi s edicts, long prior to their repeal. d that against the light of the most controvertible evidence? This cannot denied, for those decrees were not pealed until April, 1811, and the fact as concealed until 1812; and it will recollected, that Mr. Madison's proation bears date as early as Nov

derivated work in this proceeding, he has laid open a door through which it is more easily discovered. Instead of show ing any resentment in proper time to any part of French insolence, or conduct of that government, which Mr. Monroe now calls, so extraordinary to exceptionable, our administration has patiently endured it, without scarcely thinking it worth while, until lately, to demand an explanation. Mr. Barlow, it is said, was authorised, and Mr. Crawford is now required to acceptain the reason of

now required, to ascertain the reason of this trick, that was so nicely played up on the credulity of our government. In consequence, says Buonaparte, of a repeal of the American non-importa-tion, five months, it will be observed after the President's proclamation, do we repeal our decrees of Berlin and Milan, as they respect American commerce. Here then was fixing something very much like what in old times was called an untruth, but Mr. Madison may get out of it as well as he can, by giving his own expressions as extensive a latitude as they will possibly admit. As to this transaction, there ought, from the evidence that has been exhibited to the public, to be but one opinion, and that of a very unfavorable nature. Had the President come forward and stated to the French government, that the British orders in council had been repealed on a particular day, without being able to show any proof, what is it probable would have been the answer given to such an assertion? Buonaparte would have replied, it is possible, but I certainly should prefer seeing it from under the Prince Regent's own hand be-

afterwards, seems to be the doctrine which he would have established. After the president's proclamation, the report says that the British had " no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April, 1811, had been

With arguments and sophistry like this, Mr. Monroe may attempt to persuade the people into a belief, that a mere letter of the French minister ought to have been sufficient to satisfy the British government, upon a point which so materially regarded her rest; but the veil which conceals their nakedness is easily stripped from them. Until this decree of the French, which lay so long concealed, was promulgated, every one had a right to doubt of its existence, and the British were certainly not alone in the opinion that deception had been practised in this affair. That they, or any body else, was bound by the simple ipse dixit of the Duke of Cadore, is an idea too ridiculous to deserve a moment's attention. Upon affairs of such import as were those up-on which the two governments split, it was certainly requisite that they should only be respected, when exhibited in the most formal manner. If this letter of 1810 was to all intents and purposes a repeal, why was a decree passed in 1811, and secreted in the minister's bureau until 1812? The only reason that subsequent events would in any way authorise us to assign for such a procedure is, that Buonaparte was fully convinced it would lead exactly to an accomplishment of what he earnestly desired, an open declaration of hostilities between this government and England. It has been fully shown, by several gentlemen who spoke on the resolutions of which this report is an answer, that if no time had been suffered to clapse between the exhibition of this decree, and the revocation of the orders in council, that information could not have been conveyed to this government. in season, to have stayed the bloody arm which was uplifted for war. Unless the whole contrivance be viewed in the dictate, it appears altogether a mystery. But when we consider how our affairs have been managed, and the ma-

ht which plain common sense would nifest insincerity which has prevailed relative to our political concerns with foreign nations, the whole business is presented to the understanding in a character which cannot be mistaken. However Mr. Monroe may attempt to hood-wink enlightened Americans, and pass off his report as a paragon of candid re-presentation, it is to be hoped they will read it with sufficient attention to dis-cover the fallacy which it contains, as well as the object which was contemplated by it. He will hardly be able to convince any rational man that two and two does not make four, or that 1812 was prior to 1810—Nor, let his ingenuity be ever so great, will he ever be able to produce conviction on any mind. that the positions which are laid down in his report, or the inferences drawn from them, are graduated by the plain scale of common sense, or accord with principles of national jurisprudence, established by any eminent authority.— Riddle it of all its sophistry, and it will remain little else than "a beggarly ac-count of empty boxes."—We do not wish to detract from the author's merit, for we do not conceive that he; or per haps any other man, could have treated silo. He certainly knew, whether he ad received any information of their peal, and if not, why did he make the activation of their blance of candour, he has stumbled very frequently, and that too necessarily into what logiclans term the petitionity and equivocation whenever questrily and equivocation whenever questrily and equivocation whenever questrily and on the subject. It requires no admitted that there was no secret in all of Mr. Madison's friends, relative lowing that there was no secret in all of Mr. Madison's friends, relative

to this "name walls export" as they significantly term it. It is the spinion of others that it affords an answer far from being satisfactory to the questions which were put to him in the resolutions of Mr. Webster, and will over remain so until something farther is dis-closed more conslusive on the subject.

An Armistice was concluded on the th Jane. (for fifty days) between the French Emperor, and the allies, its great length precludes its insertion this

By Authority. By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the U. States, by a Joint resolution of the two Houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer; and whereas in times of public calamity, such as that of the war, brought on the U. States by the injustice of a foreign government, it is especially becoming, that the hearts of all should be touched with the same, and the eyes of all be turned to that Almighty Power, in whose hands are the welfare and the destiny of nations: I do, therefore, issue this my Proclamation, recommending to all who shall be clamation, recommending to all who shall b piously disposed to unite their hearts & voices on addressing, at one and the same time, their wows and adorations, to the great Parent and Sovereign of the Universe, that they assemble on the SECOND THURSDAY OF SEPTEMBER next, in their respective religious congregations, to render him thanks for the many bless ons, to render tim trians for the many bless-ings he has bestowed on the people of the U. States; that he has blessed them with a land capable of yielding all the necessaries and re-quisites of human life, with ample means for convenient exchanges with foreign countries; that he has blessed the labours employed in its cultivation and improvement; that he is now blessing the exertions to extend and establish the arts and manufactures, which will secure within ourselves supplies too important to re-main dependent on the precarious policy, or the peaceable dispositions of other nations, and the peaceable dispositions of other nations, and particularly that he has blessed the U. States with a political constitution founded on the will and authority of the whole people, and guaranteeing to each individual security, not only of his person and his property, but of those sacred rights of conscience, so essential to his present happiness, and so dear to his future hopes; that with those expressions of devout thankfulness be joined supplications to the same Almighty Power, that he would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions and awaken and strengthen in all the whole-some purposes of repentance and amendment; that in this season of trial and calamity, he would preside, in a particular manner, over our public councils, and inspire all citizens with a love of their country, and with those fraternal affections, and that mutual confidence which have so happy a tendency to make us safe at home and respected abroad; and that as he was graciously pleased, heretoture, to smile on our struggles against the attempts of the government of the empire of which these states then made a part, to wrest from them the rights and privileges to which they were entitled in common with every other part, and to raise them to the station of an independent and sovereign people, so he would now be pleased, in like manner, to bestow his blessing on our arms in resisting the hostile and perse vering efforts of the same power, to degrade us on the ocean, the common inheritance of all, from rights and immunities, belonging and esmember of the great community of independent nations; and that, inspiring our enemies with moderation, with justice, and with that spirit of reasonable accommodation, which our country has continued to manifest, we may be abiled to heat our events into ploughthares.

enabled to beat our swords into ploughshares, and to enjoy in peace, every man, the fruits of his honest industry, and the rewards of his law ful enterprize.

If the public homage of a people can ever be worthy the favourable regard of the Holy and Ormiscient Being to whom it is addressed, it must be that, in which those who join in it are guided only by their free choice, by the involve of their bases of their impulse of their hearts & the dictates of their impulse of their hearts & the dictates of their consciences; and such a spectracle must be interesting to all christian nations; as proving that religion, that gift of Heaven for the good of man, freed from all coercive edicts, from that unhallowed connexion with the powers of this world, which corrupts religion into an in strument or an usurper of the policy of the state, and making no appeal but to reason, to the heart and to the conscience, can spread its being influence every where, and can attract to the Divine Altar those free will offerings of humble supplication, thanksgiving and praise, which alone can be acceptable to Him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacri-

fices propitiate-Upon these principles, and with these views, the good people of the United States are invited, in conformity with the resolution aforesaid, to dedicate the day above mamed to the religious soleninities therein recommended.

Given at Washington, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thir-

JAMES MADISON,

NEW-YORK, July 22. On Tuesday noon, the Ramilies, frigate and a brig, were off New-

London. The alarm at N. London of an attack had subsided. - Commodore Decatur had thrown up a strong fort on the land, which completely sheltered our frigates, &c. from an attack by water.

If Chauncey feels himself strong enough for the British flotilla, he will go out this week-their force at present is nearly equal-but the British have nearly ready a brig of 16 guns.

JULY 24. Extract of a letter to a respectable gentleman in this city, dated Rome,

July 19. "There is a report here that the British have made an attack upon Fort George with the loss of one thousand men. It is reported that the fleet was to have sailed from Sackett's Harbor yesterday."

NOTICE, The friends of Peace and Commerce of the 4th election district (Spurriers) in Anne-Arthdel county, are respect-fully invited to attend a meeting at a apring on Mr. Thomas Worthington, juniors; farm, about four miles above Rummels's Tavern, on the last Friday in July, it being the 30th that July 22, 1813.

NOTICE

The friends of Peace, Commerce, order and good government, in the 3d election district of Anne-Arundel county, are invited to attend a meeting to take place on Thursday the 29th inst. at Charles Waters, Esquire's mill, on Magothy-The attendance of gentlemen from the other districts is request

July 22, 1813.

NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given to the voters of the Upper Election District in Anne Arunder County, that there will be a public meeting on the fourth
Saturday in July, at John Beall's Tavern in setd District, to appoint a Committee in set any committees that shall
be approach 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.

New Books.

GEORGE SHAW, Has just received the following

NEW WORKS: A new volume of Burke's Works, never before published, containing es-

says, letters, &c. Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and cor-respondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales.

Horace in London, by the author of Rejected Addresses.

The Loyalists, a new weel, by Mrs. Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen &

Infantry.
Porter's Travels in Russia.

The Edinburg and London Reviews,

in complete sets.
Christian Morals, by Hannah More. No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's "Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and pious lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering, which must excite additional interest in the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruc tion from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so dis

tressing and afflicting. July 29. Public Sale.

Intending to leave Town, I will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. my house and lot, situate in Weststreet, in the City of Annapolis; and also my Black-Smith and Wheel-Wright Shops with the lot on which they stand, situate in said street. The said houses and lots afford a good and convenient stand to any person engaged in either of the above businesses, or in the mercantile business. The terms will be made

known on the day of sale.
RICHARD B. WATTS. Annapolis, July 29, 1813.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Edward Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are re-quested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate

payment to. Mary Hall, Executors.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapo-lis, July 1, 1613. John Brewer, Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Robert Brockett. Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel

Brockett. Peter A. Carnes, Nathanier Cruise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Carroll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole. Henry Drury, Pavid Delouden (2), Ephraim Duvall, Stephen B. Dorsey, Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River. William S. Green (2), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Edward S. Gantt, Henry W. Hondy, George Hoffrach ry W. Hardy, George Hoffnagle, Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty, John Lyttle, Fort Madison, Lieut. Calch Mackbea, Samuel B. Parsons, Ste-phen Patter, William Patterson. Thomas Riency (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 Tubhston, Fort Madison, John Willi-Tueston, Fort Blackson. James Warrun, ams, James Wallace, Isaac Warrun, 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. 3 X JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

Just Published And for Sale at George Sheer's Boo Store, Price, \$150 in Boards— \$2 00 Board.

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. July 15, 1813.

In Council, And

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 us soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CK. 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 Pertie's Monitor of Easton, and the Perce's Monitor of Easton, and the

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. tsma.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls Mimself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 13 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL. 2 Yashington County, 3 July 15th, 1813.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

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 benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent of the act for the relief of sundry inselvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his petitions, on eath, 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 therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Pool be adjudge, that the person of George Pool be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published 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 fair their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundard and thirteen. eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

April 20

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.
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 WILLI-AM WHETCROYP, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on cath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the stare of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for delay, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheteroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inscret, in the Maryland Gazette for three tanoths and cessively, before the third Monday in September next, give fiotics to his creditors, to appear before the country court of said enousy, on the said strict Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Whetcroft abould not have the benefit of the-acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April. have the benefit of the acts as prayed for-Given under my hand this 22d day of April.

Bichard H. Harm ed.