

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1813. Since the enemy's squadron came up the bay, calls have been so frequently made upon the hands who work in our office, to do military duty, that we find it impracticable to issue more than a half-sheet this week.

Some short time since a man by the name of Smothers, somewhere about Herring Bay, went on board the fleet, with his daughter. A barge with a flag, soon came ashore with the young woman, and the officer who commanded the boat, with a pair of his men, went up to a house owned by a Mr. Crandell, and took several articles, hogs, poultry, &c. which he said they were in want of, and offered to pay the owner for them; but he refused any compensation; protesting it was contrary to the laws of his country that he should directly or indirectly traffic with the enemy. This being made known to the governor, he dispatched Mr. Martin, one of his aids, on board of Admiral Warren's ship, with a remonstrance against such proceedings—stating, that they would altogether destroy the sanctity of flags. The Admiral in answer, declared he was ignorant that a flag had been on shore, and that an enquiry should be immediately instituted, for so highly disapproved of such acts.

Tuesday morning seven deserters from the enemy's fleet came on shore at this place. Little information of any consequence could be obtained from them. From their account the efficient force on board is no more than 2000 marines and 1000 regular troops.

KENTISLAND TAKEN. The enemy, from their own account, have landed about 2000 troops upon Kent-Island, and taken possession of it. Several of their smaller vessels are stationed in the river which separates the island from the main, and they have several pieces of artillery planted to guard the only place in the river which is fordable. Admiral Cockburn headed the party which landed, and assured the few inhabitants that were remaining, that their property should be guarded with vigilance against any depredation, and themselves protected from violence.

BRITISH SQUADRON. There are two 74's, one 64, seven other ships, frigates, and sloops of war, and three brigs, lying above this place, between Hackett's and Sandy Points. One large frigate has dropped down immediately opposite the city, and a smaller one is lying about two miles farther down. Below, there are two 74's, and two frigates, besides several smaller vessels, brigs, schooners, tenders &c.

Since there remains no cause for a continuance of the war, it is to be presumed that it must terminate to Mr. Madison to see the country reduced to the lowest ebb of distress, and thousands of his fellow citizens writhing under sufferings accumulated upon them by an unadvised policy of his. It is idle to say that by continuing this petty system of hostility, we are drawing nearer to a settlement of differences; because the whole dispute now hinges on a point, that must be accommodated by negotiation, and not by the effusion of blood. What then can be the motive of our president to expose our whole seaboard to farther depredations of the enemy, impoverish the country by increasing its public debt, and continue to harass his own countrymen, when it can be attended with no embarrassing effects to the enemy? No people would more cheerfully leave their homes, and undergo all the hardships and privations of a military life, in defence of liberty, than the Americans; but when they are called upon to engage in a contest at which their principle revolts, and fight an enemy which a misguided notion of our rulers has brought to our shores, it is not surprising that we sometimes hear murmurs, and see manifest signs of reluctance. While any invasion of the country exists, none will refuse their aid in repelling it. While any law of their country remains to make it necessary for them to sacrifice their happiness, it will be obeyed; yet there remains the right of questioning its propriety, and exercising every constitutional privilege to deprive its authors...

New Books.

GEORGE SHAW, Has just received the following NEW WORKS: A new volume of Burke's Works never before published, containing his sayings, letters, &c. Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Priests of Wales. Horace in London, by the author of Rejected Addresses. The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mrs. West. Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen & Infantry. Porter's Travels in Russia. The Edinburgh 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 instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so distressing and afflicting. July 29.

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.

Public Sale.

Intending to leave Town, I will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. my house and lot, situate in West-street, 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.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave without himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 8 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 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 goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STULL Washington County, 2 July 15th, 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 cured 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 tetters 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 counterfeiters, 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 catalogues of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

that Lt. Johnson had gone into the cabin with a coal of fire; in an instant the Young Teazer blew up, and all the crew except 7 sailors perished. These stood on the forecastle, and one of them has since died."

A CURE

For the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint. Take a handful of green fireweed, or in proportion of dry, boil it, strain it through a piece of cat-gut or thin muslin, mix with it as much pure starch as will bring it to a proper consistence for an injection, put into it as much laudanum as you would give at three times by the mouth, agreeably to the age of the patient, give an injection of this morning and evening. Make a strong decoction of red oak bark taken from the tree or tan yard; take one table spoonful every two hours, till the complaint abates, then about half the quantity till the disease is removed. Make a Tea of Fireweed, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and let the patient use it for common drink. Should the complaint be too suddenly checked, a little Rheubarb is to be given. * * Adults may omit the injection when the complaint is not very severe. †† The printers in the U. S. are requested to publish the above in their papers.

[Virginia Argus.]

NEW-YORK, July 26.

By the steam-boat. We receive information that just before the departure of the steam-boat from Albany, an express was received there from Niagara, directed to the governor, which, in his absence, was opened by the lieutenant governor. Its contents are variously believed, however, that it contains a request that the commander in chief would order out a detachment of militia, probably to defend the frontier from the incursions of the enemy, and perhaps to repel a meditated attack upon the rear of Fort Niagara. The enemy had shewn indications of a speedy assault of Fort George. As com. Chauncey now has the command of the Lake, Gen. Vincent must be quick in his operations, as he will find it impossible to provision his troops. Little apprehensions need be entertained for Fort George, as our troops are superior in number to the enemy, and certainly not his inferior in bravery.

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, JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

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 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. July 15. R. WELCH, of Ben.

thing of the violence, would offer to the enlightened sensibility of the national legislature, be the means when frequently indulged of bringing about that very state of things which cannot be thought of without horror, and which ought not to be spoken of at all. In every act of legislation, therefore, something must be left to implication; something must be left to discretion. But there are other considerations, which, in the opinion of your committee, justify the discretion as to the time of transmission. A war unexpectedly breaks out; a particular section is exposed to the assaults of the enemy; that section is destitute of arms; shall the enemy be suffered to advance, to lay waste with fire and sword, because the president is bound by the letter of the law so to distribute the arms as that each state shall, at the same time, receive a proportion exactly equal to the number of its effective militia? No, would be the exclamation from one end of the union to the other; let the safety of a part be consulted, though the whole suffer inconvenience. Yet were such the letter of the law, the executive would, under any circumstances, be bound to respect it. The act of the 23d of April, 1808, was passed in a session of profound peace; contemplating future wars, it looked to no particular war; it had just gone into operation, had scarcely developed its first fruits, when the present war broke out. The war found the militia badly armed; it found particular portions of them worse armed, and more exposed than others. Would it have been wise under these circumstances to distribute 30,000 stands of arms equally among 800,000 militia, or would it have been wiser to consult the wants and exposure of particular portions. But suppose it were expedient, in the opinion of your committee, to define with precision, the time of transmission, what period ought to be selected? If a yearly or biennial, or triennial distribution were adopted, it might happen by casualty or accident that within the period allotted no arms were received or so few that the expense and trouble of distribution would exceed the expense of manufacture, and what would the distribution of a dozen or an hundred stands of arms avail the militia of a great state? They would be lost by the transmission, or suffered by the states to lie neglected and forgotten. In the distribution by the states themselves among their own militia, it is more than probable they would be governed by the same principle as that by which the recent disposition of the U. S. has seemed to be regulated. Would a state having 1000 companies of militia, so scrupulously consult the principle of equality in the distribution of one thousand stands of arms as to give one musket and bayonet to each company? It may fairly be presumed not. The wants the frontier position and actual exposure of particular parts of the state would be much more likely to regulate the distribution. Those of the militia, to be sure, from whom, for the moment, they are withheld, might complain of a departure from the principle of exact equality; but with what concern would the legislative body of such state regard such complaint? For these, and various other reasons which might be adduced, but with which your committee forbear to trouble the house, they are of opinion that, for the present at least, the act of April, 1808, requires no alterations. They are the more confirmed in this opinion, because they have reason to believe that there has been no misconstruction of the law; that the seeming irregularity which has taken place has grown out of the exigency of the times; that a disposition exists to correct such irregularity as soon as circumstances will admit—that the correction is, in fact, at this moment proceeding, that in due time all the states must and will receive their respective proportions of arms; and in fine, that the immediate representatives of the people in congress, inspecting as they do with never ceasing vigilance the execution of this as well as every other law, stand ready to apply the remedy whenever right, or justice, or expediency shall seem to them to demand it.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of War, respecting the distribution of arms. Committee Room, June 20, 1813. SIR, I am directed by the committee on military affairs, to whom has

War Department, 6th July, 1813.

SIR,

In reply to the note you did me the honour to write to me on the 30th ultimo, I beg leave to state, that 2837 stands of arms have been received into the public stores since Dec. 1812, under contracts made pursuant to law; and that deliveries of arms since that period, to the amount of 7,000 stands, have been made as follows, viz. 2,000 to the State of Connecticut. 2,000 to the State of New-York. 1,500 to the State of Maryland, and

1,500 to the State of Louisiana. The arms stated in the report of Dec. last to have been loaned, were in part acquired under the act of the 28th of April, 1808, viz. 1,500 delivered to major-general Wadsworth, of Ohio, and 2,200 to the District of Columbia, and are considered as furnished under that law. In the former of these cases the exigency growing out of the surrender of Gen. Hull did not leave to this department time for the employment of the customary form of getting the receipt of the governor. The balance of loaned arms (2900) was not acquired under the aforesaid act.

Accept sir, the assurances of my very high respect, JOHN ARMSTRONG. The Hon. Mr. Troup. From a N. York paper of July 27. THE YOUNG TEAZER. It will be seen by the following letter that the account of the destruction of the armed sloop Young Teazer, is confirmed. Mr. Johnson, the wretch who was the cause of this dreadful disaster, was first lieutenant on board of her. He had been commander of the Old Teazer of this port, which was taken sometime since by admiral Warren's squadron, and Johnson was released on his parole; without waiting for an exchange he entered as lieutenant on board the Young Teazer—and probably to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, he perpetrated the cruel act which not only destroyed his own life, but the lives of almost all his companions. Had he blown his own brains out, or tied a gun about his neck and flung himself overboard, very few would have mourned, and no one would have found fault, as by all accounts he was not the most amiable man living:—Indeed he must have been possessed of the disposition of the devil, to plunge such a number of his friends into eternity, who had parents, wives and children to mourn their untimely fate, and to suffer for want of protection and assistance.

Extract of a letter from Portland, to the agent of the privateer Young Teazer, in this city, dated July 24. I have seen a young man directed from Halifax, who informed me, that he saw the men who brought the survivors of the Young Teazer's crew, prisoners to Halifax. They stated that Captain Dobson, while holding the tiller in one hand and the trumpet in the other, called all the officers to him on the deck, to consult what was best to be done, when one of the sailors called out,

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS. A REPORT.

The Committee of Military affairs to whom was referred a resolution of the house of the 23th of June, instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act, entitled, An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States; and particularly whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of said act, shall be distributed to each state and territory.

REPORT: That the funds appropriated by the act of the 23d of April for arming the whole body of the militia amounted, on the 23d day of April last, to one million of dollars; that of this sum 94,792 dollars have been actually expended, and that the whole number of arms procured up to this day amount to 24,476 stands, all derived under contracts of supply that of these the following disposition has been made, viz.

Table listing distribution of arms by state and territory. Includes columns for location and number of stands. Total: 26,000.

Since the 24th of Dec. 1812. Connecticut 2,000 New-York 2,000 Maryland 1,000 Louisiana, 1,500 Ohio 1,500 District of Columbia 2,200 Making an aggregate of 26,000 stands delivered, and leaving a balance of 8,477 stands subject to future distribution.

That the aforesaid disposition has been made in virtue of the authority conferred by the third section of the act of April, 1808, which is as follows: "That all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several states composing this union and territories thereof; to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory, and by each state and territory to be distributed to be distributed to the militia in each state and territory under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each state and territory." The language of this section is clear, and admits of but one construction: The proportion to which each state is entitled is secured by it; each state having contributed its just proportion of money to the purchase, each state is entitled to receive its just proportion of arms; "shall be transmitted to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory." "Transmitted" when? At such time as the executive may deem proper. This is the only construction, in the opinion of your committee, of which the language of the section is susceptible. If the intention of the legislature had been to bind the executive to a simultaneous or periodical transmission, the language of the section would have been different: "shall be transmitted at the same time," or "shall be transmitted annually or biennially or triennially," would have been the language of the legislature. The time of transmission not being specified, therefore, but left as your committee conclude, to a sound executive discretion, the question is, whether any alteration in the act of April, 1808, be in this respect expedient.

In legislation it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to foresee all the exigencies which may arise under a particular act; and consequently extremely difficult and frequently impossible, to make adequate provision for them. In some cases even the legislature foreseeing a possible exigency, it would be unwise to anticipate and provide for it by the express letter of the law. Would it become the legislature of the union, for instance, to anticipate the rebellion of a state against the authority of the United States, and to enact that "no state in actual rebellion against the U. States, should be entitled to receive its proportion of arms?" Your committee presume not; a legislation of this character, would, to say no-