

New Books.

GEORGE SHAW,

Has just received the following

NEW WORKS:

A new volume of Burke's Works never before published, containing essays, 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 Prince of Wales.

Horace in London, by the author of Rejected Addresses.

The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mr. West.

Duane's Hand Book for Rides in 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 afflictive.

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 Riot and Mob 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 21st 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 Edgar's-Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the general color 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 Whitely 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 Infalible 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 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 a list of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.

8

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1813.

No. 29.]

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 part 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 the 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 be short 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 efforts 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

the power of enacting others of a similar nature. Without stepping a foot on our soil, or spilling a single drop of blood, the enemy, which has been selected by our government as bankrupt, not only the nation, but every individual state which lies contiguous to the Atlantic. Without risking the lives of their men, or incurring any extraordinary expense, their troops are supported from the productions of our country, as we have already seen; while our debt, together with our calamities, are daily increasing in a geometrical series. Who then are the greatest sufferers? It is unnecessary to recur to those disasters which have attended our arms in the north, since difficulties of so serious a nature call for our attention at home. In a contest like this, where the means of annoyance are all on the side of our enemy, and all the evils arising from it are heaped upon ourselves, it well deserves those harsh appellations which have so frequently been applied to it. If the interest of the country could be thus promoted, any sacrifice should be submitted to; but there is not the remotest prospect of so favorable a result.

At a meeting of the friends of peace of the 5th Election District of Anne-Arundel County, convened in pursuance of public notice, at Mr. John Bell's Tavern in said district, on Saturday 31st July,

Col. RICHARD DORSEY was called to the chair, and Dr. GUSTAVUS WARFIELD appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, of Jno. Mr. William Shipley, senior, Mr. Daniel Warfield, Major Thos. Hood Dr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Alfred Warfield, and Mr. Gustavus Warfield, were appointed a committee to draught resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, on the present situation of public affairs. Who, having retired, prepared and reported the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, having this day assembled under the sanction of our constitution, which guarantees to us freedom of opinion and liberty of speech, we declare ourselves ready to comply with every constitutional requisition of our government, while at the same time we claim, and will exert the privilege of investigating the conduct of those who are placed in public office. When we take a retrospective view of our country, we see her smiling under all the blessings of peace, agriculture and commerce. Our citizens enjoying every comfort, nay even luxury, the produce of the most distant climes, while at their own doors they have found a ready and rich market for all the surplus produce of their farms—Compare those times with the present, and how changed is the prospect! With deep regret we now see our country drawn into the vortex of European warfare, and the wiles of European policy. Our commerce destroyed—our agriculture languishing—our debts, public and private accumulating—A long list of heavy taxes—Loans to an immense amount, the principal and interest of which must be liquidated by the sweat from the farmer's brow—an empty treasury—our vessels burnt by the French, captured by the British, or rotting at our own wharves—our low-citizens bleeding under the effects of an ill planned and worse conducted war on our frontiers—therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man of intelligence to make use of all honorable and constitutional means of disseminating political information, and withdrawing our country from the dangerous and disastrous situation into which she has been plunged by those whose duty it was most sedulously to guard her best rights.

Resolved, That neutrality was the true policy dictated by reason, and warranted by experience.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a navy is the proper defence of our country against the insults and aggressions of our enemies, and that it is absurd policy to send armies into Canada, while our seaboard is exposed to the depredations of their armed vessels.

Resolved, That being governed only by our own laws, and claiming a high stand as a free and enlightened people, it becomes us to extend equal justice to every other government, and neither to be inveigled by the smiles, or deterred by the frowns, of European despotism, from pursuing the plain and honorable path pointed out by the father of our country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a war of invasion or aggression is incompatible with the genius of our government, or true interests of our country, and that men should be selected for office who, taking the high stand of truth and impartiality, will seek the first opportunity of negotiating peace on a firm and honorable basis.

Resolved, That the Canadians, having no controul over the British councils, are not answerable for the acts of that government; and that an invasion and destruction of their property, is punishing the innocent for the acts of the guilty.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the integrity or wisdom of the men now in office.

Resolved, That Maj. Thomas Hood, Dr. Allen Thomas, and Gustavus Warfield, be appointed a committee to correspond and confer with the general committee, for the purpose of selecting suitable characters to represent us in the state legislature at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary.

Signed, RICHARD DORSEY, Attest. GUSTAVUS WARFIELD.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Candidates for Frederick County. John Thomas, John Hanson Thomas, Joshua Delaplaine, William Grahame.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Candidates for Caroline County. William Potter, John Young, Richard Hughlett, William McDonald.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Candidates for Dorchester County. John Stewart, Benjamin W. Leecompte, Richard Tootel, Edward Griffith.

From the Federal Gazette.

CACIL COUNTY, (MD.) The several districts of Cacil county have had a meeting of candidates who have determined upon committee for the next assembly. The following is the ticket:

William Lusby, John R. Evans, Samuel Hogg, Robert Evans.

From the People's Monitor.

KENT COUNTY. At a general meeting of the committees from the different districts of Kent county, on Saturday the 5th of June, at Chester-Town, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the assembly and a candidate for the sheriff's office, Mr. James Blackiston was called to the chair, and Beddingfield Hands, Esq. appointed secretary.

It was resolved unanimously, that Col. Jervis Spencer be recommended to the citizens of Kent county as a suitable person to represent them in the General Assembly, and Capt. Ephraim Vansant as a proper person to fill the office of Sheriff.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Candidates for the Assembly. Jervis Spencer, Frederick Boyer, Joseph Brown, 4th, Beddingfield Hands. June 26, 1813.

ALBANY, July 31, 1813—3-4 past 8. Colonel Christie died at Fort George a few days since, of a fever.

Colonel Tuttle about the same time at Sackett's Harbor.

At the time the Stage left Buffalo a skirmish had commenced between the British and our Guards at Fort George the result of which was not known.

An immediate attack was expected on our vessels at Lake Erie, and great fears were entertained for their safety.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 4.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Angus, commanding the U. S. Delaware flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, Cape May, July 29th, 1813.

SIR,

Lying off Dennis's creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the overfalls. I immediately got under way and stood down the Bay. The sloop of war stood so near the Overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavour to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of 8 gun boats and two block-sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half mile further out. After a cannonade of one hour and 15 minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three

quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (two launches the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after gun-boat No. 121, sailing master, Shead, which had unfortunately fella a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide, they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colours come down) before any assistance could be given her; however we got near enough to destroy 3 or 4 of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity; they must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the Buffalo's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gun boat No. 125, sailing master L. Mollere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats; except the one captured and have not yet learned their fate. I feel much indebted to Lieut. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun-boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by sailing master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do their duty in all situations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAML. ANGUS.

Commanding U. S. Del. Flotilla.

P. S. The action commenced at 7 minutes before 1 P. M. and ended 57 minutes past 2 P. M.

FROM FORT MEIGS.

ZANESVILLE, JULY 21.

The following serious intelligence has just now been received by Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass, at this place by the express from Col. Barlet, q. m. gen. Gen. Cass repairs immediately to the scene of action. Col. Owings with about 600 Kentucky regulars, are supposed to have reached Franklinton, on their march. From the accounts it would appear that Gen. Harrison has a force of at least 2000 efficient men exclusive of those who may turn out on the occasion. Should the fort make a determined resistance until the reinforcements are pushed forward, we anticipate a glorious result.

Upper Sandusky, 22d July.

1813, 10 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Oliver this moment arrived from Fort Meigs with a verbal message from Gen. Clay to Maj. Gen. Harrison, informing him that the British and Indians have again besieged that place—they were discovered on the opposite side of the river yesterday morning 21st inst. after reveille; the Indians had crossed over in the night, and succeeded in killing and taking off 7 of the picket guard; the force landed from the gun-boats and in view of the fort was estimated at 1500 British troops besides those that had taken their position in the night. Early last night the enemy took possession of the point on this side of the river 200 yards below the fort, where they were erecting batteries. Our batteries opened yesterday morning and we heard several guns this evening—ten or twelve boats, four of them rigged, were in view of the fort when Mr. Oliver left that. I left Gen. Harrison this morning at Lower Sandusky—he has 500 regulars and 100 militia with him and Col. Paul is within 22 miles of headquarters with 500 regulars, and there are 100 of the 24th regiment infantry at Fort Ball.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,

Your most obt. hbl. serv't.

J. C. BARTLET, q. m. g.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass.

P. S. Should Gov. Meigs be at Marietta, be pleased to write to him. I have sent him a copy of this addressed to Chillicothe.

CHILICOTHE, JULY 27.

On Saturday last an express arrived here from Lower Sandusky, bringing the unpleasant intelligence of another attack on Fort Meigs. The force of the enemy is not ascertained; but it is supposed to be considerable. As soon as the attack on the Fort was known the commander of the 2d division of Ohio militia ordered a levy en

masse of the troops under his command, in order to march to the relief of the frontier; the militia are now getting ready and will march immediately. We hope that every exertion will be used to make the enemy repent of his rashness, and that our fellow-citizens, whose patriotism has ever been conspicuous, will with energy and vigour rally round the standard of their country at the present eventful crisis.

BUFFALO, JULY 27.

Since our last paper there have been frequent skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Fort George—foraging parties and the picket guards have been repeatedly attacked. In one of these affairs the enemy's loss was very serious, 60 or 70 are said to have been killed—Sunday evening a cannonading was heard in the direction of Fort George. The picket guards of the enemy are within sight of ours beyond the light house, near the place where our troops landed on the 26th May.

Three of our armed sechrs. have arrived at Fort Niagara, which brought up between 2 and three hundred sailors, who passed here on Friday last to enter on board commodore Perry's squadron at Erie. It is said that the British fleet have gone into Kingston, and that our fleet is now out. This probably is only a manoeuvre of the enemy to get our fleet divided, so that they may take it by piece-meal.

Gen. De Rottenburg takes the reins of government in Upper Canada in the place of Gen. Sheaffe.

The British troops which appeared at Fort Erie in the early part of last week, and which caused much alarm in this village, have gone up the lake to join Proctor, or go on board the enemy's fleet.

Messrs. Still, Stennard, Seelye, and other citizens taken at Black Rock, were released on Saturday week. Lt. Col. Bishop has died of his wounds. The enemy acknowledged a loss in the Black Rock affair of nearly 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

An express arrived in this village on Sunday evening last, from Erie, who informs that 5 sail of the enemy's fleet had appeared before that place, and menaced our shipping in the harbour, and that the militia were coming in to protect our fleet.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Noon.

DESCENT ON PLATTSBURGH.

The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have politely favored us with the following intelligence received from their correspondents, of a descent by the enemy at Plattsburgh, and his destruction of the public property at that place. Our misfortune in the loss of the Growler and Eagle has given to the enemy the temporary command of Lake Champlain, of which Gen. Murray has availed himself. The barracks, the value of which is estimated at \$25,000, were built by the soldiers, and their materials did not probably cost the U. States \$3000.

As there are no troops at Plattsburgh and probably few if any will be stationed there, the public loss cannot be considered of very material importance. We are happy that in this instance the enemy did not repeat the enormities which have characterized their invasions of Maryland and Virginia, but seem to have confined themselves solely to the legitimate object of the descent, the destruction of public property.

Albany, half past 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

At a late hour last night an officer of the army arrived in this city from Plattsburgh, who informed that the British had destroyed all the public property at Plattsburgh. They came up in two sloops and several barges; landed 1500 men; after forming in marching order, a flag was dispatched to the town with a demand for its surrender, promising, if no resistance was made, all private property should be respected—not having sufficient force to oppose the enemy the inhabitants left the town, and the British entered, burnt the barracks, public stores, &c. valued at \$50,000.

FROM THE SAME.

Albany, Aug. 4—10 P. M.

I wrote to you this morning by mail, stating the disaster at Plattsburgh, since which I have seen a gentleman from that place, who states, that all the moveable public property was removed previous to the entry of the British troops. The enemy was under the command of general Murray. The actual worth of the public buildings burnt, amounts to about \$33,300, viz:

Barracks at Seneca.	\$25,000
Cantonment	
Arsenal at Plattsburgh	6,000
Platt's Store	600
Block House.	1,500
Sailor's Store	500
	\$33,300