

We have about 1500 men at Burlington, under the command of Gen. Hampton. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place.

Gen. Dearborn has left Greenbush for the eastward. It is generally believed he has resigned his commission; having the day previous to his leaving Albany closed his pay account with the paymaster.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Burlington, Aug. 1.

On the morning of the 30th ult. an express arrived from the Northward, advising us of the enemy's passing the line with a large force, estimated at 3000 men, in batteaux, accompanied with the two sloops of war, the Eagle and Growler, lately captured from us, and 4 or 5 gun-boats and row galleys. The United States troops in this cantonment, consisting, as we conjecture, of about 4000 men, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hampton, were, without delay, under arms, and prepared for the reception of the enemy. Capt. McDonough, the commodore of this lake was also prepared to meet them upon the water, although his force is not yet in readiness for sailing.

In this situation we remained until yesterday afternoon, when an express arrived, announcing the arrival of the enemy at Plattsburgh consisting of about 1500 men, transported in 11 barges under their protection of the Growler, Eagle, three row galleys and one gun-boat, under the command of Col. Murray, who sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the town of Plattsburgh and troops, with assurance that, if no resistance was made private property should be respected. As there were no troops stationed at Plattsburgh of course there was no resistance. The inhabitants, we are informed, had all removed with their effects from town. The public buildings consisting of a block house, barracks, arsenal, &c. were destroyed by fire, but no private property injured, as we can yet ascertain. The flames of the public buildings were distinctly seen from this town; the last fire was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On their way to Plattsburgh, they made a short stay at Conderland head, but did no injury, as we learn.

We have to-day received intelligence that the enemy sailed up the lake about 10 miles south of Plattsburgh and have returned to the northward. By reason of the loss of the Growler and Eagle, the enemy have the command of the lake, but Commodore McDonough, by his vigilance, has effected the completion of two sloops of war, which will be ready for sailing in a day or two, when we shall again have the command of the lake. At present we are sufficiently prepared to repel an attack of the enemy, though not to pursue them on their retreat by water.

NEW-LONDON, AUG. 1.

I think in my last I mentioned the safe return of the barges sent off by Com. Decatur. I have since learnt particulars which I will relate. The object of the expedition, I understand, was to take a captain of one of the enemy's ships, and others, whom it was said lodged on shore at Gardiner's Island. For this purpose they started on Monday last. In the night the boats separated, and three of them went to Sagg-Harbour; and the other in the night landed at Gardiner's Island. In the morning they found themselves within the reach of the guns of the Ramilies, and deemed it necessary to quit their boat. The crew consisting of a midshipman and five or six men, immediately proceeded to Gardiner's house, where they found a first and third lieutenant, the sailing master and 5 men of the Ramilies. The midshipman on entering, told the first lieutenant that he and his corps were Americans, and they were his prisoners; and that he had his choice either to be paroled or to go with him to the American squadron. The lieutenant at first hesitated, but on being told that he must answer immediately, the lieutenant concluding, (I suppose) that he had a number of men besides on the island, considered it most prudent for himself and men to be paroled, which they did. They then left the house; finding themselves sufficiently strong, took the boat belonging to our men, and went off to the Ramilies. Our men took a whale boat from the island (it being impossible to return at that time, the enemy were so situated) and started for Sagg-Harbour; but soon discovered they were pursued by 11 barges from the enemy. The Ramilies, however, prevented their landing there, and repulsed the barges. They all started in the night together, passed the enemy and arrived safe.

AUGUST 2.

Com. Decatur has sent a flag off to-day—the purport I have not learnt; but think probably to demand satisfaction for the prisoners taking his boat after being paroled. [Columbian.]

From the *London Courier*.

It has rarely fallen to the duty of any person to record a more melancholy and afflicting accident than one which very lately happened in Russia. Mr. Stephen Hyde (brother to the Sheriff of this county) and a Mr. Dimock, went into the woods after deer and seated themselves upon a log waiting for game. After tarrying some time a deer came in sight and Mr. Hyde stepped a pace or two from the log—fired, and wounded the deer, but not so mortally but that he ran. Eager for the game he called to his companion to fire, who cocked his rifle but in turning himself for the object his gun accidentally went off and the ball entered the right side of Mr. Hyde and passing near the heart, came out at his left breast. "You have killed me" he exclaimed—"I am dead—dead—dead"—the last word dying on his lips, and he expired in the arms of his companion.

He was a native of Franklin in Connecticut, from which place he removed with his parents to the Wyalusing in the year 1800.

The deceased was about 28 years of age. Full of health, sensible and amiable, he gave great promise of future usefulness. He had established himself as a merchant at the Forks of the Wyalusing, in which business, industry and fairness had already rendered him successful, and his prospects were as flattering and his fondest hopes. No young man in the county was more esteemed: No one could be more regretted.

The sun rose and found him hale and fresh as the morning. The sun declined in night, and lo! he had set in darkness. But the sun shall rise again and illumine with his cheering smile all who had gladdened in his ray—but no more shall he return to his fond parents, his relations and friends whom he delighted with his presence. Consolation to his aged and excellent parents we would gladly impart, but their deep affliction can only be assuaged by consolation from Heaven.

The Russian Mediation once more!

Our readers will recollect that we quoted, a day or two ago, some remarks of Mr. Grundy respecting the time at which the overture of Russia to mediate was first made. In reply to those remarks, Mr. Goldsborough made some remarks, purporting that Mr. G's explanation did not refute the statement made in secret session by his colleague (Mr. Hanson) viz. that the mission had been suggested to the president in person by Mr. Daschkoff, and by him had been ungraciously received, some weeks prior to the official communication of it.

To those observations, Mr. Epes replied in substance, that "in addition to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) he was authorized to declare, that no conversation of the kind, heretofore mentioned by a gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hanson) had ever taken place between Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the adjournment of the last Congress, or at any other time. He would state further, that no conversation either formal or informal, on the subject of the Russian mediation was ever held by the Russian minister with the President of the U. S. or with the secretary of state until after his note of the 26th Feb. requesting a conference. The reason is plain and obvious—Mr. Daschkoff did not receive his authority to tender the mediation until the 25th or 26th of Feb. In October, 1812, the first intimation of the intention of the emperor to interpose his mediation between the U. S. and G. Britain, was communicated to our minister at St. Petersburg. A similar communication was made about the same time to Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg. It is to be presumed that the American and British ministers at St. Petersburg communicated as early as possible this information to their respective governments. Mr. Adams' first communication on this subject was received by the American government on the 26th of Feb. The same vessel brought to Mr. Daschkoff his instructions to offer the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. At what period the information transmitted by Lord Cathcart arrived in England is not known: probably, however, much sooner than the same information was received by the American government. In a letter received from Mr. Adams since the 26th of Feb. he states that Lord Castlereagh on receiving the communication of Lord Cathcart,

had declared his belief that the Russian mediation would not be accepted by the American government. It is very possible that this information might have been transmitted to this country through British merchants, and the mere opinion of Lord Castlereagh, considered conclusive as to the disposition of the American government. Mr. E. concluded by saying he had no object in rising but to state in explicit terms, that he was authorized to say, that no conversation of the character alluded to had taken place between Mr. Daschkoff and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the rising of Congress, or at any other time. The mediation was tendered at the time and in the manner stated by the gentleman from Tenn. Mr. G. and in no other form; and it appears from all the circumstances that the charge of an indisposition on the part of the government to accept the mediation cannot be supported.

[National Intel.]

FOREIGN.

Boston, July 30.

Yesterday arrived the Carle brig Rodrige, Capt. Wayne, 47 days from Chatham, England. By this arrival we have received a file of the Courier to the 11th June, no later than other papers before received, but more complete and satisfactory. We made to day some additional extracts, as well from this as other English journals, received at this office by recent arrivals.

A messenger had been sent from the Continent to England to invite her to send Commissioners to the Congress for Peace.

Dr. May, who arrived in England from Paris, states that private accounts from the French army represented their loss in the battle at Lutzen at 22,000 men. Dr. M. says the people of Paris openly express their dislike of Buonaparte.

The treaty between Sweden and Russia is published. The latter engages to assist in acquiring for the former, the territory of Norway; and this proceeding was to take place before the Swedes were to act on the continent; but as Bernadotte has crossed the Baltic there must have been some modification of the original terms.

The British joined Russia in the promise and guarantee of Norway; and it is said have also given Guadeloupe, probably as the price of Sweden's co-operating on the continent previously to the conquest of Norway. Britain has likewise made pecuniary advances to Sweden.

The British subsidy to Sweden is one million sterling, payable by installments of 200,000 per month. Guadeloupe was to be surrendered to the Swedes in August, or three months after the Swedish troops should have been landed on the Continent. The Swedes grant to the English the right of depot of merchandise at Gottenburg, Carlsham and Stralund, on the payment of 1 per cent. on arrival and 1 on departure.

The Swedes agree to fulfil all the engagements of the British in favour of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe—not to permit the importation of slaves—not to allow cruisers inimical to the British to put in there—and not to alienate said island without the consent of England.

The Russian squadron from England has sailed to cruise off the Texel.

It is reported that Murat, king of Naples, has attempted arrangements to render himself and kingdom independent of Buonaparte. It appears that the British General at Sicily and Murat have opened an intercourse, and some trade is established between the places they respectively control. The sudden return of the French Vice Roy to Italy, is supposed to regard Murat's detection.

Buonaparte has appointed Massena Governor of Toulon, and General of the Eighth Military Division.

LONDON, June 8.

The Hamburg Paper now received is entitled, in French, the Journal of the Department of the mouths of the Elbe, and the Hamburg arms are taken away.

June 10.

We are enabled to give the following as the amount of the Garrisons of the French in Germany, 20th May, 1813:

At Cuxhaven,	3000 men
Magdeburg,	10,000
Wittenberg,	3,000
Torgura,	3,000
Sebastiani & Dumoneau, joint corps near Dresden,	16,000
Glogau,	6,000
Stettin,	7,000
Dantzic,	10,000
Polonice at Cracow,	20,000
Zamosk,	2,500
Modeln,	4,000

87,500

The Statute of Lord Nelson, erected in Barbadoes, is Colossal and of Bronze, in the admiral's full uniform, with all the insignia of his orders. It was made by Westmacott. It stands on a pedestal of Granite of several tons weight, raised on three plinths or steps, of Portland stone, and surrounded by a handsome iron railing. In front, immediately under the feet of the statue, is inscribed the single word NELSON. In

the compartments of the pedestal, on the right and left sides of the statue, are the following inscriptions:

HORATIO Vicecount and Baron Nelson Vice Admiral of the White. K. B. commanded and conquered on the 1st of August, 1799, at the Nile. On the 2d of April, 1801, at Copenhagen; and at Trafalgar, where he fell in the moment of victory on the 21st of October, 1805. This Statute, in honor of the hero, the inhabitants of this Island erected A. D. 1812.

PARIS, June 8.

On the 26th, the Duke of Reggio having taken a position at Hoyerswerda, was attacked by the corps of General Below, from 15 to 18,000 strong. The battle began: the enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued for the space of two leagues. The report of this affair is subjoined.

Report to his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c.

"Monsieur—The enemy came to attack me in the position of Hoyerswerda, where I am, and where I am detained, expecting the division of General Griyere.

"The enemy arrived from Semtenberg by the two banks of the Schwartz Elster. His first attack took place about Bergen and Neuwies, where his cavalry drove back my advanced posts; and about the same time I was attacked on my left on the side of Narditz, where the enemy deployed 30 pieces of cannon.

"I was yet ignorant of the side on which the principal attack would be, and I was obliged to divide my men between these two points.

"The 11th division formed its squares on the plain of Narditz, under a very warm fire of artillery, to which mine replied with effect.

"The enemy perceiving the uselessness of his efforts on this side, carried his force to the right bank; he debouched columns of infantry, cavalry & cannon. My artillery, very advantageously placed, then put these columns to the rout beating *pas de charge*—Gen. Paethod drove back this Prussian corps a good way beyond Bergen, doing it much injury. From that moment his retreat was quickened at all points, and I remained master of the field where he left many dead. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of Gen. Paethod, as well as of Gen. Poorilly, who with his brigade, carried two villages with the bayonet in the next manner.

"We are still following the enemy at five in the evening.

(Signed)

Marshal Duke of REGGIO."

Hoyerswerda, May 28, 1813."

Farmers Bank

of MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813.

The Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, are invited to attend a general meeting at their Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when a law of this state for the extension of the charters of the several Banks, will be submitted for their consideration.

By order of the board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still carries on the *Wheelwright & Blacksmith* businesses, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street. Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received he solicits a continuance of it. He is at the same time compelled by the pressure of the times, to request all those indebted to him to make immediate payment as further indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM ROSS,
Annapolis, Aug. 12, 1812. 3w.*

By his excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain Richard W. Harwood, of Calvert County, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, it was found that the said Richard W. Harwood was murdered by a certain Charles Cox; and it has been represented to me, that the said Cox has fled from justice, and taking of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Charles Cox to the sheriff of Calvert county.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

By his Excellency's command,
LEVIN WINDER,
Clerk of the Council.

Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, light hair and eye-brows, very little beard, and that on his chin (and that white); he is very pigeon-toed in his walk; he has a down look when spoken to; his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice soft and effeminate.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, and Federal Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Head Quarters.

Government House, Aug. 4, 1813.
The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland, having appointed William Bond Martin, Esq. an Assistant-Aid, all officers and soldiers of the militia of the State are strictly enjoined to obey and respect him accordingly.

By order
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *renditioni exponas*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

3 Valuable Negro Men, viz. Jot, Anthony, and Andrew. The above are taken as the property of William Brodgen, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to be for cash.

SOL GROVES, Sheriff A. A. C.
August 5, 1813.

By virtue of a writ of *heri facias*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One Tract of Land, called Bell's Quarter, containing one hundred and twenty acres. The above is taken as the property of Richard Hopkins, of Gerard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Evans, Terms of sale will be cash.

SOL GROVES, Sheriff A. A. C.
Aug. 5, 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.

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 authorized, 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 fine 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 15/4

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 requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

Mary Hall, } Executors.
Henry A. Hall, }

July 20.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 11th inst. a negro slave who calls himself 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 ungainly in his address and particularly in 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,
July 15th, 1813.

MA

A

VOL. XXXI.

PRINTED BY SUBSCRIBED

JONAS GREEN,
GRACE-CHURCH, ANNAPOLIS.

From the *Analytic Magazine*.

BIOGRAPHY
OF
CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

To speak feelingly, yet temperately, of the merits of those who have bravely fought and gloriously fallen in the service of their country, is one of the most difficult tasks of the biographer. Filled with admiration of their valor, and sorrow for their fate, we feel the impotency of our gratitude, in being able to record such great sacrifices with nothing but empty applause. We are apt therefore, to be hurried into a degree of eulogium, which, however sincere and acknowledged as it may be, may be regarded as extravagant by the dispassionate eye of after years.

We feel more particularly this difficulty, in undertaking to give the memoirs of one, whose excellent talents and gallant deeds are still fresh in our recollection, and whose animating end has excited, in an extraordinary degree, the sympathies of his countrymen. Indeed, the popular career of this youthful hero has been so transient, yet dazzling, almost to prevent sober investigation. Scarce had we ceased to rejoice in his victory, before we were called on to deplore his loss. He passed before the public eye like a star, just beaming on it for a moment, and falling in the midst of his brightness.

Captain James Lawrence was born on the 1st of October, 1781, at Burlington, in the State of New Jersey. He was the youngest son of John Lawrence, Esquire, an eminent councillor at-law of that place. Within a few weeks after his birth his mother died, and the charge of him devolved on his sisters, to whom he ever shewed the warmest gratitude for the tender care they took of his infant years. He early evinced that excellence of heart by which he was characterized through life; he was a dutiful and affectionate child, mild in his disposition, and of the most gentle and engaging manners. He was scarce twelve years of age when he expressed a decided partiality for a seafaring life; but his father disapproving of it, and wishing him to prepare for a profession of the law, his strong sense of duty induced him to acquiesce. He went through the common branches of education at a grammar school, at Burlington; with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his tutors. The pecuniary misfortunes of his father prevented his receiving a finished education, and when he was thirteen and a half years of age he commenced the study of the law with his brother, the late John Lawrence, Esq. who then resided at Woodbury. He remained two years in this situation, vainly striving to accommodate himself to a pursuit wholly repugnant to his natural inclinations. The dry studies of statutes and reporters, the technical rubbish, and dull routine of a lawyer's office, were little calculated to please an imagination glowing with the adventure of the sea, and variety of the sea.

Length, his father being dead, he had a strong predilection for the life of a sailor being instead of every attempt to curb it, his father yielded to his solicitations, and placed him under the care of Mr. Gracomb at Burlington, to acquire the principles of navigation and nautical tactics. He remained with him for three months, when an intention of applying for a situation in the navy being generally given, several of the most distinguished gentlemen of the state permitted themselves in his behalf to write to the navy department, and succeeded in bringing him a commission as midshipman, and between the ages of 16 and 17 he entered the service of his country.

His first cruise was to the West Indies in the ship *Gazette*, commanded by Capt. Thomas Tingey, and on several subsequent cruises.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 1st of August, 1802.

On the 1st of October, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on the 1st of January, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Major.

On the 1st of February, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and on the 1st of May, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

On the 1st of August, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and on the 1st of November, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

On the 1st of December, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and on the 1st of January, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

On the 1st of February, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and on the 1st of March, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

On the 1st of April, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and on the 1st of May, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.