

FOREIGN.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

It is confidently reported on the Exchange, that government has recalled Admiral Warren from the American station, and that he is to be replaced by Lord Keith.

JULY 8.

The American envoys have arrived at Copenhagen, to excite new animosities against G. Britain, and the cause of Europe.

We learn with much satisfaction that the plague which has appeared at Malta is not of that virulent kind, that letters from Sicily had led us to suppose.

Lord Cochran has been appointed to the command of the Saturn, and will sail for North America.

JULY 10.

We have news again of Com. Rogers, and we hope that the President will share the fate of the Chesapeake. Com. Rogers was upon the coast of Norway.

Two frigates passed Yarmouth yesterday, it was supposed in pursuit of the American Commodore Rogers.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE. Despatch of Capt. Broke, commanding the frigate Shannon.

On board the frigate Shannon, Halifax June 6, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you that on the first of the current month, being off Boston light-house, I had the pleasure to see the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, which we had so long been watching, leave port to give battle to the Shannon.

The enemy bore down upon us in a gallant style, having 3 American flags flying. I kept the Shannon to the windward hoping that the breeze would moderate.

The enemy's vessels at Flushing came out this day. If the tide had served we should have had an engagement.

HANBURG, JULY 6. They continue to work with great activity upon the fortifications, and they have made great progress.

BAMBURG, JULY 8. Part of the troops expected here have arrived. The infantry are quartered in this city, but under severe discipline.

WALLACHIA. BUCHAREST, JUNE 15. Mecca and Medina have been reduced to the dominion of the Porte.

GERMANY. STRASBURG, JULY 3. The troops which have passed to Mentz through this place in the course of the last week are numerous.

great body of artillery. All these troops are with their full complements.

DRESDEN, JULY 15.

The Emperor left this place for Magdeburg on the 13th, after having reviewed the troops under Gen. Vandamme, and had reached Leipzig, and reviewed the troops at that place; he then after 5 hours set out for Dresden and reached Dresden the same night.

The Duke of Vienne, and the Count Narbonne, ambassador of France at Vienna, have been appointed by the emperor his ministers plenipotentiary at Prague.

A convention was signed at Newmark for the continuance of the armistice till the middle of August.

The French Emperor on the 12th July visited all the fortifications of Magdeburg, which is one of the strongest places in Europe.

FRANKFORT, JULY 14. The number of troops which continue to pass is incredible. Yesterday so much infantry and cavalry arrived as to crowd all the city and villages.

FAVIA, JULY 10. A numerous convoy of artillery from Turin arrived this day, and will proceed to Verona on the morrow, where it will unite with the grand park of artillery of the army of observation of Italy.

AUGSBURG, JULY 3. Many columns of French and Italian troops are passing the Tyrol for Bavaria.

CUXHAVEN, JULY 8. An English frigate, 4 brigs and 9 gun-boats attacked the works we have raised.

Off Flushing, July 7. The enemy's vessels at Flushing came out this day.

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DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 22.

M. Molbach, Secretary of the Royal Library of Copenhagen, and M. Professor Widdell Simonson, have undertaken a literary tour, to make some researches into our national antiquities.

JUNE 23.

The gracious reception, with which the Emperor Napoleon has honoured M. de Kaas, the Danish envoy, has procured him a most agreeable sensation.

JUNE 27.

Gen. Schulenberg has been appointed to command the Danish troops, destined to act under the Prince of Eckmuhl.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin the American Plenipotentiaries, have arrived in this city.

His royal highness, prince Christian Fredrica, has addressed a proclamation to the nobility of Norway, exhorting them to exercise the most rigid economy in the households, that the poor may not be deprived by the exorbitant price on grain necessary for their subsistence.

JUNE 22.

Since Sunday last, all communication with Sweden has been totally interrupted.

JUNE 29.

The English vessels are seen every day passing between the Islands of Lahand and Fehmern.

JULY 6.

Day before yesterday the seamen of the American armed vessel the Neptune, passed through the city with music and their flags displayed, celebrating their independence, and the late victory in Upper Canada.

JULY 8.

M. le president de Kaas returned last week from his journey to Dresden.

We learn that several valuable cargoes of grain have arrived safely in Norway.

JULY 10.

Some of our gun-boats have driven a frigate of the enemy from her cruising ground off Stralsund.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16. 1813.

PEACE CANDIDATES.

ANNE-ARUNDEL. BENJAMIN ALLEN, HORATIO RIDOUT, DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY, MAJ. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

TALBOT. Ed. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell, John Seth, Alexander Hands.

CAROLINE. William Potter, John Young, Richard Hughlett, William McDonald.

WORCESTER. E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy, Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.

SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, Esme M. Waller, Henry Long, John Cottman.

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

KENT. Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, 4th Frederick Boyer, Bedingfield Hands.

DORCHESTER. John Stewart, Richard Tootell, Benj. W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith.

QUEEN-ANNE'S. Samuel Betts, Gideon Emory, James Massey, Charles Hobbes.

ALLEGANY. William Hilleary, George McCulloh, George Robinett, Beal Howard.

FREDERICK. John Thomas, Joshua Delaplaine, John H. Thomas, John Graham.

WASHINGTON. William Fitzhugh, George Brent, Col. Wm. Vanlear, Robt. Hughes.

VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens, I do declare myself a Candidate, at the ensuing Election, to represent this County in the House of Delegates.

To prevent misrepresentations, I take the liberty to state, that I am an advocate for an honourable peace, but until it can be obtained, I wish the war to be carried on with spirit and with energy.

Chas. Sterrett Ridgely. Oaklands, 6th Sept. 1813.

The federalists are opposed to this war, because they consider it unnecessary; yet perhaps there is not one of that party who would not advocate the liberty of the seas, and free trade and sailor's rights, with as much pertinacity as the most squeamish ad-

mirer of the administration. Their feelings are as acute w- never insult is offered the dignity of their government, or outrages attempted on the rights of their fellow-citizens; but they cannot but deplore that such a temporizing policy should be observed towards one nation, which has for many years continued to shower injury and insult in cataracts upon us, while such an injudicious application of our means has been made use of to obtain reparation from another.

No one denies that G. Britain has committed many aggressions on our rights; but that an honourable accommodation might have been long ago effected, if our government had shown the least disposition to bring it about, is confidently believed by many. Such being their impressions, it is not strange that they do not enlist into the army with alacrity, and pledge their fortunes to the government in prosecution of its ambitious schemes.

Their opposition to such a policy is the result of a settled conviction, that it is destructive not only to the interests, but to that eminent grandeur, which the patriots and heroes of other times acquired for this country.

To establish this "liberty of the seas," and protect sailors and their rights, federalists early laid the foundation of a navy; but this, like many other things which seemed to have utility for their object, was doomed to feel the withering touch of the philosophic Jefferson.

They have ever been the sailor's friend, as well as foremost in providing those means necessary to protect them against marauders of the ocean. In this they sinned beyond forgiveness; for democrats had found out a more economical method of protecting them, viz. to keep them upon the land.

The whole history of their reign is so familiar to every one, and impressed so deeply on his recollection, from the year 1801 to the present time, that little benefit could result from a recapitulation of it.

Although they have always professed to be the exclusive friends of the people, and the only asserters of the violated majesty of the nation, yet it would be difficult to tell upon what grounds they establish these extravagant claims.

The address of "The Old Farmer," which appeared originally in the "Weekly Messenger," we conceive better calculated to show the effects of the war, and the present causes of its continuance, than any thing we have seen published.

It is entitled to the attention of every candid man, to whatever political party he may be attached, as it contains no unmerited strictures on the conduct of administration, but a luminous exposition of their policy—Its language is adapted to the standard of every capacity, however limited, and the truths it contains are so clear, that "he who runs may read" and understand. In proportion to its candour, so much greater ought to be its effects, on the public mind.

The common rant of democratical ferocious, of intriguing but disappointed war-men, is like chaff which is carried away by the wind, in comparison with it. Although it is addressed to agriculturalists rather than to any other class of citizens, yet it is applicable to others as well as them.

Could the voice of this "Old Farmer" be listened to with the attention it deserves, a change might be produced in the sentiments of the nation, which would again restore that flourishing commerce, that general prosperity, which in other times gave activity and energy to American enterprise.

The farmer might find an advantageous sale for his produce; the merchant employment for his capital; the sailor 20 or 30 dollars per month for his labour, instead of enlisting into the army for eight; and the treasury a plentiful revenue, which would supersede the necessity of loans and taxes.

He would lead the country in the road to an honourable peace, which we believe might be easily obtained, and which would light up joy on the countenances of millions. Let every class of citizens then, whose prejudices have not triumphed over their reason, and led them captive in spite of the warning

voice of experience, attend to the sentiments he utters, for they are founded in truth, which is as stable as the everlasting hills.

WHY ARE WE AT WAR?

I am feeble and old, and as you will perceive, without my telling you, not much gifted with the power of fine writing, being a plain farmer like most of my neighbours, who live round me in the country. I can only express my opinion in a plain simple way, such as may suit a brother farmer's taste, and I do not expect or wish that people better educated should either read or admire my writings.

Perhaps I may be asked, why I write at all on subjects beyond my reach? I answer, my sufferings and my fears will not permit me to be silent, and as to going beyond my depth, I shall take care to say only what I know, and to reason only upon what I fully understand. Even an Old Farmer may sometime give good advice, which much more learned men would do well to follow; and as to a farmer's honesty, as he has no interest in the misfortune of his country, but both his farm and his labour must rise, stand and fall, with the prosperity of the nation, he is a much more fit counsellor in times of peril and adversity, than soldiers or other military men; than army contractors, public officers, and the thousand other leeches who feed upon the blood of the nation, when it is once set flowing by war.

I intend to give my opinions to my fellow-citizens and fellow-sufferers, on the subject most intimately connected with the present unhappy condition of our beloved country—I mean the war. As age has served to cool my passions, so I hope, experience, its offspring, has enlightened my understanding.

While I intend that my remarks shall be plain and clear, I mean also to be cool and self-collected. I therefore give warning beforehand, to every man who is a warm, obstinate, passionate partizan, whether he calls himself federalist or democrat, or republican, (I don't care for names)—to every man who wants an office more than he wants peace and prosperity, that he had better lay aside my addresses—he will find nothing in them to suit him. I write to the moderate, the dispassionate, the honest of all parties.

The subject of this address is, WHY ARE WE AT WAR?

This is a question which I am often asked by my neighbours, and they think because I take the papers and read a good deal, and because I have been a delegate to the general assembly four or five years, I must know. Now I have no objection to letting any body hear or see what I do know about it, and though it may not be new to many it may be to some.

I always think it a bad sign of a man's honesty when I find him shifting his ground of argument or complaint against his neighbours. Before the war began, after the settlement of that old affair of the Chesapeake, I never used to hear of any thing but the British Orders in Council, as the grand cause of complaint. I remember well, when Mr. Madison made a settlement with the British minister Erskine, there was not a word said about any complaint but the Orders in Council; and I recollect still better, by order of Mr. Madison, that told Mr. Foster, the very last British minister who was here, that the Great-Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, she should have a full and free trade as she ever had.

Now, my brother farmers, why should we change our language? I is now said we are at war on account of the impressment of our seamen.

The British repealed their orders in council fourteen months ago. I ask, whether the practice of impressing British seamen out of our vessels, is not as old as the first war? I am told—yes. I ask again, were not as many mistakes committed twenty years ago in taking Englishmen instead of English ships, as have been told many more.

Further, did not Mr. Foster, the British minister, fairly offer, if we would give him a list of them? I read in the National Intelligencer published at Washington, and which is considered the government paper, yet so little in reality did Mr. Madison or Mr. Monroe care about these Americans, who they say

to numerous, and about whom they make so much noise to inflame the minds of the people to the proper pitch for war, that they refused to give Mr. Foster any such list.

It being then settled that this war is continued, and all its evils sustained, merely because Great-Britain insists upon taking her own seamen when they runaway and get into our service, and because a very few instances of mistakes, or abuse in exercising this right have occurred (which as far as I can learn are corrected when proved) I sat down, after looking as deep as a plain farmer could do into the question, and gave my neighbours the reasons why I was opposed to shedding one drop of our true native American blood, or spending even one million of dollars, instead of forty millions a year, in such a cause.

My reasons were, 1. I never could see why nations ought not to be as honest towards each other as men in their private dealings. Now if my neighbour's son, or his bound apprentice, runs away, the law allows him to enter my farm, and even my house, and take him away, if he takes shelter there, and allows him moreover to sue me for damages, if I harbour him. Now I never could see any good reason why Britain should not take her own sailors out of our merchant-ships, when her very existence depends upon her sailors being kept at home. If we were in the same situation, we should not like it much, I reckon, if we were prevented from taking up our seamen, who had run away from our country in time of danger.

2. My second reason against continuing the war on account of the impressment of British sailors is, that I find that G. Britain, six years ago, offered to place this matter on such a footing as appeared to our own two ministers, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, to be both honourable and advantageous to the U. S. I learn that one of these men is now our Secretary of State, and the other our Attorney-General, and I cannot perceive why the people should not be satisfied with what was considered so advantageous and honourable to two great and learned men of Mr. Madison's party.

I cannot see that there can be any justice in continuing a war, when such honourable and advantageous offers have been made and may now be obtained.

3. I find, also upon examination, that the number of seamen taken, is by no means so great as has been represented; and that in the lists of them that have been published, names are frequently repeated five times, more frequently four times, and very often indeed three times and twice; that many others that were bona fide Americans have voluntarily engaged to serve on board British ships, thereby deserting their own country, like the British sailors who have come to this; that a great many of the number were foreigners, with false American passports; and that by far the greater number of the real Americans, that had been taken, have been delivered up, on its being proved they were real Americans. When I look round in my own neighbourhood, I cannot hear of a single person ever having been impressed; and I inquire all honest farmers to make the same inquiry. I read also the other day the deposition of William Gray, whom I am told is the greatest merchant in the U. States, who is more than a democrat, and a supporter of Mr. Madison, and he swears, that tho' he has been in business from forty to fifty years, and has for the last 15 or 20 years employed upon an average three hundred seamen, he has had only two men impressed by the British, and three by the French—and that the two impressed by the British escaped very soon after.

From all these circumstances, I think my brother farmers will be ready to conclude, that on this subject there has been "much cry but little wool."

4. I think it important for us in this country, who are liable to be called for want of information, to inquire whether we shall not probably lose more than we shall gain, if G. Britain should agree, that her ships shall protect her seamen against her search and impressment. This will be certain loss to her and no gain to us; because in proportion to the number of British seamen we employ, will be the diminution of our own, or the reduction of their wages. Now we ought to fight for that which if obtained will injure those for whom the war is pretended to be prosecuted. Besides, the glory and success of our war depend almost entirely upon