

... wrong, in the prosecution of measures. If the war were necessary, and any considerable object could be obtained by it, there would be an apology for its continuance; but there is no such thing; and although the people will remain able to stagger under the load of difficulties imposed on them, they will soon begin to see that they will increase. Then they may call to mind what has been so often told them, and they will find it correct.

For the Maryland Gazette.
One of the charges brought against the federalists is, that at the last year on they proposed that the militia, when called into service, should not be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is true that this proposition was made by the federalists, and voted for by them unanimously. It is also true, that the democrats defeated it. To enable the people to judge whether the federalists are unworthy of their confidence on account of this vote, I send for publication a few of those articles of war, to which the militia are subjected when called into service, because the senate would not repeal them.

Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave, in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

Art. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

Art. 46. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping on his post, or shall leave it, before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the U. States, &c. &c. if an officer, shall be cashiered, &c. if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court-martial.

These are a few of the one hundred and one rules and articles of war, to which the freemen of Maryland are subject, when called upon to perform militia duty. Upon a charge of having uttered disrespectful words of the President, as well as for the other mentioned above, he is to be brought to trial before three or four men, and is to suffer whatever punishment they in their discretion may think proper to inflict; and this punishment may be whipping on the bare back, &c. or even death. And was it criminal in the federalists to wish to exempt the militia from the operation of such articles? Are the people so fond of militia duty, and so eager to be kicked about, to have their backs torn by the scourge, and the men who thought that freedom ought not to be treated in this manner, whenever a court-martial might be ordered it.

A MILITIA MAN.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

I request you to publish the following extract from a speech delivered by G. Jackson, Esq. in Congress, on the 6th of February, 1809. This Mr. Jackson was the brother-in-law of President Madison, and the warm and ardent supporter of his administration. It will be seen, that at that time the idea was entertained of going to war for runaway English seamen.

"Sir, we do not want the British seamen, even when they are taken. If the unfortunate inhabitants of Europe, escaping from the tyrannical yoke of the Old World, and pursuing their long lost liberty, by the more hospitable regions of the New, I am willing on their compliance with our naturalization laws, to receive them into our American family, to let them partake of the blessings we enjoy, whilst they remain amongst us; but I would prohibit their departure from this country, or if they were to depart, I would refuse them our protection. If they are dissatisfied with their situation on land, I would say to them, your allegiance is still claimed by your parent country; we will not risk our peace for you out of our territorial limits; if you pass beyond them you cease to be an American citizen. I would go further and prohibit them from owning American registered vessels. Sir, those who come here in search of an asylum, go into the country: they pursue agriculture or the mechanic arts—they are valuable men, and virtuous citizens—but the mongrels who infest the sea port towns wear your privileges as a cloak to hide their foreign connexions; they are wolves in sheep's clothing—British merchants under American colours, they interrupt your happiness, and endanger your safety."

... then into our American family, to let them partake of the blessings we enjoy, whilst they remain amongst us; but I would prohibit their departure from this country, or if they were to depart, I would refuse them our protection. If they are dissatisfied with their situation on land, I would say to them, your allegiance is still claimed by your parent country; we will not risk our peace for you out of our territorial limits; if you pass beyond them you cease to be an American citizen. I would go further and prohibit them from owning American registered vessels. Sir, those who come here in search of an asylum, go into the country: they pursue agriculture or the mechanic arts—they are valuable men, and virtuous citizens—but the mongrels who infest the sea port towns wear your privileges as a cloak to hide their foreign connexions; they are wolves in sheep's clothing—British merchants under American colours, they interrupt your happiness, and endanger your safety."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Fellow-citizens,
Do you still continue in favour of this war, or are you desirous of peace? These are questions you have frequently had an opportunity of asking yourselves, and agreeably to the decisions you have made will be your votes at the approaching election. If you believe that the war was necessary and unavoidable, or have individually or collectively derived any advantage from it, expect that your country will ultimately be remunerated for the sacrifices that have already been made, it is a reasonable presumption that your suffrages will be given to men who advocate the measure. But on the contrary, if after mature and calm deliberation, you can convince yourselves that our differences could have been settled without this last and dreadful resort, and that a continuance of the war for an abstract principle of national law, which can only be accommodated by mutual concessions, is impolitic, and an idle waste of blood and treasure, when your votes will be given, not to war-men, but those who have used and still continue to use every constitutional means vested in their power to bring about a speedy and an honourable peace. Some, perhaps, who are lukewarm will content themselves with an absurd notion, that an Assembly-Man can have so vote in so important a question as to remain at home on the day of election. You should recollect that on these occasions the public sentiment is more fully expressed than on any other, and therefore it is the duty of every citizen, so important a crisis as the present, to express his opinion on the men placed at the head of the government, and also the course of measures, the governing policy they have pursued. Every citizen ought to feel himself so deeply interested in the situation of his country, as to leave nothing undone which comes within the scope of his power, to raise it to that elevated pitch of grandeur and prosperity from which it has fallen. The voice of the nation, crying out against measures, which in their train-disaster, poverty and ruin, can only stay the hand of administration. While the people, in spite of all the hardships they have been compelled to endure, and the sacrifices they have been obliged to make, the war-men's encouragement to continue this war, they may expect an increase of burdens, until they become numerous and heavy that they cannot be borne. It is in this way that the taxes and taxes of England have become enormous, and if we wish to avoid the same misfortune we must avoid the causes which produced it. The war has already beggared the treasury, which was formerly overflowing to a degree, that our philosophic pretensions seemed in a dilemma to know what to do with the surplus, and to cut off the means of revenue, ex-

cept from internal resources. The land, then, as well as a variety of articles, the necessities of life, must be taxed, to raise the requisite supplies, and ultimately redeem the public debt already incurred. You who have been dragged from your homes to play the part of a soldier, and have seen many of your neighbours compelled to enlist into the army for want of other employment, know something of the war, besides the effects it has produced on your property. If you can then content yourselves with the present state of things, and look with a perfectly cold indifference on the prospects that await you and the nation, go to the polls and vote for men who will support the administration in all their schemes, however wild and extravagant—Go and support a set of men who seem regardless of the crying distresses of their fellow-citizens, and disposed to gratify an ambition pregnant with the most fatal consequences to their country, rather than use one solitary reasonable effort to bring about an honourable accommodation, which is placed so immediately within their reach.

PHILOLAOS.

COMMUNICATED.

We have lately had published, an account of the trial in France of a native of that country. It appears that he had renounced his allegiance to the country removed very early in life to Spain, where he was naturalized, and was of the commission of Colonel in the armies of Spain. This man being taken in arms by the French, was brought to trial for treason; and although it was proved that he left his native country early in life, was brought up in Spain, and had become a naturalized subject of that country, he was adjudged to be a traitor, upon the express ground that a Frenchman could not renounce his allegiance. This decision proves conclusively, that in France a native is not permitted to renounce his allegiance. If, therefore, we are to go to war in behalf of every people who are claimed by their native country, there is little hope that we shall ever again be exempt from the calamities of war. It is also to be remembered, that in the case of Clarke, Mr. Madison himself gave the same decision.

R. S.

AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his household, as may be decayed and out of repair, and that the sum of FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the U. S. and President of the Senate.
July 26, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Office of the Albany Argus, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 14.

BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Sackett's Harbour, Sept. 11, 1813.

"An engagement took place between the fleets yesterday. The firing (by broadsides) was distinctly heard here for some hours. A boat from Great Sodus, arrived here last night, and brings information that some guns were heard in the night of the 9th, again on the morning of the 10th; that they appeared to have been fired about the centre of the Lake; that it was evidently a running fire, travelling north westerly; that ten minutes before three o'clock it became stationary, general, and incessant, and so continued till about 5. The wind is brisk

from the west, and so it will probably bring advice of the result. The battle was fought between the fleet of Touli and Presque Isle, on the north shore of the Lake."

ALBANY ARGUS, EXTRA.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 15.
The following is the only intelligence furnished by last evening's mail, relative to the recent engagement on Lake Ontario.

Messenger Office, Canandaigua, Sept. 12.

NAVAL BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Public anxiety has been so much excited by the severe cannonading which has been heard from the Lake during yesterday, that we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messenger the latest accounts upon the subject. Our information is derived from two expresses whom we dispatched to the mouth of Chester River and to Pultneyville. It appears that on Wednesday the fleets approached each other, ours consisting of eleven sail and the British of eight. They manœuvred for the windward till Saturday, when Com. Chauncey obtained the weather gage, keeping the British fleet between him and the Lake shore.

About 2 P. M. he brought the enemy to an engagement, which lasted two hours, when in consequence of the British squadron being better sailors, they shot ahead so as to be out of reach of our guns. Our fleet pursued till about half an hour before sunset, the Pike came up with the enemy, and passed between the Wolf and another vessel, with the intention of separating them from the fleet. These vessels commenced fire upon the Pike, which was returned, and the remainder of the enemy's ships held back until the whole of our fleet came up, when an action of an hour's continuance again ensued, after which the enemy sailed off & the last that was seen of them they had separated from our fleet, which was still in pursuit. From the Lake's being extremely foggy our informant saw no more of them after dark.

By all accounts it appears our fleet have had the advantage throughout. Our informant is certain that our shot did much more execution than the enemy's. He was in a situation to judge, being in a skiff about a mile distant from the fleets, most of the time. The fleets were precisely in that situation where our long pieces would be most effectual. The new schooner the Sylph was in the engagement. If the enemy do not hasten to take shelter in Kingston harbour, they will inevitably be conquered. Sir James Yeo has taken a lesson from his pupil, a little beyond the "first rudiments of seamanship." Sir James's sails have helped him more than his guns.

From the Pittsburg Mercury.

CLEVELAND, SEPT. 13.
The mail carrier has just arrived from the west, and brings the pleasing intelligence that Commodore Perry has captured six of the enemy's vessels, the Queen Charlotte was among the number, the action was on the 10th inst. between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. We expect soon to hear the particulars. The above was politely handed by a gentleman passenger in the stage from Washington.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Accounts from Vermont encourage the expectation that a Federal Republican will supersede the present Governor of that State; and that the Democrats will be the minority in the next legislature. Returns from 56 towns give a gain to the Federal Ticket since last September of 1629. We have heard of the election of 19 Federal Representatives in the room of Democrats. The democratic majority last year for Governor was 3200, and in the House 42.

Ed. Gaz.

A. A. County, to wit;

I hereby certify, that William Cowdon, a free man of colour, living opposite the paper mill on the Fredericktown turnpike road, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace, as a Stray, a ROAN MARE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, trot and canter. Given under my hand this tenth day of September, 1813.

WILLIAM P. MATHEWS.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

William X Cowdon. mark.

Sept. 24 3w

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON.
Sensible of the liberal encouragement which he has received since his commencement of the above businesses in this city, returns unfeigned thanks to his patrons, who he hopes will continue their favours.
N. B. Orders from the country punctually attended to, and all work executed with neatness and dispatch.
Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, Sept. 23, 1813. 3w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

20th September, 1813.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the fourth of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

By his Excellency Levin Winder, esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the night of the twenty-sixth day of August last, the Barn of Sebastian Graff, esq. of Frederick county, was burnt down, and there is reason to believe that some evil-disposed person set fire to the same: And whereas it is of importance that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such daring outrages should be brought to punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV WINDER, By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick-Town Herald, and Plain Dealer. Sept. 23, 1813.

Notice is hereby given,

That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county.

By order, JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. 2w.

THE CHANCERY COURT

Will sit at Annapolis for the hearing of causes on Tuesday the 28th of Sept. 1813.

By order, JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. 2w.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of John Wastenays, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to THOMAS SELLMAN, Admr. de bonis non with the w. a. 2 September 16. 3w.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at Thomas Morton's on Herring Creek, all the personal property of John Wastenays, late of said county, deceased, to wit:

Several valuable Negro Men, one Woman and four Children; one Horse, and Household Furniture, or so much of said property as will pay the claims against said estate. The above property will be sold on a credit of 3 months; the purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS SELLMAN, Admr. D. N. W. A. 2 Sept. 16.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar-Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis. Sept. 16. 2

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants a person who can be well recommended for his industry and good conduct, to take the management of a Farm, and a number of hands, on the south side of Severn river. For such an one liberal wages will be given. FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS, Sept. 16. 2

POSTSCRIPT.

Most Glorious News.

National Intelligencer Office, Tuesday, September 21.
Copy of a letter from Com. PERRY to the Secretary of the Navy.
U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western Sisters, Head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, 4 P. M.

SIR,
It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the U. States a signal victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British squadron, consisting of two Ships, two Brigs, one Schooner and one Sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obt. Servant, O. H. PERRY.

The hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

SOME PARTICULARS.

Chillicothe, September 14.
Late last evening an express arrived in town from Gen. Harrison's head-quarters, bringing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the whole of the British fleet on Lake Erie by commodore Perry. The subjoined extracts of letters from two gentlemen at head quarters contain the most essential particulars relative to that brilliant affair.

Camp Seneca, Sept. 12.

An express has this moment arrived from Com. Perry, dated the 10th inst. at 4 P. M. Head of Lake Erie, with the pleasing intelligence of the British fleet, consisting of two ships, two brigs, and two schooners, being in our possession, with more prisoners on board than we had men to conquer them. A great many were killed on both sides.

Camp Seneca, Sept. 12.

Victory perches on our Naval Standard! Commodore Perry has captured nearly if not all the enemy's fleet; two ships, two brigs, one sloop, and one schooner, and taken more prisoners than he had men on board."

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on my plantation in South River Neck, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders, without any favour or exception.

RICHARD BATTEE. Sept. 16th. 1813. 3w.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I hereby certify, that Andrew Parker brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a Black Horse, about sixteen hands high, much marked with the collar, no other perceivable mark.

NICH. WATKINS, of Thos. The owner of the above Horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PARKER, Living on the Head of South River. 2

NOTICE

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of this state for a road, to commence at a landing occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a creek called Deep Creek, that makes out of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, and to run from the said landing, along on the same tract of a large cart road, now used by the said Boones, and others, until it intersects the public main road, at the back of the Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that leads from Broad Neck up to our neighbourhood of Magothy river. 2 Sept. 16. 6w.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel County, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland.

Solomon Greec, Shif. A. A. C. 3 September 9th. 1813. 1E

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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Waring, late of Prince-George's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. Liberty Waring, Executor. 2