

treaty with her, it gives us a contemptible idea of his sagacity and knowledge as a statesman in which his partisans think him most profound. I, however, am not singular in believing him, as a politician, to be alike visionary and unprincipled. But if in 1807, he supposed, as he said, that G. Britain would soon cease to be an independent nation, why did he, after rejecting Monroe's and Pinkney's treaty, order the negotiations to be renewed? Why did Mr. Madison, writing by his discretion, mention "the conciliatory sentiments of the President, and his sincere desire that no circumstances whatever might obstruct the prosecution of experiments for putting an end to differences which ought no longer to exist between two nations having so many motives to establish and cherish mutual friendship?" Why repeat the sentiments soon after, and express the President's "earnest desire to establish the harmony of the two nations on a proper foundation?" His known hypocrisy will account for any of his professions. Visionary as he is, it is not very credible that in 1807 he could think that G. Britain would in a few short months be a province of the French Empire. At the same time he might imagine that the unreserved avowal of that opinion would satisfy his friends and others that he was wise and prudent in slighting the falling power of Britain: while in every way he sought the favor and friendship of the G. Napoleon whose ambitious views, and aim at universal empire Mr. Jefferson's public measures were eminently calculated to promote.

Mr. Jefferson had not forgotten the resentment of France, in the time of the Directory, against the government of the U. States, then in the hands of Washington, for daring to make a treaty with her hated rival, although its objects were only to adjust what remained unsettled of our revolutionary disputes, to put an end to those which had arisen and grown out of the French revolution, and to place our commerce and intercourse on a more secure, beneficial and friendly footing! This fair and honest and necessary treaty appear to Frenchmen, or Frenchmen affected to consider it so extraordinary, that they called it that "inconceivable treaty;" and the whole band of French partisans in the U. States, the friends of Jefferson, set up the hue and cry against it; first to prevent its ratification; afterwards to prevent its being carried into execution. Mr. Jefferson seems to have determined, (by avoiding a treaty with G. Britain) not to hazard the recurrence of that resentment, and its effect on his own standing with his adherents, who appeared, and still appear to wish success equally to imperial as to republican France; and to rejoice as heartily at the conquests of her tyrant, overwhelming republics and kingdoms in his march to universal dominion, and consequently to the slavery of the People—as the victories of the People of France, when in the early period of their revolution their efforts were pointed to the establishment of a free government, and we hailed her as a sister republic. A demonstration, by the way, that the noise about liberty, and the high pretensions to exclusive republicanism, are merely a mask to cover their own party views and unprincipled ambition.

But although Mr. Jefferson was thus careful to avoid a formal treaty with G. Britain, and therefore rejected the one concluded by Monroe & Pinkney—yet, at that time he appeared willing to skulk behind the very provisions of that treaty as an informal arrangement. He was not himself then prepared, or he believed the people of the U. States not quite ripe for the adoption of Buonaparte's Continental System; ten months more elapsed before he ventured on the experiment by his unlimited embargo. Therefore, in answer to Monroe and Pinkney's letter of Nov. 11, 1806, in which they communicated their informal arrangement (before described) relative to impressments, and little expecting they would dare to conclude a treaty without an explicit, formal stipulation against impressments—Mr. Madison communicated to those gentlemen the President's determination on the subject: "The President has with all those friendly and conciliatory dispositions which produced your mission, and pervade

your instructions, weighed the arrangement held out in your last letter, which contemplates a formal adjustment of the other topics under discussion, and an informal understanding only on that of impressments;" and then stated the result of his deliberations, that it did not comport with the President's views of the national policy, that any treaty should be entered into with the British government, which did not include an article providing for the case of impressments. Mr. Madison added—"The President thinks it more eligible under all circumstances that if no satisfactory or formal stipulation on the subject of impressment be attainable, the negotiation should be made to terminate without any formal compact whatever; but with a mutual understanding founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled."

This letter of Mr. Madison's was dated the third of Feb. 1807: But Monroe & Pinkney had actually concluded and signed their treaty on the last day of December, 1806.—And as Mr. Jefferson chose to send it back, there was an end of it, and all "mutual understanding" about it.

A most interesting inquiry remains—Where and how shall peace be obtained? This I may consider in another letter.

on of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war. I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me that he had seen a vessel apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. and at 4 this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chase, and at half past 5 came alongside of her (she having shortened sail and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay along side, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colors. She proved to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 18 twenty four pound carronades, and two long twelve pounders; had on board when she sailed from America, (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127, commanded by Lt. commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116;) the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieutenant, Thomas Welsh, of Mr. W. Granville, acting master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small—one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating by his courage and example, all around him; and one able seaman, John Kitey, besides five wounded, who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her officers say, about 40 killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 14.
CHAUNCEY'S SUCCESS.

By the Steam-Boat this afternoon, we have ample confirmation of the gallant and successful conduct of Com. Chauncey on Lake Ontario. The British are unquestionably beaten, and materially crippled in their operations. Yet we understand they have got back to Kingston, and without any troops. The army under Gen. Wilkinson had arrived at Sackett's Harbour.

From the Albany Argus of Oct. 12.
CHAUNCEY'S LATE CRUISE.

Hand-bills were issued from this office on Friday evening and Saturday morning, containing the most authentic information we had received on the subject; since which the editor of the Argus has had the pleasure of conversing with one of the officers of the Pike, who has obligingly communicated the following interesting particulars.

On the 28th Sept. our squadron sailed from Fort George, in pursuit of the enemy, whom they descried next day in the direction of York, and immediately gave chase towards the head of the Lake, our squadron being to windward. About 1 P. M. the Pike, being the van ship, and outailing the rest of the squadron, commenced an action with the enemy, at half gun-shot, and sustained his fire singly for 2 hours, before our other ships came up. The schr. Simcoe, the enemy's stern vessel, struck her colours; but the commodore's anxiety to pay his respects to Sir James, induced him to leave her for others of our squadron to take possession of, and she escaped. About 4 o'clock the enemy bore away and came to anchor near the shore, under the guns of Burlington heights. The Commodore apprehensive of getting aground, the wind blowing a gale directly on shore, deemed it not prudent to follow; he therefore beat up to Fort George, off which place he anchored on the morning of the 1st.

her fore-topmast. One of our shots, lost a mast in the gale.

On the 2d Oct. the squadron having repaired damages, and seen the army pass down our shore in a boat, 300 boats, proceeded again in quest of the Knight of the Lake. He was descried on the 4th, but lost the sight of during the night. On the morning of the 5th, com. Chauncey, suspecting the enemy had one down the Lake immediately crowded all sail for the False Ducks, with an intention of cutting off his retreat to Kingston. At 2 P. M. 3 sail were descried ahead; the Pike and Sylph immediately cast off the 2 schrs. they had in tow, and gave chase, leaving the rest of the squadron under the command of Capt. Crane, of the Madison. On nearing the enemy there were discovered to be 7 sail, viz. 5 schooners, a sloop and gun-boat. The schrs. were captured without assistance; the sloop was abandoned and set on fire by the enemy and the gun-boat run on shore.

Our squadron arrived at Sackett's Harbour on Wednesday morning, with the five prize schooners, each carrying one gun, except the Growler, which carried 2, and having on board 259 men, of De Rottenbergh's regiment, maj. Grant, aid to De Rottenbergh, and 48 other prisoners, making a total of 303. The enemy's schrs. were on their way from the head of the Lake to Kingston.

We trust that this news is only the precursor of more brilliant achievements upon the frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 15.
DISPATCHES
From Commodore Chauncey.

The Steam-Boat arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening, with a Lieutenant of the Madison, and dispatches from Com. Chauncey, who had returned to Sackett's Harbour, having brought in 4 schooners, with about 300 German troops taken from the enemy.

It is understood that a partial action took place at the head of the Lake, in which both the Pike and Wolf, received some damage—it was also reported that Sir James Yeo had returned to Kingston.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 15.
Lt. Forrest, of the navy, arrived in this city on Sunday last, with the flags of the six vessels taken from the British by Com. Perry, in the glorious action on Lake Erie.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

Extract of a letter from a naval officer now at Erie to his friend in this city, dated 7th October, 1813.

Had I been able, I should before now have sent you some particulars of the action of the memorable 10th Sept. As we have not many letter writers in our squadron, the public will have to put up with the Commodore's "round unvarnished tale," which however is very well told. All the fault I find with it is, that he himself is too much in the back ground.

In no action fought this war has the conduct of the commanding officer been so conspicuous or so evidently decisive of the fate of the battle, as in this. When he discovered that nothing further could be done in the Lawrence, he wisely removed to the Niagara, and by one of the boldest and most judicious manoeuvres ever practised decided the contest at once. Had the Niagara shared the fate of the Lawrence, it was his intention to have removed to the next best vessel, and so on as long as one of his squadron continued to float. The enemy saw him put off, and acknowledged that they fired a broadside at him. With his usual gallantry he went off standing up in the stern of the boat; but the crew insisted on his sitting down. The enemy speak with admiration of the manner in which the Lawrence bore down upon them. She continued her course so long and so obstinately, that they thought we were going to board them. They had a great advantage in having long guns. Many of our men were killed on the birth deck and in the steeage, after they were taken below to be dressed—Midshipman Laub was of this number. One shot went through the light room, and knocked the snuff of the candle into the magazine; the gunner happened to see it immediately and extinguished it with his hand—two shot passed through the magazine; two through the cabin; three or four came into the ward room—but I believe only one went

quite through, and that passed a few inches over the surgeon's head as he sat in the cock-pit. Our short guns lodged their shot in the bulwarks of the Detroit; where a number of them now remain. Her bulwarks however, were vastly superior to ours, being of oak and very thick. Many of their grape-shot came through ours. They acknowledged that they threw combustible matter on board of us, which set our sails and rigging on fire in several places. I am clearly of opinion that they were better manned than we were. They had a much greater number—they had veteran troops—their men were all well. We had as motley a crew as ever went into action; and our vessels looked like hospital ships.

During the whole of the action the most complete order prevailed on board the Lawrence—there was no noise, no bustle, no confusion—as fast as the men were wounded, they were taken below and replaced by others—the dead remained where they fell until the action was over. Capt. Perry exhibited that cool, collected, dignified bravery, which those acquainted with him would have expected. His countenance all the time was just as composed as if he had been engaged in ordinary duty. As soon as the action was over he gave all his attention to the securing of the prisoners, and to the wounded on both sides. Captain Barclay declared to one of our officers, several days after the action, that Capt. Perry had done himself immortal honour by his humanity and attention to the wounded prisoners. The action was fought on Friday—we got into harbour next day. On Sunday all the officers on both sides who fell, were buried on South Bass Island, at Put-in-Bay, with the honours of war.

I am sorry to inform you that midshipman Claxton died of his wound this morning.

There were two Indian Chiefs on board the Detroit. The 2d lieutenant informed me that as soon as the action became general, they ran below.

From the Northern Centinel of Oct. 1.
The following is said to be an accurate list of the British officers, killed and wounded, in the battle of the 10th of September, near the head of Lake Erie.

Ship Detroit, 19 guns.
Capt. Barclay, commander of the squadron, severely wounded.
Lieut. Garland, killed.
Queen Charlotte, 17 guns.
Capt. Phinis, killed.
Lieut. Stores, severely wounded.
Lieut. Marines, killed.
Brig Hunter, 10 guns.
Lieut. Bignal, commander, severely wounded.
Brig Lady Prevost, 13 guns.
Lieut. Bucken, severely wounded.
Lieut. Rolette, severely wounded.
Sch. Chippewa, 1 gun.
Midshipman Campbell, slightly wounded.
Sloop Little Belt, 3 guns.
Lieut. Brimar, (Provincial Officer.)
Lieut. Inglis, the only navy officer who escaped uninjured.

Total number of guns, 63.
Total number of guns on commodore Perry's squadron, 54.

ARGUS AND PELICAN.
We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative force of these vessels—the following is the result:

ARGUS.
16 24lb. carronades, 2 long 9's.
Burthen 340 tons.

PELICAN.
20 32lb. carronades, 2 long 9's.
1 fore-castle swivel.
Burthen 485 tons.

Our information respecting the Pelican is from a gentleman of veracity who was on board and saw her guns. [Democratic Press.]

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.

I hereby certify, that John N. Stockett brought before me the subscription as a stray trespassing on his enclosure a BROWN MARE about 3 or 4 years old, and about 15 hands high; a star on her forehead. She paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county.

JOSEPH WATKINS.
The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOS. N. STOCKETT.
Oct. 7, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1813.
Maryland Federal.

If the decisions of preceding legislatures can have any effect in settling the elections at this time, and democrats are willing to be governed by rules they themselves have laid down on former occasions, there can be no doubt that the next Executive of this state will be Federal. The four federal candidates from Allegany county, which decides the political character of the state, have been returned, by a majority of the judges of election as duly elected to the next general assembly. It seems, that in one of the districts there was so much irregularity, that the judges acting under the solemnity of an oath felt themselves compelled, from the nature and duty of their office, to reject the votes that had been given in this district, and this left the federal candidates a very considerable majority. Two out of the six judges, however, would not sign these returns, but returned of themselves three democrats and one federalist, as if all the votes taken in each district had been strictly legal. There may not, perhaps, be on the records of the state any case analogous to this in every respect, but there are several so high and that have been settled upon the same principle which must govern the legislature in this case, that no doubt can remain as to the result of their determination. No longer ago than last year a case not dissimilar to the one now under consideration, and from the same county, came before a democratic governor and council, and they decided it would be setting a dangerous precedent to admit collateral testimony to set aside the returns of the judges of election. Whether this decision were correct, is left with the public to judge, after a statement of the case that came before them has been given. In the election of sheriff for Allegany, 554 votes were given for Wm. R. Dawson, and 534 votes to Thomas Pollard; but in making out the returns for District No. 6, the clerk wrote the name of Wm. B. Dawson instead of Wm. R. Dawson, which gave Pollard a majority of 115 votes. The clerk in this district made oath, that Wm. R. Dawson had 135 votes, and that Thomas Pollard had 61 votes, and that, through hurry, the name of Wm. B. Dawson was written instead of Wm. R. Dawson, for whom the votes had been given, and that note vote was given to Wm. B. Dawson, neither did he believe there was any such person in Allegany county. Dawson having procured this deposition of the clerk, as also depositions of the judges who presided at the election, of the mistake which had occurred, came to Annapolis, and laid his case before the executive, and they decided as above-mentioned, and gave Pollard a commission. Whether the political character of the two candidates had any influence in this decision, we do not know: but we will state for the information of our readers, that Pollard is a democrat, and the other a federalist—We do not charge the then executive with any improper motives in that business, but the same principle, which they laid down in that case, we certainly expect they would be willing to admit in another that is nearly parallel.

It is to be found in the records of the proceedings of the legislature of November session, 1804, that no election was held in the 6th district of Charles county, by reason of two of the judges being sick and the other absent; and the candidates that were returned by the judges of the other districts, were returned by a democratic house, to whom they were duly elected. The committee of elections for the same year, likewise reported, "that, by the return of the election for Allegany county, it appears that Upton Bruce, Benj. Tomlinson and Jno H. Bayard, are duly elected judges for the said county, & Jesse Tomlinson is also returned as duly elected; but that it appears by the said report, that Upton Bruce had 337 votes, and Tomlinson 320 votes, John H.

Letter of March 13, 1807, to Monroe and Pinkney, written only three days after the official receipt of their treaty at Washington, and its rejection by Mr. Jefferson.

Letter of May 20, 1807.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.
I hereby certify, that John N. Stockett brought before me the subscription as a stray trespassing on his enclosure a BROWN MARE about 3 or 4 years old, and about 15 hands high; a star on her forehead. She paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county.

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