

POET'S CORNER.

PRUDENCE.

How oft does Passion's grasp destroy
The pleasure that it strives to gain;
How soon the thoughtless course of joy
Is doom'd to terminate in pain.

CANZONET.

Maiden! wrap thy mantle round thee,
Cold the rain beats on thy breast;
Why should Horror's voice astound thee?
Death can bid the wretched rest.

From the Norwich Courier.

Commodore OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, who by his late brilliant achievement on Lake Erie, has secured to himself the proudest niche in the Temple of Fame, is the eldest son of Christopher Raymond Perry, Esq. formerly of Newport, Rhode-Island, but for some months past a resident of this town.

Lt. Perry was afterwards invested with the command of the U. S. flotilla at Newport, where he continued until some months after the breaking out of the present war, when he was appointed with the rank of master and commander, to the naval forces on Lake Erie, which at that time consisted of very few small vessels only.

The importance of the late victory is immense, and the public joy on the occasion has been completely and unequivocally manifested by the sound of artillery, the chiming of bells and brilliant illuminations, from one extremity of the country to the other.

Com. Perry has three brothers in the navy, two of whom are Lieutenants on board the President; and the other, the youngest, about 13 years of age, was on board the Lawrence, serving as a midshipman in the late glorious battle, and was the only one of that class of officers who was not either killed or wounded.

Com. Perry is now but little more than 28 years of age, having been born in Aug. 1785. He was married a few years since to a very beautiful and accomplished young lady—Miss Mason, daughter of the late Dr. Mason of Newport, by whom he has one son.

From the London Gazette.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1813. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from Admiral the Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the American and West India station, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads, Chesapeake, June 24, 1813.

SIR, I request you will inform their Lordships, that from the information received of the enemy's fortifying Craney Island, and it being necessary to obtain possession of that place to enable the light ships and vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards Norfolk, to transport the troops over on that side for them to attack the new fort and lines, in the rear of which the Constellation frigate was anchored, I directed the troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith to be landed upon the continent within the nearest point to that place, and a reinforcement of seamen and marines from the ships; but upon approaching the island, from the extreme shoalness of the water on the sea side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and the militia, I considered in consequence of the representation of the officer commanding the troops of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock yard could be destroyed, I therefore ordered the troops to be re-embarked.

I am happy to say the loss in the above affair (returns of which are enclosed) has not been considerable and only two boats sunk.

I have to regret that Capt. Hanchet, of his Majesty's ship Diadem, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh.

The officers and men behaved with much bravery, and, if it had been possible to have got at the enemy, I am persuaded would have soon gained the place.

I have the honor to be, &c. JOHN BORLASE WARREN, J. W. Croker, Esq.

A general return of the killed, wounded and missing in the affair at Craney Island, June 22, 1813.—Total—4 killed, 8 wounded, 52 missing.

SIDNEY BECKWITH, Q. M. G.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads, Chesapeake, June 26, 1813.

SIR, I request you will inform their Lordships, that the enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk; I thought it advisable, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron; and having instructed rear admiral Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed captain Pechell with the Mohawk sloop and lanchettes as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and alacrity.

Sir Sidney Beckwith, commanding the troops, having most ably attacked & defeated the enemy's force, took their guns, colors and camp. I refer their Lordships to the quarter master general's report, which is enclosed, and that will explain the gallantry and behaviour of the several officers and men employed upon this occasion, and I trust will entitle them to the favor of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sir Sidney Beckwith having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the enemy completely dispersed in the neighborhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, which was

performed with the utmost good order by the several officers of the squadron, under the orders of rear admiral Cockburn.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN, J. W. Croker.

H. M. Ship San Domingo, Hampton Roads, June 28, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the enemy in town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats, during the night of the 25th inst. and by the excellent arrangements of rear admiral Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend the advance under lieutenant colonel Napier, consisting of the 102d regiment, 2 companies of Canadian Chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two six pounders from the royal marine artillery, were landed half an hour before day light the next morning, about two miles to the westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions under lieutenant col. Williams, were brought on shore so expeditiously, that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.

With a view to turn the enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town; whilst the troops moved off in this direction, rear admiral Cockburn engaged the enemy's attention, ordered the armed launches and rocket boats to commence a fire upon their batteries; this succeeded so completely that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the enemy's flank before our approach was perceived; they then moved from their camp to their position in the rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by lieutenant col. Napier, and the advance; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment under lieutenant colonel Williams, conducted by captain Powell, assistant quarter master general, pushed through the town and forced their way across a bridge of planks into the enemy's encampment, of which and the batteries, immediate possession was gained. In the meantime some artillerymen stormed and took the enemy's remaining field piece.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a return of ordnance taken.—Lieut. colonel Williams will have the honor of delivering to you a stand of colors of the 68th regiment John's city light infantry, and one of the 1st battalion 85th regiment. The exact numbers of the enemy it is difficult to ascertain.

From the woody country, and the strength of their position, our troops have sustained some loss; that of the enemy was very considerable; every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power. The dead bodies of such as could be collected were also carefully buried.

I beg leave on this occasion, to express the obligation I owe to Lieut. Colonel Napier, and Lieut. colonel Williams, for their kind and able assistance; to maj. Malcolm and captain Smith, and all the officers and men; whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) SIDNEY BECKWITH, Quarter Master General, Right Hon. Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Return of ordnance stores taken in Hampton, on the 25th June, 1813. 4 twelve pounder guns, on travelling carriages; 3 six pounder guns, on travelling carriages, with limbers, and a proportion of ammunition for each of the above calibres; three covered waggons and their horses.

T. A. PARKE, Capt. and Senior Officer R. M. Artillery. A return of killed, wounded and missing at Hampton, 26th June, 1813.—Total—5 killed, 33 wounded, 10 missing.

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. 18.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a large and commodious main road, to run from Magruder's Tavern, in Prince-George's county, through the said county and Anne-Arundel county, the most convenient and direct route to a ferry on Patuxent river, called and known by the name of Craggs' or Hammond's Ferry, thence from the said Prince-George's county, through Prince-George's county, the most convenient and direct route, to intersect a new road (not long since laid out through the said counties from the city of Annapolis to the Federal City) not far from the South East corner of Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire's farm, whereon he now lives, and from thence to run with the said Annapolis road to the line of the District of Columbia.

Sept. 30. 4 X 4w.

10 Dollars Reward.

On Monday the 20th September accompanied from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice to the tailoring business, aged twenty years on the thirteenth of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair, which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose, when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, makes a tolerable genteel appearance when dressed; his clothing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice.

September 30. 3X W. C. 3w.

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.

September 17. 5 8w.

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 Magoghy 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 through the neighbourhood of Magoghy river.

Sept. 16. 6 X 1 6w.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as 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 Aque 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 counterfeits, 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 cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here-with inserted.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, September 20, 1813.

The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Cash'r. Sept. 30.

NOTICE.

Stage passengers can be furnished with Relishes and Coffee at the half-way house between Annapolis and Baltimore, while the horses are changing, which time is fifteen minutes.

JOHN WELCH

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of Congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of Congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the late and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer.

That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished; and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in Congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring of the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society, and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Cent Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the legitimate source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in directing the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

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 Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Edgar's-Town, Washington county, Md. on the 14th inst. a negro slave who called himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 7 or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the generally black complexion, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and suspicious in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 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. STUBBS, Washington County, 7 July 16th, 1813.

Having in the preceding letter given an account of the projected Russian Mediation, and detailed the facts and circumstances which were known (as they must have been to the president) precluded by well grounded expectation of concurrence of G. Britain in the project; and it being now universally understood that peace is not to be derived through that channel negotiation, there arises a most interesting inquiry—

When and how shall peace be obtained?

If the interests of the United States had required the declaration of war against G. Britain, the peace might be restored as soon as those interests could be rendered secure. But the actual state of things when war was declared showed that nothing was more remote from the views of the real authors of the war than the interest of the U. S. I do not consider to be body which made the formal declaration of war as its real authors, a former period the national Legislature, from their overweening confidence in the president, believed and acted upon glaringly false pretences; and in a matter too permanent embargo of Dec. 1807 more deeply wounding the interests of the U. S. than any other act of that of the declaration of war accepted; which indeed, if only completion of the wicked and pernicious system long before commenced, and which has been continued and prosecuted by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. The exalted and strong attachment of the gentlemen to France (of which seems they are citizens) manifested in their acts for a long series of years, combined with their manifest hatred of England, and their views of ambition closely connected with the fostering of the passions among the people which they were courting to raise them to the supreme executive power, and their opinion entertained of our most enlightened patriots, of the war was but the concluding act of a system of measures conceived and prosecuted in such manner as to fact to co-operate with the plan of the French government, essentially to reduce the commercial resources of the country to annihilate the power of G. Britain as an independent nation.

If the foregoing observations are just (and I believe they are) we are not to expect peace until it is dictated by the interests of the French government—that is, of the Emperor Napoleon; and his ambition being unbounded, he will not voluntarily consent to such a relinquishment of French conquests as the safety and independence of the other European nations render indispensable. Further, it is to be continued as long as Britain is compelled to fight, she will be able to maintain the contest, for the preservation of her rights and power, on which her independence rests; and she will continue the war, and the people will patiently bear its burthens, and continue to shut their eyes against the rain and slavery which are

If the president sincerely desires peace, he would institute a negotiation with G. Britain; and abandoning conditions which would be utterly inadmissible, and incompatible with the public safety and independence of the British Empire, give to his negotiators instructions in which the rights and interests of both countries shall be consulted; for these are not irreconcilable. This head I will only add in relation to this crooked path to peace, a quotation from Mr. Madison: "I have a mission to Russia." I am fully satisfied an honourable p

