

to, Jonas Spencer, Saml. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Salsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Tilghman, Mason, Kerstner, Gabby—24.

**NEGATIVE.**  
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Browne, Hands, Reynolds, Tazay, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogerson, Cottoman, Waller, Long, Griffith, Lecompte, J. R. E. vans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, F. M. Hall, Somerville, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplanc, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, McCulloh, Robinett, Howard—41.

**NEGATIVE.**  
Messrs. Bett, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Salsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Tilghman, Mason, Kerstner, Gabby—24.

**NEGATIVE.**  
Messrs. Bett, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Salsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Tilghman, Mason, Kerstner, Gabby—24.

**NEGATIVE.**  
Messrs. Bett, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Salsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Tilghman, Mason, Kerstner, Gabby—24.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be and he is hereby requested, to transmit to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, a copy of these resolutions, and also to the executive of each state, with a request that they be submitted to the legislatures thereof.

By order.  
W. K. Lambden, Clk.  
Adjournd.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY JAN. 12, 1813.

**CELEBRATION AT ANNAPOLIS.**  
To the friends of National Independence.  
In conformity with the arrangements which have been announced, preparations are made for a public entertainment at the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 20th inst. to celebrate the late memorable events in Europe; which, by prostrating the usurper of France, have confirmed the anxious hopes of humanity, struggling for deliverance against the despoiler of nations, and the oppressor of the world.

The committee take a peculiar pleasure in stating, that in compliance with the respectful desire which has been generally expressed, and in accordance with the repeated solicitations of the committee, the Honorable ROBERT G. HARPER has consented, as far as the pressing nature of his professional engagements at this season will admit, to prepare and pronounce an address illustrative of those auspicious events which have occasioned this demonstration of national sympathy.

The solemnities of the day will be duly arranged by the committee. Tickets of admission may be procured at the Bar of the City Tavern.

The conductors of public journals, whose principles are congenial, will be pleased to give circulation to this notice.

- E. J. MILLARD,
  - CHAS. J. KILGOUR,
  - ROBT. J. HANDY,
  - RICHARD J. CRABB,
  - THOMAS H. BOWIE,
- Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That the amendment proposed by the legislature of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States on the 5th December, 1812, relative to the election of representatives to congress, and the appointment of electors to vote for President and vice-president of the United States merits and receives the approbation of the legislature of this state; and that our senators in congress be, instructed, and our representatives be requested, and they are hereby instructed and requested to use their influence

have terminated, in, since it was the wish of some, and recommendation of others, that a plan, not unlike the conscription of France, should be adopted by the government, to fill the ranks of an army which had been frittered away in a series of expeditions, which must for ever stand on the historian's page as proofs of the incapacity of those who had been intrusted with important commands. When neither the promise of glory nor gold, held out as temptations to lure the citizen from his home, and commence political Crusader, could have the effect calculated on—what else than a system of coercion could be reasonably expected. Thus have we been, and still continue to be, travelling towards a state of things which will eventually in a tyranny, little less oppressive than what, at different periods of the world, has weighed down the spirit of brave, enlightened and independent nations. This awful crisis, however, may be avoided at least for a time, should the propositions made by the British government result in an amicable arrangement between the two countries, which we confess appears probable. The same abstract principles divide them now, which have been made a cause for exciting a war—and Castlereagh, in his communication, holds out no idea that the question on them can be settled in any manner different from what might have been done long ago. It will depend, however, in some respects, on the person sent out to negotiate, although he will be governed by instructions given him by the president.

**From the Buffalo Gazette.**  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The late descent of the enemy on our frontier, and the horrid outrages committed on our defenceless inhabitants by the British Allies, being laid to my misconduct as commanding officer of the American forces on the frontier, and although my conduct has been approved by the Secretary at War, the commander in chief of this State, and by Maj. Gen. Harrison before his departure, still I deem it a duty which I owe to my own reputation, in order to put a stop to the evil reports which are propagated against me, without knowing my orders, or the means which I had in my power to execute them, to give a brief statement of my most prominent acts since I have had the honor of so important a command. On my arrival at Fort George and previous to the departure of Gen. Wilkinson with his army from that post, I suggested to the General the necessity of marching out against the enemy at Cross Roads and Four Mile Creek; that his army with the addition of my militia, were sufficient to take or destroy all the British forces in that neighbourhood, which would leave nothing more for the militia to do than to protect and keep in order the inhabitants of that part of the Province, as otherwise our frontier would be liable to be invaded. This proposition, however, was not agreed to, as the general's instructions were of a different nature. The General left with me Col. Scott, and 800 regulars who were to remain until I considered my force sufficient to hold the Fort without them, when they were to march to Sacket's Harbor.

About the 12th of Oct. the British army commenced their retreat towards the head of the Lake. I issued orders for my militia to pursue, which was promptly obeyed. We advanced as far as the twelve mile creek, and within a short distance of the enemy's rear guard, when Col. Scott sent an express requesting me to return, and said that he would abandon the fort next day and march with his troops for Sacket's Harbor, and at the same time detained my provision and ammunition waggons, which compelled me to abandon the further pursuit of the enemy, and induced them to make a stand on the heights of Burlington. I was then left with about one thousand effective militia in Fort George and 250 Indians; a force not more than sufficient to garrison that post—On

the arrival of Gen. Harrison's army, I was elated with the prospect of uniting our forces, of driving the enemy from Burlington, taking possession of that post, and giving peace to the Upper Province and our frontier. We were prepared to march in 24 hours, when the arrival of Commodore Chauncey with orders for that excellent officer, Gen. Harrison to repair immediately with his army to Sacket's Harbor. I remonstrated against his going off, as will be seen in a correspondence between the General and myself; but in vain. By this movement all my expectations were blasted, and I foresaw the consequences, unless a reinforcement was immediately sent on to supply the place of the drafted militia whose term of service would shortly expire. I considered my force which had become ungovernable, as then insufficient to go against the enemy. The object of the last expedition to the Twenty Mile Creek, is fully explained in the general order which I issued on my return.

The public are now in possession of some of the leading facts which have governed my conduct in the discharge of the trust assigned me, and I appeal to the candour of every dispassionate man to determine with what justice my feelings as a soldier, have been wounded & my character aspersed. If insubordination to the orders of my superiors is justifiable, then possibly I may have failed in my defence. If to have suppressed the risings of mutiny is reprehensible, then also am I not justified. If to have enforced the disciplinary laws of a camp is a proceeding unwarranted, then have I been in error. But fellow citizens I do not think so meanly of you, as to credit the monstrous supposition, that you will deliberately advocate such strange hypotheses. Your prejudices against me have been the result of feelings misled by the acts of my enemies, and not the result of your sober judgment, operating upon facts and principles. Those facts are now before you. On these facts, judge me in your candor, and I will abide the decision.

**GEORGE M'CLURE.**  
**General Orders.**  
Head Quarters, Newark, }  
December 30, 1813. }

The general commanding feels to be a duty due to himself, and to his patriotic troops, to develop to them his views & feelings as regards their late excursion, and what may yet be expected from them. Those who have rendered willing obedience to orders, by turning out at this inclement season and pursuing the march, until it was deemed necessary to return, are entitled to the general's thanks, and what is a richer reward to them, the thanks of their country. The general cannot, however, withhold his censure from those who, without cause, refused to join in the expedition; nor from those still more inexcusable, who made a pretence of patriotism, by going with him a part of the way and then deserting their ranks.

At this season of the year it would have been rashness in the extreme, to have attempted, with 1000 men, to dislodge twice our numbers from a strongly fortified position, which nature has rendered still more impregnable. Such was not the intention of the general, nor of his principal officers—he never intended to expose the brave troops who went with him to certain disaster; to have forfeited the security of our frontier inhabitants, and most probably lost the possession of fort George, by attempting that which was, under all circumstances, physically impossible.

There were other objects in view worthy the expedition, which the general trusts have been in part accomplished; one, in particular, not proper to mention. The citizens of Canada, who look to us for protection, have seen once more, that you are not afraid to march into the interior of their country.

Upwards of 400 barrels of flour have been secured at the Twenty & on this side; and it is nearly certain that the enemy have drawn up all their force from York to receive us, and consequently left Kingston more liable to capture, should it be attempted by our northern army. It may not also at this time be improper to state, that gen. P. B. Porter has been authorised to command an expedition against \_\_\_\_\_ . It was therefore important that the attention of the British should be drawn off also from that quarter.

The general has no doubt but the troops might have advanced further with perfect safety, and it would have been his desire to have advanced

with them, had there been any advantage to gain by it—but there was none. It is certain that the roads were cut up in such a manner and obstructed by fallen timber, that capture could not have been gotten along. The enemy's force was increasing, whilst ours was growing less. The opinions and advice of every colonel, and nearly all the principal officers of the different regiments and corps, were reasons which imperatively bound the general to acquiesce in the necessity of returning.

The militia will soon be discharged. In the meantime they may yet have an opportunity of meeting the enemy on equal grounds. Be always prepared and ready to meet them. You will by that means strengthen your claims upon the gratitude of your country, by nobly volunteering to defend a garrison which our regular army was on the point of evacuating and giving up to the British army without a struggle.

The general cannot conclude this order without addressing a few words to the independent and enterprising volunteers who form so respectable a part of his command. Their promptitude in obeying the call of their country; their willingness to be engaged in enterprises of the most dangerous description; the sacrifices they have made on the altar of patriotism, define the character of seamen and Americans, who will never shrink in the hour of danger from defending the standard which has been consecrated by the deeds of their forefathers.

Although there are doubtless some whose business requires their immediate return to their homes, the general yet flatters himself there are many who will consent to remain on this frontier for a further term of service—the situation of this garrison will be truly precarious, if left to be defended by a small force.—The General therefore, invites the further co-operation, for a short time, of all those whose domestic concerns are not of too urgent a nature, in a cause which involves the security of their persons, the protection of their rights, and the honor of their country.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
Head Quarters, }  
Fort Niagara, Dec. 12, 1813. }

Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand-grenades in the different Block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack—and should not be able to maintain the outworks, to repair to the block and mess houses, and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected of captain Leonard from his long experience and knowledge of duty; and the general feels confident he will be well supported by captain Loomas of the artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry.

By order of brig. gen. Geo. McClure,  
DAVID FRASER, Lt. 15th U. S. Inf. and Vol. A. de Camp.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
Head Quarters, }  
Fort Niagara, Dec. 13, 1813. }

The contractor will deposit in Fort Niagara immediately, one month's provision for three hundred men, and keep good that deposit. He will provide and issue at the following places:

At Lewistown, say for 500 men	
At Schlosser, 200 men	
At Buffalo, 100 men for one month.	

The commanding officers at the different stations will sign returns.

By order of Gen. McClure,  
JOHN A. RODGERS, Capt.  
24th Inf. ad. Aid de Camp.

**PROFILE ROOM,**  
AT MR. GRAY'S,  
Lower End of Church street.  
Profile Likenesses taken in Colours or Plain, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room.

**10 Dollars Reward.**  
Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in the Harbour of Annapolis, on the 21st day of December last, CHARLES GOLDSBERRY, a private belonging to the 36th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, aged about 40 years, 6 feet high, dark complexion, and grey eyes. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Goldsberry, to the subscriber, or any officer in the United States service. The above deserter is no doubt at this time lurking in or about Leonard Town, in St. Mary's county, Maryland.  
HUGH W. DENEALE,  
Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry,  
January 12, 1813.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway on Sunday morning, the 12th of December, 1813, a tall negro man, belonging to the subscriber, but residing since about fifteen months, with Mr. Charles Vallette. He goes sometimes by the name of HENDERSON, but most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 26 years old. If stopped in the city a reward of 10 dollars will be given, if ten miles from the city twenty dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons patched on the knee.

GERMAIN DUCATEL,  
BALTIMORE,  
January 12

**PROPOSALS**  
For publishing in the City of Baltimore, A NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED, THE **Baltimore Correspondent,** AND **Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics' DAILY ADVERTISER.**

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.  
The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as in fact it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mails; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.  
Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.  
January 12, 1813.

**20 Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Piggall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half twick, given to him this fall, a spotted shawdown under jacket much worn, white filled country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick jail; he has a brother in George-Town living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.  
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,  
Anne-Arundel county,  
January 8, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the reversionary right of Ann M. Hebb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck.  
WILL HEBB,  
Prince George's county,  
Dec. 1st, 1813.