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BOSTON, April 1.

More Military and Custom-House despotism in New-Hampshire.

A loaded wagon from Plainfield, (N. H.) for this town was pursued 50 miles, and overtaken at Boscawen on the 25th inst. by a worthless fellow, who violently attacked the driver by knocking off his hat and seized him by the hair, and attempted to search his wagon; but was resisted; he then proceeded to Concord, where he raised a party, headed by a Capt. Smith, of the United States' army, a Lieutenant, and one Hazeltine, calling himself a Custom House officer, and twenty others armed with swords, dirks, pistols, &c. This administration phalanx, in battle-array, followed the poor teamster to Dunbarton, (where he stopped to feed his horses,) and there his loading was overhauled—his casks of clover seed bored, and his bags of flax opened—this was his ONLY loading. The teamster procured from this Hazeltine the following certificate:

This may certify, that on the 26th day of March, 1814, I examined at Joshua Abbot's in Dunbarton, N. H. a load of Goods, consisting of one hoghead of Flax, two tierces of Clover Seed, and also four bags of Clover Seed, and one of Flax.

BALLARD HAZELTINE,
Deputy Custom House Officer.
March 26th, 1814.

From the Boston Palladium.

FROM CANADA.

A gentleman who left Burlington on the 24th inst. informs that on the 18th Colonel Clark crossed the British lines, and in the night surrounded with his troops the tavern of Mr. Morrall; took Mr. M. and Mr. Kilburn, and a British Sergeant and soldier prisoners, and seized much property. A British Lieutenant and several soldiers escaped. The night following he proceeded to Missisquoi Bay took possession of other property, and made prisoners of Col. Luke and Capt. Gilray, with these he returned to Burlington. And on the 21st proceeded again to Missisquoi Bay with about 1000 men, where it was said a stand was to be made and Gen. Macomb had established his head quarters. Reinforcements with several pieces of cannon, had been sent on, as an attack from the English was expected.

Col. Forsyth, at Chazy, will probably co-operate with Gen. Macomb, if necessary.

There was a considerable number of soldiers in Hospital at Burlington.

We have been favored with a Montreal paper of the 19th inst. from which the following articles are copied.

QUEBEC, March 10.

The liberality of the people of New-Brunswick, in the assistance they have afforded to the 2d Battalion of the King's regiment, and to the detachment of Seamen (recently arrived at Quebec,) over land from that province, deserves public thanks. The inhabitants of the city of St. Johns, alone gave three hundred pounds for the hire of sleighs to carry the soldiers and seamen from that place to Frederickton; & the House of Assembly of that Province voted an equal sum (£300) to convey them on their route from Frederickton as far as it was possible for sleighs to proceed.

It is not only on this occasion but on every other where the security of the Canadas was concerned, that we have observed the interest which the inhabitants of both Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick have taken in the event. Though placed at a distance from the scene of operations, they have uniformly viewed our cause as theirs, they have applauded our efforts, rejoiced in our successes, and pitied our misfortunes. One of the happiest results of the present war, will be the sentiment of a community of interest between every British subject in North America,

binding us all in one harmonious whole, ever ready to render one another mutual service, and looking to the power and wisdom of the British Empire for sure protection, for liberty and the honor of participating in the British Name; a name which gives respect to the humblest of British subjects, in whatever quarter of the world it may be his fortune to be placed.

MONTREAL, March 19.

We understand that Colonel Clark has recently paid another visit to Missisquoi Bay, with about 400 men, and has carried off with him a considerable amount in property, and several inhabitants. This wanton and infamous system of warfare, will, we hope, produce its own reward, by a severe & just retaliation. Forbearance to such an enemy provoke insult and injury, as the motive is always misconstrued.

On Monday last a party of about 200 American troops, under the command of major Forsyth, came over the lines, on the west side of Caldwell's manor; and plundered the inhabitants, carried off horses and merchandize to the amount of £1000 with several of the inhabitants. It is said by an eye witness of the scene that the redoubtable major Forsyth carried off upon his horse a number of sheep-skins, partly tanned.

At Odeltown, the piquet guard was surprised and taken off, on Sunday last. The guard was supposed to be commanded by Capt. Kilburn, of the militia from the eastern township.

Two hundred American troops have arrived on the lines, at Derby, (Vermont.) Whether these movements of the enemy on the frontier are for the purpose of more rigidly enforcing the embargo law, provoking retaliation so as to lay waste the whole frontier, or to be in readiness to co-operate in an early campaign, is uncertain. That their depredations will, like their other unwarrantable acts, be made to recoil upon themselves, we are confident; yet, individual distresses are to be regretted.

A report is in circulation, that Col. Drummond, with a party of about 30 men, has been cut off and destroyed, near the Moravian village, on the river Thames.

We are informed that the enemy is employed at S. Harbor in making most the vigorous preparations for the spring. A large number of seamen is collecting there from the seaports, and new vessels are advancing rapidly. We shall look to Lake Ontario in a few short weeks, with much anxiety, as presenting the most interesting scene that this war has yet produced.

THE KENTUCKY COMPLAINT!

[We copy the following from a violent war paper of Kentucky, called the *Light House*, for the purpose of sniewing our readers how the war in that part of the country begins to be felt and appreciated.]

From the Light House.

GLOOMY.

From the latest advices relative to our Canadian warfare, the most gloomy reverse of military fortune stares us in the face. But a few weeks ago who could have anticipated, that the fruits of Perry's unparalleled victory, of Chauncey's mastery on Lake Ontario, of the glorious patriotism of Kentucky, on the river Thames, should at once be blasted—by what? By the private enmity of two rival generals—Wilkinson and Hampton!! Wretched must be the fate of our Republic, if such treasonable proceedings are not quickly, boldly, and powerfully checked, and their return for ever prevented! The history of this war by land, from the appointment of Hull to that of Hampton, is a continued series of blunders, and to the discerning eye of the politician villainies are displayed, which rival the corruption of the oldest empire on earth—all the venality of England without her power and her energy. Is this the way to make this war more popular? Is it thus that the jarring prejudices of the states are to be united in a second struggle for "national independence"?

The rich, the populous and powerful state of New-York seems recently to have joined "en masse" the "neutral" principles of the New-England states. Neither drafts nor calls for volunteers will there produce a single warrior for the conquest of Canada! The militia of Pennsylvania, "Republican" Pennsylvania, returned without leave from the disastrous invasion of Rensselaer; yet even Virginia militia are said to have refused to follow Harrison over the lake to Malden. Shall Kentucky and Ohio depopulate themselves to conquer British America for the sluggish Union?

Kentuckians! Wonderful people! your name will blaze on the altar of renown, even after the Union of America may have become a theme of ridicule under the pen of a monarchical historian like Hume. At Raisin's blood stained strand your noblest sons fell under the tomahawk of abominable savages, a sacrifice to the rivalry of two generals, who by the imbecility of the war department were both entitled to the chief command! Did this cool your republican ardor! No. Fort Meigs besieged, and again you court voluntarily hardships and dangers, and—the bones of your brothers bleach unburied on the banks of the Rapids! Did this diminish your patriotism? No. At the call of your old Governor, your thousands pour forth to give a mortal blow to British perfidy and savage fury supported rather by the manna of Heaven, than by the rations promised by the calling general, you arrived by forced marches at head-quarters. There, barely kept alive by rotten beef and spoiled pork you embarked for the glory of the patriot, defying the waves of Erie. Shamefully neglected, hundreds of your messmates were left to perish on a desolate island! A miracle only saved them! Still your patriotism bore you up, in despite of waves, storms & villainy! Proclaim from your just revenge.

Determined, not to return without laurels, your chief pressed the pursuit of the enemy: Destitute of every thing necessary to military expeditions, bravery excepted, lifted up solely by the sense of military glory, you pursued a flying foe. Raw potatoes and cabbage stalks supplied the repast of men, who had left their plentiful, their luxurious homes, to fight for their dear country's rights. To Johnson's & Shelby's valorous columns the "invincible" regulars of Britain surrendered; before them the savages fled!

Before the victory, Harrison had solemnly promised, to convey the noble Kentucky volunteers on the lake back to Portage river. After the victory—no vessels could be spared for them! All the water craft were wanting for an expedition for Mackinaw, never afterwards attempted, perhaps never intended! The noble sons of Kentucky must march round the lake, in mud half frozen over, up to their waists—"Perhaps" (the general said) "perhaps you may meet with some beavers, and perhaps I can afford you some flour." They met with some beaves, and half starved consumed the meat without salt. They got some flour, four—rotten—poisonous—hundreds have perished by fatal dysenteries occasioned by this wretched support who by their prowess gained the most glorious laurels for their country, at the same time that more than 4000 murderous savages were fed at Detroit with the choicest abundance! At last miraculously preserved, they arrive at Portage river. Hundreds of miles between them and their plentiful homes, and not the least provision for their return! The victors of Proctor and Tecumseh may go home—if and as well as they can. The juice of the Orange squeezed out, the shell thrown is away. The road is paved with the sick and the dying—No surgeon—no doctor—no nurse—save what the generosity of Ohio's citizens affords. The leader of the victors borne on the wings of renown, takes his dinner & quaffs his toasts at Lexington—Wan and dejected, driving their bare boned horses before them, the patriotic sons of Kentucky are daily seen returning from tolls so illy required!

Thus suffering, thus abused, still the noble Kentuckian is ready to lend his utmost to the glory for America! But Kentucky alone cannot fight out the wars of the Union. If the general government had done but half of what could and ought to have been done our land war would now be at an end and a navy might be raised & would be generously supported; to speak to the world the respectability of Republican America!

At present the states, most populous, contiguous to the scene of war, appear determined not to aid in the conquest of Canada. Their militia will not pass the line. Those already in service seem so disgusted with it, that no sum will buy them to remain one day beyond their stipulated time. The recruiting service is shamefully neglected. The reinforced enemy takes advantage of our faults, invades our defenceless conquests, burns & devastates our frontiers when our "glorious" officers of all grades are gallanting the ladies of Washington!—If the war is thus to be conducted, the most patriotic heart will get sick of it. "Peace, peace!" will be the universal cry in less than 12 months and, O Lord! what kind of peace can be expected after such a war!!!

W. GLOOMY.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4.

The unfinished business being postponed that view—

Mr. CALHOUN, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of Thursday last, made the following report:

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the 31st March, submitted to the house the following

REPORT:

Taking into consideration the great importance of the measures recommended, the committee think it a duty which they owe to the house and the nation, to state the grounds on which their report is founded. Uniting with the executive in the policy of these measures, they wish to explain the reasons which have produced that union.

Of the past it is unnecessary to take a review; the attention of the committee is drawn with more solicitude to the future.

Previous to the late changes in Europe, the bearing of our restrictive measures was for the most part confined to our enemies; the obstruction to our commercial intercourse with the friendly powers of the world being in a manner insuperable. At present a prospect exists of an extended commercial intercourse to both parties, and which it may be presumed, they will find an equal interest and disposition to promote. Denmark, all Germany and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulation and external blockades and depredations from a commerce with the U. States, appear by late events to be liberated therefrom.

Like changes equally favourable to the commerce of this country appear to be taking place in Italy and the more extreme parts of the Mediterranean. With respect to Spain and Portugal, in the commerce with whom the United States have great interest, it may be expected that commerce may be carried on without the aid heretofore afforded to the enemy. Should peace take place between France and her enemies, including Great-Britain, the commerce of the U. S. with France will fall under the same remarks.

The considerations of an internal nature which urge a repeal of these acts, at this time, are not less forcible than those which have been already stated. Among those are the following:—The committee are persuaded that it will considerably augment the public revenue, and thereby maintain the public credit; that it will enhance the price and promote the circulation of our produce, in lieu of specie, which has of late become so much the object of speculation tending to embarrass the government.

Mr. C. then, leave being given, reported the following bill.

A BILL.

To repeal an act, entitled, "An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States," and so much of any acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of G. Britain; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States," passed on the 17th day of December, 1813, be and the same is hereby repealed:—Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said acts shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares, or merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great-Britain, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue. And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, or of any article the property of or belonging at the time of such importation to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

3. And be it further enacted, That no foreign ship or vessel shall receive a clearance or be permitted to depart from the U. States, whose officers and crew shall not consist wholly of the citizens or subjects of the country to which such ship or vessel shall belong, or of a country in amity with the U. States; and no citizen of the United States shall be permitted to depart in such ship or vessel, without a passport or permission therefor furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the U. States.

The bill having been twice read, Mr. Calhoun made the usual motion to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright of Md. objected to this reference, because of the nature of the bill, coupling together two objects which ought to be kept entirely distinct, and on which there might be much difference of opinion. He therefore moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report a separate bill.

The motion was overruled by the speaker, the motion made by Mr. Calhoun having preference, according to the rules of the house.

The question on referring the bill to a committee of the whole was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Mr. Calhoun then, from the same committee, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver coins or bullion: which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. C. then observed, that the message embraced another subject, which did not appear to the committee of foreign relations to appertain to their province—he meant the continuance of the double duties. He therefore moved that the committee on foreign relations be discharged from the consideration of so much of the message, and that it be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Desha of Ky. rose to offer a resolution. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) in offering his motion on Saturday on the subject of a national bank, had drawn a gloomy picture of the financial affairs of the nation, and asked whether Congress would adjourn and