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Niagara county, ss.
Dudley Frink, and Jacob I. Fort, being duly sworn, say, that on or about the 23d day of December last, they were in company with Captain John A. Rodgers, of the 24th regt. of the U. S. Infantry, then acting as aid to Gen. McClure, at Key's Tavern, in Batavia; these deponents heard the said Rodgers solemnly declare in the presence of a number of other gentlemen, that he wished to God that Buffalo was burned, and that he would give 100 dollars to any person that would bring him information that Buffalo was actually burned. And further these deponents say not.

DUDLEY FRINK,
JACOB I. FORT

Sworn to, &c.

State of New-York, Niagara county, ss.

Nehemiah Seelye, late a resident of the village of Buffalo, being solemnly sworn saith, that on the 22d or 3d day of Dec. last, he this deponent had a conversation at the house of Frederick Miller, near Buffalo, with Donald Frazier, a lieutenant in the regular service, who was then acting as an aid to General McClure—in which conversation the said Frazier said, that if Buffalo should be burned, he had no doubt the inhabitants would be remunerated by government, that he believed it would be an advantage to the country to have it burned, it would make hundreds of soldiers, it would stimulate men to enlist to prosecute the war with more rigour—he said, if he had a house in Buffalo, he should be glad to see a fire brand in it in two minutes. And further saith not.

NEHEMIAH SEELYE.

Sworn to, &c.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon,

A valuable tract of land called West Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomico river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh. The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomico Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next. In the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

TH. HARRIS, Jun. Trustee.
Annapolis, July 6, 1814.

An Overseer Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
I wish to employ one at present, or at the end of the year, who is honest, sober, and industrious, to superintend on a small farm, two and one half miles from, and on the north side of, Severn ferry, or river.

EDMUND BRICE.

July 6, 1814.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Amos Smith, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a bay HORSE 1 1/2 hands and 1 inch high, 10 years old, had a small head and snip, long tail, both hind feet white, four new shoes on. Given under my hand this 23th day of June, 1814.

Larkin Hammond.

The owner of the above horse is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Amos Smith,
Living at Newwood's Ferry.

From the New-England Palladium.
Extract from a letter dated Paris, 7th April, 1814.
"What a distressful thing it is that we are the only nation now at war, when we ought to have been the only one to avoid it! It was the work of the tyrant. I was told by a Prince that our public virtue was a phantom, and our government a ridicule. That our ruin, (the war) was bought at the small expense of a million. This is certain, that a party, the real enemies of our country, did vote for the war, and it is for them to render an account to posterity and to the present generation of the motives and principles of action in that horrid deed. Our government was despised by the tyrant, because he found us without virtue and without character, and he never even deigned to answer to the demand of restitution of the hundreds of cargoes unjustly taken from us. England will certainly render none of hers, nor the Bourbons the thefts of Buonaparte; and it is thus, that our administration has sacrificed the honour and fortune of our country."

Extract from a letter dated Paris, April 30th, 1814.

"I see by this morning's paper that British transports have arrived at Bourdeaux to take on board 25,000 old troops for the U. States. Great-Britain thinks we do not wish for or mean to effect peace by the negotiation at Gottenburg, since a CLAY, the most active for the war, is one of our ministers, and as RUSSELL was, in the time of the Directorial government, clerk to Henry Johnson, a famous privateer man against American ships, he has little more esteem than Clay. How is it possible to send such men! In all diplomatic nominations the men ought to be adapted to the object. In the time of Catharine of Russia, every nation in Europe took particular care to send the handsomest men to that court—to France one always chose the most adroit and cunning agents; but to send to Gottenburg men who have calumniated Great Britain, who have expressed in terms little measured, their hatred to that government, is an imprudence that we only could commit.

"Here, the appointment must be changed—A man who was in favour of the Buonaparte government cannot stay here with any prospect of success; and such has been the attachment shewn by the present minister to that monster, and the foolish idea that he was all powerful, that about the 20th March, he said, at his table, before eight persons, that the Emperor of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, would be brought prisoners to Paris in a few days! The event that has taken place was foreseen by every thinking man, from the day the coalesced powers put their feet on French ground; and that, not only from their immense power, but from the general dissatisfaction in France.

"Some of the old revolutionary stock should be sent out to this court; or if they no longer exist Rufus King.

"Mr. Crawford dined a few days ago in company with Lord Castlereagh, who said, if an universal peace did not take place, it would not be the fault of G. Britain. Mr. Crawford did not reply to that, nor speak a word during all the dinner.

"But what is our country to do against the power of Great-Britain, who, having no enemy but us, will destroy our towns, our commerce, and our shipping? Is there no spirit left in our countrymen to chase from the helm and administration of government, men who have brought us into such a state of ruin? There appears no cause of war at present, for our entry into the ports where British ships are admitted, is the entry to all the world; the press of seamen will be no longer exercised; since Great-Britain will discharge at least 100,000 soldiers, and probably for 20 years will not be in want of them again. The liberty of the seas will be no longer contested, & as peace is general no prohibitions or blockade can exist, nor question of neutrality in any nation.

"We must renounce all claims for captured property under the decrees of Buonaparte at Milan and Berlin, because we declared war; and this is not one of the least complaints against the Madisonian administration. The fact is, the adventurer being destroyed—the phantom of power and glory, on which our administration believed to find support, their schemes fall with him. His money does much also. I pity our situation, and if a frank confession

be not made of our folly, we shall be destroyed. Generosity and magnanimity are the order of the day. Every nation vies with the other how to distinguish herself by sacrifices and renunciation of rights—and should our distracted government not be inspired with that humility, which our situation demands—we shall be utterly ruined."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 7, 1814.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR DOVER COUNTY.

John Stewart,
Edward Griffith,
Richard Tootell,
Benjamin W. Lecompte.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY,
Col. Wm. Potter,
Matthew Driver,
William McDonald,
Richard Hughtlett.

During the last session of our state legislature, a bill originated in the senate for building a certain number of barges, at the state's expense, for the protection, as was said, of those points along the shores of the Chesapeake which had been left undefended by the general government. This met the fate it deserved in the lower house, and was rejected after a very little debate.—It seemed in some to occasion much displeasure, but, independent of the expense, we have recently learnt from Barney's flotilla, how far they are calculated to effect the object for which they were intended. Few depredations had been committed by the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Patuxent until Commodore Barney had incautiously placed himself in that river, and instead of affording either protection or security to the property of individuals, he has been the cause of its destruction. Many industrious families, through the means of this flotilla, which was to drive the enemy from our bay, or at all events to protect our citizens in the undisturbed quiet of their various occupations, as well as their property, have been lighted from their homes by the blaze of their dwellings, and compelled to see the hard-earnings of their industry seized and carried away by an enemy. At the very moment it was communicated to our rulers that this little bantling force had gotten itself entrapped in a situation which required some aid from them for its protection, orders were issued to a detachment of troops, which for some time previous had been lying idle in the metropolis, to march for the frontiers, leaving the state, and the flotilla, to take care of themselves. After a time, however, a few troops were collected, but not sufficient to check that depredatory spirit with which the enemy entered the river. This is another instance to show how much disposed our president is to protect individuals along the sea-board, when he has in view such mighty objects as the conquest of Canada. Would our citizens but bestow their serious reflection on this subject, we should then expect to see them withdrawing their confidence from a set of men, who had rashly plunged them into a war, and then left them to struggle against its adverse current. Error must ultimately give place to truth, and sophistry be vanquished by the superior force of reason and argument.—There is a point beyond which the forbearance of virtuous but misguided men cannot go; this crisis we believe is rapidly approaching. They have seen that they have been mocked and abused by the very men they had placed in authority; and will they submit to such degradation when they hold in their own hands a remedy for all their evils?

It is true, say some of the war-hawks, there was an union of the two great political parties into which our country is divided, for our prospects begin to wear an aspect far more gloomy than they have ever yet exhibited. It would indeed be most fortunate for our country could an event of this kind take place; but while folly, imbecility and wickedness, are the leading features in the conduct of our administration, it can never take place, however desirable it may be. Though they have been unfortunate in most of their schemes, they have no complaint to make, for they have been no farther opposed in them than a fair and candid expression of opinion would go. Our country menaced with calamities and dangers, before experienced, demands the watchful attention and patriotic efforts of every citizen—but until different men are placed at the head of our affairs, there can be no unanimity, because there is no room for confidence. Let a necessity, requiring exertion, exist, and no federalist, however his character may have been aspersed with the odious epithets of "tory, traitor, or oppositionist," will wait for the calls of duty; the interests of his country are alone sufficient to fire his zeal, and animate his patriotism. In proportion as democracy has failed in its foolish projects and ambitious attempts, were all the angry passions enlisted against those who will not yield a blind obedience to the wishes of the president, and bow in submission to the slavish doctrine, that we have no right to hesitate and question when his excellency recommends. We would that the character of our government should ever remain untarnished, because it is better suited to the habits of a free and virtuous people than any other; yet some impressions have been stamped, deeply stamped upon it, by the ignorance or wickedness of our rulers, which can with difficulty only be effaced. Precipitated into a war at the instigation of the bloodiest despot who ever held sway over any portion of the great family of man, and that too when wholly unprepared, evinces either abject subserviency, or a total want of foresight, in the authors of it. When they shall appear to be governed by rectitude, and adopt for their rule of conduct those genuine principles of republicanism which they have so much abused, there will then be no want of confidence, and they will find themselves supported by the united energies of the nation. It is not that federalists feel a personal animosity to the president and his satellites, that they oppose his policy, that they cry out against it, but because he has departed from that course which exalted the great Washington, and his coadjutors, above all other legislators, and gave birth to happiness which never before visited any civilized nation. If these leaders of democracy view in the storms, which are gathering in the political sky, dangers which call for the combined energies of our nation to shield her from their rage, they should immolate their diabolical antipathies on the altars of justice. Only let them acknowledge that they have been deceived by the false pretensions of men who seek rather to promote their own interests than the honour of their own country, and that they have been whirled into the vortex of error by giving a loose to head-strong prejudice, and those gloomy apprehensions may be easily dispelled. We wish that the misfortunes which have already visited us, and which still threaten to pour in tremendous force upon our nation, could be traced to nothing worse than errors in judgment; but every day unfolds something new to establish and rivet on the mind a belief, that this is not the cause. Mortified at the failure of their predictions, and incensed beyond measure at the disasters their folly has brought on the country, some of our democrats appear more like madmen than rational beings, venting their spleen indiscriminately on every one who dares to oppose them either in opinion or action. This turbulent spirit must give way to sober reflection, and these errors of judgment, if they really deserve that character, must be irradiated by the sun-beams of truth and reason, before the union can take place which they seem so much to desire.

We hope our readers will peruse attentively the address of Col. Chapin, and the certificates which accompany it, and they would then see what cold-blooded cruelty led to the destruction of Niagara, and the

motives which led McClure to this diabolical act. We have heard much of British inhumanity and outrage at Hampton and Havre-de-Grace, but an instance of barbarity more unfeeling than that of McClure, can scarcely be found in the history of the present war.

After appeals had been repeatedly made to the patriotism and cupidity of the nation to induce it generally to embark in a contest from which humanity shrinks, the next resort was to excite a general indignation, by leaving the dwellings of our enemy. That there are many among us who would rejoice at the destruction of towns and villages by the enemy, along our frontiers, inasmuch as it would have a tendency to produce a general thirst for revenge, we have always believed, and therefore we suspect it is that so trifling preparations have been made for their defence, while retaliation has in so many different ways been courted.

For the Maryland Gazette.

An attempt has recently been made in the Baltimore American, (and the National Intelligencer has given currency to the slander,) to throw an odium on the executive of Maryland, by drawing an invidious comparison "between the government of Virginia, and the government of Maryland, in respect to their preparations to meet the enemy." After repeating with exultation, the general orders of the governor of Virginia, to twenty regiments of militia "to hold themselves in readiness to march, &c." the writer exclaims "yet we do not hear of one step of our executive to call out the militia, nor of one effort to assemble the posse comitatus to resist the enemy in any one way, or at any given point! we hear of no spirited or military preparations to meet and repel the invaders, but we hear of peevish complaints against the general government, and of pitiful supplications for assistance from Washington and Baltimore."

Although the character of our commander in chief for patriotism, and a vigilant attention to his duty, is so firmly established with the respectable men of each political sect who know him, as to render any explanation of his conduct unnecessary, it may yet be proper to detail a few plain facts, as connected with our militia system, and its recent operations, for the satisfaction of sundry well-disposed citizens, who may not be in possession of the requisite information on the subject. The military establishment of Maryland consists of three grand divisions, under the controul of Major-Generals, each containing four brigades; the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th brigades, are attached to the first division, embracing the counties of Prince-George's, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, & the lower part of Frederick; Harford, and the eight counties on the eastern shore, form the second division; and the third division includes Allegany, Washington, Baltimore town and county, and the upper part of Frederick. By the late militia law it is enacted, "that in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of the state, a major-general, brigadier-general or commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the threatened invasion may be." In virtue of this provision, Colonel Taney, on the appearance of the enemy in the Patuxent, ordered out his regiment, comprising the whole of Calvert county; and on information being given to the commander in chief, a detachment of three companies were ordered from Anne-Arundel. Gen. West, of the fourth brigade, was also directed to furnish whatever number of men the colonel might deem adequate for his defence; arms and ammunition were expedited to the various military posts that required these articles; and orders were issued to Generals Barick and Williams, commanding the 7th & 8th brigades, to hold half their brigades in readiness, to march at a moment's warning. In addition to these preparations for defence, Gen. Philip Stuart, who commands the 5th brigade, had actually taken the field, and possessed a discretionary power to order out the entire population of St. Mary's and Charles counties. Here then we see two whole brigades and a moiety of the other two, which constitute the 1st military division, comprehending twelve regiments, either in detail

service, or prepared to be so, on the shortest notice. We recollect too, that the third division was under a requisition of the general government to furnish a quota of 2000 men for the defence of Baltimore; and advert to the geographical situation of the counties composing the second division, bordering generally on the waters of the Chesapeake, and its tributary rivers, and consequently liable to the incursions of the enemy, which circumstances rendered it impracticable to make a draft from them, it must at once be acknowledged, by every dispassionate man, that the whole disposable force of Maryland has been in requisition; and that her exertions, a comparative view being taken of the extent, population and physical strength of the state, have considerably exceeded those of Virginia.

There is, indeed, one assertion contained in the paragraph referred to, the truth of which we are disposed to acknowledge; the writer says, "we hear of no spirited preparation to meet and repel the invaders." No—2nd for the honour of our state it is to be hoped we never shall. Our country has been already too much degraded by empty threats and vain-glorious boasting; they have procured for her the ridicule and disdain of foreign nations, and raised the blush of manly shame on the cheeks of every honourable American. From the merited contempt which such conduct inspires, Maryland at least will, under the guidance of her present chief magistrate, be exempt; he was the soldier, and continues to be the disciple of Washington; he does not like a Smyth, a Hull, or a Madison, issue a proclamation when action is necessary; he performs his duty efficiently, though silently; and although he may not alarm the enemy by the harshness of his epithets, he will obtain for the citizens, by the vigour of his measures, that security, which is withheld from them by those who are bound to afford it.

As to "making supplications to Baltimore and Washington for assistance," the assertion is not true with respect to the former, and it was perfectly correct in our Executive to apply for it to the latter. Had the government granted it with promptitude and effect, and instead of sending the regular force to the attack of Canada, had employed it to repel the enemy from our own shores, the citizens of the exposed counties (their corn fields and harvests having been necessarily abandoned) would not at this time have cause to dread an approaching scarcity of the articles of life; long will the inhabitants on the Patuxent deplore the flotilla system, and hold the memory of its conductors in detestation.

A MARYLANDER.

We understand that the Marshal of this District, has received orders to release all retaliatory prisoners of war, and that it has accordingly been done. They are now to be considered only as ordinary prisoners of war. [Esp. Paper.]

Boston Weekly Messenger July 1.
A gentleman from Burlington informs, that the British and American armies had encamped within sight of each other, and that there had been some skirmishes with the outpost—A battle was momentarily expected.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1814.

James Allen, Austin Arms (2), Peter Armstrong, Mary Allen A. A. county. John Brewer (3), Bazel Brown, W. B. Bean, Stephen Beard, Jan. Hester Bishop, Thomas Bicknell, A. A. county. Jeremiah Cook, Elizabeth Cadie, Philip Curran, James Camden, William Carman, Nancy Chaney, George Craggs, Margaret Dorsey, Charles Duttal, Henry Dickenson, Richd. Davis, A. A. county. Lieut. Wm. N. Earl, Chas. H. Flemming, Jonas Green, Peregrine Glenn (2), Nicholas Goldborough, Edwd. Griffing, A. A. county. George Hoopman (2), Ann Hawkins, Garard R. Hopkins, Phillip Hammond, A. A. county. Aquiller Johnson, Vachel Johnson, Ann Jacob, Sarah Ann Johnson near Annapolis. William Kilty (2), Thomas Kepping, Ann Karney, Joseph Levier, Ladio Lincome A. A. county. Eleze H. Massey near Annapolis, Christopher Minepec, Samuel I. Maddox, Henley Martie, Doctor James McGill, Samuel Macubin, John Mahoney, A. A. county. Capt. Jno. Norris, Jas. Ogelvie, William Powell, Mary Ross, Rebecca Redmon, Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Robinson, Alexander Stewart, John Sullivan, James Steels, Wm. Sanders, Samuel Southwick, Charles Story, Philip P. Smith, A. A. county. Elizabeth Tydings, Mary Thomas, John Valyant, Elizabeth O. Woodard, A. A. county. John White, Sarah Whitington, Walter Willett, Samuel C. Willett.

John Monroe, P. M.