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...ver the side. But the two English
ships came in and attacked us in this
distress and confusion. They lay off
at a distance under our stern, and
with their long-guns raked us every
shot. We had only 2 guns out of the
stern that would reach them. Our
cannonades did not carry more than
half way. The two long-guns were
so well-worked as to make both of
the enemy's vessels to haul off and
repair, but they returned soon
to the attack. Our gallant crew,
stimulated by the determined and
judicious conduct of our valiant cap-
tain, stood the slaughter with unpar-
alleled bravery. The engagement
lasted two hours and twenty-five mi-
nutes. Our cables were cut away,
and no sail could be set, as all that
was not entangled by the broken
masts had their haulyards shot a-
way.

Our ship caught fire several
times, and one or two violent explo-
sions took place; but the undaunted
Yankees suffered nothing to dis-
courage them, until our powder
grew short. At the surrender of
our ship we had only two or three
kegs of damaged powder on board ;
15 or 20 of our guns were shot a-
way or disabled, and only 65 of our
men well and able to stand to their
guns. 160 men were killed and
wounded. The ward-room, cockpit
and steerage, were full of wounded,
besides many on the birth-deck. It
was necessary to amputate 9 limbs.
We had about twenty men so badly
burnt that 8 of them died shortly af-
terwards.

March 30 and 31st, removed all
the wounded to sick quarters on
shore, and all the officers went on
parole. April 27th, sailed in the
Essex Junior with the prisoners, &c.
for the United States, and doubled
Cape Horn in the cold month of
May. Crossed the Equator on the
14th of June, and arrived at New-
York, on the 7th of July.

[Captain Porter left the Young
Essex off Long Island, in his gig,
and landed at Babylon on Thursday
morning, and arrived at Brooklyn a-
bout 4 P. M. Capt. P. got into a
carriage, and crossed the ferry in
the steam boat Nassau. On his ar-
rival in New York, the citizens took
the horses from his carriage, and
drew it up to the City Hotel, and
from thence to his lodgings in Green-
wich street, with constant and loud
huzzas.]

WASHINGTON, July 9.
Copy of a letter from Capt. J. H.
Dent to the Secretary of the Na-
vy, dated

Charleston, 2d July, 1812.

SIR,
I have this moment received the
melancholy information of the loss
of the U. States Schr. Alligator in
Port Royal. It appears she was up-
set at anchor, by a violent tornado
or whirlwind. Lt. Bassett, with
11 of the crew, are only saved.—
Midshipmen Brailsford and Roger-
son, with 25 men, are unfortunately
lost. By the next mail I shall be
enabled to forward to you Lt. Bas-
sett's report.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. DENT.
Hon. Wm. Jones.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 13, 1812.

THE ENEMY.
The British frigate Narcissus,
which passed this place on Saturday,
in company with a schooner, and
two smaller vessels, bound up the
Bay, repassed yesterday morning
with twelve sail of small vessels,
which she had captured on her pas-
sage up. We have no accounts from
the head of the Bay, as to any other
damage done by them. Her object,
it is supposed, was to procure wa-
ter.

While we deplore the loss of the
United States frigate Essex, and the
brave tars who fell in her de-
fence, it would be injustice to the
survivors to pass over their brave
and intrepid conduct unnoticed.—
No sailors ever better deserved the
wreath which fame has woven for
the warrior, than ours; for none
were ever more desperate in battle,
or humane in victory. The length
of time, which this unequal conflict
was sustained, evinces a determina-
tion on the part of her brave and
heroic commander, not to give up
the ship while there remained room
for a single gleam of hope. Altho'
the event of the battle proved un-
fortunate, yet was the honour of
our country, and the religion of our
flag, supported by a desperate bold-

ness seldom met with in the sangui-
nary annals of war.
It has been often said by demo-
crats, though without the slightest
appearance of truth, that the fede-
ralists throw every obstacle in the
way which can have the remotest
tendency to clog the operations of
our government. Nay, that they
were the original authors of the war,
and that they have been the unfor-
tunate causes of its disgraceful pro-
secution and continuance. None
but those who are grossly stupid,
or perversely wicked, will indulge
themselves in such insidious slan-
der; for it is well known to every
man of ordinary intelligence in the
nation, that Mr. Bayard intreated
the majority in congress to defer
the declaration of war for a few
months only, and that this was the
earnest request of the whole
federal party. Had this advice, and
the arguments of this distinguished
statesman, been treated with the re-
spect they deserved, we might have
escaped all the horrors of war, a
state of things which dire necessity
only could justify. But anxious to
reduce this once prosperous coun-
try to a situation which would en-
able the president to extend his pa-
tronage by numerous appointments,
necessary in a state of war, and
gratify the boisterous ravings of a
few ambitious and discontented spi-
rits, whose conduct proclaims them
rather enemies than friends to their
country, they shut their ears against
the solemn voice of reason, and in
a fit of desperation, leagued their
country in a cause at which poste-
rity must wonder, as much as all
honest Americans now deplore.—
They have seen with deep regret,
and with no less mortification, the
spirit in which the contest has been
prosecuted; the vast sums inconsi-
derately squandered, and the effu-
sion of blood unnecessarily shed.
Every argument which reason, ani-
mated by conscious integrity, could
urge, every representation, which
fancy, invigorated by scenes of hor-
ror and distress, could paint, have
been enlisted against a war equally
unnecessary and ruinous; but so
stubborn are the prejudices, and so
totally incenseable are the vultures
which are gnawing at the vitals of
the republic, that none but slight,
if any, impressions have ever been
made on them. Unmoved they see
their country rapidly declining, and
their neighbours writhing under af-
flictions of which they are the cause.
Such unfeeling conduct betrays a
want of humanity in republicans,
who boast of Washington for their
father, and profess to be under the
influence of those pure principles
which led our ancestors to indepen-
dence and glory. In every variety
of manner, and with every odious
epithet which our language furnishes,
have the federalists been abused;
yet that has not shaken their af-
fection for their country, or allayed
their zeal in the cause of her lib-
erties. They look with no small de-
gree of concern on the unpropitious
fortunes which await her, yet they
feel at the same time an honourable
pride, that they have had no agen-
cy in producing this deplorable state
of things. Therefore these slan-
ders, base and infamous as they are,
scarcely ruffle their feelings, or ex-
cite for their authors any other sen-
sation than disgust mingled with pi-
ty. They consider it as a matter of
course, since this is one of the prin-
ciple means adopted to carry on the
war, and therefore, when they take
up a democratic Gazette, they na-
turally calculate on seeing "Trai-
tor," "Tory," "Factionist," and
"Enemies to their country," blaz-
ing in capitals in almost every col-
umn. In the hands of such traitors,
and such Tories, as the disciples of
Washington are, our country has
nothing to fear, for they are her
most zealous friends.—They are not
the authors of the war, for it is a
measure they have always detested;
they desire a peace, yet not a dis-
honourable one.

as the interests of our country
would justify, we should be perfect-
ly willing to observe silence; but
when those men who have enjoyed
so largely of the nation's confidence,
as Mr. Madison and his co-adjutors,
studiously avoid the road which
honour and national interest direct
them to travel, silence is no longer
a virtue but a crime. In some un-
accountable way, they have succeed-
ed in cajoling the nation out of its
repose and happiness, and if their
conduct were not exposed in time,
they might ultimately succeed in
blotting her from the map of ex-
istence. In speaking of our rulers,
we will always be as respectful as
their conduct seems to merit, whe-
ther they be of one political deno-
mination or another; but while the
freedom of speech, and the liberty
of the press remain unimpaird by
violent or seditious forms of law, we
will utter sentiments of disapprobation
against conduct which appears to
be involving our country in irre-
trievable ruin.

If the conduct of our president,
and some of his counsellors, were
taken as a criterion, there would be
more justice than honour in the re-
mark of Napoleon, when he observ-
ed that we were "a nation destitute
of energy or just political views"—An
imputation like this would be a libel
on the character of a free, independ-
ent and enterprising people; but
the temporizing, imbecile, and extra-
ordinary conduct of our government
brings home the remark to them with
too much justice. When the "su-
pererminent" emperor had made this
discovery, it is not surprising when
his utter disregard of justice is ta-
ken into consideration, that he
should have treated our demands a-
gainst him with studied neglect.
Not all these odious imputations &
enormous outrages committed on our
rights by this bloody usurper could
ever kindle the ire of our president,
although it is said, he is rather of
a waspish temper; but with all the
weakness and humility of a lamb, he
submitted to it. Does not this shew
that he is "destitute of energy and just
political views?"

Extract of a letter to the Editor.
"DEAR SIR,
Being lately on an excursion
through several counties of this
state, I employed myself, whenever
an opportunity presented, of in-
quiring into the effects that had
been produced by the downfall of
French despotism, and the disas-
trous manner in which our war had
been conducted. I am happy to in-
form you, that many of our citizens,
who have hitherto been carried away
by a fatal delusion, have made a full
reconciliation of their errors; and
while others are cursing the war, and
seem almost ready to give up its au-
thors as the French gave up Bu-
onaparte. A want of confidence in
the integrity of those who have
been placed at the head of our af-
fairs, is rapidly extending itself a-
mong them; for they begin to see,
that they are destitute of those qual-
ities necessary for the emergencies
of the times. Nay further, some
are ready to acknowledge, that the
charge of a foreign influence having
controlled in a very considerable
degree our most important concerns,
was not entirely groundless; and
say, that to tamper with the feel-
ings and interests of a free people
to gratify any foreign desperado,
however splendid might have been
his career, or gigantic his power, is
conduct highly reprehensible in those
who had received such honourable
distinctions from the suffrages of
their fellow-citizens. There is a-
nother class, with whom, in the
course of my rambles, I had some
considerable intercourse, who are
more unfortunate than the others,
because their circumstances, in ear-
ly life debarred them the means of
enlightening their minds by educa-
tion. They feel and deplore the
effects of the war; but the idea has
been so repeatedly inculcated among
them, by the intriguing parasites of
administration, "that we have
no alternative but war or uncon-
ditional submission," that they are
almost induced to think it true. A
little exertion on the part of intel-
ligent men could easily do away
that impression; and it is greatly
to be lamented that the attempt is
not made by those who could with-
out injury to themselves spare both
the time and expense. In some dis-
tricts I found that democratic jour-
nals were gratuitously distributed,
and the people, having an opportu-
nity of seeing no others, readily be-
lieved that every thing contained
therein carried with it the seal of

truth. Erroneous impression. But
as long as no corrective is applied,
the public mind must become more
and more poisoned by these venom-
ous effusions: Had I the means e-
qual to my inclination, no corner
of the state, however remote or
obscure, should remain unenlighten-
ed by the blazing effulgence of po-
litical truth. Next to the religion
of our God, I would inculcate a-
mong them the precepts of the im-
mortal Washington—I would, by a
recital of his virtues, revive the re-
collection of his unparalleled worth.
Without the aid of fiction or sophis-
try, a contrast might be drawn be-
tween the course steered by this
greatest of warriors, and abject of
legislators, and that taken by his
successors, that would stagger their
prejudices, and produce salutary
changes in their political notions.
But while such a luke-warmness
reigns among those to whom the li-
berties & independence of the coun-
try must ultimately look for salva-
tion, it is enough to damp the ardour
of any individual who feels disposed
for exertion. How they can thus
settle themselves down in a state of
indifference, when they must behold
a gloom daily thickening around our
prospects, and their country rapidly
gliding into the gulf of destruction,
is beyond what my feeble powers
will enable me to conceive. Pray
use every exertion, my dear friend,
to awaken federalists from that fatal
sleep in which they appear to be
indulging themselves; for if ever
there was a time when they should
be animated to exertion, it is the
present. Scenes are unfolding up-
on us alarming and dreadful—Let
every patriotic effort be made in the
cause of liberty, of this only sur-
viving republic, or we may ere long
have to deplore calamities that ima-
gination is too feeble to describe."

George Medkiff,
Having commenced BOOT & SHOE-
MAKING in the shop formerly oc-
cupied by Messrs. White & Slicer, whose
stock he has purchased, hopes by the
durability of his work, strict attention
to business, and exertion to please, to
receive a share of public patronage.
July 14, 1812. Sw.

Valuable Lands for Sale.
The subscriber is authorized to dis-
pose of at private sale, all that tract of
land, formerly the property of Richard
Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq.
deceased, consisting of 1093 acres, si-
tuated in Anne-Arundel county, lying
on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the
mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles
from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore,
and thirty-five from the City of Wash-
ington. This land as rich and fertile as
any on the Chesapeake, affords the
most luxuriant pasturage, has a large
proportion of meadow land, and the
greatest abundance of fire wood and
timber, and for ship building the best
timber on the Chesapeake may be had
on this land. The situation is healthy,
and as beautiful a prospect as any on
the Bay, a good harbour, and the wa-
ters lying around the land afford the
greatest abundance of excellent fish,
crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The
very convenient situation of this land
must be obvious to every person wish-
ing to purchase, as the wood, timber,
and the whole product of the land, can
be removed from thence by water, and
that in a few hours, to the markets of
Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this
valuable property is thought unneces-
sary, as any person wishing to purchase
can view the same by applying to Dr.
Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon,
or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives
within a few miles of it. Terms will
be made known on application to the
subscriber.
SAMUEL MAYNARD, Att'y
in fact for John Murray.
July 14, 1812.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American, Baltimore, are request-
ed to insert the above once a week for
four weeks, & forward their accounts to
this office.

TAXES.
The subscriber respectfully requests
all persons concerned, to prepare to
discharge their county assessment for
the present year's collection; early ap-
plications will be made from this date
for payment; he anticipates prompt
calls upon him for sums due on the le-
vy list, and of course must be prepared
to meet them—he therefore expects
payment will be made to him, or his
deputies, upon the first call. Attend-
ance will be given by his deputies, at
the time and places appointed by the
Collector of the direct tax, for the pur-
pose of settling accounts, &c. Those
who may be disposed to facilitate his
collections, by meeting his deputies at
those appointed places, will receive his
thanks; he will attend as usual at his
office in Annapolis, and in his absence
Mr. Wm. Warfield is authorized to set-
tle accounts and give receipts.
R. WELCH of Ben. Coll.
A. A. County. Sw.
July 14, 1812.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Maryland, the subscriber
will expose to public sale, on Wed-
nesday the 10th day of August next,
on the premises,
A tract of land called Wood Lot,
containing 38 acres, lying in Prince-
George's county; A House and Lot in
Bladensburg; and a Lot of Ground in
the City of Washington; late the prop-
erty of Henry Bradford, deceased.
Terms of Sale, Cash, to be paid on the
day of sale, or on the ratification there-
of by the chancellor. On payment of
the purchase money the subscriber is
authorized to convey.
James Bowman, Trustee.
July 11, 1812. Sw.

POSTSCRIPT

BAITIMORE, JUNE 15.
From the Merchants Coffee-House
Books.
An attack was made on Elkton on
Monday evening, by the British in
four barges; after exchanging a few
shots with the fort below the town
they retired.

Extract of a letter from Elkton, dated
Monday, 11th, at 4 o'clock P. M.
"The British have just made an
attack on this place with four large
barges full of men, and after ex-
changing a few shots, they returned
down the river."

From the Boston Palladium of July 8.
IMPORTANT PAPERS.
We have received Quebec Papers
to the 30th ult. and Montreal Pa-
pers to the 2d inst. Among other
information, they announce the ar-
rival of a part of the British reinforc-
ments detached from Lord Welling-
ton's army.

ARRIVAL OF A PART OF LORD
WELLINGTON'S ARMY.
QUEBEC, June 30.
On Sunday morning, this day wit-
nessed the extraordinary sight of
a number of Transports with Brit-
ish troops on board, arriving from
Bourdeaux, in France. It is 55
years since any vessel arrived at
Quebec from Bourdeaux. What
changes have occurred even in that
short space of time! Who will ven-
ture to predict what the next fifty
years may produce?

In the course of the afternoon
the transports proceeded up the ri-
ver. The officers of the army, and
the people belonging to the vessels,
who came on shore, all wore the
white cockade, which we under-
stand was universally worn by our
countrymen in France.

The following regiments were
under orders to embark at Bourdeaux
for North America.
85th, 76th, 3d, 57th, 5th, 9th,
27th 2 batts.—29th, 37th, 39th,
40th, 44th, 58th, 2 batts.—81st,
88th, 60th, 5th batt.—60th, 4th
batt.

H. M. S. Clomede, of 50 guns,
also arrived on Sunday, from Cork,
having on board the 4th battalion
of the Royals, lately from Holland.
The other troops, that sailed at
the same time, are daily expected.

From the Nat. Intel. of the 12th inst.
Captain Porter's Letter.
We were last evening favoured by the Sec-
retary of the Navy with a copy of Cap-
tain Porter's letter to him, giving an account of his
capture, and its unfortunate though glorious
termination, which is of great worth, but
will be published entire in our next if practic-
able, with its accompanying papers.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 29, 1812.
A communication from the War De-
partment, which has been just received,
requires the Governor of Maryland to
organize and hold in readiness, for im-
mediate service, six hundred artillery,
and five thousand four hundred infan-
try. The Secretary of War states, that
as far as volunteer uniform companies
can be found, they will be preferred.—
The object of this force is to repel any
invasion of our shores, which may be
made by the enemy.

The commander in chief of the mili-
tia of Maryland, confidently trusts, that
this appeal to the patriotism of the mi-
litia of the state, will not be unavailing.
Such militia corps as may be disposed
to make a tender of their services, in
compliance with the requisition, are
required forth with to report themselves
to the Colonels of their regiments, who
will give information thereof to the
Brigadier Generals, by them to be
communicated to the Adjutant General.
The necessary orders for a draft will
be immediately forwarded to the pro-
per officers, who will supply any defi-
ciency of volunteers that may be found
to exist.

The Commander in Chief will take
this occasion to urge all the officers of
the militia of Maryland, to cause their
arms, &c. to be inspected, and kept in
complete order for service, and to be in
constant readiness, with their men, to
repel any incursions of the enemy, and
to march to whatever point they may
be called.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, A. D. C.

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