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dréd miles from the ocean, and
majestically down a bay surrounded
with the most picturesque scenery
and proudly advancing to meet
haughty and contemptuous the
something so novel, so interesting
and extraordinary, as to gratify
fancy, and excite the admiration
of the most indifferent and stupid
spectators. Suffice it to say—that
variety and elegance of the scene
exceeded my powers of description,
and would furnish an excellent sub-
ject for the poet or the painter.
About 150 militia commanded by
gen. Martin, have recently arrived
at this post, to continue 30 days in
service, if wanted so long. The of-
ficer now commanding the regular
troops in this station is col. Blid-
ell; Gen. Gaines and suite having
started for the westward immedi-
ately after the arrival of the news of
the recent hard fought action at
Queenstown, in which maj. general
Riall, with 20 of his officers & 200
troops were taken prisoners, and
which you have probably received
sometime since."

From a gentleman at Utica to the
Post-Master in this city, dated
"Utica, 2d Aug. 1814.
"Dear Sir—By a letter received
from the Harbour, per express mail,
I am informed that the fleet sailed
yesterday morning, and were out of
sight at 4 P. M. The British fleet
were off the Harbour on Sunday
(day before)."

BLOODY BATTLE IN CANADA.
*Repository Office, Canadaigua, Sa-
turday evening July 30.*
The western mail just arrived, has
brought a hand-bill printed at the
Buffalo Gazette office, giving an
account of the sanguinary battle
fought on Monday evening last—
We copy this account almost entire,
having received none that appears
better authenticated.
The battle took place near the
ground where the late action of
Chippewa was fought, directly op-
posite to the lower end of the large
island in Niagara river, just above
the falls. It was, unquestionably,
the most bloody conflict that has
been on land during the present war,
and for determined bravery and as-
tinate combat, it has perhaps, se-
dom if ever been excelled. This is
evident, not only from the number
killed and wounded, but from the
singular result—that neither army
can well claim a victory. The ene-
my were indeed "repulsed," but at
the next morning, when our force
went on to the battle ground, to
take care of the slain, they again
appeared in order of battle. The
contest, however, was not renewed,
both parties doubtless feeling willing
to relinquish a conflict in which each
had suffered severely.
The number of British officers
taken is 18, they have passed
through this place for Greenburg.
On Friday morning our army lay at
Fort Erie, under General Ripley.—
The British who have lately been
reinforced, were said to be within
a few miles.

BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.
Albany Argus, Extra, Aug. 2—night.
We are indebted to the politeness
of N. Williams, Esq. of Utica, for
the following interesting particulars
of the never-to-be-forgotten BAT-
TLE OF BRIDGEWATER.—It
came down to Utica by express and
reached Albany by this evening's
mail."
From the Buffalo Gazette Extra.
July 28.
**BATTLE AT BRIDGEWATER
NEAR NIAGARA FALLS.**
On the 25th inst. the army under
the command of Major Gen. Brown,
encamped above Chippewa, near the
battle ground of the 5th. At 4
P. M. information was received
that the enemy had thrown a body
of troops across the Niagara, at the
5 mile meadows; but our command-
ing General was not diverted by
this movement; the 1st brigade un-
der Brig. Gen. Scott, moved past
Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater,
a mile below Chippewa, in plain
view of Niagara Falls. Gen. S.
learned that the enemy under Gen-
Riall, was approaching him. Battle
was immediately given the enemy,
near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4
P. M.; their cannon were planted
about 200 rods from this position, on
an eminence. The enemy's numeri-
cal force was much superior to
General Scott's; his line was far
extended, and he showed a disposi-
tion to flank; in order to counteract
these views of Gen. Riall, he was
fought in detachments—he was charged
in column; Gen. Scott being at the
head of his troops in almost every
charge.
Captain Towson with his compa-
ny of artillery, attached to Scott's

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 11, 1814.
Owing to the great length of the treaty
between France, and the allied powers, we have
necessarily excluded from our columns several
editorial articles, &c. which were in type.

We are authorized to state, that Dr.
ARCHIBALD DORSEY, will be a candi-
date to represent Anne-Arundel county
in the next General Assembly.
August 11, 1814.

On Monday morning, a young man from
Hancock-town, Washington county, attach-
ed to a militia company now here, was un-
fortunately drowned in a creek near the en-
campment, while bathing. On Tuesday his
remains were interred in the burial ground
with military honours. His name was *Lex-
ander Tully.*

For the Maryland Gazette.
No. II.
I have, in my former communi-
cation, endeavoured to show, that
there has been no indisposition on
the part of the federal government to
co-operate with the executive of the
union, in any measures for the de-
fence and protection of the country.
It is true, that if the states had
consented to the militia being driven
into Canada, their conduct
might have been more popular at
the palace, and the individual gen-
tlemen, who are at the head of the
state governments, might have been
rewards therefor by some snuff-office.
Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, for example,
was very complaisant in ordering
out the Ohio militia to go and take
possession of Canada, and severely
have the poor devils suffered in
consequence of it. But then govern-
ment Meigs has been appointed post-
master-general of the United States,
and what does he care now for the
sufferings of the Ohio militia? To
accompany general Wilkinson in his
attack upon the stone house, or
might have sent them to share the
sufferings and diseases which have
been the lot of many of those who
at different times have crossed over
to Canada; and if he had so acted,
no doubt he would have been a won-
derfully clever and patriotic citizen,
and perhaps might have been ap-
pointed a major general in the ar-
mies of the United States. But is
it possible that any of the militia
of Maryland would have approved
of such conduct? Why should they?
If any portion of them wish to go
to Canada nobody prevents them.
Those who are eager to shed their
blood in the plains of Canada are at
perfect liberty to take up their line
of march whenever they please. If
such is their wish there can be no
occasion for the use of compulsory
measures with them. Unfortunately,
however, those who talk most
in favour of the war are not the
most ready to encounter its dangers
and toils, and we are not likely to
get rid of many of our choice spirits
by a mere permission to them to go
and fight.

But it is said, that if the people
of Maryland had not happened to change
their politics so soon after the war
commenced, if the old executive had
been continued in office, the war
would have been conducted with
more spirit and with more energy
too. It is even added, that the
people could but be prevailed upon
to restore to office the war-hawks,
we might yet have some days of sun-
shine, to compensate us for the past
gloom.

May I venture to inquire of any
honest well meaning man, who may
chance to entertain this strange no-
tion, whereon he grounds his opini-
on? The question is—ought we to
have for our governor general Winder
or general Bowie? Now surely most
men will agree that the former is
rather more of a soldier than the
latter, and in war-times more com-
petent to the duties of a military
command. General Winder has
seen some service, and *hard service*
too. He was in the tented field,
fighting the battles of independence,
when his predecessor in office was
no doubt very happy—because in
the bosom of his family. It is true
that that most distinguished charac-
ter general Duane, did tell us some
years since, that our present govern-
or, as well as Stuart, and Gale, &
Somerville, &c. were all of them old
tories; but those who are acquaint-
ed with his long and arduous serv-
ices during the revolution, will not
believe that Winder was a tory be-
cause they are so told by the hero
of *Catawts*. The school in which he
received his education was not the
most likely to produce tories. The
companions of Washington are not

the men in whose patriotism and
love of country the people of Mary-
land are most unwilling to coincide.
No man will say that gen. Bowie is
more competent to the duties of a
commander in chief than general
Winder.

But, perhaps, by all this flourish-
ing, nothing more is meant than that
the old executive, being in favour of
the war, would be more active and
zealous in its prosecution than their
tory successors. No argument like
matter of fact—Now most unfortu-
nately we had some specimen of the
vigour and activity of the former
executive. They were in power
long before, and until sometime after
the war was declared, and from the
preparations which they made for
the protection and security of the
state, we may form some sort of
judgment of what would have been
done by them had they been conti-
nued in power. Be it remembered
then, that for many years before the
declaration of hostilities, the execu-
tive, and each branch of the legisla-
ture, had been democratic. For
years they had been expediting this
war, they had been wishing for this
war, and in every possible form, by
addresses to the president, by re-
solves in the legislature, and resolves
out of the legislature, had clamoured
for this war, and had pledged the
lives and fortunes of themselves
and their constituents in support of
this war. In short all their proceed-
ings had breathed nothing but war,
war, war. Let it also be remember-
ed, that a few months before the
war was actually declared, a corres-
pondence took place with the secre-
tary of war, which produced a con-
viction that war was shortly to be
declared, and in consequence the le-
gislation of Maryland, both branches
of which were democratic, was
convened by proclamation for the
express and sole purpose of making
preparation for war. Remember
further, that while our democratic
legislature was in session, authentic
intelligence of the declaration of
hostilities was received. Further-
more, the democratic executive con-
tinued in power several months after
the declaration of war, again met
the legislature in the fall, and made
to that branch of the government a
communication, which of course
disclosed to us what, in the opinion
of that executive, was wanted to
place Maryland in a complete state
of defence and security. Let me
now put the question to any war-
hawk in this land, *what preparations
had been made by our democratic execu-
tive, for the security of the state up to
the very day, which the voice of the
people required them to surrender up
their trust?* This now is a sober se-
rious question, to which every man
ought to be prepared to give a cor-
rect answer before he undertakes to
extol a democratic executive and to
say that the state has suffered by the
change which was made in that
branch of the government. Let
those who are ignorant in the pre-
misses, inquire of those who can in-
form them, and let the people of
Maryland, having obtained all ne-
cessary information, judge whether
the safety of the state would be
secured by a restoration of their old
servants to favour and confidence.
I submit the following questions for
their consideration, and to be an-
swered by any gentleman at his lei-
sure. What arms had been sent in-
to the different counties of the
state? How many tents, camp-
kettles, canteens, and other indispensa-
ble articles in a camp, had been
procured? How many barrels (or
rather pounds) of gun-powder had
been provided for the defence of
the whole state of Maryland? How
much lead was there in the armour-
y? Had the arms of the state been
proved and ascertained to be fit for
use? Had cannon in sufficient abun-
dance been purchased, mounted,
&c. &c. These articles unquestionably,
and in sufficient abundance,
ought to have been provided before
the declaration of war, and many of
them it would be almost imprac-
table to procure afterwards. If mo-
ney was wanted, money ought to
have been demanded of the legisla-
ture, at least as early as the extra
session in 1812. Was it asked for
then? If not, it could not have
been supposed to be wanting. If
wanted, surely the wants of the
state ought to have been known to
the executive, and the executive
ought not to have rejected a decla-
ration of war, commenced while the
state was without the means of self-
defence, and in expressing that joy
to have fired away rather too large
a proportion (say one half) of all
the gun-powder which at that time
belonged to the state.

But it may be, that as the gentle-

man who then composed the execu-
tive did not possess any great mili-
tary experience, they had to learn
what sort of demands a state of war
creates. Then they ought immedi-
ately to have endeavoured to inform
themselves, and we will allow them
till the meeting of the legislature in
November to find out what the state
had and what the state wanted to
carry on the war with vigour and
spirit; and to their communication
at that time we must refer for this
information. If we do refer to it,
and receive it as good authority,
our minds must be fully convinced,
that the state was armed at all
points for the war. For in this
communication, prepared almost 5
months after the war had commenc-
ed, and a war too which was to last
till dooms-day unless the British
would let us harbour their runaway
seamen; in this communication, to
which we are to look for every thing
which the state wants, all that we
can learn is, that the executive, out of
its contingent fund, had provided a few
blankets for the drafted militia, and
would submit to the legislature the pro-
priety of an appropriation to purchase
a few more for them. No money is
called for to buy ordnance, ammuni-
tion, camp equipage, &c. Then, of
course, none was wanted. We re-
turn therefore to the question,
what quantity of these several ar-
ticles had been procured? If they
were not asked for, and had not
been procured, who will say that
such an executive could carry on
the war with spirit and vigour, or
could co-operate with that most re-
nowned warrior, James Madison,
in the prosecution of a glorious war
to a glorious termination. No judi-
cious friend of the late executive of
Maryland would deem it wise to
challenge a comparison between
their efforts and those of their suc-
cessors, to afford protection to
the several parts of the state, ac-
cording to the limited powers, and
very limited means, possessed by
the state governments.

In the fall of 1812, then, whether
right or wrong, our good people
would deprive our good president of
the co-operation of the old governor
and council. Some time necessarily
elapsed before the board was orga-
nized—when organized, their atten-
tion was required by the constitu-
tion to the civil appointments, and
other pressing business, which would
furnish full employment for them so
long as that legislature remained in
session. Common politeness re-
quired of them to presume, that the
claims of the different parts of the
state to security and protection, had
not been entirely disregarded by their
predecessors in office; and that the
zealous friends of the war had been
careful to put themselves in a state
of readiness for its casualties. To
ascertain all this, would certainly
have been a work of great labour &
time, and at all events it was not
to have been expected that the new
executive would have offered any
thing by way of supplement to the
communication of the old one. The
season then was too far advanced to
send the implements of war & death
to other parts of the state, even if
the democratic militia officers had ap-
plied for them; the communication
by water was not safe, and as to
transportation by land, why wagons
might have been necessary for that
purpose, and wagons perhaps had
not been provided for the state ser-
vice. The most zealous advocates
for the war did not, and could not
expect, that the state of Maryland
would, in the dead of winter, ad-
vance more rapidly in her prepara-
tions for war than did the United
States. Early in the spring the
enemy entered our waters, and from
every part of the state applications
for the means of defence poured in
upon the executive; arms were
wanted in all the counties, because
*they had not been sent by the former
executive and at the proper season.*
Ammunition was wanted too, but
*those who ought to have provided it had
failed to make the provision.* And here
let me observe, we may find, perhaps,
proof of the wonderful fitness of
those formerly in power, for their
stations. As they had brought the
country into a war, they ought to
have expected that the shores of
Maryland would be visited, and
ought to have prepared for it. The
means of self-defence ought to have
been sent to the different counties,
and sent too while they could with
safety have been transported by wa-
ter. This, however, was not done,
and thus the friends and authors of
the war imposed upon their succes-
sors some considerable share of those
duties which ought to have been
performed by themselves.

A MARYLANDER.
[To be continued.]

POSTSCRIPT.
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 9.
By the President of the U. S. of America,
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas great and weighty matters claim-
ing the consideration of the congress, of the
U. States, form an extraordinary occasion for
convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint
Monday the 19th day of September next, for
their meeting at the City of Washington,
their respective representatives and
representatives therein and those to assemble in
congress, in order to receive such communi-
cations as may be made to them, and to
consult and determine on such measures as in
their wisdom may be deemed meet for the
wellfare of the United States.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal
of the U. S. to be hereunto affixed, and
(L. S.) signed the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Washington, the 5th day
of August, in the year of our Lord 1814,
and of the independence of the U. States
the thirty-ninth. JAMES MADISON.
By the President, JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

By our paper of this day, it will be seen that
Congress is called upon to convene at an earlier
day than that fixed on by the act of the last
session. The reasons for this call will be dis-
closed by the President at the proper time, and
an attempt to anticipate them would be useless,
if not unbecoming in us. The momentous
changes which have recently taken place in the
political state of Europe, affecting as they do,
our interests and our prospects, will present to
the mind of every reader, at least one of the
considerations which probably induced the
measure. [Nat. Int.]

From a London paper of May 30.
American Negotiation.
We have authority to state, that there is a
foundation for the report of the mission of
Lord Gambier, and others, to the Hague, to
treat for peace with the American commis-
sioners.

An Overseer Wanted,
To superintend a large establishment,
distant from Baltimore 14 miles. To a
person well acquainted with the man-
agement of lands and teams, the
highest wages will be given. No per-
son need apply who has not been en-
gaged in conducting business on a scale
somewhat large, and who can bring tes-
timonials of a good character.
Charles Waters.

P. S. Letters addressed to the sub-
scriber, by way of Baltimore, propos-
ing terms, will be immediately answer-
ed.
August 11, 1814.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Jesse Owings,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, at or before
the tenth day of October next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under
my hand this 2d day of August 1814.
Hannah Owings, Adm'x.

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath
taken out letters of administration on
the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins,
late of the county aforesaid, deceased.
All persons who have claims against
said estate are requested to bring them
in, legally authenticated, and those in
any manner indebted to the estate to
make immediate payment, to
Hannah Hopkins, Adm'x.
August 11.

State of Maryland,
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 2, 1814.
On application, by petition, of Tho-
mas Gibbs, jun. administrator of Tho-
mas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel
county deceased, it is ordered he give
the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased, and that the same be publish-
ed once in each week for the space of
six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette.
John Gasaway,
Reg. Wills A. G. C.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Thomas Gibbs,
sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at
or before the tenth day of October
next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
August, 1814.
Thomas Gibbs, jun. adm'r.

To be Sold,
At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th
September next, at James Hunter's
tavern, in Annapolis, for cash,
Five Negro Men and one Woman.
The men are valuable plantation hands,
and two of them good planters and wait-
ers; the woman brought up to house-
hold work, and nursing children. The
above slaves are sold to satisfy two
mortgages from William Whetcroft to
Thomas Munroe, and to Berton Whet-
croft, assignee of Lewis Drvill.
John Randall, Trustee.
August 4, 1814.