

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1814.

No. 31.]

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that unless payment of their respective accounts be made prior to the 20th day of August next, process will thereafter issue without discrimination.
W. Alexander,
Treasurer of the Corporation,
Annapolis, July 28, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of *Larkin Hammond*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said *Larkin Hammond* has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said *Larkin Hammond* having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said *Larkin Hammond* be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Maryland Gazette*, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said *Larkin Hammond* should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.
Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of *James Hammond*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said *James Hammond* has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said *James Hammond* having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said *James Hammond* be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Maryland Gazette* once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said *James Hammond* should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto as prayed.
Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and a half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.
JNO. S. BROOKE,
St. Leonard's,
May 18th, 1814.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee of the Citizens of Boston to the Dutch Minister, and his Answer.

To his Excellency Mr. CHANGUION, Minister from his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, &c. &c.

The undersigned, appointed a committee by their fellow citizens, the inhabitants of Boston, in their behalf, and for themselves, offer to your excellency their congratulations on your arrival in the United States.

They view this gratifying event, as among the earliest fruits of that happy and stupendous revolution in politics, which has emancipated the nations of the christian world from the desolating and demoralizing effects of an overwhelming and remorseless ambition, which knew no law, save its own gratification, and no limit but universal subjection.

In approaching your excellency, the committee address you with great satisfaction, as the minister of a country so justly famed for its inextinguishable love of liberty, bravery in arms, attachment to commerce, and unrivalled industry, restored from the requisitions and persecutions of an imperious, and iron hearted despotism to the enjoyment of its legitimate rights, and to the mild government of a successor of the patriotic prince of the illustrious house of Orange; and as the representatives of a nation, between whom and the U. States, no relations have hitherto existed, and the committee sincerely hope none ever may exist, other than those of reciprocal interest, amity and respect.

The committee also beg leave, respectfully to offer to your excellency their best wishes that your residence in the United States may be made acceptable to yourself, and mutually beneficial to both countries; and the tornado having spent its fury, and the return of peace having dissipated the vile systems of usurpation, extortion, profusion, and blood, which for more than twenty years have overshadowed, oppressed, and deluged the continent of Europe; they express their most earnest desire, that its benign influence, may reach across the Atlantic, and that the spirit of moderation, magnanimity and disinterestedness which is there now so happily exemplified, may be extended to the U. States; so that all the nations of the civilized world may form but one family, united in those bonds of peace and friendship, which regarding the equal rights of all, and leaving to the several members nothing but sentiments of respect, fellowship, and good will towards each other, shall, for unnumbered years to come, secure to them, the absence of war and rapine; the liberal intercourse of commerce, and the blessings of rational liberty.

The undersigned avail themselves of the occasion which has elicited the expression of these sentiments, to make known the pleasure it would individually afford them, to manifest every civility and attention which might be rendered grateful to you, and in behalf of their fellow townsmen and themselves, they unite to their congratulations, on the safe arrival of your excellency, assurances of the high degree of consideration, they cherish, for the very respectable nation you represent, and for yourself, both officially and personally, and with which they have the honor to be, your excellency's most respectful and most obedient servants.

JOHN C. JONES,
JAMES LLOYD,
JOHN PHILIPS,
SAMUEL DEXTER,
DANIEL SARGENT,
ARTEMAS WARD,
JOSEPH HALL.

Boston, August 1, 1814.

THE ANSWER.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness of the Prince of Orange, Sovereign of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, to the Government of the United States of America.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen, Committee of the City of Boston.

Gentlemen,

The unanimous and affectionate expression of sentiments of good will which the inhabitants of Boston have given me by their friendly reception has made the most lively and deep impression on my mind. It proves to me, gentlemen, that you retain the interesting recollection of the relations which formerly connected our two countries. These relations, interrupted for a lapse of years—during which, under a government of oppression, all industry and all commerce were condemned to inaction, are now about to be revived. I am confident, that the Dutch nation, at an epoch when she is reanimated by the restoration of her ancient independence, and regenerated under the liberal and paternal government of the princes of the illustrious house of Orange, will more than ever cherish those ancient institutions & those maxims of public faith which the nations of the world have constantly recognised in her, and by which she will continue to offer the most certain pledge of the stability of those relations, which it will give me a pleasure to see renewed with the American nation.

In expressing to you, gentlemen, my personal sensibility at the affectionate reception with which I have been honoured by all the inhabitants of your city, civil and military, I beg you to be assured, that I shall seize the first opportunity which may offer to make my sovereign acquainted with a transaction, the particulars of which I am confident will give him great pleasure.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the assurance of the sentiments of respect, with which

I have the honour to be,
Your very humble and
Obedient servant,
F. D. CHANGUION.
Boston, 2d August, 1814.
The Hon. J. C. Jones, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee,
&c. Boston.

INDIAN NEWS.

CHILICOTHE, JULY 23.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

By the express who arrived here on Wednesday last direct from Greenville, we are informed that the treaty is nearly concluded with the Indians by our commissioners; that they were favourably disposed to the United States, and that a set of the tribes had taken up the hatchet, determined to embark their lives & fortunes with us.

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) JULY 14.

THE CREEKS.

The rider that brought in the Natchez mail states, that about 8 days ago a party of Choctaw Indians came to where several Red Stick Creek Indians were; the former killed 5 and took 15 prisoners, and were met by the rider going home with their prisoners. The engagement was on the waters of Bear Creek.

We have learnt that several hundred of the deluded followers of the prophet have surrendered themselves at our military posts, and are fed by order of the government. The supplies are charged to their account and will become matter of arrangement whenever a treaty shall be held.

Josiah Francis and McQueen are at Appalatchicola hanketing about the British troops. To a considerable number of Seminoles, who had collected to receive British presents, the former said,

"We have brought our difficulties on ourselves without advice from any one. The old chiefs need not expect we will be given up. We have lost our country and retreated to the sea, where we will fight until we are all destroyed, we are collected and find a few more than

1000 warriors, and mean to form our settlement on Choctawhatchee.

A messenger sent by Col. Hawkins, to Hambly, has been recently murdered by Sandy Durant.

Col. Pearson who was ordered to descend the Alabama, in pursuit of the remaining hostile Indians, has returned to Fort Jackson with 540 of them prisoners, they were taken without the least opposition—only one gun was fired.

When all the accounts in this paper are duly considered, apprehensions will be felt that another bloody campaign will be necessary before we can depend upon Creek profession. We make no other calculation than that many valuable lives will be lost before a permanent peace will be made; the scalping, savage practice of revenge, will be felt by many worthy families on the Mississippi and Georgia frontiers; our own is separated from them by an Indian country.

HORRID BUTCHERY!

Mr. Jesse Manly has just arrived in town from the mouth of Duck River, by the way of Nashville.—Mr. Manly was the bearer of information to Gov. Blount, of another horrid massacre on the Tennessee, about one mile from Reynoldsborough in the county of Humphrey's. Our informant is a man of truth; he saw the dead bodies of Jesse Johnston, his wife and three of their children. Mr. Manly learned the particulars from Mr. Johnston's little daughter, who fortunately made her escape. She states, that the Indians made their appearance about 10 or 12 o'clock on Saturday night, 2d inst. murdered her father and took away her mother and the three children, when she made her escape to Reynoldsborough.

The inhabitants immediately collected, and early in the morning, repaired to the place; found the Indians had taken the captives to the river, and mangled them in the most horrid manner, and then made their escape. Col. Gorman with 60 or 70 men, were informed crossed on Sunday in pursuit of them.

Citizens be on the alert, nor think of peace until the enemies of our country shall be silenced and the avowed enemies of humanity shall be exterminated!!!

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 22.

From the following intelligence, communicated by Col. Hawkins to our executive, it will obviously appear, that it is the design of the enemy to renew the Creek war, and to bring the Big Warrior and his followers into the measure, the information is from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

"On the 8th inst. the schr. Captain, Tender to the British frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigot, arrived at this place with information that he had just landed 5000 stand of arms, and cartridges in proportion, for the supply of the Indians at Appalatchicola, where he left the frigate Orpheus landing on St. George's island 300 and odd troops, a colonel and nine commissioned officers, where they intended erecting a fortification, and which was actually commenced. Couriers were daily going to and from Appalatchicola from Pensacola, reporting the actual arrival of the said vessels, and that they had landed 22,000 stands of arms and cartridges in proportion. A store has been erected for the reception of said arms and ammunition. Report of Couriers has been sent to the Big Warrior, holding out inducements and propositions for his taking an interest in the war party. The Big Warrior, as was reported, replied, that he had been so often deceived in their engagements, that he could no longer place reliance in words—that he must have further proofs of their sincerity, before he could place any reliance in their professions, or listen in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by express to Mobile, Tensaw, and Fort Claiborne.

Extract of a letter from Cpl. Hawkins to his Excellency the Governor, dated Creek Agency, 19th July, 1814.

"I am on my way to Fort Jackson to meet Gen. Jackson there, who

was appointed the 1st of August for a general meeting of the chiefs of the hostile Creeks, who have submitted, in order to make arrangements with them in conformity with his instructions.

"I examined a runner from three British officers at the store of John Forbes, & Co. on Appalatchicola to the chiefs of Gussetau and Cowetau, sent expressly to invite them down to receive a supply of arms & ammunition. He says all the Indians below and near the line have been supplied. The hostile Indians between Appalatchicola and Pensacola Bay have been sent for and are on their way nearly exhausted with famine.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 20.

The result of the Talk held at Gussetau, has, we understand, terminated in the further disclosure of British intrigue, & the declared hostility of the Lower Towns—the Upper towns still profess to be friendly, and have expressed a desire to finish the work of destruction with those misguided wretches.

One thousand militia from Tennessee is shortly expected in the nation to act as emergencies may require—in addition to this force, it is stated that Gen. Pinckney will make a requisition upon the militia of this state for the same purpose. To meet which, and the immediate requisition of the general government, it is contemplated that the class militia, now organizing, will be held in readiness—it is supposed they will be commanded by Maj. Gen. McIntosh and Brig. Generals Floyd and Blackshear.

St. Louis, July 9.

We mentioned in a former paper that Governor Clark on his arrival at Prairie du Chien, found concealed a trunk of letters &c. belonging to Dickson, among the papers of his journal of presents to the Indians. From which we copy the following:

August 21, 1813.

Arrived from below, a few Wine-bagoes, with a scalp. Gave them 5 carrots of tobacco, 6 lbs. powder, 6 lb. ball.

* Dickson in his letters entitled himself Agent and Superintendent to the Western Nations!

Extract of a letter from an officer to the Editors of the Buffalo Gazette, dated Fort Erie, July 31, 1814.

"I have this moment seen your extra of July 28, giving an account of the Battle at Bridgewater, in which Capt. Towson's company of artillery is the only one mentioned.

"It is due to Major Hindman's battalion, to state that he advanced with the first brigade. When the action commenced, he returned to camp and brought up Cpts. Biddle and Ritchie's companies to its support. It is to be regretted, that the enemy's position did not permit our artillery to be as destructive as his; but any credit it may deserve should be shared by the companies mentioned.

"Capt. Ritchie was killed, and capt. Biddle was twice wounded.

The above appears to be published in the Buffalo Gazette, by way of note to a former extra, which you no doubt have published. The following article from the same paper has not as yet been published in this place.

Extract of Brigade Orders, dated

Camp at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st and 23d regt. Lieut. Col. Nicholas and Maj. Brooke, the Brigadier returns his thanks for their gallant conduct, particularly to the latter for his alacrity in rallying his troops.—To Col. Miller of the 21st regt. he returns more than his thanks! He deserves the gratitude and approbation of the nation; never was an enterprise more heroically executed—never was the valor of a veteran more proudly displayed. The Brigadier General was satisfied with the conduct of his staff, Lieutenant McDonald of the 19th and Lieut. Clark of the 11th.

"The officers of the brigade have to mourn the loss of Major M-Farlane of the 23d, and Lieut. Bigelow of the 21st regt.; they died on that field where a soldier should

part to perish, gallantly leading and animating their men?"

(Signed)

E. W. RIPLEY,

Brig. Gen. Comd'g 2d Brigade. The army remains at Fort Erie. That place by great exertions has been rendered very strong.

The enemy has advanced from Chippewa, and have taken a position near Frenchman's creek, about 6 miles below Fort Erie.

A battalion of riflemen has arrived at Buffalo from Sackett's Harbor.

There are several rumours respecting the arrival of our fleet near Fort George.

A British Indian was detected on Sunday last in the village of Buffalo as a spy. On being examined he confessed his crime, and was immediately executed by our Indians.

I subjoin a letter from Sackett's Harbor written by an intimate friend of mine, to a gentleman in this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in Albany, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 5.

"A Mr. Shumaker, who was last summer a prisoner to the British, had, a few days since, the command of a boat bound from Oswego to this place, loaded with provisions for the army. Yesterday off Stoney Point he was attacked by a British barge, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy with ten men, and after making all the resistance in his power was compelled to surrender. The Lieut. after taking possession of the prize, sent all his men to join another boat's crew, except four which he deemed sufficient to secure her. Mr. Shumaker, not much pleased with the idea of being a second time prisoner to the British, formed the desperate resolution which was no less daring and intrepid than it was ultimately glorious and successful. Walking the deck with the Lieutenant, without any preconcert with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant, who were captured with him, watched his opportunity, threw the Lieut. overboard, and snatching up a stone, knocked down a sailor with it, then calling on his comrades for assistance, had the satisfaction to find himself the sole commander of his boat again. Mr. S. and his brave associates, however, in effecting their deliverance, were severely wounded—one of them having one of his hands nearly cut off, and another received a dangerous wound in his head, by a heavy sabre. But another British barge, which lay a little distance, discovering the sudden transfer of command, pushed down upon them, and obliged Mr. S. with his comrades to abandon his boat and take to a gig which had accompanied the enemy's barge, and make their way for Sackett's Harbor, where they arrived in safety."

From the New-York Spectator.

Delaware County, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

James Graham was executed at Delhi on the 29th ult. pursuant to the sentence of the Circuit Court, for the murder of Hugh Cameron & Alexander McGillivray, on the evening of the 24th of July, 1813. The evidence produced on the trial of this man was altogether of a presumptive nature; but so powerful as to leave no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was proved by several witnesses, that he had threatened to murder these two men; that he went with them from the faisting of a barn, the evening the murder was committed, through a foot-path, where their bodies were found—by means of a shower which had fallen before they started, their tracks were visible—and the very spot was discovered, in Graham's own land, from which he had taken the fatal club. A shirt and frock were found in Graham's house stained with blood.

The criminal had uniformly declared his innocence. As this appeared to have been done under the expectation that he would be reprieved, hopes were entertained that he would make some confession, at the place of execution; but, with his dying breath, he pleaded in the most solemn manner, *Not guilty—the*