of his great project +: hy title acoust of eternal discord are sown between the two great families of the Angle Secon race, England may rest se-sured that she will bid in this haribn no contemptible rival which we shall shake off the present Lander-and that it is not for her with more than one third of her subjects excommunigated and exacherated against here to talk of to think of dissolving our polon. - She counts upon the imbecility of the men at the head of our affairs. They stand like criminals at the foot of the gallows, and should the reprieve of peace nappily arrive, will lose in the joy of their deliverance all sense of the disgrace of their situation.

I am, with very sindere respect and regard, dear sir, your obedient

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanske.

From the Gleaner March 10.

COGITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN The "National Intelligencer" announces that the "war has terminated in the recognition by the enemy of all our rights." Right glad am. I to hear it And after the publication of the treaty, it comes smack upon us, so unexpected. A Secret Article in the Treaty? Aye, no doubt of it. Our chvoys and kind President were alraid that too much good news would set us all topsy-turvy with joy. Peace on any tolerable terms was as much as our weak nerves could bear at once.-But the secret article is the danay. "All our rights are recognized." Lxemption from search.- I he flag protects the ship and crew-No olockades without a force by land and sea investing the place-Moose Island given up-The devil take the Orders in Council for the future-And then it is whispered, that, to astonish the natives, the whole

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seamen are to be landed from the British fleet at Lexington, (Kentucky,) and to be marched in triumph thio' each state, to prove the "recognition of our rights,"-Seamen sail securely now, under the sacred latte of the secret article, onboard our snips, without the least difficulty or danger; no matter whether from Liverpool or London, Scotland or Somersetshire, Dub in or the Downs, Chatham or Carrickferous. The Sailors now at every watch or the night fearless of Bri-Alish Barbarians, may sing Al's Well.

And then, while all these things are gained from our enemy, we gain for our administration imperishable laureis.

THE WAR. Four years presiden-

of James Madison.

Four years sal-Echeap enough in all conscience and his sliare of the glory in defending the capi-

Johny Armstrong, secretary of war.

glory in defend-

Davy Jones.

Ilis salary and glory in defending the navy yard.

Pat M'Gruder, cla. of congress.

And his saving to the nation.

Mrs. Caperton-Why, uncle John heap coals of fire on the heads of the war men? If they have shame, is it not sufficiently awakened? If they have teeling is it not wounded enough? Come quit politicks & sing us a song.

UNCLE JOHN'S SONG. WHY should the nation longer fight, With nothing to fight for, sir, Recogniz'd now is every right For which we went to war, sir.

Armstrong's a thunderbalt of war. Monroe a second Mars is. MiGrader's seam'd with many a scar And Jones the first of Tare is

These gallant heroes took the lead Defending all that's sacred, He lies who says they allu not bleed, Or from the for they back rid.

Digitations a distraceful life.
Wernig by a loce of glory.
They road a all glowing, midst the

And sham a cach lying tory.

Armstebne that day, receiv'd wound;
Renever will recover;

And Jones he take his step aground, On should she there er get over.

Unfading laurels wreathe the big Or Madigue the brave, at Lwas bis superfor fuck we know The Capitol to save, sit.

He now for cutting such a dash, Possesses out affections; And condescends to take our cash And manage our elections.

Three leather medals should be Descriptive of the battle. Aledame Capertan-Poh, poh, Uncie john.

Charleston, March 65

Major General Thomas . Pinckney has received from Admiral Cockburn information, that in consequence of the General's having communicated to him the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, the Admiral derives great pleasure from having it thereby, in his power, to give immediate orders for stopping all further hostilities on the part of his Britannic Mujesty's forces on this division of the station against the United States.

Washington City, March 15.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Watson, 1st of the late United States Sloop Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy

Norfolk, March 2d, 1815. SIR-Circumstances during my residence in England having heretofore prevented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the desti of my gallant commander, Capt. William H. Allen, of the late United States brig Argus, I have now the honor to state for your information, that, having landed the Minister Ples ipotentiary (Mr. Crawford) and suit at L'Orient, we proceeded on a cruize which had been directed by the Department, and after capturing twenty vessels (a list of the names and other particulars of which I have the honor to en close.) being in lat. 52 15. North long. 5 50. West, on the 14th Aug. 1813, we discovered at 4 o'clock A. M. a large brig of war standing down under a press of sail upon our weather quarter, the wind being at south, and the Argus close hauled on the sturboard tack, we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 4 30, being unable to get the weather gage, we shortened sail and gave her an opportunity of closing. At 6, the brig having displayed English colors we hoisted our flag, wore round, and gave her the larboard broadside (being at this time within grape distance) which was returned, and the action commenced within the range of musketry. At 64, Capt. Allen was wounded, and the enemy shot away our main braces, main spring stay, gaff, and trysailmast. At G 8, capt. A. being much exhausted by the toss of blood, was taken below. At 612, lost our spritauilyard and the principal part of the standing rigging on the larboard side or the foremast. At this time I received a wound on the head from a grape shot, which for a time rendered me incapable of attending to duty, and was carried below. I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most galiant exertions could effect would be left undone by Lieut. William H. Allen, jr. who succeeded to the command of the deck. Lieut. Allen reporis, at 6 14, the enemy, being on our weather quarter, edged off for the purpose of getting under our stern, but the Argus luffed close to with the maintopsail aback, and giving him a raking broadside, frustrated his attempt. At 6 18, the enemy shot away our preventer main braces and maintopsailtye; and the Argus having lost the use of her at-ter sails, fell off before the wind,

when the enemy succeeded in passing our stern, and ranged upon the starboard side.

At 6 25, the wheel ropes and running rigging of every description be-ing shot away, the Argus became unmanageable, and the enemy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to chuse a position, coulinued to play noon our starboard duarter, ocresionally shifting his situation on til 6 30, when I returned to the deck the enemy being under out stein, within plated shot, where he continued to take us until 6 35, when we prepared to board, but, in consequence of our stattered condition were quable to effect it; the enemy then passed our broadside and took a position on our starboard bow. From this sime until 6.47, we were exposed to a cross or taking free without being able to oppose but lite.

ile more than musketry to the atord. side of the eriem), our grips bring is concluded and not a single object much disabled; and needon brouged an worth war was declared as abto hear. The Argus having now suffered much in half and rigging as also in killed and wonder mong the former of whim (exclusive of our gallant capt.) we have to lament the loss of 2 her itorious young officers in milahipmen Delphy and Edwards; and being exposed to a galling fire which from the enemy's ability to manage his versel, we could not avoid, I deemed it necessary to surrendermand was taken possession of by H. B. M. sloap the Pelican, of twenty one carriage guns, vis. sexteen 32-pound carronades, four long 6's, and one 121b. carronade. I hope this measure, will meet your approbation, and that the result of this action, when the superior sizu and metal of our opponent, and the fagus underwent from a very rapid succession of captures is consider &. will not be thought unworthy of the Hag under which we serve.

I have the honor to inclose a list of killed and wounded, and feel great satisfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the men and officers engaged on this occasion and particularly the zeal and activity displayed by Lieut. Allen, who you will observe for a time commanded on deck.

I have the honour to be, sir, with reat respect, your obedient set-

W. H. WATSON, late 1st Lieut. U. S. Brig Argus. Hon. B. W. Crowninshield. Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a return of the Killed and Wounded on board the U. States brig Argus, Wm. H. Allen, Esq. commander,

KILLED. Richard Delphy, midshipman, William W. Edwards, do. Joshua Jones, seaman, William Finlay, do. William Knowiton, do. George Gardner, do.

Died of their Wounds. William H. Allen, captain, James White, carpenter, Joseph Jordan, boatswains' mate. Francis Eggert, seaman, Charles Backster, do.

WOUNDED. Wm. H. Watson, 1st Lieut. Colin McLeod, boatswain, John Smiffer; carpenter's mate, John Young, guarter-master, John Nugent, seaman, James Hall, do. Joseph Allen, do. John Faddon, do. George Starbuck, do. Wm Hoverton, do. John Scott 1st. do.

John S ott 2d. do.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 23, 1815

Now the war is over, we hope there is no harm in inquiring what has been gained by it. By way however, of prefacing our inquiries, it may be proper to remark, that the causes of complaint enumerated in the president's manifesto were many, and some of them of a character; which called for redress; yet they were not of so black a dye, that their atrocity required an appeal to arms, for they had been so far adjusted, by ministers deputed others directing them not to insist for that purpose, that every dea of pon it. Canada which must be compromitting the dignity of the nation should have been at an end. But, said the administration, our sailors are impressed and the sancs tity of our flag viplated, therefore les us drub the British, the innovators upon the practices of all preceding ages, into better manners. Let us take from them Canada, and they will soon be brought upon their. marrow bones. This was a scheme which found many advocates, perhaps more in consequence of the others too, who although they do council, whenever it pleases been with which they shought it not believe it, and in truth do be would be a very easy thing to promight be asken, than of any ladyant lies that the administration has distinct most, and indeed nearly traced itself, yet will affect to whole of this property, was letter to support the administration, and all the declaration of war that but hape more in consequence of the eriment by its angeration. One this from a fear of the bose of the this trail and wicked step, the phed on by a desire for aggrandice in informs and tools of powers. For erry of our cirizens, upon the ment, they were determined to the administration, and its highlings, sation of the orders in courselons of the wickedness of their would have been externition. desired on, regardless of espener, understanding, and would therefore are of it. This, however, they saw preving upon thousands of this end they will tell us how with the object for declaration of their chief this end they will tell us how with the object for declaration of the object for declaration of their chief their contractions. they saw preying apone thousands of this end they will tell us, live anty their fellow citizens, and when new of the great surder and fair tells in

ly three years have clapacd, a peace to aur chieve; but they me tained. No protection is secured to either "frei entiel ve- " nathe's rights which were the watchwords and countersign of administration are corres and British agemen throughout the stroggle-and at its terminution we have not a single foot of British territory to give in exchange for what had been taken from us. Our country is left without a boundary fixed and permanent, Lither upon the northern or eastern frontier, and what may yet become of those great and important matters, blockades and impressment; it is impossible to divine. Disappointed in their views, and

embarrassed by a prolusion of waste altogether unparalelled, administration doubtless received the treaty with as much pleasure as the president fixed his hand and seal to it. It could not have been less gratifying to them than it was to the people generally, because they are again left at liberty to cultivate those arts which tend to increase our national wealth as well as their own happiness. Since we have seen what has not been gained by the war, let us not pass unnoticed what nas-That foolish notion respecting the navy, which served in a great degree to elevate Mr. Jefferson to the presidential chair, is entirely done away, which is surely to be numbered among its benefits; and the experience acquired in the science of war, will enable us to wage hostilities with more advantage on another occasion. These then are among its advantages-but do they afford a compensation for what has been lost? Few we believe would willingly answer this interrogatory in the affirmative. The people must judge for themselves of the sufferings they have individually felt, and they can see also the deplorable condition to which our country was reduced, therefore we hope they will not suffer the happiness of the present to draw the veil of oblivion over the miseries of the past, but remind our rulers occasionally. in forcible language, that they are not satisfied with their conduct.

For the Maryland, Gazette.

No. L. As soon as intelligence of the fall of "the supereminent Buonaparte" reached this country; "it was resolved by Mr. Madison to unsay at once every thing which he had said, to abandon every point for which we pretended to go to war, and to patch up some sort of suits her convenience, and me a peace with our "everlasting enemy." Accordingly, the instructions to our commissioners which direct ed them to insist upon a relinquishment of the practice of impressment, were cancelled, and superseded by purs, was given up, and compensation for every species of outrage and insult which we had received from England, was to be forgotten. By yielding every thing for which we went to war, some little territory, and some other rights into the bargain, the administration has been enabled to conclude a peace, and al though every thing is given up, its truth-loving presses will no doubt modestly insist that every thing has been gained by the war. That there one solitary ward upon this subject are men in this country who will Qur citizens are to lose their pro have the hardinged to assert this, crty, and all compensation for and others stupid enough to believe and the British government; it is no body can doubt. There are at liberty to renew the order

will add, That all who say other ther than encounter all this aband colleger to be held up to its real er nies, many poor timid souls, will agree that the in ty does contain every thing at it does not contain, and will a purchase the character of pur by a sacrifice of consolence and every duty which they owe to be country. But there are smooth who have heretolore given a basepport to the wicked measure administration, & who once have ly believed that the opposition hose measures did not flow for the purest, and most correct mount many who are willing to be convin ed, and when convinced of their rors, have the firmpess to acting ledge, those errors, and actin obe ence to the honest dictates of the judgments, regardless of the filthis dirt which the miserable toolseffe tion may be disposed to throwatthe there are many who having travel thus far the road to destruction gin to doubt whether they have me siready travelled too far, and in seriously inquiring, whether the who have conducted them are at fatse guides anxious to lead the

These men will no longer cred

every thing which an administration

paper, or an administration ma

may say to them, but will dare is

if what is said by them is trae

Many of these men, notwithstald

ing the joy which war-men expra

at this peace, suspect that it is no an one as the friends of the va ought to deprecate, and that it is absolute, unconditional, and under able surrender of every thing & which the war was commented For the benefit of such honeste quirers, it may be well to exacting whether it be really true that all any of the points for which the vi was declared have been obtained? this treaty of peace. Now, the professed objects for which this ve was declared were, first, the orda in council, and 2dly the impres ment of our seamen-i lay entire out of the question the conquests Canada, because although this one time was deemed so certain event, and its acquisition of m value to us, yet nobody wanter be told that the great object tol gained by the war is not secured the peace. With respect to first object, the orders in count It is now exultingly proclaimed us, that these orders, a repeat which could only be procured declaration of war, were in in war was commenced, and before a intelligence of it had reached Er land. As then they were repeated find. As then they were repair not in consequence of the war, merely because England did a choose to continue them, and as has reserved to herself the priving of reviving them just whenever to revive them; before the tres was ratified, he must be a wise m indeed who can prove that the hest object was gained by the wi Most people, however, would my pose that our real cause of co plaint was the injuries resulting us from the issuing of those order or in other words, the property our citizens seized and condemn under them. The object in conto war, on account of the orden council, must have been to prome a repeal of them, accompanied with stipulation not to revive shem, and obtain a just compensation to a ty under them. Now every bo knows, that the treaty contains

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APPOINTMENTS the Governor and Council of Mary land.

Saint Mary's County. Justices of the Peace. ate W. Bather, William Mills, ctot John Tarlton, Thomas Bar. Peter Gongh, Ethetbert Cecil, a Chappeleir, Charles J. Carroll Les A. Crane, John Simm, James bb. James Davis, Enoch J. Mill-John F. Ford, William B. Scott, nes Cooke, John McWilliams bert Hammett, Mordecat C. William Reeder, William goar, George Morgan, Doctor Thomas, John, Slewellin scoe, John Slewellin, Peter U. mpson. George Armstrong Sam-Maddox.

John R. Plater, Isine W. Barber, ary Neale.

Levy Court. ohn McWilliams Henry Watts, eph Goug , Richard Clarke, than Dunbar, James A. Crane, ces F. Sothoron. Coroners.

Joshua Millard, Cyrenius Chasel, wiley Smith.

Worcester County Justices of the Peace. wn,) Benjamin Aydolett, lohn

esse Bennett, John Cottingham, ior, Thomas N. Williams, John shiell, John Stevenson, (New hop, Sewil Turpin, James Law, r. Abisha Davis, William politeld, Edward Robins, Joshua er, Kindall Cropper, Peter C. ens, Joshua Johnson, Joshua Stur-(New Town,) Levi Henderson, nemiah Holland, John W. B. rsons, Boaz Walston, Purnell uson, senr. Billy Fooks, Milby wisend, (of Bartley.) James inis (of Benjn.) Purnell Porter, in C. Bacon, Robert Snith, tchell Gray, Aaron Messick, hes D. Hayman, John F. Arkin-Handy Jones. Zidock Marshall, es Dennis (Indian Tow , James terso , John F. Taylor, Simuel Walton Purnell, John bin, William Burbage, Levin-hier, Peter Whaley, Thomas and June, of Wm. William Nel-a dan (of Vm.) Levin Hitch, that rge Maddix, Benjamin Parsons, on the of Selby, James Pavne, Joseph the it, Charles Parker, John Evalls, it is Brevard, Jonathan Chaff.

Levy Court. ohn Holland, John P. Marshall, liam Corbiny Robert Mischell, 68. Martin, William McGreg-John Cottingham, senr. (Poco-

Orphans Court. ittleton Robins, Zadok Sturgis, aff Burceyor.

Mitchell Gray. Kept County Justices of the Prace ward Enbanks, Jesse Knock, ch Man, William Bedding, pires M.Ginnes, John Harman Salisbury Samuel Boyer to Hodges June. James Arthur, hard Hinggood; Edward W. Comek. Benjamin, Hanson; Edward: Filden, James Cruicksbank, Wila Praby, John Wroth, Samuel Rennand, Thomas Hypson, Jose Browns, ad John Hayne, John es, Mantin Tilbmar, Samuel-Smith Richard Reardon:

uca Bowses, Edward W. Wright, ward Kubanks, Thomas Hynson, rge A. Hanson, James Gruick-

Grphais Court, arles I lana, Richard Ringgold, mish Nichols

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