and in the waves. Tifreen ships of war, and 143 transports, with 8000 men perished in the storm, and such of the unhappy crews ex escaped the fury of the sez, were murder ed by the Arabs as they approached the shore. The emperor could only stand a sient spectator of this scene of destruction. Another night approached, and again tovered the sea with darkness. The whole night, the horrors of which were increased by several severe shocks of an earth. quake passed in anguish, suspense and uncertainty, and it was not until the dawn of another day, that a storm unequalled for 50 years in fierceness and horror, abated so as to permit the shattered remnant of the fleet to seek a port. This port was distant, three days march from the place of landing. Thither the emperor led his famished troops, subsisting even himself on horse fiesh. Many sunk down and died, many were drowned in the swollen streams which they were obliged to wade up to the chin, and many were killed by the enemy who harrassed their retreat, and annoyed them by day and night. So great was the number of prisoners made by the Aige. rines, that they sold them, by way of contempt, at an onion per hoad. At last the remnant, of the army

embarked at the port of Meta uz, but this was not the end of their calamities. A new storm arose, scattered the fleet and obliged them separately to put into such ports as they could most easily make in Spain and Italy, thus leaving the several adventurers, to spread the story of their disasters, with all the circumstanc s of aggravation and horror, which their fear or fancy suggested.

Since the fatal issue of this expedition the Algerines have continued their depredations on the christian nations, when not subsidized by them to the present day. May expeditions have been, with various success, undertaken against them by the different European powers, the history of which is very interesting. The result of all seems to have been, that it is cheaper to buy their friendship, than to compel. The Dey once told an English consal that the Algerines were a company of rogues and that he was their captain. Most if not all the commercial nations have recently been content to preserve peace with them at the expence of an annual subsidy, and some of them have received ministers from their court.

In December 1810, a minister plempotentiary irom the Dey of Algiers, arrived in London, where he probably remains to this day. He was said to be a respectable looking man of 70 years of age, with a long white beard, and a statesman of considerable abilities. He carried with him a numerous rezinue, rich presents, and a menagerie of lions, tigers, ostriches, &c. with some capial Arabian horses.

The United States by treaty in 1795, agreed to pay the Dey of Algiers, annually, in military stores, 12,000 sequins, equal to 15 or 20,000

New-York, March 24. In looking over our file of English Papers, we find in the London Courier of Nov. 21st, the British chaial account of the capture of the U. S. brig Syren, by H.M.S. Mcdway, 74 guns, commanded by Augustus Brine. She was captured on the 12th-of last July after a chase of 11 hours-commanded by Lt. N. J. Nicholson, her capt. (Parker) having died at sea. E. Post.
Longon, Nov. 21.

Admiralty Office, Nov 19. Copy of a letter from Capt. Brine, of his Majesty's ship Medway, addressed to vice admiral Taylor, and transmitted by that officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq. His Majesty's ship Medway,

at sea, July 12.

. I have the honour to acquaint you, that cruizing in the execution of your orders, I this day at 7 A. M. fell in with & captured, after a chase of 41 hours, nearly on a wind, the U. S. Brig of war Syren, commanded by Dieut. N. J. Nicholson, who sucof her captain (Parker) at sea: The Syren is pierced for 18 guns, had 16 mounted, viz: two 42 and 12 24 lb. carronades, with two long 9 poun-

ders, and had a complement of 137 men; all her guns, boats, anchors, rables, and spars, were thrown o-verboard during the pursuit. The Siren had received a most complete repair prexious to her sailing, and repair prexious to her sating, and is newly reppered. In I have, &c. AUG, BATNE.

Vice Ad, Taylor,

Commander in Chief, &c.

From the Delaware Unsette PLEASING RECOLLECTIONS. Farsan er habe elim meminisse jarabit To all whom these presents may

concern-GREETING: By Dr. Euritg Beeretary at War. out soldiers: we have only to send a few into the province, and the people, disaffected towards their own government, will rally round our standard."

By Gen. Widgery .- " I will engage to take Canada by contract-I will raise a company and take it in six weeks."

By Mr. Calhoun .- " In four weeks after a declaration of war, and my word fror i, all Upper Canada, and a major part of Lower Canada will be in our possession."

By Mr. Madison .- "General Hall, passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy, with a prospect of easy and victorious progress."

By Mir. Clay. - "I would never accede to any peace with the enemy without obtaining the cession of the

By General Smythe .- "In a few days the troo s under my command, will plant ar. American Standard on the Canada shore."

By General M. Clure. - I am a.

bout to cross the Niagara, and enter a country, alrealy conquered by our

By General Wilkinson .- " I shall press forward and break down every bstruction. In five days we shall sleep in Montreal or Heaven.'

Ey the National Intelligencer of Nov. 5, 1813- These are in brief our views of the subject, and our reasons for believing, that, before July next, every soldier of the enemy in both the Canadas will be captive or slain, and their territory completely in our possession.

"The value and consequences of this acquisition of the two provinces of the enemy, supposing it to be made, as we count not it will, we shall reserve for a future paper."

Mr. Madison on his war message of the first of June, 1812, says;

"THOUSANDS of American citizens, under the sateguard of public law, and of their national flag, nave been torn from their country and every thing dear to them; have been drugged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.'

And again in the same message "We behold our sea-faring citizens still the daily victims of awless violence committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection." ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

From Mr. Monroe's Instructions to our Ministers Plenipotentiaries. "Of the right of the United

States to be exempted from the degrading practice of impressment, so much has been already said, and with such ability, that it would be useless, especially to you who are otherwise so well acquainted with it, to dilate on its merits .- I must observe, however, that the practice is utterly repugnant to the law of hations, that it is supported by no treaty with any nation; that it was never acquiesced in by any; and that a submission to it by the United States would be the abandonment in favor of Great Britain, of all claim to neutral rights, and of all other rights on the ocean."

AN APPEAL TO ARMS INVAIN.

From the same.

"Upon the whole subject I have to observe, that your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain, and that you are authorised to do it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stepulation against impressment, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection to the crews."
"It this encroachment of Great

Britain is not provided against, the United States have oppealed to arms in vain. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiations will cease, and you will return home without delay.
OUR INDEPENDENCE GONE.

From the same.

"On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no chauge on that important subject. This deflag must protect the crew; or the United States cannot consider theme selves an independent nation."

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, PHURSDAY MERCH 30, 1815

How far the opinions of Peter Porcuping may be entitled to the respect of democrats, we cannot presume to say; but being very much like themselves, excessively whimsical, he no doubt excites a great degree of admiration among them. Until Gallatin touched at London, on his way to Ghent, Peter's pen was continually employed in railing against this government, but no sooner does he lrave an interview with our great financier, whom he formerly pronounced one | 6257 of his enslaved countrymen, of the basest of men, than he whips about, and falls to praising Mr. Madison and his administrationwhat does this augur?-Does this transatlantic friend speak his own sentiments, or are they the sentiments of the president's secret service money? We conceive it to be a matter of very little importance which, because we do not conceive that they will be of any greater national advantage than the discovery of John Henry, for which he was paid fifty thousand dollars. Democrats no doubt feel themselves high ly gratified that the cunning of Gal. latin has made Peter their friend. yet we conceive they ought to be very cautious how they handle him lest he may yet prove a thorn in their sides-He is one of those erratic beings whose eccentric movements can never be calculated on, and while he is thus sailing along, apparently in the finest humour with lemocracy, it is ten chances to one that the next moment he will shape his course and run in a very different direction. If they will take the trouble to look over the files of his journal for the years 96, &c. they will have very little reason to be pleased with the compliments there paid them. Nothing however, seems to give them greater pleasure than to be salved over by the tatsome praise now bestowed on them by this man, whom they formerly despised as their greatest enemy, and looked upon as the most contemptible of human kind. We expect the day is not far distant when is gazette will speak a different language for the secret service money will not last always.

For the Maryland Gazette. No. II. The next inquiry is, whether we have been more successful in obtaining the second object for which we declared the last most glorious and successful war, to wit :- the security of our seamen against impressment. This is a subject about which much will be said by the partizans of administration, and every effort will be used to mislead and deceive the people. It is important, however, that they should not be de-ceived, but should clearly and distinctly understand what has been the ground taken by the administration heretofore, and how entirely and disgracefully that ground has been abandoned. This subject may be made level to the meanest understanding, as every body knows our complaint against Great-Britain in regard to our seamen was, 1st. That she had impressed and detained in most cruel bondage a great number of real bona fide American seamen. 2dly, That she claimed a right to impress from on hoard of our merchant vessels her own seamen, even although they had been naturalized by us. 3dly, That in the exercise of this right great abuses were committed by her officers, who were in the practice of taking, as British subjects, American natives. To procure the release of the former, and to afford complete security to our vessels, and the seamen on board of them, were the avowed objects for which this war was continued; and but a few short months since, no man could be any thing but a traitor who would consent to a treaty of peace which did not give us back all of our seamen then in their service, as well as stipulate against the impressment of them in future. Those whose misfortune it has been to read democratic news-papers, for which is now made to induce the news, must have short memories inbelief, ought to disgrace its authors. deed if they have already, forgotten England has not relinquished, or the heart-rending accounts with even agreal to suspend, the practice which, for years past, they have of impressment; and more than this, been filled, of the cruelties inflicted the administration, by consenting by the a damned English" upon our to a treaty in which pothing is said upon this subject, has virtually acclearly ascertained, that the tyrant of the ocean had in his a floating hells", 6257 of our seafaring breth. by the " damned English" upon our ren at least, and no doubt was enparte, an event so much doplored by tertained that there were a great many among us, but to which, under

many more, but the rest of them

had no means of communicating to

their friends their plearable condition, and of them, consequently, no estimate could be made. This num ber 6237, it must be recollected, even by the most forgatful, was to be found in every electioneering handbill, every demogratic news. paper, and occasionally in the speeches of some of our congressmen. Their sufferings were depicted in the most glowing colours -some times they were immured in loathsome dungeons, sometimes loaded with chains, and almost always with stripes upon their backs; and it was asked, where is the American, with the heart of a freeman, who would not go to war for the liberation of who would consent to any peace which did not restore them to the bosom of their friends and country? And so to war we went, resolved never to make peace until every American seaman in the British service was set free. It is true, indeed, that the legislature of the tory state of Massachusetts did attempt to prove, that these statements of the wrongs and sufferings of American seamen, were grossiy exaggerated, and that the number actually detained in the British service was not quite so large as the secretary of state had ascertained it to be. But this, which to the legislature of Massachusetts was proof of an exaggeration of American sufferings, was to our administration proof only of the disaffection of that state to the union, and of its devotion to the which we pretended to wage the enemy. Now then, as all the points have not been yielded to us. Ba may by (see, that if England de commence again the practice of for which the administration went to war have been gained, perhaps some administration-man can point out to us that article of the treaty of prace which secures this most interesting pressment, we may commence in the war, and if so the peace a of all points. This is the case of most glorious one, and may rejustify the waste of candle-light " free trade and sailor's rights," of gun-powder, that it has come which the administration espoused good people of this state. with so much ardour. Have these But we cannot commence the men been liberated by the war, or by the peace? No, the whole of them, their cause, and their sufferings, have been entirely forgotten, and the poor simple democrat who would now talk, as it was his bounden duty to talk twelve months ago, about the wrongs of our seamen, would be in great danger of being denounced for a turn-coat and apostate. Perhaps, indeed, if sorely pressed upon this point, the administration would now resort to the re port in the Massachusetts legislature, for proof that the story of the 6257 men was all a lie, though of its own invention. But even this would not avail; for although this was a most shocking lie, yet nobody pretends to deny, that some American seamen were detained in the service of England, and although there had been but one solitary individual, yet provision ought to have been made for his liberation. Just before the com mencement of our late "most glorious struggle," the English minister in this country, conscious that great abuses had been committed by their naval commanders, politely requested sect'y Monroe to furnish him with a list of native Americans who had been impressed into the service of England, and gave positive assurances that they should be discharged. It was the infatuated policy of our administration, however, to obtain their discharge by war, rather than by amicable arrangement; and this list was not furnished. Let it cease to be a matter of wonder, if after publishing the most shocking falsehoods with respect to the number and sufferings of our seamen on board of English vessels, for the purpose of inflaming the passions of the people, and exciting a war spirit in this country, administration should now deem it expedient to e-ny that a single American seamed is to be found on board of a British vessel, and even to add, that this tale, so industriously circulated in the democratic prints, is all a federal lie, fabricated for the purpose of bringing the administration into contempt, and serving the views of the enemy. It would not be true, therefore, that this second object for which the war was declared has been gained by the reaty, even tho the practice of impressment had ceased. But his is most abominable falsehood, and the attempt

Providence, we are to ascribe the

termination of this war to consequent peace in Europe 1 and does not want so many of scamen for the public service is therefore not likely to reco frequently to the practice of im-ments but her right to bond vessels, and to take therefrom seamen, she unequivocally ed in the course of the negotia for peace; mentioned it as derful proof of her magdanimity she did not demand of he an etc. acknowledgment of this right; plainly told us, that her reason not insisting upon it was, that is an acknowledgment would be of value to her, in as much and could and would exercise it me ever it suited her convenience, a without our permission and this declaration by the Britishin missioners, we have concluded treaty, without asking her to the quish, or even to suspend the tice of impressment; and we now to be told, that we have gu this point, about which we wer war, because England being at peace, and not having an indiate occasion for seamen, may at this moment be impressing sailors, whether British or Am sailors, whether British or Anderson !! A war may have commend in Europe before the treaty of particular reached our shores, and English having found employment for seamen, may have already reached to board our vessels, and input to board our vessels, and input to purpose. them, if only for the purpose showing, that all the points?

> again, because of a claim by Ex land to impress seamen from Samuel C. Hall, board of our vessels-all the wir upon the subject concur, that atta lliam Garret, J ty of peace deprives the contract parties of all right to recommen mes Janney.

hostilities for the same cause. declared the war to compel Gra Britain to relinquish this practice impressment, and have conclude peace, without demanding of a any such stipulation, and we can rekindle the war for the same car Which party then was right, which in the wrong, at the comencement of this war? The fall ralists said, endeavour to obtain exemption from impressment by gotiation; it will not be obtained war. Our rulers, and their 1 cates answered, we will go to for it, we will obtain it by war, will never make a peace, until obtained. The war is now cond ed, and a peace has been purch by an abandonment of our ser-to the narcy of the English was at the commencement of tilities a matter of wonder to me that the clamour about free and sailor's rights should have confined to the advocates di war, that those who were deeply interested in those re the friends and connexions of American sailors, should have posed to the war, while me all their lives had felt no attachm to sailors, and had manifested deep rooted hostility to in should of a sudden, have been their most furious advocated was, by every intelligent many nation, justly deemed a mockey the sufferings of the merchapts sailors, for the known and ave enemies of commerce and seits men, to wage an unnecessary destructive war, a war ruind commerce and to navigation, is the pretence of support ng thet mercial rights, and windicating wrongs of the merchants and ors. All of the was no mysten those who understood the char ters and views of the men at head of affairs. They very waged in order to place ourse on the side of France, and to whatever aid, we could give to ferocious despot of that empire the cry of free trade and size rights, in the mouths of such was nothing more than to come their real object, and to give a ularity to the war. There thowever, some, and among

unwilling to credit this charge, they refuse credit to it any es Then let them answer why, war really was declared for trade and sailor's rights, their clashed have been abandoned lediately after the downfall of Branch and the sailor of the downfall of Branch and the sailor of the downfall of Branch and the sailor of parted Why the war, if

honest misguided men; who

the treaty of peace without the most r which, we were tol ly so long as Buon war never must te

APPOINTMI the Governor and C. Cecil. Cour Justices of the Rev. William Mille

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