

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 9.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Leconte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer, Henry Fighman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

On Tuesday last negroes Dick and Ned, charged with having committed rapes, were arraigned at the bar of the special court now sitting in this city. The former plead Guilty and the latter Not Guilty. Ned was brought to the bar again yesterday, when, after hearing considerable argument for and against him, the jury retired to their room, and after a short absence returned with the verdict—Guilty.

They were remanded to prison to await the sentence of the law.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The Planters Bank of Prince-George's County, held at Upper Marlboro' on the 25th day of June last.

John Read Magruder, Esquire, was unanimously elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors—

Samuel Sprigg, David Crawford, Alexander H. Boteler, Philemon Chew, jr., Richard W. West, William Hill, Edward Harwood, Robert W. Bowie, John Hodges, of Thomas, Francis M. Hall, Clement Brooke, John Contee.

On Thursday the 2d inst. True-man Tyler, Esq. was unanimously appointed Cashier.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the R. V. M. GIST, Mr. RICHARD PARKINSON, to Miss SUSANNA WELCH, all of this city.

A writer is freely admitted into the National Intelligencer who says, "the system of commercial restriction is now admitted to have been a visionary theory." The same writer says, "what heart is so cold as not to rejoice that the practical measure of a navy prevailed over the visionary system of gun-boat defence."

What more than this have the Federalists ever said?—E. paper.

More Ships of the Line.

We observe by the Democratic Press, that orders have been given by the Navy Department, for laying down the keels of two seventy-four's at Philadelphia.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.

Sackett's Harbor, June 2.

On Thursday the 23th of May, the remains of brigadier gen. Zetulon M. Pike, and his aid de camp, capt. Nicholson, who were (after the defeat of the enemy) killed by the explosion of their magazines, at York in U. Canada, on the 27th day of April, 1813—and also, those of capt. Ambrose Spencer, jr. (formerly aid de camp to major gen. Brown, who died with a wound received in the battle at the Niagara Falls on the 25th of July, 1814)—were removed from Fort Tompkins, and buried with military honours, on the United States ground near the Madison Barracks.

A large number of citizens attended the procession, who manifested a great regard for the memory of those departed heroes.

The order of the procession was as follows: The military escort, consisting of the 2d regiment of U. S. Infantry, and capt. Junius F. Heileman's company of U. S. Artillery, formed as a single battalion, and commanded by col. Leavenworth, of the U. S. Army.

- 1. The Military Escort. 2. The Clergy. 3. The body of capt. Spencer, Pall Bearers, Lt. Ransom, Lieut. Ashton. 4. The body of capt. NICHOLSON. Pall Bearers, Capt. Heileman Maj. Smith. 5. The body of brig. gen. PIKE. Pall Bearers, Col. Brady, Captain Woolsey, U. S. N. 6. Gen. Brown, Gen. Peter B. Porter, and aids de camp to the former, as chief mourners. 7. The Sailors of the Navy. 8. The Marines of duty. 9. The Warrant Officers of the Navy. 10. The commissary and Quarter Master, (not of the line of the army.) 11. Surgeons' Mates of the Army and Navy. 12. Surgeons of the Army and Navy. 13. Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in order of rank. 14. Citizens late of the Army and Navy. 15. Citizens. 16. Capt. Briley, Marshal of the day on horseback.

The whole ceremony was appropriate and well conducted.

Major Samuel Brown, late of the Quarter Master General's Department, arrived in the Lady of the Lake on the evening of the 27th, and brought with him the remains of captain Spencer from Niagara.

The coffins in which general Pike and captain Nicholson were buried (in 1813.) were both perfectly sound. Neither of them were opened; but it is thought, from the weight of gen. Pike's coffin, that his body remained in the same state as when first buried. He was kept for several days in spirits, and buried in a dry subterranean vault, originally termed a magazine.

It is painful to reflect that the U. States are precluded, by their own negligence, from the power (without inconsistency) of erecting any monument to the memory of this trio of valorous soldiers, who so nobly fell in the cause of our common country. While the Tomb of our Washington is without a monument, who would not blush to see our country erect one to the memory of any other man? It is hoped, however, that individual exertion will effect on this subject, that, which probably in many other countries, less able than the U. States, would be done by the public.

To the Editors of the American.

KIDNAPPING.

The following letter, is from a very respectable gentleman of Georgetown, Delaware.

Georgetown, (Del.) June 25. 1818.

Sir, A free negro man, named Jacob Goody, about 21 years of age, was kidnapped near Concord, Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Saturday night, the 13th June. He is a slender make, near 6 feet high, not very black, and has a blacker mark under one of his arms, and a scar on one of his hands which projects into a remarkable ridge—one of his great toes has been mashed, which occasions it to be larger than the other, & one angle is larger than the other—he has round shoulders and stoops when walking. He is supposed to be in possession of one Charles Carson, and his partner, Smith, both negro traders; although it is probable they may pass by other names, in the Southern states. It is said that Carson lives in Burke county, North Carolina. That he & Smith have a number of negroes, and will travel perhaps the following route, viz. To Alexandria, or City of Washington; from thence to Fredericksburgh; from thence to Cartersville, on James River; from thence to Coal's Ferry, on Stanton; from thence to Danville, on Dan River; from thence to Troublesome Old Iron Works; from thence to Col. Hunter's; from thence to Burke county; but it is uncertain whether they will travel from Hunter's by Shaber's Cross Roads to Salisbury, or from Hunter's to Salem, & from thence to Shallowford, on Adkin river or creek, and from thence to Carson's Pleasant Garden via Morgantown. Whether this should be the route or not, it is probable that

the negroes in possession of Carson and Smith, will be sent to New-Orleans. It is said that Carson and Smith were at Alexandria, on Friday the 19th, with their negroes.

Yours, &c. P. ROBINSON.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot. Gazette of Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

DETAIL OF THE BATTLE OF MAIPU. Despatch from his Excellency the Captain General of the Andes, to the Supreme Government.

Most Excellent Sir, The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ult. in the Cancha Bayada, put in jeopardy the liberty of Chili. It was indeed a frightful scene, to see the dispersion of an army, composed of valiant men, full of discipline and instruction, without being beaten.

Since I opened the campaign, I have been so gratified that I look on victory as certain, and all my movements were always directed to have it complete and decisive. The enemy since he abandoned Curico, did not find any position capable of preventing our forces from molesting him in his flanks, and threatening to turn him. Accordingly, both armies fell together, on the 19th, upon Talca, making it impossible to undertake a retreat, or cross over the river Maule.

This situation, the most desperate, became by an accident, the most favourable. Our columns of infantry did not reach us until sunset, & at that hour it became impossible to undertake an attack on the town.

The army was then formed provisionally in two lines, whilst we were reconnoitering for the most advantageous position that it could be placed in, which having selected, I ordered the right wing to occupy it; but this movement was badly executed, and the left was beginning to follow it, when a most brisk and desperate attack from the enemy put in total confusion our baggage and artillery, which were then moving. It was then 9 o'clock, P. M. and this confusion was soon followed by the dispersion of our left, after a brisk firing which lasted half an hour, in which the enemy suffered great loss, and ourselves had the misfortune to see the brave Gen. O'Higgins wounded.

Myself, with all the other chiefs and officers, employed all our efforts to rally them, which at first was effected under the protection of the reserve. Here one of the most obstinate engagements again took place, but the night rendered all our measures unavailing, and at last we had no other resource but to give way.

Our right had not been much harassed, and Col. Las Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing, in good order, the corps of infantry and artillery that composed it. This was the only support that remained to us on my arrival at Chimbarogue. I then pursued every effort to re-unite on the neck of R. galemu. The head-quarters was placed at San Fernando.

Here I remained two days, and I can assure your Excellency our situation was a most embarrassing one. We had lost all the baggage and materials of the army; destitute of every thing, we wanted every thing, in order to oppose an enemy, superior in numbers, and elated with victory. In this situation, I found no other expedient but to fall back on Santiago, and procure every possible assistance to accomplish the salvation of our country.

It is surpassing belief to say, that in the course of three days the army was re-organized in the field of Instruction, one league distant from the city. The spirits of the soldiers were regained, and in thirteen days after our defeat, and a retreat of eighty leagues, we found ourselves in a situation to meet the enemy. The interest, energy & firmness with which the chiefs and all the officers of the army co-operated to establish order and discipline, will redound to their eternal honor. It is true that our forces were inferior to those of the enemy. Many of our corps were mere skeletons, and we had battalions composed of only 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy was advancing with rapidity, and on the 1st inst. I had positive information that the main part of the army had crossed the Maipu, by the torris of Longuenna; & directed their march towards the defiles of La Cibra.

The position of our encampment was neither secure or military. On the 2d we encamped on the Esperanza. That day, and on the 3d and 4th,

our guerrillas had much firing, and the army passed all those nights under arms.

The enemy approached us at last on the 5th. All his movements appeared directed to turn our right, threaten the capitol, cut off our communication with Acoucagua, & secure to himself the communication with Valparaiso.

When I observed that he had for his object the accomplishment of this movement, I considered that a favourable opportunity to attack him on his march, and place myself in his front by means of a change of direction on the right. This was the preparation to all the posterior operations.

I immediately placed all the infantry under the command of the well deserving Brigadier Gen. Balcarre; the right under the Col. Las Heras; the left under the Lieut. Col. Don Hilarian De La Quintana; the cavalry of the right under col. Martias Zapola, with his squadrons of grenadiers; and that of the left under col. Don Ramon Freyere, with his squadrons of the guard of his excellency of the director of Chili, and the chasseurs of the Andes.

The enemy having perceived our first movement, took a strong position, detaching to a small hill a battalion of chasseurs to support a battery of four pieces placed at this point. This disposition was well chosen, as it completely secured their left, and their fires flanked and beat all the front of the position.

Our line, formed in close and parallel columns, inclined on the right of the enemy, presenting an oblique attack on his flank, which was uncovered. The reserve charging also upon the same, was in the attitude of turning it and supporting our right. The battery of eight pieces of Chili commanded by commander Blanco Ciceron, and another of four pieces under commandant Plaza, were advantageously placed, and played with success upon the enemy's position.

In this situation our columns began to move from the skirts of the small hill which formed our position, to march to charge the enemy's line, then commenced a most stupendous fire, but did not succeed in stopping our march.—His flank battery on the hill did us great injury; at the same time heavy masses of enemy's cavalry, situated in the interval, came to charge the horse-grenadiers, who being formed in columns by squadrons, were advancing on us in front. The first squadron was commanded by Escalada, who seeing himself threatened by the enemy, marched immediately upon him, sword in hand. The commandant, Medina, followed this movement.

The firing also commenced from our left, and soon the whole line was engaged, as well as the reserve which came up at the moment the vigor of our line began to droop. But the charge made by the reserve, and by the commandant Tonsor, of the first regiment of Conquimbo, gave a new impulse to our line, which fell upon the enemy with more spirit than ever. It may be said that hardly a brisker attack has been witnessed, nor a more vigorous and obstinate resistance. The constancy of our soldiers and their heroic force triumphed at last, and the enemy was put completely to the rout.

The general in chief, Osorio, escaped with only about 200 horsemen. It is probable he will be taken by the cavalry that pursues him. All his generals are prisoners in our possession. The number of the prisoners is 3,000, and 190 officers, with the greatest part of the chiefs of the corps. The field of battle is covered with 2,000 killed. All his artillery, parks, hospitals, with the surgeons, military chest—in a word, every thing composing the royal army is dead, prisoner, or in our possession. I compute our loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. The force of the enemy, of all descriptions was 5,300, and ours 4,900.

[The despatch concludes by recommending several officers to the consideration of the government.]

Head Quarters, Santiago, 19th April, 1818.

JOSE DESAN MARTIN.

Buenos-Ayres, April 19. By advices received from the interior, and from persons of intelligence and veracity, who succeeded in escaping from the power of the vigilant enemy, we learn that the patriotic spirit which maintains itself in those parts of the country in all its vigor, gives no small uneasiness to their oppressors, keeping

in continual alarm the patriots of Sillo; that the patriots hold the territory from Potosi to Chuquiaguana, Texada, with his force, does not same near Cinti; that the commandant, Mendez, in San Lorenzo, and the serjeant major Roxas, who closely invest the enemy at Tarija do not suffer them to leave their intrenchments; and where extreme necessity obliges them to employ a larger force on their expeditions they suffer no loss by the enormous and scandalous desertions which they experience from the vicinity of our troops. We may judge of their necessities in this respect from their having been no means coincided in the mint of Potosi, or any working of the mines from the month of December past, owing to the want of mercury; that the commandant, Lira, attacked the enemy near Oruro, routed them, and took 200 prisoners, with considerable ammunition, and one cannon; a few escaped by flight, while the rest consisting of about 400 new recruits, finding themselves betrayed, dispersed—finally, that if the order and union which now so happily reigns, shall continue to prevail, we shall soon see the country delivered from those enemies who so unjustly oppose themselves to our freedom.

To the most excellent Don Martin Belgrano, Captain General of the Provinces, and Commander in Chief of the auxiliary Army of Peru.

Most excellent Sir—I have to inform your Excellency, that her col. Don Manuel Edward Arias, charged with the command of the out-posts, (van guard) with instructions to post himself in Huahuaca, to cover the defiles, and observe the ulterior movements of the enemy. He was also enjoined to annoy the enemy, by means of parties well mounted, approaching as near as possible—the result has been, that he has succeeded in capturing, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp, 1247 head of wool cattle; he has also captured twelve of those mortars, by means of which the enemy were enabled to execute their perfidious designs, and which have been promptly assigned by the commandant of the guard for the fort of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, &c. MARTIN GUERMEZ.

March 28th, 1818.

Note.—Those who understand and know with what difficulty the enemy procure the means of assistance in our country, not only on account of the constant harassing which they suffer from our troops, but also because the provisions necessary in the possession of the Americans, are concealed or removed away, will be able to estimate the merit of this success, and the service which it inflicts upon them many times greater than the capture of a regiment.

From the Baltimore Weekly Messenger.

"Man that is born of a woman of few days and full of troubles; cometh forth as a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

Job, xiv. 1.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth

gave, Await alike the inevitable hour—The path of glory leads but to the grave.

Died at sea, on the 16th April, Captain William S. Stockton, worthy and much esteemed inhabitant of this city. In the melancholy bereavement of this meritorious and much regretted gentleman, day which forboded his long look-out for return to the bosom of a fond expecting family and friends, was in a moment overclouded by a lamenting woe; the gay illusion which beamed in each anxious eye to a husband, and to greet a living messenger of death; as unto the lovely rose which budded forth in the morn, an emblem of joy and tranquility, the cruel spoiler came, and he plucked the beautiful blossom from its native twig, its life-glow faded, and nought but a withered thorn remains on the desolate waste.—A fond and amiable parent, alas! whose gentle breast was fortified by nature to sustain the grief innovations of grief, is widely ere the honey moon is over, is mourned a tender affectionate husband cut down in the splendor of life. The woe of a feeble tribute well knew the virtues of this excellent man, who sincerely sympathizes with the train of relations and friends, in untimely loss. In his family

tain Sackett was the tender parent and affectionate husband, and in the circle of his friends and acquaintances, he was warm hearted, sincere and beloved by all who knew him; in his profession he was a brave and intelligent seaman, and an upright gentlemanly man, and his memory will long bloom green in the recollection of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

Far from the endearing sympathies of a much loved consort, he finished his honourable voyage of life. His parting requiem was the roaring billow—the tears and sighs shed around his death bed, the gentle dew of Heaven, and the angry winds. His cruise is over, and he is recalled below to a watery sepulchre.

—Until his great commander Shall give the word to pipe all hands aloft."

From the Montreal Gazette, of June 24.

ACCIDENT.

In the night of the 17th inst. the Steam vessel Car of Commerce ran foul of a small vessel, (the sloop Beesey) about 25 tons burthen, lying broadside in the middle of the ship channel, off Cap Rouge, about three leagues from Quebec, laden with about 500 mtons of wheat. The captain and pilot were in the bow of the Car of Commerce upon the look out, as the channel is rather difficult. They perceived a light on the larboard side, supposed to be a vessel, and took care to avoid it—but the little sloop or heading, and being nearly level with the water was not perceived until the Car of Commerce was upon her. She was almost instantly sunk and lost. It is alleged that an aged woman perished, but this is not certain, the rest of the crew, consisting of three men and four women were saved, with much difficulty, and brought up to Batican, the nearest place where they could be landed.

The generosity of several of the passengers deserves public notice. Henry McKenzie, Esq. Dr. Selby, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Platt of Plattsburgh, Lieut. Elbourn, and Lieut. Stevens of the Royal Engineers, and some others united to make a purse for the relief of the poor sufferers to enable them to return to their homes, to which the master, Capt. McDonell, freely contributed his share.

TROY, June 30.

Five English Guineas & a half Joannes were exchanged at the Troy bourse on Thursday by a young man whose name, that he, in company with another person, found them, in the bank of Lake Champlain at a place where the earth had caved off in spring, a few rods from the old French Fort at Crown Point. The guineas were coined under the following reigns, viz.—James 2d, 1688, William 3d, 1699, Queen Anne 4, George 1720; the Portuguese sole number found were 8 guineas and 3 half Joes. The pieces appear to be perfectly preserved, notwithstanding they have probably lain in earth nearly sixty years.

From the Aurora.

GENERAL JACKSON. The ministerial papers have belatedly against general Jackson, an office is his splendid public services; they operate as a foil that painful to those pigmies, who strain their necks to look, without being able to reach his height—in two facts may be seen the whole of his sins.

New-Orleans saved, and the enemy who survived driven into the without beauty or booty. The claims of those who envy Washington, conflagrated—the future of the nation in all its departments—put to flight by a pistol-guard of British troops, and 50 firelocks gathered on the ground, abandoned by the fugitives. When the country was looking aghast for a man worthy of their confidence to ward with first honor—thousands looked to general Jackson—he was not only very generally spoken of for president, but contemplated in many of the eyes to put him in nomination—was a crying sin, and the pimps and port politicians were set to work to derive their nurture about public dung-hill.

From the Aurora.

GENERAL JACKSON. The ministerial papers have belatedly against general Jackson, an office is his splendid public services; they operate as a foil that painful to those pigmies, who strain their necks to look, without being able to reach his height—in two facts may be seen the whole of his sins.

New-Orleans saved, and the enemy who survived driven into the without beauty or booty. The claims of those who envy Washington, conflagrated—the future of the nation in all its departments—put to flight by a pistol-guard of British troops, and 50 firelocks gathered on the ground, abandoned by the fugitives. When the country was looking aghast for a man worthy of their confidence to ward with first honor—thousands looked to general Jackson—he was not only very generally spoken of for president, but contemplated in many of the eyes to put him in nomination—was a crying sin, and the pimps and port politicians were set to work to derive their nurture about public dung-hill.

Washington, conflagrated—the future of the nation in all its departments—put to flight by a pistol-guard of British troops, and 50 firelocks gathered on the ground, abandoned by the fugitives. When the country was looking aghast for a man worthy of their confidence to ward with first honor—thousands looked to general Jackson—he was not only very generally spoken of for president, but contemplated in many of the eyes to put him in nomination—was a crying sin, and the pimps and port politicians were set to work to derive their nurture about public dung-hill.

Washington, conflagrated—the future of the nation in all its departments—put to flight by a pistol-guard of British troops, and 50 firelocks gathered on the ground, abandoned by the fugitives. When the country was looking aghast for a man worthy of their confidence to ward with first honor—thousands looked to general Jackson—he was not only very generally spoken of for president, but contemplated in many of the eyes to put him in nomination—was a crying sin, and the pimps and port politicians were set to work to derive their nurture about public dung-hill.

From the

ANOT

We are a cording the most a crimes. The we open but either a nu or some other depravity. morals is truly calls for ons, not only but also of a realist, and Zanesville p lving acc

On the night at twelve—shrieks were upper bridge, not regarded, trail of blood, the upper bridge railing. The rise to suspen had been cor of the day, of that place mitted to p having commo circumstances blood found about having been 16th. No de at that time any knowled missing. In court of qua there being r before the g against Teas

On the 6th discovered to the citizens founded. O body of a m river twenty On examin round a stab stabs in the b dirks.—The son of the co that the feat tinctly recog ver, suppose

Thomas Em coln county, nad left that ago; had res Fawcleston, Pittsburgh; cently come He was seen the night of murder was not ben hea corpse in que his. On this Joseph Teal, Englishman maker by tra as the suppo now in jail a

The phisic body of the lowing descr "Upon an presentd, the vville and Put pinion that h two puncture inflicted in ot probably by a knife.

"The scar body, after as found to nas upon the right hand the diamond ring, the rim of t the same, bu sented with r

"Upon the arm, about the wrist, is the including the an inch above, mediately above presentation of with the usual the let of tw of its top, ar the moon an its right, in t arge star, or the insignia sented the A

"Upon the arm, about the wrist, a male apparent.

"The abo persped with

"About m b w and sho appeared two vaccination.

"About h sternum (bre left side appe be a gunshot "The testc ry handsomely teeth of the l considerably which were fo