

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1815.

No. 21

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Delaware Gazette.

HAVE ESCAPED RUIN!!

The late conclusion of a Peace

England has been received with

joy inexpressible. In different

parts of the country, it has been

manifested by ringing of bells, firing

cannon, illuminations, &c. &c. &c.

losses are not trifling; but as

have escaped ruin, it becomes

to rejoice on this occasion. We

happy, therefore, to learn that

artful gratitude for the signal de-

ference of Almighty God from the

perdition into which our

were hastening, will be

manifested by a general illumina-

tion, in this Borough, to-morrow

evening, the birth-night of the im-

mortal Washington.

"Honorable in all Respects."

Let any of our readers should

be defective optics, we present

the following translation of

the treaty, which appears not so

early on the first perusal.

The first article of the treaty

states that England shall restore

property captured during the

existence of the Berlin and Milan

decrees.

The second acknowledges that

Orders in Council were revoked

in consequence of the declaration

of war.

The third agrees that England

shall pay us the expenses of con-

ducting free trade and sailors' re-

turns.

The fourth engages to bring to

the fathers, brothers, sons, re-

lations, and acquaintance destroyed

by the sword and sickness in the

American army.

The fifth stipulates that John

shall renounce forever, and a-

fter, the practice of impress-

ment.

The sixth gives us the "Canada,

Nova Scotia, and East Florida,"

without the trouble of going to

Montreal or Heaven, for them.

The seventh, running round the

orders of creation, gives us

the honor of paying several com-

missioners to undertake the impor-

tant business of map-making.

The eighth compels us to dry

codfish on English ground, and to

cede to the English possession in

India. This is a fish and Indian

article.

The ninth declares that taxation,

distress, stagnation of busi-

ness, destruction of public credit,

and an apprenticeship of misery,

in train in the eyes of some peo-

ple, in comparison to those floods of

poor and prout, which the war has

produced.

The tenth declares, that Messrs.

Galatin, and Russell, swore

embly in Flanders, that the Mad-

man "pertinent mountain" has

ought forth no "multipotent abor-

tion."

The eleventh, and last, calls on

good people to shut their eyes,

throw away their spectacles, and

declare that this war is "honor-

able, highly honorable," and

honorable in all respects," to the

ghosts of the living, and the dam-

ned evidence, even without an il-

lumination, to the contrary notwith-

standing.

THINKS INTO MYSELF.

resident of the 6257.

To all and singular to whom

these presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas a treaty of Peace, and

amity between John Bull and

another Jonathan, was signed at

Paris, on the 24th of December,

1814, honorable in all respects,

to the latter. And whereas this

is running down our streets

in torrents, in consequence of the

cession to Brother Jonathan, of the

Canada, Nova Scotia, and East

Florida, and of the "SATISFACTO-

RY STIPULATION AGAINST IM-

PRESSMENT." And whereas the

United States have not applied to

arms in vain, inasmuch as the de-

claration and prosecution of the war

made John Bull repeal the Orders

in Council, rescinding his paper block-

ades, and discontinuing, by a satisfac-

tory stipulation, the horrid practice

of impressment: And whereas we

now see, even, without an illumina-

tion, the great advantages we have

obtained for the taxes on lands,—

houses,—stills,—boilers,—carriages,—

licenses,—sales at auction,—refined

sugar,—stamps,—postage,—gold and

silver watches,—iron castings,—nails

—candles,—hats,—paper,—cards,—

saddles,—bridles,—boots,—beys,—

—porter,—tobacco,—snuff,—leather,

&c. &c. &c. And whereas the

treaty is happily silent on the sub-

ject of the Fisheries, thereby not

compelling us to catch cod fish in

those cold regions: And whereas

the death of thousands, the debt of

between one and two hundred mil-

lions of dollars, the demoralization

of society, the distress of the coun-

try, the enlistment of minors, the

attempt at conscription, the pros-

tration of public credit, the capture

of Washington, and the divisions

of the country, are trifles in compari-

son to a re-election, and the fore-

going unparalleled advantages ob-

tained by our honorable men by this

honourable war: Now, THERE-

FORE, I, THINKS-TO-MYSELF,

President of the 6257, exclusive

patriot of the United States, and

future commander of our newly ac-

quire territories, the Canadas,

Nova Scotia, and East Florida, do

issue this my proclamation, com-

manding all and singular the 6257

to rejoice,—that a satisfactory stipu-

lation against impressment has been

made.

Democrats, rejoice—You have ob-

tained all the objects for which you

went to war. Federalists, rejoice—

We have a treaty "highly honour-

able," considering the character of

our rulers who have authorised and

ratified it. Americans, one and all

rejoice—We have escaped total

ruin—Therefore, illuminate your

houses, your barns, and your out-

houses, for forty days, and forty

nights, without intermission, and

the tax on candles is hereby repeal-

ed to enable you to become illustri-

ous.

In testimony whereof, I

have caused my seal to be

affixed to these pre-

sents, and have signed

the same with my hand.

Done, in my Elbow

Chair, in the month and

year of honor the first.

THINKS-TO-MYSELF.

By the President,

JAMES CONSCRIPTION.

Acting Secretary of State.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Enquiry ordered

to examine into and to report upon

the conduct of Brig. Gen. WINDER,

so far as it is connected with the

capture and destruction of the city

of Washington in August 1814,

unanimously submit the following

as the result of their investigations.

The court with great attention

and much labour have perused the

numerous papers and documents re-

ferred to them, from whence they

collected, that Brigadier General

Winder was appointed to the com-

mand of the 10th Military District,

of which Washington was a part,

on the second of July, 1814; that

immediately thereafter, he took

every means in his power to put that

District into a proper state of de-

fence; that from the period when

well grounded apprehensions were

entertained that the enemy meditated

an attack upon the capital, his

exertions were great and unremit-

ted; that through these exertions

he was enabled to bring into the

field on the 24th of August, 1814,

the day on which the battle of Bla-

denburg was fought, about 8,000

men, all of whom excepting four

hundred, were militia; that he

could not collect much more than

one half of his force until a day or

two previously to the engagement,

and 8,000 of them did not arrive

until fifteen minutes before its com-

mencement; that from the uncer-

tainty whether Baltimore, the City

of Washington, or Fort Washing-

ton, would be selected as the point

of attack, it was necessary that

Brigadier General Winder's

troops should frequently change

their positions, owing to which and

alarms causelessly excited in the

night of the 23d of August, they

were all much fatigued and many

of them nearly exhausted at the time

when the hostile army was crossing

the bridge at Bladensburg—that the

officers commanding the troops were

generally unknown to Gen. Winder,

and but a very small number of

them had enjoyed the benefit of

military instruction or experience.

The members of this court, in

common with their fellow citizens

lament, deeply lament, the capture

of the capital, and they regard with

no ordinary indignation the spolia-

tion of its edifices, those public

monuments of art and science, al-

ways deemed sacred by a brave and

generous foe; but, amidst these

mingled and conflicting sensations,

they nevertheless feel it to be their

duty to separate the individual from

the calamities surrounding him, and

to declare that to the officer, upon

whose conduct they are to deter-

mine, no censure is attributable.

On the contrary, when they tak-

into consideration the complicated

difficulties and embarrassments un-

der which he laboured, they are of

opinion, notwithstanding the result,

that he is entitled to no little com-

mendation; before the action he ex-

hibited industry, zeal and talent,

and during its continuance a cool-

ness, a promptitude and a personal

valor, highly honorable to himself

and worthy of a better fate.

The Court adjourned sine die.

W. SCOTT,

Major General & President.

Attest,

G. L. NICHOLAS,

Lieutenant & Recorder.

RELATIONS WITH ALGIERS.

The following report, yesterday

transmitted to the House by the

President of the United States, was

read.

"The acting Secretary of State,

to whom was referred the resolution

of the House of Representatives of

the 15th instant, requesting the

President of the United States to cause

to be laid before that house such in-

formation as he shall deem neces-

sary to be communicated touching the

state of relations existing between

the United States and the Barbary

Powers, has the honor to state, that,

according to the latest accounts

from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli,

our relations with those powers re-

mained upon their former footing,

nor is there any particular reason to

believe that any change has since

taken place.

It will appear by the documents

accompanying the message of the

President to Congress on the 17th

November, 1812, that the Dey of

Algiers had, violently, and without

just cause, obliged the Consul of the

United States and all American citi-

zens then in Algiers, to leave that

place, in a manner highly offensive

to their country and injurious to