FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On the re-election of JAMES MADISON *to the Presidency of the Union.*

"Oh! bear its vast import ye winds as ye roll,
"Oh! waft it, ye winds, as ye blow;"
The tidings are dear to each virtuous soul,
That Faction's last hopes are laid low:

Ambition must lower his turbulent crest,
And Party abandon its zeal:
To the voice of the People so clearly express'd,
Public virtue again sets its seal:

Ye PATRIOTS, whose hearts with energy glow,
I greet ye——Whatever your *name*,
Your feeling, your actions, in unison flow,
Warmed by *Liberty's* Heavenly flame.

On Freedom's vast base see our MADISON stand,
Hear, hear it, ye nations around!
'Tis the triumph of *Truth*—she waves her bright wand,
Your folly, your madness to bound.

Though Albion threatens our ship to overwhelm,
And Rumor's rude breath swells the wave,
We are *safe*, for our *Pilot* again takes the *Helm*,
Our bark from destruction to save.

When the white sails of COMMERCE again are unfurl'd,
And peace to our shores shall return,
Then WAR to Tartarean gulphs shall be hurl'd,
And Discords foul torch cease to burn:

And see AGRICULTURE its blessings extend,
To its magic the Desart shall yield,
Cultivation and Nature their efforts shall blend,
And the *Swamp* be a bright-waving field:

MANUFACTURE, that true "Philosopher's Stone,"
Which transmutes what it touches to gold,
Shall transfer from the *Elbe*, the *Thames*, and the *Rhone*,
As much wealth as our coffers can hold:

Raise, raise the loud Pæan—Our country is sav'd!
Proclaim it "ye winds as ye blow,"
The PILOT who oft the rude tempest has brav'd,
Triumphantly stands on the *prow*.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

PAUL JONES.

As the time is coming when such men as *Paul Jones* was, will come into *fashion*, the present is a proper season to make his character and conduct better known to our readers. The following interesting narrative is translated from a French manuscript, written by himself.

While we condemn the author for his egotisms, we must make great allowances, on that account, for his splendid success that attended his enterprizes, and estimate his vanity by the reasons he had to be vain. Few men perhaps circumstanced as Paul Jones was, would have praised themselves less than he has done in this sketch; which possesses the singular merit of being substantially correct in all its parts, so far as we are informed of the matter.

At the commencement of the American war (during the year 1775) I was employed to fit out the little squadron which congress had placed under commodore Hopkins, who was appointed to the command of all the armed vessels appertaining to America, and I hoisted with my own hands the American flag, on board the Alfred, which was then displayed for the first time.

I at the same time acquainted Mr. Hewes, a member of congress, and my particular friend, with a project of seizing on the island of St. Helena, by means of our little squadron, which would have infallibly rendered us masters of part of the homeward-bound East India fleet; and as the congress, at that time, proposed to appropriate two thirds of the prizes to itself, they would have thus been furnished with the means of carrying on the war during several years,—but an event of a more pressing nature prevented this scheme from being carried into execution.

The cruelties and vexations at that time exercised by Dunmore, in Virginia, determined the congress to detach the squadron against him; but Mr. Hopkins displayed neith zeal nor talents upon this occasion, and lost so much time that his squadron was frozen in the Delaware.

After a delay of two months, the squadron was at length disengaged, and set sail for New Providence, the principal of the Bahama islands. There we found a large quantity of artillery, mortars, and other implements of warfare, of which we stood greatly in want of in America; and I had the good fortune to render myself extremely useful to the commodore, who was but little acquainted with military operations. It was to me he was indebted for the plan adopted by him when the squadron came in sight of New Providence, and I also undertook to moor the squadron in a proper birth to execute our enterprize.

On our return from New Providence, we took two armed vessels, one of which was loaded with bombs, and fell in, near Rhode Island, with an English man of war, called the Glasgow, carrying 24 guns; but notwithstanding our superiority, both in point of force and sailing, the commander in chief suffered her to escape, after having many men killed and wounded, both on board the Alfred and the Cabot.

The squadron now entered the port of New London, in Connecticut; and Hopkins, on receiving intelligence that the English frigates had been driven from Newport, took advantage of the darkness of the night to repair to Rhode Island.

A council of war having dismissed the captain of the Providence, one of the ships of the squadron, the commodore gave me orders in writing to take the command of her, and escort some troops that were proceeding from Rhode Island to New York, with a view of serving under general Washington. After this, I received instructions to escort a convoy of artillery from Rhode Island to New York, for the defence of which it was designed. On this occasion, I had two different engagements with the Cerberus frigate; the first for the protection of the vessels under my command, and the second for the preservation of a vessel from St. Domingo, laden with naval stores for the congress. In the course of my service between Boston and New York, I had also many actions with ships of war under the command of lord Howe; but on these, as on former occasions, I was enabled to preserve my convoy; and I at length arrived safe in the Delaware, August 1, 1776.

On the 8th of the same month the President of the Congress presented me in person with the commission of captain in the marines of the United States—This was the first granted by Congress since the declaration of independence, which took place the 4th of July of the same year.

Orders had been given for the construction of thirteen frigates; but, as none of them was yet ready, I proceeded to sea alone, on board the Providence, which was a vessel of but small force, as she carried no more than seventy men, and twelve small cannon. When in the neighborhood of Bermudas, we fell in with the Solebay, and her convoy, from Charleston; she was a thirty two gun frigate, and formed part of the squadron under admiral Parker. I was of course desirous of avoiding an engagement with such superior force: but, as my officers and men insisted that it was the James's fleet, and as it was necessary to command by means of persuasion at this epoch of the war, the result was a serious engagement during six hours, which, towards the close, was carried on within pistol shot. A desperate manœuvre was the sole resource left me; I attempted this, it succeeded, and I was fortunate enough to disengage myself.

A short time after this, I took several prizes, and then sailed towards the coast of Nova Scotia, on purpose to destroy the whale & cod fisheries in that neighborhood. When near Sable Island, we fell in with the Milford frigate, carrying thirty two guns, with which it was impossible to avoid an engagement. A cannonade accordingly took place, from ten o'clock in the morning until sunset; but the engagement was neither so close nor so hot as that with the Solebay, and I at length escaped by passing through the flats, and entered a little harbor next day, where I destroyed the fishery and vessels.

After this, I set sail for *Ile Madame*, where I made two descents, at the same time destroying the fisheries, and burning all the vessels I could not carry away with me. Having accomplished this, I returned to Rhode Island, after an absence of six weeks and five days from the Delaware; during this interval I had taken sixteen prizes, without including those destroyed.

The commander in chief, who had remained all this time in harbor, now adopted a plan proposed by me, and which consisted—

1. In the destruction of the enemy' fisheries at *Ile Royale*; and

2. Of restoring to liberty more than 300 American prisoners detained there in the coal mines. Three vessels were destined for this service, the Alfred, the Hampden, and the Providence; but the Hampden having received considerable damage in consequence of running on a rock, could not accompany me. I, however, embarked on board the Alfred, and, taking the Providence by way of consort, I set sail, and on the 2d of November, 1776, made prize of a vessel from Liverpool, and soon after the Mellish, a large armed vessel, having two British naval officers on board, and a captain belonging to the land service, with a company of soldiers. This ship was carrying ten thousand complete set of uniform to Canada, for the army posted there under the orders of generals Carleton and Burgoyne.

The Providence having now left the Alfred during the night, without the least pretext whatever, I remained alone and that too during the stormy season, on the enemy's coast; but notwithstanding this, and that I was also greatly embarrassed with my prisoners, I resolved not to renounce my project. I accordingly effected a descent, destroyed a transport of great value, and also burned the magazines and buildings destined for the whale and cod fishery.

In addition to this, I took three transports and a vessel laden with ling and furs, near *Ile Royale*; these prizes were escorted by the Flora frigate, which happened to be at a small distance, but which was concealed from us by a fog. Having taken a privateer from Liverpool, mounting 16 guns, in the course of the next day, I instantly returned with my prizes, towards the United States, but when in the latitude of Boston, fell in with the Mitford frigate, which I unwillingly engaged. Towards night, however, I placed the Alfred between the enemy and my prizes, and having given the necessary instructions to the latter to make for the nearest port, I changed my course, set up lights, and by the stratagem saved the vessels I had captured, as the frigate continued in chase of me. Next day I myself was unfortunate enough to escape, after a very serious action, which was not terminated until dark, and even then in consequence of a hard gale of wind.

Having returned to Boston, December 10, 1776, the intelligence of the uniforms taken on board the Mellish, reanimated the courage of the army under general Washington, which at that period happened to be almost destitute of clothing. Let me add also, that this unexpected succor contributed not a little to the success of the affair at Trenton against the Hessians, which took place immediately after my arrival.

I now paid out of my own purse the wages due to the crews of the Alfred and Providence, and lent the rest of my money to the congress. That assembly transmitted to me orders from Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, to undertake a secret expedition of great importance, the design of which was, to lay the island of St. Christopher, and the north side of Jamaica, under contribution; after which we were to attack Pensacola. This project was first conceived by me, and then communicated to Mr. Morris, afterwards minister of finance:—but such was the jealousy of Hopkins, the commander in chief, that it was never carried into execution. He was, however, soon after suspended, and then dismissed from the service.

The season being now too far advanced for the execution of the scheme in the West Indies, myself and crew received orders to remove on board the Amphytrite, a French vessel, destined to sail from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to France, whence we were to pass into Holland, and take possession of the *Indienne*, a large frigate, constructing there for the congress; some difficulties however ensued, and I was ordered to prepare the Ranger, a vessel mounting 18 guns.

When general Burgoyne and his army were obliged to surrender at Saratoga, it was I who was the first obliged to carry this interesting intelligence to Nantes, whether I arrived on the 2d of December, 1777. In the course of my voyage, I took two prizes, forming a part of a convoy from the Mediterranean, under the protection of the Invincible, a seventy-four gun ship, under the guns of which one of them was taken.

(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were laid on the table in the house of delegates on Wednesday last by Clem Dorsey, and have received their first reading; comment is unnecessary. They speak in a language that cannot be misunderstood, even by a sceptic. In fact They fully prove that violence and intolerance has so far usurped the seat of reason, discretion and moderation that the people of Maryland cannot hereafter be astonished at any of the proceedings of the federal party, however strange they may appear. Every real American, of whatever political denomination; every patriot whose heart is not basely corrupted, or whose integrity is not swerved by the deadly influence of a foreign enemy, must view this production with disgust and abhorrence, as subversive of every principle of national honor which at this time should be held most dear and inestimable by the American people.

Maryland Republican.

Whereas the permanence and security of our republican institutions depend on the virtue and attachment of the people—to foster the one, and to confirm the other, is the bounden duty of those to whom, under our inestimable constitution, the administration of public affairs is entrusted. For this purpose, a pacific policy is essential, and ought never to be abandoned except in cases of extreme emergency, in defence of national independence, and to repel the hostile invasion of territorial rights. War is the heaviest calamity that can afflict a nation: It resorted to without just cause it must inevitably provoke the displeasure of the Almighty arbiter of the universe—It produces a boundless waste of blood and treasure; it demoralizes the habits of the people; it gives birth to standing armies; it clothes a dominant faction with power, in addition to the inclination, to infringe the dearest privileges of freemen—to fetter the freedom of speech and of the press—to plunder private property—to suspend the habeas corpus—to violate the constitution by implication and by new definitions and constructions of treason, under the mask of law, to subject to an odious and unrelenting persecution, perhaps to condign punishment, citizens whose only crime is an opposition, fairly, honestly, and constitutionally supported, to the system of the national administration. Offensive war is at all times repugnant to the genius of a republic, but if waged by the rulers of a free community, the people, who must necessarily encounter the perils and support the cost of the contest, have a right to expect that at least a chance of success, a favorable prospect of benefits to be incurred, the probable achievement of the grand objects contended for, and the permanent establishment of national rights will be made manifest to them. To this end adequate preparation is necessary—genius and patriotism must explore and call into exercise all the national resources—the treasury must be replenished, and every deficiency provided for—a military and naval force raised with all the necessary munitions of war competent to repel any hostile invasion and commensurate with the plans and schemes of conquest. Such a state of preparation would banish all apprehension of entangling alliances with that ferocious despotism, which has blotted from the map of Europe every republic of the old world. In the application of these remarks to the course of policy pursued by the government of the United States, every friend of his country will at once discern, that it is calculated to excite the liveliest anxiety and alarm. After an unprecedented perseverance in a system of commercial restrictions, producing individual distress and national impoverishment, our country is committed in a war with a powerful and formidable foe, without adequate preparation; with an inefficient military force; with a reduced navy and with an exhausted treasury. To obviate the immediate and oppressive difficulty of the crisis, militia and volunteers are subjected to field and garrison duty, and called upon to supply the deficiency of regulars—enormous sums to be raised by loans and taxes, and a neighboring colony of the enemy is invaded by detachments of undisciplined troops, imperfectly supplied with necessaries. Under such circumstances, folly only can expect success, and should further defeat, disgrace and dismay, accompany our military operations, the gloomy anticipation of an unnatural alliance with the conqueror of continental Europe will naturally be indulged. Thus embarked in a disastrous contest, the nation harrassed and debilitated by its continuance, will sigh for peace, and for its attainment the immediate and important objects contended for will be abandoned.

The avowed causes of this war were the Orders in Council and the impressment of American seamen; the first of these causes is removed, and it may reasonably be inferred, from the communications of the President of the United States to Congress respecting the negociations with the British Government, that the latter might be adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations. Influenced by these considerations, and believing it to be an imperious duty of the House of Delegates of Maryland, elected with a view to our present Foreign Relations, to express the opinion of their Constituents relative to the present state of public affairs. Therefore,

Resolved, That a defensive war ought to be prosecuted and sustained at all hazards; and for this purpose we are at all times prepared to undergo any privations, and to devote our lives and fortunes to the public service.

Resolved, That offensive war is incompatible with the principles of Republicanism, subversive of the ends of all just governments, and repugnant to the best interests of the United States.

Resolved, That the declaration of war against Great Britain, by a small majority of the Congress of the United States was unwise and impolitic, and if unsuccessful, the grand objects contended for must be abandoned.

Resolved, That it is at all times the inalienable rights of freemen fully and openly to investigate the conduct of their rulers, and that we will on every occasion vindicate the freedom of speech and of the press, and that the definition of treason given by the constitution of the United States is the only one sanctioned by justice and rational liberty.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, respecting the quota of militia demanded from them respectively, by the Secretary of War of the United States, was constitutional, and merits our decided approbation.

Resolved, That the Navy is the kind of national defence least dangerous to liberty and most compatible with the genius, habits and interests of the people of the United States; whilst we view with delight, admiration and enthusiasm, the heroism of a Hull, Decatur, a Jones, and their gallant associates, we are furnished with additional motives for approbation of the policy of augmenting the naval force of our country.

☞ The above preamble and resolutions were adopted last evening by the house of delegates with the addition of the names of Lieut *Rodgers* and *Rapp*, as an amendment to the resolution.

BOSTON Dec. 19.

British Brig Plumper Lost.

Captain Raines, arrived at this port on Thursday from *Eastport*, informs, that on the night of the 5th inst. in a violent gale the British brig Plumper, was totally lost on Point Lepro (30 miles from Eastport)—She was from Halifax, bound from Halifax to St Johns, with, it was said, 36,000 pounds sterling on board, none of which was saved—and of 100 men, only the captain and 11 saved.

[The Plumper was rated at 12, but mounted 16 guns built in 1807, and commanded by Lt. J Bray. She has committed a great many depredations on American commerce, both before and since the war.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 2

Engagements near Autolchewace.

From accounts received by the way of Augustine, and likewise Col. Hawkins, the Indian agent, it now appears that the number of Indians in the first engagement was about 150; in the second (including negroes) upwards of 200. That king Payne was mortally wounded, Bow legs (the second in command) shot through the arm and thigh, and had his leg broke—that three other principal chiefs (among whom was the young governor) were slain, and the whole number of killed amounted to 40, besides a great many wounded. It is likewise stated by a gentleman who has lately passed thro' the nation, that three of the Upper Creeks had returned home, who were wounded in the above mentioned engagments.

It will be seen by the following extract from a Norfolk paper of the 14th inst. received by the arrival yesterday of the schooner Washington, that a British squadron consisting of the Poictiers, 74; Acasta, and another frigate, were cruizing off Cape Henry on the 11th, capturing every thing they fell in with. Among the vessels captured was the brig Presage, Rutherford, from N. York, which fortunately afterwards made her escape, and has arrived in Hampton Roads. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

NORFOLK, Dec 14.

In Hampton Roads, brig Presage Rutherford, 15 days from New York, bound up the Rappahannock. Dec. 11, at 8 A. M. at 16 leagues E by N from Cape Henry, was captured by a British squadron, consisting of the Poictiers, 74, Acasta and another frigate and brig—papers taken on board the Acasta, and ordered capt. R. to lay too until day light, when it would be determined whether the brig would be burnt or sent in. In the morning blowing so heavy boats could not pass from the frigate to the brig: gave chace to two sail to the southward, and ordered capt. R. to follow, which he did under easy sail, until they had got a great distance to leeward, when he hauled his wind for Cape Henry. All the brig's papers are on board the Acasta.

NAVAL ANECDOTES.

We learn from creditable authority, that when captain Carden went on board the United States to surrender his sword, he was very dejected, repeatedly observing he was a ruined man, all his hopes of honor and fortune were blasted. "Why so, sir?" observed Commodore Decatur. "This is the first instance of one of his Britannic majesty's ships striking to a vessel of a similar grade; and my mortification is unsupportable," said captain C. "Pardon me (said the Commodore) one of his Britannic majesty's frigates, the Guerrier, struck her colours the other day to the Constitution"—Capt Carden, in the most rapturous manner, seized both of Commodore Decatur's hands, and exclaimed, "then I am safe." After this, much familiar and friendly conversation took place, and captain Carden appeared not to want his usual flow of spirits.

N. Y. Gazette.

As Captain Carden derived so much consolation from the information of the capture of the Guerriere, which he received on board the United States, it is probable he obtained a little more comfort on hearing of the action between the Frolic and Wasp, which terminated in the striking of the flag to which the American stripes have so often been compelled to submit.

Captain *Dacres* was called a *fighting Bob*, previous to his unfortunate encounter with the Constitution. If what we hear is true, he has figured somewhat in that character, since his return to Halifax. It is reported that in consequence of reflections on his conduct by different naval officers in that port, he has quarrelled with five, fought two, and killed captain Stackpole, of the Statira, and that the admiral commanding has been induced, from prudential motives, to arrest the valiant champion of British honor, and send him to England.

Columbian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Isaac Pool*, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 22d day of 6th month next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d of the 12th month, 1812.

LEVIN POOL.

december 22——3*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, on Thursday night the 24th instant, from the farm of Col. Hayward, a gray HORSE, near 16 hands high, between 10 and 11 years old—some marks of the geer upon him—his mane just behind his ears hog'd—he paces, trots and canters, and when taken away had a pair of spancels on. The above reward will be paid for horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone, delivered to the subscriber at Col. Hayward's.

JAMES MARSHALL.

dec. 29——m

WAS COMMITTED

To the gaol of Harford county, Maryland, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who calls himself *Samuel Ritchey*; about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage, slender made, of a light complexion, has a scar just above the right eye brow, and another upon the forefinger of the right hand; had on when committed, a blue round-about jacket, blue cloth pantalets, yarn stokings, pumps, and a straw hat; says he belongs to James Ritchey, of New York, that he lived some time in Boston, sailed from thence in a vessel to Baltimore, where he remained only a few days.

The owner of said negro man is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his gaol fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN GUYTON, Sh'ff.
of Harford county, Maryland.

Bell-Air, Harford county, Md.

☞ The National Intelligencer of Washington, and the Star at Easton, are requested to copy the above advertisement, once a week till 17th January, and send on their accounts for payment.

nov. 24 (dec. 1)——t17J

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round purt eye, has the tisick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & ot very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trowsers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *George*, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—his cloathing, when committed, were a linen shirt, a swansdown waistcoat, a pair of negro cotton pantaloons, a pair of old shoes, and a wool hat; he likewise had a small bundle of cloathing with him. He has a small wart on the right side of his nose, and has lost the third finger on his left hand—he has a few small scars on his forehead, says he belongs to a Mr. James Brown, near Staunton, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

november 5, (17)——$