



Devere, Foster, Milder, Cuzzin, Byrnes, Hays, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Turner, Stone, Ford, Brewster, Bayly, Cochran, Long, Stewart, Grubb, Foster, J. H. B. Vane, Lundy, Hoag, R. Evans, Callis, Quinlan, J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Willis, Jones, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson, Howard—32.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the house agree to the following message.

By the H. of Delegates, Jan. 29, 1814. Gentlemen of the senate. The bill, entitled, "An act to declare in force an act, entitled, An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toriyism," which originated in the senate, has been negatived by this house, and is herewith returned.

The act which the bill proposes to enforce, was passed at the most critical and arduous period of the revolution, when this country was assailed by a powerful enemy without, and threatened within by traitorous combinations and conspiracies. This house can perceive nothing in the character of the present war, or in the existing circumstances of the nation, which can render the obsolete provisions of the act, intended to be revived, either necessary or applicable. And on referring to the act it will be found, that there are extraordinary powers granted in it which, however requisite for the exigencies of that time, might become susceptible of violent abuse for the worst and most tyrannical purposes. The 12th section would give authority to the executive of the state, on the first invasion of the enemy, to cause the arrest of all persons whom the governor and council should consider "dangerous to the safety of the state," and to keep them in confinement at pleasure, during the invasion, without the chance of relief against oppression by the benefit of the habeas corpus act, which is to be absolutely suspended in relation to such persons as may be the objects of executive suspicion. Under the 16th section of the act, any citizen of another state, travelling through this state, or any citizen of Maryland passing out of the state, "without a pass signed by some member of congress, or a governor or a judge," would be liable to be apprehended, to be carried before a justice of the peace, and, if considered by the justice as "a dangerous person," might be committed to the public goal of the county where he was seized.

However well founded our confidence may be in the public authorities of the state, we are not willing to trust the personal liberty and rights of the citizen entirely to their precarious will, when there is no apparent occasion for this violent stretch of power, and at a season when we are more especially bound to guard every constitutional privilege with increased vigilance against the encroachments of usurpation.

These are some of the objections which have induced us to reject the bill—There are others of a different nature, which we feel it our duty to declare. The political divisions which have unfortunately separated the people of this country into two great contending parties, are known to have assumed every form of irritation which a zealous and unnecessary contest could produce. Among a class of persons remarkably aware of the force and influence of names, it has become customary to stigmatize their political opponents with every opprobrious epithet which malvolence could suggest; and we have seen not only the sons and descendants of revolutionary patriots, but even surviving veterans of the war for independence, who fought and bled in that glorious struggle, now held up to popular odium, under an offensive term of reproach, which was once exclusively applied as a mark of infamy to those, whose feelings during that struggle were enlisted against the cause of their country. We will not for a moment, permit ourselves to suppose, that the senate could so far forget what is due to a sense of decency and justice, as to have designed, by reviving public attention to the old act against toriyism, to sanction the base and vulgar calumny, which would now charge a considerable portion of the American people with disaffection to the interests and liberties of their native land. But we must be allowed to express our regret, that a measure of this sort

would have been inconsiderately adopted by the other branch of the legislature, tending to create odious surmises, and to increase the excoriation of the public mind, unhappily inflamed and distracted as it is by the resentments of party contention.

Another forcible objection might be urged against the bill. It is essential, in every free government, that crimes and offences should be accurately defined. When the act of 1777 was passed, toriyism was distinctly understood to mean the crime of those who were opposed to the cause of independence. In England, from whence the term was borrowed, it has at different periods obtained a very different acceptation, varying with political events and changes in the history of that nation. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, in a letter from Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, then vice-president, and since president of the United States, addressed to John Wise, Esquire, speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia, the word toriy was explained as being merely a term to designate the usual or indiscriminate adherents and supporters of any prevailing administration of the country. In this sense we cannot presume it was designed in the bill from the senate, that the offence of toriyism should at this day be understood to consist. But in no sense, and under no circumstances, would the house of delegates consider themselves justified, in assenting to a measure as objectionable as it is unnecessary, and which can be calculated to produce no other effect than that of appearing to countenance an idle, profligate, and unwarrantable imputation, on a great body of faithful and patriotic freemen, at this time composing a constitutional majority of the people of Maryland.

By order, U. S. Reid, Clk. Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 17. Adjourned till Monday.

By the Senate, Jan. 31, 1814. Gentlemen of the H. of Delegates. We have received your message returning the bill, entitled, "An act to declare in force an act, entitled, An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toriyism," passed February session, 1777, with the reasons which are stated to have occasioned its being negatived in your house.

Whatever motive may have led to the expression of these reasons, we should have deemed them more strongly called for, if any amendment or alternative had been proposed by your body, or if a reconsideration had been pressed by us. But although we are disposed to abstain from the fruitless measure of urging such reconsideration, we think it proper to reply, briefly, to the objections which the message contains, and, in so doing, to explain and justify the grounds on which the act was originated in this branch of the legislature.

We are strongly impressed with the opinion, that there is such a trait of resemblance between the present and former war, and in the opposition to both, as to call for decided measures, similar to those that were in the revolutionary contest deemed to be necessary, and found to be effectual.

We are now, as we were then, in a critical and arduous situation. We are now struggling not to gain, but to preserve our independence; and we are now assailed by the same powerful enemy without, and threatened, as we then were, by traitorous combinations and conspiracies within.

Looking at the preamble to the act in question, we see that the clemency of the general government has not had the desired effect, of reclaiming such of its inhabitants as are inimical to its freedom, from their evil practices, but that, still pursuing their dark and criminal designs, they continue to encourage and promote the operations of our enemies. And looking at recent transactions, we may say, that every hope of uniting to the interest of their country the affections of these, its unnatural and implacable enemies, is extinguished.

But although every hope of an union, arising from sentiments which ought to adulate them, may fail, it does not follow that the vigilance of government should cease; but a stronger motive arises for suppressing, by the provisions of law, these crimes and misdemeanors, and that growth of toriyism, which might otherwise impede the operations of the just war in which we are engaged, and in future endanger our freedom and independence. The act of 1777, made punishable the offences of levying war against the United States, or any of them; of adhering to any person bearing arms, or employed in the service of Great-Britain, against the United States, or any of them, or affording them aid and comfort, or giving them intelligence of warlike preparations.

It provided for the offence of corruptly or seditiously persuading or enticing any of the inhabitants to return to, or acknowledge any dependence on, Great-Britain. It provided for the offence of persuading, exciting by word, deed, writing, printing, or other act, the inhabitants to resist the government, or in any manner obstructing, by force, the execution of any of the laws.

It made punishable the offence of advising and maliciously dissuading and discouraging persons from enlisting or engaging in the army or navy of the United States, an offence striking deeply at our safety, and which there is too much reason to believe, has been in this state committed with impunity.

The act provided also for the offence of seditiously endeavouring to support or justify the measures taken

by the king and parliament of Great-Britain against the United States, or any of them. And it is needless to call to your recollection the many and flagrant instances of the like offence, in regard to the measures which are now taken by that government.

We believe, that many of our citizens, during the last summer, while a British force was in the Chesapeake, supplied them with provisions, so as to enable them to continue within the limits of this state burning our towns and desolating our country. We believe there have been instances of combinations of citizens for the purpose of preventing resistance.

And, if reliance is to be placed in the official account of Admiral Cockburn, a deputation was sent from one of our towns, assuring him that no resistance would be made if his forces should make a descent on them.

Upon the same principle of clogging the operations of the war, on our part, endeavours have been made to dissuade our citizens from loaning money to the United States, and to prevent the banks from affording a similar aid.

Our predecessors in the revolutionary war were wise, faithful and vigilant—while bravely combating open force, they kept an eye upon insidious treason and machinations; surrounded by dangers nearly equal, it behoves us to exert our wisdom and precaution, and to emulate them in fidelity and watchfulness.

The act, which it was proposed to revive, raised the arm of the law against the guilty only. It held no terror to the innocent; and its provisions were to be in force so far only, as they were compatible with the law and constitution of the United States, and of this state; and there might be exigencies in which, for the public safety it would be proper to suspend the act of *habeas corpus*.

Although in the title of the act of 1777, its object was in part to suppress the growth of toriyism, which its framers might have considered as likely to produce the crimes of treason and sedition, toriyism itself was not therein stated as a crime, and it is therefore deemed unnecessary to examine critically the meaning or derivation of the word. If not accurately defined, during the revolution, it was then well and clearly understood; and to those who remember those days that tried men's souls, it will be sufficient for us to state our belief, that it is the same thing now that it was then—unless, indeed, that it now appears with bolder front, and calls more imperiously for the restraining power of the law—and if the voice of a large portion of the people has been raised in strong terms against it, let the blame rest on those whose conduct has called for such indignant expression.

To the veterans of the revolutionary army, and to the patriots of that day, we are ready to express, as we feel, our respect and regard for their services—But in looking to the past, we must not be blind to the present time; and it is in vain that the fabric of our independence was raised, if its authors now shrink from its support, or bend their efforts towards its destruction.

We have then stated our sentiments on this bill; and without sending it back at this late period, we shall leave the people to judge of the correctness of its adoption by us, and its rejection by your body.

By order, T. Rogers, Clk. By the House of Delegates, Jan. 31st, 1814. Gentlemen of the Senate.

On Saturday evening this House rejected a bill, which originated in your body, to revive an old act of 1777, for the punishment of certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toriyism. The reasons of this house for rejecting the bill, were explicitly stated in a message which accompanied its return to the senate. This morning we informed your body, that we should be prepared to adjourn this evening; and early to night we received an answer from you, stating, that you would be ready to close the session at 8 o'clock. More than two hours have now elapsed since the hour you thus fixed upon; and at this moment, when we were expecting to be apprised of your immediate readiness to receive the governor for the purpose of signing and sealing the laws, we have just received an elaborate message from you, urging the motives and considerations

which have induced the senate to hope, in your opinion, that the committee will be able to report a bill, which will be more judiciously framed, and which will be more effectually executed, than the bill which was rejected by the senate.

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FROM THE... We have no... to communicate... large force in... it is supposed... Malden. We have... the eleven mile... by gen. Hopkins... Baravia. The war... with col. Camp... were in the vicin... They later... surprised one... killed 4 men...

The late draft... completed;... under the command... of brig. gen. V... spirit of our citizen... ed, and partly arm... ed in one generation... tion as the attack... enemy, and an en... by one night et... to the war on our... the enemy from o... A gentleman of... gives us the ple... that on the 31st... he saw the gallan... place, on his way... says, the whole of... Pennsylvania, m... masse to Erie to d... there, but their a... needed. He stated... troops at Detroit... sufficient; that th... ted, except the g... pared with the g... and Malden, to... warm reception... there.

We are inform... of this village, W... Smith, first judge... Madison, has t... 1000 to be applic... of those sufferers... whose habitations... ashes by the ene... been obliged to d... and their proper... Phineas Bates, us to say, that he... a few individuals... vid, Seneca coun... Isaac Voorhies, c... for the objects a... cles of clothing, &c.

There has been... vents on the Ne... are yet in an u... many are requir... from towns adja... treating scenes... at eleven mile... tia, and the deta... week are on the... where major gen... has his head qu... general has pub... vising the people... Genesee county... to their dwelling... danger, &c.

On Monday... Cockburn arrived... with his flag, w... on board the Sc... ed by the Victo... boat; Acasto fr... one other frigate... war. The blocka... sists of 3 74's, 4... war, and a gun b...

Extract of a letter... Williamsburg to... mond, dated Jan... "This morning... mation here, tha... ing and night the... which before con... gon 74, and twot... and two frigates... reinforced by eig... various sizes, wh... river. This mor... dages were seen... its mouth, going... aimed they had... They want wood... sions, and say t... them. Our regi... been ordered to... ness to march a... ing, in case they...

From the N... Sufferings of ou... In the Comm... ing, His Honor... the Board a let... from William S... committees of S... Canada, and... order, then re... Previous to th... be just submit... intention to bin... the Commis... the communicat... Albany were suff...

ALBANY, Jan. 24. A gentleman from Waterford informs us, that gen. Wilkinson, having learned, by express, that Sir G. Prevost was preparing to make an attack on the cantonment at the French Mills, and set off on his return to that post, on Saturday last. Our informant says, the general expressed himself as entertaining no fears for the event, in case an attack should be made.

We are authorized to say, that major general Wilkinson's interview to Waterford, was not only for exercise to favor the restoration of his shattered health, but also to take prompt measures for the safety of Sacket's Harbor, which he had received advice was menaced by the enemy—to this end, we understand, that 500 men will move from Greenbush, in sleighs, to-morrow, or next day, which will increase our force at the Harbor to 3000, and place our squadron in safety against all the Xos and Rams in Upper Canada. The general has suddenly set out for the French Mills, in consequence we understand, of advice received by express, of a meditated attack upon that place, by the enemy under col. Scott, of the 13th British regiment, who has been stationed at Coteau au Lac with 3 companies of his own regiment, 1000 artilleurs and 5000 men, making a force of about 6500 men. Col. Pearson and lieutenant Col. Cockburn, brother to the admiral, are at Cornwall, with a battalion of marines, a company of Gloucesters, some militia and about 400 Indians, making in the whole a force of about 1000.

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LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER

Consolidated, Jan. 15, 1813.

FROM THE WEST.

We have no very important news to communicate. The enemy has a large force in Fort Niagara, and the residue it is supposed moved towards Malden. We have a strong force at the Cayuga river, commanded by gen. Hopkins—gen. Hall is at Batavia. The veteran gen. J. Swift with col. Gage, Hookins is commanding in the vicinity of Fort Niagara. They lately very handsomely surprised one of the enemy's pickets, killed 4 men and took 3 prisoners.

The late draft of 1900 men is nearly completed; they will soon move under the command, we are informed, of brig. gen. Wm. Barnett. The spirit of our citizens is highly excited, and party animosities are absorbed in one general burst of indignation at the atrocious cruelties of the enemy, and an equally general wish by one mighty effort to put an end to the war on our frontier and drive the enemy from our borders forever.

A gentleman direct from Pittsburg gives us the pleasing intelligence, that on the 31st of December last, he saw the gallant Harrison at that place, on his way to Detroit. He says, the whole of Mead's division of Pennsylvania militia, required *en masse* to be to defend our shipping there, but their assistance, as not needed. He states the number of our troops at Detroit to be a vastly sufficient; that the fort was completed, except the gates, and well prepared with the guns taken at Detroit and Malden, to give the enemy a warm reception if they should venture there.

We are informed by J. Greig, esq. of this village, that his honor Peter Smith, first judge of the county of Madison, has transmitted to him \$100 to be applied towards the relief of those sufferers from the westward whose habitations have been laid in ashes by the enemy, and who have been obliged to desert their homes and their property.

Phineas Bates, esq. also authorizes us to say, that he has received from a few individuals in the town of David, Seneca county, by the name of Isaac Voorhies, esq. \$127 88 cents, for the objects above stated, in articles of clothing, provisions and cash.

There has been no recent war events on the Niagara.—The people are yet in an unsettled state, but many are returning who had fled from towns adjacent to the late distressing scenes. Gen. Hopkins is at eleven mile creek, with 600 militia, and the detachments made last week at on the road to Batavia, where major general Hall at present has his head quarters. The major general has published a notice, advising the people of Batavia and of Genesee county generally, to return to their dwellings—that there is no danger, &c.

New London, Jan. 20. On Monday last, rear admiral Cockburn arrived before this port with his flag, we understand, flying on board the Sceptre 74, accompanied by the Victorious 74, capt. Talbot; Acisto frigate, capt. Kerr; one other frigate, and two sloops of war. The blockading force now consists of 3 74's, 4 frigates, 2 sloops of war, and a gan brig.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamsburg to his friend in Richmond, dated Jan. 24. "This morning we received information here, that during last evening and night the enemy's squadron, which before consisted of the Dragon 74, and two frigates of York river, and two frigates of Lynnhaven, was reinforced by eight or ten vessels of various sizes, which are now off York river. This morning very early ten barges were seen in York river, in its mouth, going out, and it is presumed they had been higher up. They want wood, water and provisions, and say they mean to have them. Our regiment has this day been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, in case they should land."

From the N. Y. Spectator. Sufferings of our Western Brethren. In the Common Council, last evening, His Honor the Mayor, read to the Board a letter on this subject from William Shepherd and others, a committee of Safety and Relief at Canandaigua.—Mr. Hoffman, the Recorder, then rose and said—Previous to the receipt of the letter just submitted, it had been his intention to bring the subject before the Common Council this evening; but the communications to gentlemen in Albany were sufficient to justify them

in sending a deputation of liberal members to the relief of the sufferers. A direct appeal (said Mr. H.) is now made on our benevolent feelings, and so feelingly and justly depicted the distress and misfortune of our fellow citizens in the county of Niagara, that any language could use would be written rather than enforced their claims upon individual benevolence, or upon public bounty. They have sent us a faithful and unvarnished detail of their miseries. It must touch the heart and awaken the sympathies of all who hear it—a part of our territory, at least five times as large as the island we inhabit, has been laid waste and depopulated—the tenderest connections of life have been forever broken asunder; and even the misfortunes of poverty and ruin have, in the souls' anguish, been forgotten amidst the pangs of domestic affliction—members of the same state, and connected with us in our political institutions; whilst we deplore their losses, we are bound to participate in them, by liberally contributing to their relief, and as men and christians it is our duty to administer the only remaining means for their comfort and consolation.—Yes, sir, our brethren in the remote parts of this state know, that in their welfare and hitherto growing prosperity we are always rejoiced; they will now learn, that in their present calamitous condition, their appeal to our philanthropy is not unavailing—their joys and their sorrows are equally our own.

Mr. Hoffman said he should carefully abstain from adverting to the causes which had led to this melancholy catastrophe; for no party considerations could weigh themselves with the decision on the resolutions he was about to move—and he trusted and expected they would unanimously be adopted.—Thus much only would he say that as far as human wisdom and foresight could be guarded against the misfortunes, which have befallen our land, an awful responsibility rests with those to whom we have entrusted the power of our country, and the protection of our property and lives—may they be able to acquit themselves to their country—their consciences, and their God.

I might here stop, (said Mr. Hoffman) but the occasion has excited in my mind reflections of more solemnity. Educated in the principles of a christian, and believing in the truths of our holy religion, he felt and acknowledged, that there is a Providence which governs the destinies of nations, and chastises their sins by the visitations of its anger and displeasure. In times of public calamity a christian nation beholds the finger of God, thus directing the punishment for its offences. It is therefore of war and public calamity, (and the history of our country presents none greater than the present) it is our duty to humble ourselves before the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to supplicate his mercy, and to pray for his protection, and with humility and contrition make an acceptable atonement for our injustice and transgressions.

Mr. Hoffman then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to: In Common Council, Jan. 24, 1813. Whereas it appears from a communication addressed to the Mayor of this city, that the most calamitous events have occurred on the Western Frontier of this state, whereby an extensive country has been entirely depopulated, and thousands of our fellow citizens have been driven from their habitations destitute of the necessaries of life and exposed to the rigors of the season and to all the privations and evils of poverty, &c. it being incumbent on us at all times to humble ourselves before the Almighty, to supplicate his mercy, and more especially at the present time, to pray that the calamities which afflict our country may be removed, and that those which menace us may be averted.

It is therefore resolved, that Wednesday the 2nd of February next be set apart as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and the People of this City are requested to abstain from all business and labor on that day, and to assemble in their respective places of worship, and devote themselves with humble and contrite hearts to the offices of religion, and to those devotional exercises which are suitable to an occasion, so solemn, and at a crisis so important to the well being of our country.

Resolved, That the sum of three thousand dollars, &c. and hereby appropriated out of the City Treasury towards the relief of our brethren of the West; that in his respectively recommended to the different religious associations of this city to cause collections to be made for the same purpose, in their respective churches, on the day above set apart as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and to deposit the same with the Mayor of this city, who is hereby requested to transmit such contributions, together with this donation, to the committee of safety and relief at Canandaigua, to be expended under their direction, for the benefit of the sufferers on our Western Frontier.

Published by order of the Common Council. I. MORTON, Clerk. From the Port Folio. CAPTAIN ALLEN. Copy of a letter from John Hawker, Esq. Vice Consul American Vice Consul, dated Plymouth, (E.) 19th Aug. 1813. SIR. The station I have had the honor to hold for many years past of American vice consul, calls forth my poignant feelings in the communication I have to make to you of the death of your son, Capt. Allen, late commander of the U. S. brig of war Argus, which vessel was captured on Saturday last, in the Irish channel, after a very sharp action of three quarters of an hour, by his Britannic majesty's ship Pelican.

Early in the action he lost his left leg, but refused to be carried below, till from loss of blood, he fainted. Messrs. Edwards and Delphy, midshipmen, and four seamen, were killed; and Lieut. Watson, the carpenter, boatswain, boatswain's mate, and seven men, wounded.—Capt. Allen submitted to amputation, above the knee, while at sea. He was yesterday morning attended by very eminent surgical gentlemen, and removed from the Argus to the hospital, where every possible attention and assistance would have been afforded him had he survived, but which was not, from the first moment, expected, from the shattered state of his thigh. At eleven, last night, he breathed his last! He was sensible at intervals until within ten minutes of his dissolution, when he sunk, exhausted, and expired without a struggle! His lucid intervals were very cheerful; and he was satisfied and fully sensible that no advice or assistance would be wanting. A detached room was prepared by the commissary and chief surgeon, and female attendants engaged, that every tenderness and respect might be experienced. The master, purser, surgeon, and one midshipman, accompanied Captain Allen, who was also attended by his two servants.

I have communicated and arranged with the officers respecting the funeral, which will be in the most respectful, and at the same time economical manner.—The port admiral has signified that it is the intention of his Britannic majesty's government that it be publicly attended by officers of rank, and with military honors. The time fixed for the procession is on Saturday, at eleven, a. m. A lieutenant's guard of the royal marines is also appointed. A waistcoat coffin has been ordered, and on the breast plate of which will be inscribed as below. Mr. Delphy, one of the midshipmen, who lost both legs, and died at sea, was buried yesterday in St. Andrew's church-yard. I have requested that captain Allen may be buried as near him, on the right (in the same vault, if practicable,) as possible.

I remain, respectfully, sir, "Your most obt. humble serv't, (Signed.) JOHN HAWKER. Vice Consul American Vice Consul. To Gen. Allen, &c. &c. Providence, Rhode-Island.

A tablet, whereon will be recorded the name, rank, age and character of the deceased, and also of the midshipman, will be placed (if it can be contrived) as I have suggested; both having lost their lives in fighting for the honor of their country.

EARTHQUAKES. Extract of a letter from Stanley Griswold, esq. to his friend in Cincinnati, (Ohio) dated at Shattucktown, Illinois Territory, Dec. 18, 1813. We are again visited here by the terrible phenomenon of Earthquakes. A pretty smart shock occurred on the day of our landing here (Sunday 2 weeks) which was the first that has been since last spring. The

day was very cold clear. On Sunday as we had our covers about nearly equal to the heaviest of those formerly felt in Cincinnati. Several slight ones also occurred.—But no damage was done at this place.

At the U. States Saline (12 miles back of us in the country) the shocks on Sunday last were far more severe, and as many as fifty distinct ones were felt in the course of the day. They continued on Monday & Tuesday, and so late as Wednesday, which is the last I have heard from thence. It is very surprising they should be so severe and numerous at so small a distance from us, and not be perceived more at this place.—The damage done at the Saline works are considerable. Several furnaces were broken down or much injured—wheels overturned—the reels for drawing water upset—the logs for conveying it dislocated—the springs of some of the wells stopped and others increased with fresher water. A strong smell of sulphur issued from them. The lumbering noise resembling distant thunder was heard very plainly here, but at the Saline it was frightful. The roaring was continual, and at times reports went off like cannon near at hand. The workmen were greatly affrighted, and many have deserted.

One honest fellow in remonstrating with these declared he would stay at his work, believing it would be as acceptable to God to die with an axe in his hand, as in any other way.—The weather on this day was moderate and moist, with some snow and rain. A thick falling of snow appeared to precede the heavy shocks for some minutes, and continued a short time after them. Writers on earthquakes in the custom of noting the state of the weather at the time of their occurrence.

But from all experience in this quarter here seems to be no particular connection—they have occurred in all kinds of weather, still I think coldness and moisture attend them more than heat and dryness of temperature. But this may perhaps arise from the greater proportion of the kind of weather in the Western country.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 27. Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from French papers. Her majesty the empress queen & regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the 2d Nov. The 30th of Oct. whilst the battle of Hanau was fighting, general LeFebvre Desnouettes, at the head of his division of cavalry, and of the 5th corps of cavalry, commanded by gen. Milnap, flanked the whole right of the army on the side of Bruckebel and of Neider Issingheim. He found himself in presence of an allied and Russian corps of cavalry of from 6 to 7000 men; the combat began; several charges took place, all to our advantage; and that enemy's corps, formed by the collection of two or three partizans, was broken and closely pursued. We made 150 mounted prisoners. Our loss is about 60 wounded.

The next day after the battle of Hanau, the enemy was in full retreat; the emperor would not pursue, the army being fatigued; and his majesty, far from attaching any importance to it, could not see but with much regret the destruction of from 4 to 5000 Bavarians, which would have been the result of that pursuit. His majesty the emperor, therefore was content with pursuing the rear guard of the enemy, and left gen. Bertrand on the river Kintzig.

At about 3 P. M. the enemy being informed of the army having defiled, came back, in hopes of gaining some advantage over general Bertrand's corps. The divisions Morand and Gillemont suffered them to make their dispositions to cross the Kintzig; and, when they had passed it, marched against them with the bayonet, & overthrew them in the place in which a great number were drowned. The enemy lost three thousand men in this affair.

The Bavarian General de Wrede, having the chief command of the army, has been mortally wounded. It has been remarked that all the relations he had in the army have perished at the battle of Hanau; among whom was his son-in-law, prince Oettingen.

A Bavarian Austrian division entered Frankfort on the 30th at noon; but at the approach of the scouts of the French army, it retreated to the left bank of the Main after cutting down the bridge.

On the 2d of Nov. the French rear guard evacuated Frankfort, bending its way to the Nidda.

On the same day, 2d in the morning, the emperor entered Mentz. It is impossible by the public that general Wrede has been the author and principal agent of the defection of Hanau. This general had experienced the greatest favors from the emperor.

Her majesty the empress queen & regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the 7th Nov. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was at Coblenz, where he is organizing an army for the defence of the Lower Rhine.

The Duke of Ragusa was at Mentz. The Duke of Belluno at Strasbourg. The Duke of Walm had gone to Mentz to assume the command of all the reserves.

Count Bertrand with the 4th corps, composed of four divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry, forty thousand strong, occupied the right bank in front of Cassel—his H. Q. were at Huchheim. For the last four days they were working at a entrenched camp on the heights, a league in front of Cassel. The works were in a state of forwardness.

All the remainder of the army had crossed the Rhine. His majesty had signed, on the 7th, the reorganization of the army, and the nomination to all the vacancies.

The van guard, commanded by count Bertrand, has not as yet seen any enemy's infantry, but only a few troops of light cavalry. All the places on the Rhine were arming and provisioning with the greatest activity.

The national guards recently levied, were arriving from all parts, to form the garrisons of the places, and leave the army disposable. Gen. Dulaloy had reorganized the 200 cannons of the guard. Gen. Sorbrier was employed in reorganizing the one hundred foot and horse batteries, and in repairing the loss of horses which the artillery of the army had experienced.

It is thought his majesty will soon repair to Paris. PARIS, Nov. 1. It appears certain that gen. count Lauriston is not drowned as it had been thought at first.

His highness the prince of Neuchatel and Wagram, arrived in Paris yesterday. 16th. 30th. Yesterday his majesty presided in the council of state at St. Cloud, whereat he decreed the creation of two armies of 100,000 men each, one to be formed at Turin and the other at Bourdeaux.

DIED, on the 23d ultimo, at Portland Manor, BENNETT DARNALL, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

Notice is Hereby Given. That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Warfield, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to RODERICK WARFIELD, WARNER W. WARFIELD, Executors. February 3, 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given. That the subscriber intends to petition the judges of Calvert county court, at their next session, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto. WILLIAM R. SEWALL, Sw. 1814

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals, western shore, returnable to May term next, and also a writ of fieri facias issued out of the County Court, returnable to April term next, WILL be exposed to Public Sale, (for cash) on Monday the 7th day of February next, (at my office in Annapolis) a life estate in a tract of land, called Moore's New Market, containing 300 1-3 acres, more or less, and a negro woman named Henny. The above is taken as the property of Ames Gambrell, and will be sold to satisfy debts due George F. and Emanuel Warfield, and James Mackubin. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Solomon Gross, Sheriff A. A. County. January 29.

To Hire by the Year. Two healthy, young NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plantation work. Inquire at this office. January 26, 1813. 3X

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**In Council,**

Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1814.  
Precious to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; and two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred of rations. Forage for cavalry, 14 lb. hay, 3 gallons of oats, or 2 gallons of corn. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.  
By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

To be published once in each week for six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Town Gazette, and People's Monitor.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, January 10th, 1814.  
On application, by petition, of John Thomas, executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, for A. A. county.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Jan. 1814.  
JOHN THOMAS, Executor.  
January 20th, 1814.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally proved and authenticated; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
SARAH WOODFIELD, Executrix.  
January 26, 1814.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 19, 1814.  
On application by petition of Gustavus Warfield and Charles Alexander Warfield, administrators of Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.  
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of January, 1814.  
Gustavus Warfield, Adms.  
Charles A. Warfield, Adms.  
January 22.

**NOTICE.**

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thonage's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.  
JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

**PROPOSALS**

For Printing by Subscription, a new work, ENTITLED, **THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.** Illustrated by a variety of useful Precedents.  
By J. E. HALL, Esq. Counselor at Law, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Maryland.

The want of a guide in the execution of the highly important duties of a Magistrate has long been felt. At the instance of several intelligent gentlemen in the commission, and members of the bar, the present editor has been induced to undertake the task of supplying such a work. He has adopted the judicious plan of Dr. Burn's *Justice of the Peace* as a model. In this work it will be collected, the crime is first defined; the decisions of courts of justice are next collected, interspersed with such statutory regulations as have been established by parliament; and the section is concluded with such precedents as the particular subject requires. So in the present work, the editor, after defining the crime, and collecting a few leading cases from the best authorities, has added such provisions as were to be found in the acts of congress and the laws of Maryland.

It is expected that the work will be comprised in an octavo volume of six or seven hundred pages. The price shall not exceed five dollars. It will be put to press when there is a sufficient subscription to pay the expense of publication. Gentlemen who wish to have the book may address the subscriber. Those who purchase, a number of copies for the purpose of selling again, will be allowed a liberal discount.  
GEORGE SHAW, Annapolis.  
Jan. 26, 1814.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23rd February next, at the late residence of Denton Hammond, deceased, a part of said deceased's personal estate,  
Consisting of a number of Negroes, for a term of years; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and other property. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.—The terms of which will be, a credit of four months; the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
SALLY H. HAMMOND, Adm'x.  
Jan. 26, 1814.

**Calvert County, sc.**

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; and having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.  
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, True copy, taken from the original.  
Wm. S. MORSELL, Clk.

**CALVERT COUNTY, sc.**

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.  
Wm. S. MORSELL, Clk.  
January 15

**Skippers Wanted.**

The subscriber wishes to engage for the ensuing season, two Skippers, to sail from the river Severn and Patuxent to Baltimore. The vessels are between 40 and 50 tons burthen and well found. To steady men who can produce a satisfactory recommendation, the highest wages will be given, and constant employ—none else need apply. Also wanted to purchase for a term of years, four or five young Negro Men. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of the Baltimore Post Office, will be immediately answered.  
Charles Waters, Watersford, 17th January, 1814.  
11 miles dist from Annapolis.

**For Sale,**

A TRACT OF LAND, Called "Snowden's Reputation" Situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Lot Wood, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 120 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating.—For further particulars apply to  
NICHES J. WATKINS, Clk.  
Jan. 15, 1814.

**ATTENTION.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not done, suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is duly authorized to settle the business of the said firm.  
JOHN CHILDS, Clk.  
Jan. 15.

**PROPOSALS**

For publishing in the City of Baltimore, a

**A NEWSPAPER,**

TO BE ENTITLED, **The Baltimore Correspondent,** AND **Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics DAILY ADVERTISER.**

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER. The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration: And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted, upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

**TERMS.**

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year. Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.  
January 12, 1814.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst, a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stature very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half tick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white fullered county cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & warm stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he stole two sheep, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gassaway. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring the said fellow at their peril.  
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, Anne Arundel county.  
January 8, 1814.

**Trinity Church Lottery**

30,000 20,000 10,000 & 10,000  
DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES  
NOW DRAWING  
SCHEME  
1 of 30,000 \$ 30,000  
2 of 20,000 " 20,000  
3 of 10,000 " 10,000  
4 of 5,000 " 5,000  
10 of 1,000 " 10,000  
20 of 500 " 10,000  
50 of 100 " 5,000  
100 of 50 " 5,000  
500 of 20 " 10,000  
1000 of 10 " 10,000  
11,887 Prizes. \$ 245,000  
Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows—  
1st 10,000 blanks each \$ 10  
1st and 20th day each 5,000  
entitled to  
1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days } 500  
1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62 } 1,000  
1st drawn 25th day 20,000  
1st drawn 35th day 10,000  
1st drawn 50th day 20,000  
Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.  
Tickets \$ 8, to be had at George Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

**WASHINGTON**

**Monument Lottery, SECOND CLASS.**

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 3 or 5 times each week, until closed.  
SCHEME.  
1 Prize of \$ 40,000  
1 do. of 30,000  
1 do. of 20,000  
2 do. of 10,000  
5 do. of 5,000  
15 do. of 1,000  
20 do. of 500  
50 do. of 100  
100 do. of 50  
500 do. of 20  
11250 do. of 12  
Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz:  
First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$ 1,000  
First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12  
First drawn ticket on the 20th day 10,000  
First do. 25th do. 20,000  
First do. 35th do. 10,000  
First do. 40th do. 30,000  
First do. 50th do. 40,000  
All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.  
Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

**For Sale,**

At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office, **THE COURT'S CHARGE** To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County. The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply. ALSO, The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, junior, Esquires.

**Land for Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday 11th of March next, at Mr. Gambrell's Tavern, on the head of Severn, PART of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing nine hundred fifty eight and three quarters acres, more or less. This tract of land is situated near Gambrell's Tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling House, and every necessary out-house. The subscriber deems it necessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.  
WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.  
January 22, 1814.

**GEORGE SHAW,**

Price in boards one dollar.  
MILNELLIA, Or the Victim to the Arts and Sciences, AND HORTENSIA, Or the Victim to the Arts and Sciences, AND A SERVAL, in two volumes, translated from the French of Mad. Genlis— BY A. MARRALSON. To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. Fontenelle— Entitled, *Clairville, or the Sacerdote.*

Perhaps it would be saying enough to recommend this work to the American reader, to announce it as the production of the prolific mind of Madam Genlis, whose writings, by the noble buoyancy of genius, maintain a distinguished post as the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct delineation of character, so manifest in the writings of this lady, that they have thus found their way to public admiration; it is by the fine precepts of morality which they inculcate, and the art the has of rendering every incident in the conduct of a novel subservient to useful and instructive aim, and of imparting to the whole that fervid glow of moral enthusiasm, which sets off in such high relief the gross and hideous aspect of vice.

**TALES OF REAL LIFE.**

A new work by Mrs. Opie. The Life of John Dawson Worgan, an interesting piece of Jurisidical Biography. The Year, a Poem in 3 cantos, containing the Review, The Mob, and The War. January 19.

**B. CURRAN,**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of **DRY GOODS,** and will constantly keep a good supply of **SPUN COTTON** for sale on Monday, November 11, 1813.

**ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.**

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M. The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in the establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public. Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners. WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Clk.  
Oct. 21, 1813.

**A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,**

OR STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office. —Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

**J. HUGHES,**

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of **MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines** So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the cure of Bilious Fevers, Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Lotions, Lee's Hot Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, internal weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific for the Venereal, Lee's Persian Lotion for Itch and eruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Marsh-mallows for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water, Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, Lee's Spanish Lip Salve, Lee's Corn Plaster, Lee's Astringent Elixir for the cure of Head-aches, Lee's Tooth Powder, &c. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has in the circle around the signature of Michael Lee, Esq. At the place of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing the names of cures, which should be preserved in every household in America.

**NEW BOOKS**

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, CORNER-WALKER, AND

**From the Boston LEGISLATURE OF MRS. BETTS,**

Answer of the Honorable to his Excellency My I please your Excellency The house of representatives condole with you in the loss which the country has sustained by the late Chief Justice, whose character was adorned with the virtues of domestic life, genius and erudition, the performance of duties, form a distinguished Jurisprudence of Massachusetts. The people of this State by the reasonable assent to investigate, Mrs. Betts, have checked manifested in some part of the country, to still farther suppress the freedom of the press, and to the evils of misgovernment screen the errors of every party from exposure. We are glad to be portion of the arms is entitled to receive general government has supplied, and shall in causes of the neglected the state from whole number into law. While the privation of a war, deemed inferior of our fellow both wicked and still more numerous and inexpedient, hitherto a patient rational principles not to be forgotten the contrary, be a remembrance, as once deluded people to the dominion which a weak or wretched may take advantage of them in the desperate.

The British order the casual abuses, practice of impressment to be considered as the causes of These were probably for precipitant the gulf of a fatal of which its availed by their own real causes of traced to the abandonment of the tions, and the members of the cons cable animosity and their universal all concern in the country. To the less foreigners over deliberations of ment in all its plenty of commerce, their prosperity, er, contempt for ignorance of the importance—to gain states for it, a violent passion, an infatuated bearing province of our indignation come an easy arms of raw soldiers; and about mates of the resources of France and a determining the latter, as party power, viewed by the by posterity as evils; and the secure the freedom of—some, I compel both renounces the passions will be set delusion upon the party upon intelligent people. The present Government into



Design and ration, that officers of the same grade in the service of the United States are entitled to receive.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Four o'clock P. M.  
The house met.

Mr. Stephen and Mr. Wm. Hollingsworth, from the senate, inform the speaker, that the Governor is attending in the senate to sign and read the engrossed bills, and request his attendance, with that of the members of this house, for that purpose.

The speaker left the chair, and attended by the members of this house, went to the senate, and there presented the following engrossed bills to the Governor, who signed the same, and affixed the great seal thereto, in the presence of both houses.

### DECEMBER SESSION 1813.

No. 1. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing the German Lutheran Church in Taney-Town, in Frederick county, and for other purposes.

2. An act for the relief of Sarah Woollers, of Caroline county.

3. An act for the relief of James Rex, of Harford county.

4. An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey, of the City of Baltimore.

5. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as it relates to Saint-Mary's and Harford counties.

6. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

7. An act for the relief of Ann Gentle, Sylvester Hunt, and Allen Demar, of Prince George's county.

8. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of Margaret Miller and her four children.

9. An act for the benefit of James Hooper, James Leconte, and William Frazier, of Dorchester county.

10. An act to lay out and make public a road in Kent county.

11. An act for the benefit of John Faasit of Worcester county.

12. An act for the relief of Margaret Griffith, of Frederick-Town, in Frederick county.

13. An act to incorporate The Buckingham Academy in Worcester county.

14. An act for the relief of John Westfall, of Frederick county.

15. An act for the benefit of Charles Dashiell of Charles, of Worcester county.

16. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Christopher, of Worcester county.

17. An act for the benefit of James Galbreath, of Cecil county.

18. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for founding an Academy at Hagar's-Town, in Washington county.

19. An act for the benefit of the children of Arthur Hughes, late of Dorchester county.

20. An act to incorporate the Bible Society of Baltimore.

21. An act for the relief of John Carman.

22. An act for the relief of William Downey, of Frederick county.

23. An act for the relief of Dennis Kennedy, of Frederick county.

24. An act to confirm and make valid certain proceedings of the levy court of Prince-George's county.

25. An act authorizing of William G. B. Worthington to sell the real estate of Thomas Contee, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

26. An act for the relief of Nathan Trail, of Montgomery county.

27. An act to alter, and change the name of William Prentiss Swift, of Baltimore City, to that of William Roberdeau Swift.

28. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money, for the support and maintenance of John Dalley.

29. An act to authorize the sale of certain property of John Ridgely, a minor.

30. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out a road from William Sinclair's plantation to Vaughan's Mine Run & Gunpowder Mills, and from thence to the Owl Branch, passed at November session, 1802.

31. An act to lay out and open a road in Worcester Hundred in Worcester county.

32. An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under

### FOREIGN.

#### LATE AND INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

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to the allies with, the whole of the army under his orders, consisting of 20,000 men. We know not whether credit is due to this rumour, but scarcely any thing is now so improbable for belief.

Sir Thomas Graham is to command the expedition to Holland.

The Crown Prince has had an interview with Gen. Waimoden, who is advancing on Holland with 100,000 men.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Brunswick had an interview with the Duke of York at York House.

The First Veteran Battalion, amounting to about 1000 men, has embarked from Languard Fort, for Holland.

Leipsic, Oct. 30.—The King of Saxony, besides Landstram & Landwehr, will furnish 30,000 men, regular troops, according to report the reigning Duke of Weimar will take a command in the army, Prince Bernhard von Weimar will command the Saxon Guards.

By order of His Majesty the Emperor of all Russia my master, and of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, the French authorities of the city of Bremen, and of its former territory are from this day dissolved, and the ancient constitution of the free Hanse-Towns of Bremen is herewith restored.

The Russian Imperial-Major Gen. Baron VON TETTENBORN.

Leipsic, Oct. 30.—The King's Gazette gives the following statement of the positions of the allies on the 27th ult. Gen. Von Pahlen, at Rudelstadt; Wrede, at Menningen; Thielman, at Sidfeld; Platon, at Fulda; and Libanof, at Wurtzburg.

The batteries of Blomau, on the Weser, were blown up on the 16th.

As soon as the allies had decided the late of the continent at Leipsic, they sent off Couriers to the Danish government, who reached Holstein on the 25th. It is said, that they have resolved to make a last attempt to detach Denmark from France—She has no claims to follow from the allies. The Heligoland mails have brought us a copy of the declaration of war against Russia and Prussia, issued on the 22d October, four days after the utter defeat and ruin of Buonaparte's army.

On Monday the 14th, when the rising in Holland was determined upon, one of the leading patriots proceeded to the residence of La Brun, the Duke of Placentia, the Governor of Holland. He had the Orange cockade in his hat, and on his breast, and he addressed La Brun as follows:—"You may easily guess by these colours for what purpose I am come, and what events are about to take place. You who are now the weakest, know that we are the strongest. We, who are now the strongest, know that you are the weakest. You will do wisely and prudently to take your departure, with all possible speed, and the sooner you do it the less you will expose yourself to insult, and possibly to danger." To this address La Brun replied, "I have, Sir, for some time expected such a message, and I very willingly accede to your proposition, to take my departure immediately."—"In that case," said the patriot, "I will see you in your coach without loss of time." This was accordingly done—but by this time the people had assembled, and surrounded the coach, with loud cries of *Orange Barm-Up, Orange-Down, Buonaparte*. The patriot accompanied him to the coach out of town, and no violence was offered him, except that he was obliged by the people to cry out, *long life to the Prince of Orange*, and to wear the Orange cockade—too happy, no doubt, to get off so well. Having thus sent him off, the people laid hold of all the French Donsniers & threw them into the river. All the watch-houses of the Donsniers and trees of their vessels were burnt. We have not heard of any bloodshed in any other place except at Utrecht. There the garrison made some resistance to the patriots—but the latter fired upon them, and some 10 or 12 were killed on each side. The garrison then laid down their arms, and were permitted to depart.

It was on Friday last, at 4 in the afternoon that the Orange flag was hoisted with great solemnity at Rotterdam. There was a vast concourse of people of all ranks who greeted the ensign of liberty with unanimous and heartfelt acclamations. The preceding day about noon, the French General, Bouvet, marched out of the Hague, at the head of 300 soldiers, mostly German, in consequence of a sort of insurrection with the inhabitants. No town, however, had been reached by

London, about 10 miles from the Hague, his troops hoisted the Orange flag, and dispatched him to the patriots. At Leyden the municipal government was dissolved, and the Baron von Borsum, and Count. At Rotterdam the nominated Messrs. Von Borsum and D'Eury to the chief of the town. Such was the alarm of the French, that they evacuated every place except Gorcum, Zoom, Breda, and Nimegue, occupied by the patriots. The gates of Maastricht had been opened by the Burgers, who had admitted any strangers to the Orange party or French. His Serene Highness is to set off to-day. He is accompanied by Mr. Foreign offices with Mr. Commissioner, making arrangements for his departure.

Mr. Govers, the departmental member of the Government, soon after he paid his respects to the King, and the Stadtholder of Orange. (the Stadtholder call him) and had also with Lord Castlereagh, and in the evening he set off on his departure, charged with a mission to his country.

On Monday the 10th, the Government gave orders for 50 Orange regimentals, to be sent to the States.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Admiral Sir Alexander K. B. is said to be appointed Sir John Warren, the command will be the North American, Jamaica, and Barbadoes to be separate commands. Brown will continue to Jamaica; and Ad. Duxford Sir Francis Laforet ward Islands. He has boarded the Grampus, 10th month.

The Stadtholder left day after the Levee, whence he will sail to Grampus which has received him.

The Elector of Hesse, ancient capital of Cassel.

The Earl of Clarendon, Ambassador to the Emperor, Mr. Horner, Secretary.

His Royal Highness Cambridge will be a Hanover by Count M. Deeken, Lieut. Col. Captain White, of the

#### Proclamation published.

Van Hiller, at The Hague, October, 1813.

#### PEOPLE OF

I have passed the my of sixty thousand after the plains of Italy is going to put a period to that oppressor you freed your youths in Spain, for an unjust commerce and indolence in the favored by Heaven.

ed the passos leading Austria—I have resources, the lions, to Pieve, and the have made it impossible in chief to escape may may turn. Ve Milan expect to be days. The north of Europe have full forces, and the slow population, to re- pendence of the State. Search in Au Prussia or in Spain who ruled the worst corpses, prisoner traces of devastation my have there no of troops under a

The fine province Europe ought like in the joy of the of the return of order, and of justice has been ple to this great war people of Italy, means of resist to oppose to me that they are the my banners 30.000 not yet fought in who are burning sharing in the preceded their forming beyond of Italy in de children, that the ancient country the height of plating under the last of Monarch





# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1846.

No. 51.

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Jan. 21.

[Continued.]

70. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to lay out and make public a road in Somerset county, passed in November session eighteen hundred and twelve.

71. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to authorise the filling up and extending of certain lots on the south side of the basin in the city of Baltimore.

72. An act to authorise the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

73. An act to open and make public a road from New-Windsor in Frederick county.

74. An act to change the mode of repairing the public roads in Caroline county.

75. An act for the relief of William Patterson, William Smith, William Cooke, and others.

76. An act to lay out and make public a road in Queen-Anne's county.

77. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the city of Baltimore.

78. An act for the benefit of Thomas Barr, of Anne-Arundel county.

79. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Elkton to Christiana Bridge.

80. An act authorising the sale of the real estate of Ruth Howard, deceased, wife of Thomas W. Howard, and for other purposes.

81. An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of The Bank of Caroline.

82. An act to revive an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from French-town, on Elk River, in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards the town of New-Castle, except such part thereof as is altered and changed by this act.

83. An act authorising Matthias Shaffner, late sheriff of Washington county, to complete his collections.

84. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent excessive gaming.

85. An act to authorise the sale of the right of cutting a mill race through the land of Richard Simpser, a minor, in Cecil county.

86. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Cotton Manufacturing Company of the city of Baltimore.

87. An act for the benefit of Richard Lawrence.

88. An act for the relief of Susan Rouse, of Caroline county.

89. A supplement to the act authorising the sale of the real estate of Ruth Howard, deceased, wife of Thomas W. Howard, and for other purposes.

90. An act for the relief of Nicholas Hall, of Frederick county.

91. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

92. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Jerusalem church in Frederick county.

93. An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Kniggold, of Kent county.

94. An act to open a road from John Cain's tavern, to Berlin in Frederick county.

95. An act for the relief of Benjamin Murrow, of Allegany county.

96. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of Aquila Beall, of Prince-George's county.

97. An act to open and extend Queen-street, in the city of Baltimore.

98. An act for the relief of Jonathan Cox, of Allegany county.

99. An act for the benefit of David Williamson.

100. An act relating to fencible coverts.

101. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Chesapeake Insurance Company.

102. An act relating to sheriffs & for other purposes.

103. An act to lay out and open two roads in Queen-Anne's county.

104. A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers.

105. An act for the benefit of certain persons who emigrated into or settled in this state before the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

106. An act for the benefit of Robert Gorsuch, late collector of Baltimore county.

107. An act for the benefit of Jacob Medart, of Frederick county.

108. An act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county.

109. An act to enable the president, directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, to remove said banks in case of necessity, and for other purposes.

110. An act authorising Thomas Saulsbury, late sheriff and collector of Caroline county, to complete his collections.

111. An act for the relief of Anne Mackie.

112. An act to provide for transcribing certain wills and a book of inventories in the register's office of Saint-Mary's county.

113. An act for the benefit of Mary Ann, Eliza, and Frances Joinson.

114. An act to make public a road in Somerset county.

115. An act to authorise the levy court of Baltimore county, to levy and assess a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

116. An act declaring the river Susquehanna to be a public highway.

117. An act to authorise the administrators of Thomas Contee Bowie, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to sell and convey certain real property therein mentioned.

118. An act to prohibit the collection of certain wharfages within the city of Baltimore.

119. An act authorising Matthias Dashiell, former sheriff and collector of Somerset county, to complete his collection.

120. An act for the benefit of Elijah S. Smith, of Somerset county.

121. An act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth-Town, in Washington county, to Hagar's-Town, and to incorporate the same.

122. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

123. A Supplement to an act to authorise Matthias Shaffner, late sheriff of Washington county, to complete his collections, passed at this present session of assembly.

124. An act to appoint Samuel Ogle trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Ogle, late of Frederick county, deceased.

125. An act to authorise the raising a sum of money by a lottery of lotteries, to build an arsenal for the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

126. An act to incorporate a company for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, through the village of Strasburg, in Lancaster county, to the Susquehanna bridge, at McCall's Ferry, and from thence to the city of Baltimore.

127. An act extending the benefit of the insolvent laws to certain petitioners therein mentioned.

128. An act authorising Edward Wilkins, late sheriff and collector of Kent county, to complete his collections.

129. An act to lay out and open a road in Dochester county.

130. An act to prevent geese and swans from going at large in the town of Rockville, in Montgomery county.

131. An act to fix and regulate the quality of silver-plate manufac-

tured or sold, or offered for sale, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

132. An act for the aid of the Baltimore General Dispensary.

133. An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.

134. An act for the benefit of Sarah B. Parker, of Calvert county.

135. An act to exempt spinning wheels and looms from execution and distress.

136. A Further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out a certain road in Baltimore county.

137. An act to authorise a lottery for finishing and completing the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Frederick-town.

138. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, through Harman's Gap, to Hagar's-Town, in Washington county.

139. An act to straighten and amend an old road in Washington county.

140. An act for the relief of James Chalmers and Alexis Romain, of the city of Baltimore.

141. An act for the relief of Abner Neale, Francis Willis, and John Cole, of the city of Baltimore.

142. An act authorising the erection of a fire proof building, for the safekeeping of the public land records of Frederick county.

143. An act to incorporate a Charitable Society in the town of Easton.

144. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Edward H. Calvert's old mill, in Prince-George's county, to the District of Columbia.

145. An act to incorporate the Washington Blanket and Woolen Manufacturing Company of Prince-George's county.

146. An act authorising a partition of the lands therein mentioned.

147. An act authorising Robert Welch of Ben. collector of Anne-Arundel county to complete his collection.

148. An act for the relief of Susan O'Hara, and Fielder Moore.

149. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

150. An act to authorise the sale of certain property therein mentioned.

151. An act for the benefit of Ann Matilda Hebb an infant child of William Hebb of Prince-George's county.

152. An act for the benefit of the infant children of Gerard Briscoe late of Charles county deceased.

153. An act for the benefit of Priscilla Wilson of Calvert county.

154. An act to incorporate a company under the name and style of the Caroline Manufacturing Company.

155. An act to straighten the road from the City of Baltimore to Goodwin and Ridgely's mill on the Falls of Great Gunpowder.

156. An act to open a road from Richard Owing's mill to Elk Ridge Church in Queen Caroline Parish in Anne-Arundel county, and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

157. An act to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the first election district in Kent county.

158. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Hagers-Town Bank.

159. An act for the benefit of the infant son of Andrew Hanna, deceased, of the City of Baltimore.

160. An act for the benefit of Greenbury Howard, of Montgomery county.

161. An act for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased.

162. An act to prevent the unlawful cutting and carrying away of wood and timber.

163. An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of building a market-house in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.

164. An act concerning sentences of foreign courts.

165. An act authorising persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or may be granted in the District of Columbia, to prosecute and recover claims in this state.

166. An act for the relief of the poor of Queen-Anne's county.

167. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace.

168. An act relating to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county.

169. An act relating to flour now lying within the city and port of Baltimore.

170. An act to ascertain the allowance to Sheriffs for performing the duties required of them respecting elections.

171. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money to make a turnpike road from Frederick-Town to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and twelve.

172. An act entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State.

173. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the turnpike near Westminster to Taney-Town, thence with the main street thro' Emmitsburg to Troup's tavern.

174. An act for turnpiking the road from Baltimore to Belle-Air, and thence to the scite fixed upon for a bridge over the river Susquehanna near Rock Run.

175. An act declaratory of the law on returns to writs of *habeas corpus*, and for the better protection of the liberty of the citizen.

176. A supplement to the act entitled, An act for extending Green-street, in the city of Baltimore.

177. An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Talbot county, to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

178. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

179. An act authorising William Clare, late collector of Calvert county, to complete his collections.

180. An act for the relief of Isaac Baker, of Calvert county.

181. An act authorising Benjamin Leach, late collector of Calvert county, to complete his collection.

182. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for opening and extending Aisquith-street, in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.

183. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

184. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

The Speaker with the rest of the members returned and resumed the chair.

The house adjourns until the first Monday in October next.

URROG S. REED, Clk.

### THE POLITICAL MONITOR.

"Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

SOLOMON.

By righteousness may be understood all those religious, moral and political virtues, which strengthen and adorn a nation. But we are told by many at the present day, that "religion has no connexion with politics." This, however is not the case.

Religion, in its largest sense, is the support of society, and tends to peace and happiness. It is a "web into which man ought to weave the whole thread of his life." It teaches how to live, how to act, how to improve our political privileges, how to conduct our elections—to avoid intrigue, and to elect wise and just men to office—men of integrity, fearers of God and lovers of righteousness. Such rulers, we have reason to believe, God will bless and prosper. When those who rule over us act from religious principles they are a blessing, and have the presence and approbation of Jehovah. No personal motives should influence in elections—Our eyes should be on "the faithful of the land." We are taught by Jotham's parable, that

"Fruitless" are more forward to obtain places of office (or which they are disqualified) than the "fig tree" or "the vine." But the sacred historian informs us, that "fire came out of the 'bramble' and devoured the cedars of Lebanon."

Let a few political tests be introduced for the consideration of those who say that "religion has no connexion with politics."

"Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, bating covetousness; and place such to be rulers."

"Take ye wise men and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you." "Judges and officers shall thou make—and they shall judge of the people with just judgment."

"The God of Israel said—He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in fear of God." "How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? they know not, neither will they understand, they walk on in darkness." "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by law? The Lord our God shall cut them off." "Take heed what ye do, for ye judge not for man, but for the Lord." "Mine eyes shall be on the faithful of the land—be that walketh in a perfect way shall serve one." "It is an abomination to kings to commit wickedness—for the throne is established by righteousness." "He that saith to the wicked, thou art righteous; him shall the people curse—nations shall abhor him." "For the transgression of a land many are the rulers thereof—but by a man of understanding and knowledge the state thereof shall be prolonged." "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice—but when the wicked rule the people mourn." "Hear the word of the Lord, ye rulers—cease to do evil; learn to do well—renew the oppressive."—"Wo unto them that decree unrighteous decrees."

The Apostle Paul, when speaking of government and good rulers, saith, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. For he is the minister of God to thee for good." St. Paul commands subjection to the governments or powers under which we live. But subjection is limited to lawful things. Daniel and other good men disobeyed the positive command of the king. See Daniel, 3d and 6th chapters. Let the motives of our rulers be what they may, we must not oppose their unrighteous measures by violence; but only in the way which the constitution has granted us;—freedom of speech and right of election. God hath instituted, or "ordained," the office or "power," and suffereth man to execute it. An God teaches by ministers, so govern by magistrates; not that he needs either; but is pleased to make use of both. The chief magistrate is in a peculiar manner "the minister of God" for good—hence must be righteous, or evil consequences will follow. God has no where promised to bless the administration of wicked men. The end of government is for the punishment of evil, and the encouragement of good works. Good rulers, of which Paul speaks, are for the good of mankind. And it would be presumptuous to say, that God is pleased with unrighteous rulers, or that he will not punish their transgressions.

When national righteousness shall prevail—when truth, honesty, the sacred Sabbath, and the duties of the sanctuary shall be rightly regarded; then the nation will be exalted.

We close this number with the words of General Washington, contained in a circular letter to the Governors of the several States—

"That He," (the Ruler of the universe) "would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the DIVINE AUTHOR of our Blessed REDEMPTION, without a humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."

[Debam Gazette.]

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AW, Annapolis.

...express from General Pinckney to the Governor arrived here last night with the following important intelligence

HEAD QUARTERS, Fort Hawkins, January 30, 1814.

Sir, I have the honour of inclosing for your information, copies of despatches received early this morning from General Floyd: this additional proof of the good conduct and gallantry of the troops of the state in which you preside must be highly gratifying to your Excellency. Be pleased to accept my sincere congratulations thereon.

Colonel Milton and a detachment of regulars, will speedily reinforce the army.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
THOMAS PINCKNEY,  
His Exc'y Gov. Early.

Camp Defiance, (48 miles west of Chatahochie,) Jan. 27, 1814.

Major Gen. Pinckney,

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that this morning at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians made a desperate attack upon the army under my command. They stole upon the sentinels, fired on them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our line; in 20 minutes the action became general, and our front, right and left flanks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, and the firmness of the men, repelled them at every point.

The steady firmness, and incessant fire of Capt. Thomas's artillery, and Capt. Adams's riflemen, preserved our front lines; both of these companies suffered greatly. The enemy rushed within 30 yards of the artillery, and Capt. Broadnax, who commanded one of the picquet guards, maintained his post with great bravery, until the enemy gained his rear, and then cut his way through them to the army—on this occasion, Timpoche Barnard, a half breed, at the head of the Uchies, distinguished himself, and contributed to the retreat of the picquet guard; the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines, and remained inactive, with the exception of a few who joined our ranks—as soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered Majors Watson's and Freeman's battalions to wheel up at right angles with Major Booth's and Cleveland's battalions (who formed the right wing) to prepare for the charge. Captain Duke Hamilton's cavalry [who had reached me but the day before] was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonet. The signal was given for the charge of the cavalry, who pursued and sabred fifteen of the enemy, who left thirty-seven dead on the field; from the effusion of blood, and the number of head-dresses and war-clubs found in various directions their loss must have been considerable, independent of their wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Mr. Triwether's and Ford's rifle companies, accompanied by Captain Hamilton's troop, to pursue them through Caulebee swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but they succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newman received three balls in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer. The assistant adjt. gen. Hardin was indisposed in the discharge of his duty and rendered important services; his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff were prompt, and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity. Their vigilance, the intrepidity of the officers, and the firmness of the men, merit my approbation, and deserve the praise of their country.

I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows who have found honorable graves, in the voluntary support of their country.

My aid-de-camp, in executing my orders had his horse killed under him, gen. Lee and maj. Pace, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services, with honor to themselves, and usefulness to the cause in which they have embarked. Four waggon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the losses sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know, that

the men whom I have the honor to command, have done their duty. I have with me a number of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be most respectfully your obedient servant.

Signed,  
JOHN FLOYD, M. G.

Total killed 17; total wounded 132.  
Signed,  
CHARLES WILLIAMSON,  
Hospital Surgeon.

N. B. One of the wounded since dead—5 of the friendly Indians killed, 15 wounded.

BOSTON, FEB. 1.  
BOMBARDMENT OF FALMOUTH.

Copy of a letter from Falmouth; (Cape Cod,) to the editors of the Palladium, dated January 29.

"I desire you to notice in your paper, that yesterday morning the Nimrod, British brig, came under easy sail from Tarpaulin Cove, and at ten o'clock anchored near this town. Shortly after, she sent on shore a flag, and demanded the two field pieces, and a sloop lying at the wharf, and in case of non-compliance threatened to bombard the town. Their demand being refused, the captain then gave notice that at 12 o'clock (noon) he should begin the bombardment. During the interim the flag frequently passed; the militia were fast collecting; the town in the utmost confusion; the inhabitants removing the sick, the women, children and furniture. About the time set, the cannonading began, and continued, with very little intermission till night, and several guns in the night, making in all about 300, from their 32 pounders, besides smaller ones.

This morning, at sun-rise, she sailed westward, supposed to join a ship of war said to be in Tarpaulin Cove. Fortunately no lives were lost and no person hurt.

The damage done to the houses, out-buildings and salt works has been considerable, the amount of which is not known. The greatest sufferer was myself, having eight thirty-two pound shot through my house, some through my out buildings, and many through my salt works. The greatest part of the furniture in the house was destroyed.

The other principal sufferers were, Elijah Swift, Silas James, Thomas Bourne, Jehabad Hatch, Rev. Henry Lincoln, Shubel Hatch, Jr. &c. &c. in damage done houses, salt works, &c.

Yours, &c.  
JOHN CROCKER.

The Nimrod ceased firing without obtaining her object. On Sunday an alarm revived at Falmouth; by the appearance of a 74 coming down the Sound, but it subsided on her anchoring off Tarpaulin Cove; and the militia of Barnstable and Sandwich principally returned to their homes. The militia had assembled with muskets to prevent the enemy from landing. They had no pieces of artillery, except 2 four pounders. We understand they have forwarded to the governor a request that two or three 24 pounders may be sent to them.

Gentlemen from Falmouth state, that 250 round shots had been picked up, fired from the Nimrod. It was said several shells were thrown one of which came very nigh killing Mr. Crocker—several other persons narrowly escaped injury. The militia were protected from the fire of the brig by entrenchments previously thrown up. The brig anchored within one mile and a quarter of the town and within one quarter of a mile from the wharf. About 30 houses were more or less injured—the fences, &c. in a range of the shot were all cut down.

A gentleman from Falmouth considers the damage done to amount to about 2000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 9.  
By the Northern Mail.

From Plattsburg Feb. 2, to the editor of the Columbian.

"It is said here that the British came over to Massena Point, on our side of the St. Lawrence, about 20 miles above French Mills, and that they began to fortify the Point, to make a permanent stand there, which if they could have effected, would have given them the complete command of the passage of the river next spring. Foraythe attacked them with his riflemen, killed several, and drove the rest from the point over the river and followed them; but after being in Canada a short time the enemy collected so fast in such force that he was obliged to return. He had none killed."

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 9.  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT!  
PRELIMINARIES FOR A GENERAL PEACE IN EUROPE.

ARRIVE FROM ENGLAND.

On Sunday evening last, arrived in Hamasset Roads, (Boston Harbour) the ship Ann Alexander, Capt. Kempton, in 41 days from Liverpool. We have been favoured with London papers to the 25th December, and Liverpool to the 27th, a month later than previous advices. The most important article of news is, the offer of preliminaries for a General Peace by the Allied Powers, and its acceptance by Buonaparte.

From the complexion of the English papers, it appears that this offer made and accepted is without the intervention or knowledge of Britain; and this is doubtless the cause of the sudden departure of Lord Castlereagh for the Continent.

The Prince of Orange and his son, had arrived in Holland, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

PARIS, DEC. 19.  
To-day, Sunday, Dec. 19, H. M. the Emperor and King set off at 1 o'clock from the Palace of the Thuilleries, to repair in State to the Legislative Body, where having been received with their usual ceremonies, his majesty after taking his seat, delivered the following speech:—

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body, splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us.—France itself would be in danger but for the union and energy of the French.

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and affection of my subjects.

"I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me.

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world. As a monarch and a father I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones, and that of families. Negotiations had been entered into with the allied powers.

"I have accepted the preliminary conditions of the allies for the sake of the families of the French nation.

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Mannheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my portfolio of my department of foreign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee. The speakers of my council will acquaint you with my will on the subject.

"On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour.

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my minister of finance will propose to you is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliances with me.

"The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.

"I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons.

Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body, you are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'they have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France!'

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me."

After the speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

ROTTERDAM, THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

The Prince of Orange arrived on Wednesday last, with a few marines. His entry into Hague was a triumph, and nothing could exceed the delight of the population. The British ambassador, with a few officers followed. Detachments of Russian and Prussian light troops have been pushed towards Antwerp, which is now the grand object. Its capture may be difficult; the works, always strong, have been lately strengthened; and in consequence annexed to the name of the grand depot of the North Sea fleet, will make its defence a matter of peculiar interest. The force of this fleet seems to have been exaggerated in England. It is said to consist of 12 sail of the line afloat, and six, with six frigates on the stocks. The ships are now removed within the docks, which are capable of containing a navy, and are completely under the guns of the fortress. The Texel fleet will probably fall more readily. Verheul the admiral, retired from on board, and shut himself up with the principal French in Fort La Salle. The place is strong and probably will be defended to the last.

The United Netherlands may now be considered free.

The Crown Prince has marched back on his own steps.

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette of Dec. 14.  
War Department,  
Downing-street, Dec. 14, 1813.

A letter of which the following is an extract, has this day been received by Earl Bathurst, from Maj. Gen. Taylor, dated

"Hague, Dec 11, 1813.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which had been abandoned by the enemy.

"From a person who has seen General Benckendorff this morning, I understand, that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advance guard of 10,000 Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out, but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, 600 of the garrison had fallen into their hands.

"Gen. Benckendorff proposed going to Breda himself to-morrow, and will probably carry with him a proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not learned in what direction the garrison had retired."

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Advices have been received from Bremen to the 3d inst, at which period nothing certain was known in that city of the position of the army of the prince royal of Sweden; but it was presumed he had proceeded to the Steinknitz, and that a desperate engagement with marshal Davoust would speedily decide the fate of Hamburg.

A very large quantity of ordnance stores were shipped from Cnatam for Holland, during the last week, including nearly 10,000 stand of small arms.

The following is a letter from an officer in the Crown Prince's army—  
"Luneburgh, Nov. 27.—I believe the bridge of boats across the Elbe will be finished to day, and we shall cross the river to-morrow or the next day, at Boitzenburgh, and imagine immediately have an action with Davoust's army, as he is close there; in fact we shall then be only about 28 English miles from Hamburg."

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Yesterday arrived two Dutch mails with letters and papers from Holland to the 12th inst. Government received a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Taylor, which announced the very important intelligence of the occupa-

tion of Williamstadt and Breda, which having placed our army in a position to attack the French General Benckendorff's head quarters, would be transferred on the 12th inst. It was on the night of the 12th instant that the French evacuated these fortresses, and endeavored to escape on board a flotilla of seventeen sail lying there. Their object was to run for Antwerp, but fearful of making the attempt they only ran over to Willemstadt.

This place possessing a good harbor, and considered from its fortifications, as one of the keys of Holland, they probably thought themselves able, with the troops previously there, to maintain it for a length of time, but on the 10th inst a French General from Antwerp arrived with orders to evacuate it.—A circumstance extremely remarkable, since it shews that Buonaparte begins to "pull in resolution" and to abandon the policy to which he has so long adhered of keeping up garrisons in distant fortresses. All the world has long seen the weakness of that policy; but obstinacy in error is a distinguishing trait in that man, and fallen, indeed, must he be when he shews symptoms of wavering. The French force at Willemstadt, which is variously stated from 900 to 1500, but more probably the latter, including Douaniers and others, retreated to Buregensozooom, which is about the same distance as Breda is from Antwerp; but before they withdrew, they ineffectually attempted to destroy the flotilla which they were unable to carry off. Some of the vessels were burnt; but others have fallen into the hands of the Dutch.

By the Cadix papers which arrived yesterday on the 4th inst. we learn, that on the 29th of November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the city of Leon which are to be resumed in Madrid on the 15th Jan. 1814. All the branches of the Government were removing from Cadix to that capital.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 2d Nov. were received yesterday, stating that the second attempt of Mediation by Russia having failed of its purpose, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were preparing to take their departure, and were to return by Berlin and Copenhagen. The vessel which had been provided with the cartel for their accommodation having been lost on the voyage from the Gulph of Finland to Gottenburg, another ship was preparing for their receipt.

PROPOSITION OF THE ALLIES.

Frankfort, Dec 1. (Official Article.)

"Victory has conducted the Allied armies to the banks of the Rhine.—The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of the peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each. The powers confirm to the French Empire, an extent of territory which France under her King never knew.

We have Frankfort papers, from which we have made extracts. Among them is a letter from Buonaparte, dated so late as the 10th ult. in which after noticing the army of 100,000 men assembled at Turin, he states his determination never to abandon Italy.

The combined Austria and Bavarian army is in the vicinity of Straburg. A large body of the Allies is near Basle.

We continue our extracts from the French papers.—Some of the articles may entertain, although no direct intelligence can be gathered from them. Buonaparte, it seems, uses every means to enforce the belief, that the neutrality of Switzerland ought to be considered nearly as sacred as the territory of France, whose inviolable frontier that country covers.

CAPITULATION OF DANTEIC.

The London Gazette of Dec. 25, contains a letter from Major Macdonald, stating that articles of capitulation for the important fortress of Danteic were signed on the 29th November. The troops were to march out of the town with their arms and baggage on the 1st Jan. 1814, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of the Gattes Bengal, if before that period the place shall not be relieved by an equal number to their besieging army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the Imperial Guards, and the battalion

of 600 men, shall retain and shall take with them their arms and accoutrements.

The valiant soldiers shall live their horses and arms, and of Danteic shall be regularly exchanged, &c.

Advices have been received from Lord Cathcart, at Fort, 12th December, that his Imperial Majesty had ordered the above article, but had ordered of Danteic should continue a garrison should surrenderers of war.

Lord Castlereagh set out on Monday, by the hon. Mr. Robinson's carriage, and caused that members of the cabinet such a mission.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY.

"If you will declare of the hottest heads of the continent on Monday, by the hon. Mr. Robinson, little has transpired, reasons that have induced members of the cabinet such a mission.

Mr. Madison will be fortunate, and sacred support of it." Hays were thus lavish in the deemed their pledge; however sacredly might have been stake, ception of so disaster cannot be expected much of itself, and and fortunes, few, if been sacrificed to which they affect to ly just and necessary, ble termination. Altho been solicited, time come in pairs or singly of the glory that Canada, yet few have solicitations, these have looked on and ty of their great policy with the disasters of his armies—with gle effort, except him, mour, to uphold him.

The amount of the more than this—get into difficulties, tricate yourself from as possible, without from us. With the christian precept always begins at home, fall operation, for their firesides appear of any thing but the and shewing their brawling against the question the propriety of the war. Our roads the streets, d

we see none of the listing into the nation makes Jouc deals to their patri doubtless, that a ter broke than kefer the drum and military ardour, sciences may be the pledges they and solemnly mad those who have them as torrent accented disposed termination, fault is most required, ming character, surely cannot p

sundering other by principle in mad career of a language is some dissolute parson hearers, "do as do"; for they there to risk the certain estate, they keep their themselves, m

of 600 men shall retain their arms, and shall take with them their powder and the ammunition weapons belonging to them. The British Cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzic shall be prisoners of war, and conducted to France. The Gov. Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that none of the officers or men shall serve until they have been mutually exchanged, &c. &c.

Advices have been since received from Lord Cathcart, dated Frankfort, 12th December, 1813, stating that his Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Dantzic should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY FEB. 17, 1814.

"If you will declare war (said many of the hottest headed democrats to Mr. Madison) we will pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honors, in support of it." Have these men, who were thus lavish in their promises, deemed their pledge?—Their honor, however sacredly and solemnly it might have been staked in the prosecution of so disastrous a contest, cannot be expected to accomplish much of itself, and as for their lives and fortunes, few, if any, have yet been sacrificed to bring this war, which they affect to consider so highly just and necessary, to an honorable termination. Although they have been solicited, time after time, to come in pairs or singly, and partake of the glory that awaited them in Canada, yet few have regarded these solicitations, these urgent calls, but have looked on and saw the popularity of their great political leader sinking with the disasters and destruction of his armies—without making a single effort, except by senseless clamour, to uphold him.

The amount of their support is little more than this—we will help you to get into difficulties, but you must extricate yourself from the toils as well as possible, without any assistance from us. With this class of men, the christian precept, that "charity always begins at home," has had its full operation, for they have hugged their firesides apparently regardless of any thing but their own security, and shewing their patriotism only by hawling against those who dare to question the propriety and justice of the war. Our recruiting parties parade the streets day after day, and we see none of those patriots enlisting into the army, although the nation makes loud and earnest appeals to their patriotism. Thinking, doubtless, that "a bad promise is better broken than kept," they do not suffer the drum and file to rattle their military ardour, although their consciences may be often reminded of the pledges they have so repeatedly and solemnly made to government. I, those who have showered their anathemas in torrents on the British, and seemed disposed to wage a war of extermination, faultier when their aid is most required to redeem the declining character of the nation, they rarely cannot justify themselves in standing others, who are governed by principle in their opposition to the mad career of administration. Their language is somewhat like that of the dissolute parson, who said to his hearers, "do as I say, but not as I do"; for they endeavor to excite others to risk their all upon the uncertain events of the contest, while they keep their own fortunes snug to themselves, and urge others to enrol

themselves in the army, but keep their own dear precious persons as far aloof as possible from the bustle of a camp, or the scene of war. Such are the man who *manfully* call themselves the exclusive patriots of the country. We care not whether they volunteer in the political crusade which has already wasted millions of treasure, soiled the fair fame of our republic, and consigned many gallant soldiers to the grave, yet it would be some addition to their credit to hush the voice of malignant slander, until such times as they have complied with their engagements.

Every violation of the constitution is a step towards that dreadful state, when the "tempestuous sea of liberty" will subside, and be succeeded by the awful calm of despotism. Measures have been adopted by our own government, more oppressive than those which once kindled the patriotism of the country into a blaze, and checked the power of that government which exercised its tyrannical sway over her. Is there any clause of the constitution which can legalize robbery, or destroy the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers or effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures?—Altho' the constitution has expressly declared that this right "shall not be violated," yet we see how little that instrument was regarded by the framers of the embargo law, when they delegated power to the agents of government to trample on the dearest privileges of the people. Their houses may be searched, & their effects seized, when ever it may suit the whim or caprice of a petty revenue officer. His bare suspicion is sufficient to subject the most virtuous individual to all the tormenting anxiety of expensive lawsuits, as well as impose upon him the most ruinous consequences in the prosecution of a laudable employment. Is this the liberty that the heroes of '76 purchased at the expence of their blood, and bequeathed as a rich legacy to future generations? Has the constitution been so frequently assailed, that it ceases longer to stretch out its protecting arm, and shield us from the flagrant outrages of unprincipled men? Let the conduct of the collector of New-York be exhibited and it will furnish an answer.

It must afford great pleasure to every one, to see the unanimity which prevailed in the legislature of Massachusetts on this subject. There federalists and democrats may differ on particular points of policy, but whenever their banks are robbed, or their liberty openly assailed, we see the same spirit of resistance actuate every bosom. They will oppose despotism in whatever shape it may appear, for they feel—yet something of that genuine patriotism, which first reared in Boston the standard of liberty. Until the names and virtues of Hancock and Warren are buried in oblivion, they will be animated with the most ardent zeal in maintaining the independence of their country, and the rights of their fellow-citizens. But it would seem that the general government are resolved on trying the extent of their obedience, and to drive them to acts of violence in support of what they justly deem their violated rights. If the same sufferings continue to be heaped upon them, and the same irritating causes which are every day thrown in the way to operate on their feelings, are multiplied, as they have been, God only can foresee the ultimate result of this system of persecution. Although their sufferings are great, yet we cannot but

hope that their loyalty to the cause of the people, and the common interest of the nation, is still greater.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The time was, when for a democrat to vote for a federalist was deemed little less than high treason. Of late days, however, none but federalists, it would seem, are deemed even by democrats, to be worthy of confidence. When the legislature was electing a governor for the state—it is true the old governor, a petty good democrat, was put into nomination, but scarcely any of the party could take the oath and then vote for him. It was the same thing in the election of a council. A vacancy occurred in the senate by the resignation of Upton Bruce, and was unanimously filled by George Hebb, who used to be a federalist, and has written a letter to prove he yet is the same thing. When bank directors were to be chosen, the senate could nominate none but federalists, so much for our own state. In Massachusetts a full democratic meeting has taken place, and in looking around them for a fit character, they could find nobody but Samuel Dexter, who by their own account is "a gentleman of federal politics," and by former accounts given by the same men, is a gentleman who could burn down the war office to prevent a discovery of his dark deeds. After all this is happening, may we not hope, that at no distant day the good people will all unite in support of correct principles and honest men.

It is the opinion of some people, that the recent appointment of Clay and Russell, as the ministers of peace, is evidence that peace is not the wish of our administration. For my part, I do not infer any thing from the appointment of these two men, more than was well known before. Peace will not be made if it can be avoided, but it must be made if Buonaparte is destroyed. No doubt the administration is unwilling to conclude the war, because its members are perfectly aware, that a peace at this time, however honourable to the nation, must be disgraceful to them. A peace will be their ruin; but unless the "super-eminent Napoleon" can make one more struggle for his crown, and his allies, a peace, however disastrous to our rulers, will be unavoidable.

Over and over again we have been told, that the war must continue until Canada was taken, and that a peace without Canada would be disgraceful to this nation. But if the war is concluded, it will be concluded without the conquest of Canada, and although nothing is gained by it, and every thing for which we have been depending is given up, yet the tools of administration will affect to rejoice, and will call upon the people to rejoice, and to bless Mr. Madison for restoring to us the blessings of peace.

### A PEACE MAN.

Some people pretend to believe, that the opposition which is made to this war tends to prolong it.—Let the nation be united, say they, and peace will soon be offered to us. Now this is so contrary to every thing like reason and common sense, that I hope it will not be thought uncharitable in me to say, that that man must be a sort of a fool who really thinks so. Nothing but opposition to the war will bring it to a speedy close. So many people are interested in its continuance, such swarms of public officers and office-holders depend upon it for a subsistence, that nothing but the voice of the people, openly expressed, and backed by their votes in favour of peace-men, will ever restore to us the blessings of peace. Every vote given to a war-man, whether for the assembly or for congress, is construed into a vote in favour of the war, and wherever a small democratic gain is discovered, we are instantly told that the war there is growing more and more popular. So too, we are told, that if we want the protection of the general government, we must be careful not to abuse the administration. This, to be sure, is very complimentary to our rulers—it is in plain English, to acknowledge that they are not disposed to do their duty, unless they are flattered into it. This, however, is not true. If the people will speak boldly to their rulers, they will be heard, and will be obeyed too.

If the general government fails to perform its duty, it is because there are among us so many who will approve of and justify them, as well when they act wrong as when they act right. It is because that there

is so many characters of this description to be found in the land, that it has been so long exposed and defenceless. Virginia was the first to fall. Our great loss was that the people of Virginia thought but for the war, and passionately fond of the administration, would not quietly submit to have their houses burnt down, and their property destroyed, while the whole force of the nation was employed in an abortive attempt to conquer a foreign territory. Virginia therefore received considerable aid from the general government. So too would Maryland, if the people would act as it becomes freemen to do, and demand of their rulers the protection to which the constitution gives them a just claim.

### MARYLAND.

**ARMISTICE PROPOSED.**  
General Armstrong is possessed of information, that Governor Prevost is authorized and ready to agree to an armistice, whenever it is desired by the administration.

[Fed. Rep.]

### THE HON. MR. KING.

A letter from Washington to the editors of the Evening Post, says, "On the Maryland Memorial, which was presented to the Senate, after it had been presented to the House, where it was treated with great insolence, Mr. King came out. It was wholly the impulse of a moment—I was delighted, entranced and astonished—He wandered dismay into the ranks of the Majority. The boasted Virginia orator (Giles) sunk and expired before him. In times like these, one such man may prove the safety of the nation. Believe me he has, in one half hour taught congress a lesson, which the youngest man that heard it will never forget to his latest hour. The Maryland deputies were in the galleries, and really appeared, as did the rest of the audience, electrified. Could this speech be put in print, it would produce a pulse throughout the country; but that cannot be done. Note-takers never do him justice; for none can ever follow him; his manner is very much that of Chatham, as related by his biographers; instructive, rapid, fiery, and overwhelming."

From an Urbana (Ohio) paper of January 20th.

"Time, like an ever rolling stream, Bears all its sons away."  
On Yesterday was interred in the burying ground belonging to this place, attended by a very numerous and respectable procession, EDWARD W. PEARCE, Esq. (aged 29 years, a native of Kent county, E. S. Maryland,) for several years an inhabitant of this place. In the death of Mr. Pearce, society has sustained an irreparable loss. As a lawyer, he was learned, as a soldier, he possessed the most undaunted bravery; and as a friend and citizen, his honesty and benevolence was never surpassed.

### Later from Europe.

#### INTERESTING INFORMATION.

NEW-BEDFORD, FEB. 8.  
"Late last evening arrived here the Portuguese schr. Viageta, in 46 days from Lisbon. Capt. Terry, of Fairhaven, a passenger, informs, that a few hours previous to sailing, an express arrived in Lisbon from Lord Wellington announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that Lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees, consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced, Soult attacked him on the 11th December, & turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict—that on the 12th, 13th and 14th, the fighting continued with increased fury, and finally ended in the total overthrow of the French. Capt. Terry says, the express reported, that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery, when in full fire, and carried them; and that the infantry on both sides maintained a constant fire with the bayonet, man to man several hours.

The number lost we did not learn, but the express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place 30 miles towards Bordeaux. The action took place in the open country.

[Boston Gazette.]

of the Washington Society of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, are requested to meet at their hall, at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 22d instant.

The public exercises of the day will commence at twelve o'clock, at the ball room. Gentlemen who wish to be present at the celebration, will please apply for tickets to some member of the Committee of Arrangements.

Ladies are invited to attend. For them tickets are not necessary.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.  
John Shaw,  
Samuel Maynard,  
Thos. H. Davis,  
Thos. Franklin,  
George Shaw.

### Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters. By order,  
Jonathan Pinkney, Cashr.  
Feb. 17.

### NOTICE.

All those whom it may concern will please take notice, that I must and shall proceed to sell all such property as I have taken in execution, under *fiat facias*, returnable to the County Court in April, or to the Court of Appeals at May Term next, unless the said executions are settled towards the first of March; and all such persons as may, or have already settled with plaintiffs, or their attorneys, will please bring me orders to that effect, otherwise their property will be exposed notwithstanding.  
Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. C.  
Feb. 17, 1814.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable negroes mortgaged by said Gantt to John Duvall.—The terms of sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.  
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.  
February 10.

### Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small farm, about 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 400 acres of well timbered land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms, by application to  
J. H. WOODWARD.  
February 10.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.  
ALL that part or parcel of land, called and known by the name of TRENT, containing 107 acres, more or less, lying in Anne Arundel county, whereon Thomas T. Simmons now resides. Also a number of valuable negroes, mortgaged by said Simmons to John Muir, deceased. The terms of sale are—cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.  
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.  
February 10.

### NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.  
January 31st. 1814.  
Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next. By order,  
JAMES STRETT, Cashier.  
Feb. 10.

### NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Richard Snowden, of John, living near Buck Tavern on the Washington and Baltimore road, this day brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a Bay Gelding, about 9 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, a star on his forehead, and snip on his nose, hanging mane and switch tail, shod all round with old shoes—there are a few small saddle marks—He trots and canters. No perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for Anne Arundel county, this 31st of January, 1814.  
(Signed)  
THOS. WORTHINGTON.  
The owner of the above described horse, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
RICHD. SNOWDEN.  
February 10.

The body of Potitawsky, a distinguished general in the French service, drowned at the battle of Leipzig, has been found and buried with military honours.

Among the deserters from the French, are all the Polish troops, that have been so long held by deceitful promises that France was just on the point of re-establishing the independence of their country; when favourable opportunities for that purpose have always been neglected.

The Austrians have taken possession of Trieste, their old port on the Adriatic.

The hereditary prince of Orange has been raised to the rank of Major General in the British service.

We have no account yet of the surrender of the fleet at the Texel.

On the 28th of Nov. 23,000 men, under Massena, were marching to Genoa.

At a review at the Thuilleries, Paris, in December, the young king of Rome was exhibited in regimentals.

Louis Buonaparte, who has been a resident in Switzerland, lately set off from that country to visit Paris, but when he had arrived near the city, he suddenly received orders which obliged him to retrace his steps.

Buonaparte by a decree dated November 23, has prohibited the payment of the interest of the French debt, the pensions, &c. to the inhabitants of Illyria, Holland and the Hanseatic towns. It has been since said he has confiscated what was due to the Dutch. How easily could the British retaliate.

All the British vessels of war in the ports of the Channel, at the last date, had been ordered off Bourdeaux to intercept any vessels which may attempt to escape from that place, on the expected approach of Lord Wellington.

It is said the British propose to lay up 20 or 30 ships of the line, as unnecessary in the present relative maritime strength of the world, and to equip with their crews a greater number of frigates.

Previous to Lord Wellington's passing the Nive, the Paris papers stated that 10,000 men had been employed on the fortifications on the banks of that river; that 160 pieces of cannon were mounted, & the places were rendered impregnable. It is said Soult sent the old men, women and children from Bayonne; and that upwards of 1000 wandered to the British camp, to assist in consuming the provisions, considered by us to be scarce there, and so difficult to be procured since our war.

By the last intelligence from Monte Viedo, its surrender to the revolutionists was expected, unless succour speedily arrived from Spain. A great number of the inhabitants had perished for want.

Adm. Cockburn has been promoted from Rear Admiral of the Red to Rear Admiral of the White.

The British frigate *Dædalus*, of 35 guns. Capt. Maxwell, was lost off Ceylon, India, July 20. Crew saved.

Sir James Leith, is appointed Governor of Leeward Islands.

The latest advices in England from the Governor of Canada, were to Oct. 30, and detailed the affair with Gen. Hampton, at Chatsaugua. He acknowledges 5 killed, 16 wounded and four missing. Among the wounded, Captains Dayly and Breyers.

Accounts from Gibraltar are to November 12. The fever had ceased in the town; but still prevailed some in the garrison. It was however considered as gradually decreasing there. At Cadix, while it prevailed several members of the Cortes died.

The River Veerbusda, in India, has overflowed its banks, and destroyed 42 villages, and many thousands of inhabitants.

A caravan, with 2000 travellers, going from Mecca to Aleppo, has been overwhelmed in the Arabian desert, and all but 20 perished.

Zerah Colburn, the American arithmetical prodigy, has been exhibited in England, Ireland, and Scotland. He was at Edinburgh the beginning of December.

Louis XVIIIth, was the last person of whom the Prince of Orange took leave previous to his departure for Holland. At parting, his serene highness expressed a hope that the white cockade would be mounted in France as suddenly and successfully as the Orange in his country. The Royal Exile, pressed the Prince's hand and dropt a tear.

A Russian General, landed at Scheveling on the 16th inst.—he

was said to have brought the Cross of St. Andrew from the Russian Emperor to the Prince of Orange.

The Cossack lies down by the side of his horse, and never thinks of refreshment for himself until he has relieved the wants of his dumb companion. The animal becomes so habituated to his master, that he runs to him when he hears his name. The following occurrence concerning them is told at the Hague: A Cossack intercepted a French officer, stripped him of his coat, and in trying how it would fit, found some difficulty in getting it over his head; the *paries vous*, took advantage of his perplexity, leapt on his horse, and bid him *son jour*. The Cossack only smiled at this, had recourse to his whig, and had the Monsieur back in a twinkling, when, in addition to bidding him good day, he gave him rather an unwholesome salute with his spear.

**Copenhagen, Dec. 9.**  
It is generally believed, and the idea gives great satisfaction, that affairs are in a fair train for being adjusted between the allied courts and our government. Count Bombelle, who arrived here a few days ago, has frequent conferences with the minister of foreign affairs; and it is supposed will throw off the French yoke, and join the common cause of all Europe. It is understood that one of the conditions is, that Denmark shall furnish 30,000 men to serve against France.

**Paris, Dec. 19.**  
We every day witness the arrival here of detachments (more or less numerous) of Polish prisoners. A few days ago, a column arrived of 650 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 115 officers, among whom were Gen. Kimmichei, and the Generals of brigade, Brabrowski and Malach. They were followed by another column of 1600 men, and 126 officers, among whom was the general of brigade, Rutenstranch. All these prisoners received from the commandant of this place passports to return to their respective houses.

**VIENNA, Nov. 30.**  
The emperor has given to the king of Bavaria the order of the Golden Fleece. His imperial majesty placed the decorations with his own hands during the residence of these monarchs at Frankfort.

**FRANKFORT Dec. 11.**  
All the infantry of the Russian guard assembled here, and in our vicinity, puts itself in march to-morrow. It is believed that field-marshal Blucher will establish his headquarters here.

The duke of Saxe-Weimar departed from here yesterday; that prince will immediately take command of the Saxon army.—The duke of Saxe-Cobourg has also departed.

The army under the orders of the Crown Prince, has occupied Luckbeck.

**HOLLAND.**

**HAGUE, Jan. 8.**

**The Hereditary Prince's Birth Day.**

The 6th was the happy anniversary of the Birth-day of his illustrious Highness William Frederick George Lodewyk, Prince of Orange and Nassau, eldest son of his Royal Highness our dearly beloved sovereign prince. His royal highness having that day entered into the 23d year of his age, the same was solemnly and joyfully celebrated here by the firing of the guns, ringing the bells, and the displaying of flags on all public buildings, as well as private houses.

His Royal Highness our Sovereign on the same day gave audience, and the court was very brilliantly attended; and after the audience inspected a very numerous corps of English troops, which has disembarked at Scheveling.

At the house of Baron Collat d'Acury, where his Highness at present resides, a grand dinner was given to the principal ministers of State, generals and staff officers of the army, and of the troops of our allies now here.

In the evening his highness honoured the Dutch theatre with his presence. As soon as he entered his box, the national favourite *Witbelin van Nijmegen*, was called for and accompanied by the Orchestra.—The loud applause and cries of *Proot-Orange Vivat*, while under our Sovereign's Prince's deeply affected his feelings.

At night there was a general illumination.

**CALEVART COUNTY.**

John H. Chew, John Turner, Samuel L. Smith, Hilleary Wilson, John H. Erroll, John P. Lavallee, John J. Brooke, Young Parran, Thomas B. Higgins, Sutton J. Weema, Barbara Simons, Isaac Wood, Howe, Somerville, John J. Hill, Tubman, K. Long, Alexander Broms, John Lidwick, John P. Williams, John G. Mackall, John T. Bond, Joseph W. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John Galt, R. S. Parran, John Patterson, James Wilson, Young Dossey.

**Orphans Court.**  
John T. Lavallee, Hilleary Wilson, John Horrell, Sutton J. Weema, Alexander Broms, John G. Mackall, John T. Bond.

**FREDERICK COUNTY.**

William Hilleary, Isaac Stull Swearingen, David Pawlas, Thomas B. Jones, John Johnson, Jr. Son of John, Frederick Ungsfare, Francis B. Sappington, Robert Cumming, Joseph M. Cromwell, George Greager, Jun. Henry McElfresh, Belt Bra-shear, Isaac Atlee, William Gremca, Junior, Jason Phillips, Henry Williams, William Emmett, William Long, Jacob Mathias, John Stewart, Joseph Sim Smith, Joseph Taney, William B. Head, Curtis Williams, John Clemson, Sen. Jonas Grumbcker, William P. Farquhar, Henry Koontz, Jr. David Richardson, Ezra Mantz, William Durbin, Jr. Jacob Baer, James Murphy, Levin Hays, George Kolb, Matthew Brown, Michael Hawser, Jacob Landes, Jonathan M. Daniel, Benjamin Biggs, Henry Stemble, John Stone Frazier, Jacob Claubaugh, Vachel W. Randall, David Beckey, Samuel Thomas, Peter Coblenz, Joshua Harley, Henry Burkett, James Summons, Jr. Jacob Late, George Hoffman, Dennis Poole, Thomas B. Owings, John Ball, Peter Erb of Christopher, John H. Simmons, Richard Thomas of Sam. Abraham Albaugh, Jonathan Norris, Samuel P. Richardson, Samuel Thomas, Jr. John Cooky, Philemon Griffith, John Cook, Patrick Reid, Sen. Baker Jameson, Tobias Bejt, Joel Jacobs, Oawell Jameson, Thomas C. Scott, Philip Rohr, Otho Sprigg, William Coughlin, Robert G. McPherson, John Cumming, John I. James, Charles Talbot, Roger Brooke, Thomas Pole, Joshua Howard, Andrew Smith, near Middletown, Samuel Ogle, Andrew Smith, near Emmitsburgh, John Wolfe, Greenbury Magers.

**Legy Court.**  
James Johnson, Alexander Warfield of Charles, Benjamin Biggs, Joseph Taney, Stephen Steiner, Wm. Hilleary, Joseph M. Cromwell.

**Orphans Court.**  
John McPherson, Ignatia Davis, Henry Steiner.

**CELEBRATION**

**OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.**

Tuesday the 22d inst. the anniversary of the birth day of the father of his country, was celebrated in this city, by The Washington Society of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County, in a manner peculiarly appropriate and interesting. The exercises of the day were commenced by the Secretary, who addressed the President in the following manner:—

Mr. President,  
The rich stores of moral and political wisdom contained in the Valedictory Address of the departed father of our country, render it eminently proper that the reading of it should constitute a part of the exercises to be performed in commemoration of this glorious anniversary. I therefore move, that the gentleman who has been selected for the purpose, be requested to commence the reading of the same.

Upon which Thos. H. Bowie, Esq. rose, and read with proper emphasis & feeling, that invaluable legacy, so highly prized by the disciples of him who bequeathed it. The reading of the valedictory was succeeded by a Splendid Oration, replete with classic elegance and political truth, delivered with feeling, energy and spirit, by Lewis Nath. Jun. Esquire, to a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. We regret it is not in our power to favour our readers with the speech in this day's paper; we hope to procure it for our next. At the conclusion of the oration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That Lewis Nath. Jun. Esq. be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of his address for publication.

The democrats in congress, have proposed an enormous bounty to soldiers, and thereby acknowledge to the whole world that just and necessary as this war is, and popular as they choose to represent it, there is not patriotism enough in the nation to support it. Surely if the people be really fond of the war, and believe as many of them say, that it is waged for our independence and dearest rights, no apology can be received for their backwardness to enlist upon the old terms, and rally around the standard of their country. Where now are our life and fortune men? Where are the men who at the time of elections harangue so eloquently in favour of the war, and abuse so unmercifully all those who refuse to give it their support? Is it really true, that all their promises and professions were mere vapouring—that after pledging their lives in support of the nation's rights and the nation's independence, they will continue to stand off and withhold their services when the nation so loudly demands them, when their beloved Madison so earnestly implores them, and when mercy for the want of them their darling object, the conquest of Canada, cannot be effected?

Let it be no longer believed that the friends of peace discourage enlistments.—They have never attempted to dissuade any of these gentry from taking the bounty money.—They are now emphatically called upon to redeem the pledges, which they have so often given, to fight the battles which they have long been so anxious to fight, and to risk the precious lives which they have again and again rendered to their favourite rulers. Will they say, that it is the fault of those who oppose the war that they do not enlist? or will they pretend that they are not sufficiently numerous to fill the ranks? Surely those who profess to be the majority every where, and who certainly on election days often prove the most numerous, would be sufficient for the conquest of Canada. If these men still hold back, and for the want of soldiers the conquest of Canada is abandoned, and our national rights surrendered, how can they excuse themselves?

For the Maryland Gazette.  
It would seem that some of our great men, after all their blustering, begin to be seriously apprehensive that by our mad and wicked war, the nation may be brought into serious difficulties. Our friend, and august ally, the supercilious and invincible Napoleon being some what unsuccessful it is feared that he will no longer be able to afford us any protection, and if he should chance to make a peace, or if a peace should take place on the Continent of Europe before the conclusion of the war, even our most redoubted heroes begin to fear that our affairs may not be in the most enviable situation. Doubtless the men who now rule us have done every thing to render our condition desperate, and a wiser policy, than they seem able to discover, may be pursued, or the nation is ruined. They plunged us into a war with England, when every consideration, whether of prudence, humanity or patriotism forbade us to "mingle in the conflict"—they commenced a system of most threatening warfare against commerce, and thereby beggared the treasury, as well as ruined the people, when every thing should have been

done to make peace on any reasonable terms, and they have thereby subjected us to a war, which has already cost us more than we can ever hope to recover. From such a situation, therefore, what are we to expect? The question it must be admitted, is not in what way we are to extricate ourselves, but in what way we are to extricate ourselves, and to be made a prosperous and happy people. We must now see that we are patriots, and we must see the inquiry, what measures are most likely to keep in power those who have so shamefully abused power. It is one thing to consult the interests of a party, and a very different thing to consult the interests of the nation. We would therefore implore our democratic brethren to lay aside their party feelings, to forget Mr. Madison and his interests, and seriously to reflect for themselves, upon the best means of extricating the nation out of its difficulties.

The first step to be taken in order to save the nation is to conclude an armistice. I know that there are numbers among us who would violently oppose this measure. To all those who are getting rich by the war, and fattening upon the distresses of the land, any such measure would of course be disagreeable. But it is our duty to consult the general good, not the interests of swarms of office-holders. By this measure our citizens will be enabled to stay at home, instead of performing tours of militia duty; our houses and farms on the seaboard will be saved from pillage and destruction; and our wives and children permitted to sleep undisturbed. An armistice, moreover, would lead to peace. While hostilities are carried on with varied success, and fresh causes of irritation daily arise, it will be impracticable for ministers stationed at Gottenburg, to adjust all these points of controversy, and settle definitively the relations of amity. Now is the propitious moment for making arrangements for the protection of our seafaring brethren, and but for the war no rational man can doubt that provisions the most satisfactory to all descriptions of people might be obtained.

In the second place, we must abandon the embargo, and other restrictions upon commerce; we must give to our citizens what we ourselves have so long denied them, *free trade*, and to our sailors their rights, by permitting them to resume their employments. Neither the merchant, nor the seaman, whom the government any longer to its especial care of their interests, such friendship is dead, such protection is ruin. Trade free and open trade, will give wealth to every occupation, and again fill the national coffers, and national and individual prosperity can alone inspire respectability abroad, of which we have none.

In addition to this, and more than all this, it is essential that our friends of the democratic party, (such of them as are friendly to the nation and have no views distinct from its welfare) should cease to give a blindfolded and implicit support to the measures of administration. They must reflect that perfection is not the lot of man, and therefore no man is to be considered as infallible—that the use of non-interference ought to be freely granted, and if found to be wrong, should be openly condemned; that no man is bound to support measures which he conscientiously believes to be wrong, because they are the measures of a particular set of men; and although by continuing these means, the tools of a falling empire, to denounce him as an opportunist. Freely to investigate, if they should condemn, whatever is the conduct of our rulers is wrong, is not only the privilege, but the imperative duty of every American freeman; and it is because this privilege has been rendered by an large portion of our people, and the administration has been assured of their support, that every measure which would ruin the nation, and which we have now to denounce, and which we have now to denounce, when every thing should have been

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