PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. FOREIGN.

From the Boston papers of Oct. 25. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. ford came up to town last evening papers to the 7th Sept. and Leith to the 11th Sept.

He also informs that a great bat-

he had been fought at Dresden, be-Prusian and Austrians, and that each claimed the victory—no official account had been received of the battle—it was said to have been the greatest ever fought.

Capt. Ford also informs, that no ressels had been sent into England

lately-and that the privateer schr. Blockade, of Bristol R. I. had been crossing off Fair Isle, and had captared a number of wessels.

On Thursday last, Chatham bearing W. by N. 40 miles distance, pale ship North Star, Peterson, 49 ar from Lisbon for Boston.

Yesterday in the Bay, saw a wa frigate—and was chased by a scop of war nearly to the light-

There is not a word in any of the English papers relative to the Rustian mediation,

As usual they contain many idle seports of events in this quarter, that the Tenedos had captured Macedonian in the Chesapeake, with the loss of 127 mend their loss wifing-Another that the Macedoin and United States frigates ere destroyed by the squadron off New-London—A third that a mes-enger had arrived in Ireland with propositions from this country for a

eane, &c. Detactiments for the regiment in Canada, embarked at the lale of Wight latter part of August, to the

Gen. Moreau, was at the Russian heid-quarters, and it was said would of a command in the army The French Gen, of division de mini, chief of the staff of the army commanded by the Prince of Monkwa, went over to the allies on he 15th of Aug. and pussed thro' be army of Gen. Blucher, proceed-d to the Russian head-quarters. to the Russian head-quarters. It has confirmed the intelligence of he Emperor Napoleon's project to stack the army covering Berlin.

[De Jomini has served under Mosau, was Chief of Ney's Etat-Masor, and esteemed to be one of the est engineers in the French serice.]

lt is said that the Prince of Stahdor from the court of Vienna to agland, and has actually set out

Lord Berghersh was shorely to occed to the head quarters of the astrian army, to act in the capaty as Lord Gathcart had at the stain H. Q.

Gen, Blucher occupied Breslau on a 14th.

Marathad arrived at Buohaparte's ad-quarters, and accompanied him the Parade.

The latest accounts from Spain te that the batteries were rened against St. Sebastians on the tuing of the 26th Aug. On the h the Island of St. Clara, in the ore was nothing of importance of Lord Wellington.

the Boston papers of Oct 40 Morgan is Chief of the Staff of the ed stray under the rominant of king of Prussia. The appoints of the Archduke Charles compader in chief of the Austrian cas, will be halled as a favorable to. It will be remembered that as he who first taught Buonasse the humiliating lesson of de-

merican affairs we find little Lefters had been received in from St. Petersburg to the

commissioners had not been accre-

is closely invested. The opening of the campaign in Germany will probably be the signal to Lord Wellington to resume active offer-

SWEDISH BULLETINS.

SWEDISH BULLETINS.

The Courier of Sept. 1, furnishes the contents of three Swedish Bulletins, the last dated Aug. 28.—
The first state the desertion of one of Buor sparte a General's De Jomini, the Chief of New's stat Major—the second appropriate against France, and contains a proclamation of the Prince Royal, as Generalisimo addressed to the Combined army of the north of Germany. The third states an expected push on Berlin, and that an expected push on Berlin, and that his Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandan. Nearly 90,000 combatants had arrived in that position at the date of the Bulletin.

The Courier of Sept. 2d, states the desertion of Gen. Jomini took place on the 15th August, and that he communicated important information relative to the disposition and movements of the French forces.

The communications from Heligoland bring us the order of the day issued by the Prince of Schwartzenburg, on the declaration of war by Austria against France. This do-cument may be considered as a kind of abridgement of the declaration ftself, setting forth the grounds on which Austria has been induced to go to war. All the endeavors of the Emperor to restore peace have proved abortive, and nothing could bring the mind of the French government to the principles of moder ation. Austria, therefore, found herself obliged to declare for the cause of justice and order, not singly but in conjunction with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England & Spain. All designs against the integrity of the French empire are disclaimed, and the objects of this great confederacy are stated to extend no further than the confining of the power France within her own borders,

From the Edinburgh Correspondent, of the 11th September, we ex tract the following editorial remarks, which, as the chain of dates is broken, throws some light on the intelligence received,

" The plan of the allies seems to have been to leave Buonaparte in Bohemia, and attack with their grand army the centre of the enemy's at Dresden, while the Grown Prince engaged the left wing under Oudinot, which had proceeded further down the Elbe to Wittenburgh, with the intention of meeting Davoust at Berlin. The enemy, it is clearly perceived, had spread their forces in various directions from Dresden under confident belief that Buonapartewing, would be able to keep the main force of the allies in his front, while he continued to receive reinforcements from the head-quarters whose place it would been were to be supplied by the army under Angereau advancing from Franconia.

" We know not what to make of the accounts relating to Davoustthey are so particular as to leave litengaged, thought it is stated in some of the letters mentioned, that he was shot up in Schwerin, nearly 150 uniles from that part of the Elbo where the action is said to have taken place. One account indeed from Heligoland, says that the Crown Prince's army had been engaged by the corps of Davoust on the right wing, and by Oudinor on the left, in both of which he had been eminently anccessful."

This intelligence, which, it will this intelligence, which, it will be observed, removes every difficulty, is farther confirmed by other letters, which say that Davover had advanced to Magdebourg, or according to other accounts to Luckenwalde near Wittenburg, where he was defeated; and that he afterwards retreated to Schwerin, and ultimately

to Hamburg. It is said that Van Damars was killed; but we find from the late communication of the duke of Bassamo, that this general had been detached to Koenigstein, which is to the southward of Dresden. It is stated, however, that there are two generals of that name, one a general of division, and another a eneral of brigade.

From the Daily advertiser.
FROM LISBON.
Mr. Bridge, a passenger in the North Star, Capt. Peterson, arrived at this port yesterday, brought a file of Lisbon papers to the lat of Sent. They contain a statistical and the sent and Sept. They contain not a syllable of news later than accounts reserved by the way of England.

By the ship Erie, Capt. Robinson. arrived at this port yesterday, in 27 days from Falmouth, (Eng.) we have received by the politeness of passengers, London papers to the

25th of September, The alies, as will be perceived from the extracts we have made, have met with all the success we have anticipated. The French have been beaten in every engagement, and the allies continue to advance with increasing confidence and strength.

Gen. Moreau has been severely wounded, but we have no certain information of his death.

The Austrians have defeated the French under Beaubarnois, in Italy, with great loss.

On American affairs the English papers are entirely silent. There s a verbal report that our commissioners had sailed from St. Petersburg, on their return home.

The Spanish government have pre-sented Lord Wellington a most beautiful estate, with elegant parks and gardens, worth about 30,0001. sterling a year, situated in the most Mudam Moreau was in England at

the time she heard of the death of Gen. Moreau.

LONDON, SEPT. 25. Gottenburg Mail-Victory of the Austrians over the Viceroy of Italy-Advance of the grand allied army, &c. &c.

Although the rumour of a battle at Juterboch on the 10th is deprived credit, that of the occupation of Dresden by the allies so far from being destroyed, is strengthened by the present accounts, since the Crown Prince men tions that on the 5th inst. the allied troops had advanced into Saxony and Bavaria; and it is asserted from Berlin, that it had been netified at Dresden, that the French would shortly leave the Elbe.

Extract from the 12th Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, dated Head Quarters, Juterbock, Sept. 20.

There is an account of the death of Gen. Moreau on the 4th inst. " Every day brings fresh proof

that the consequences of the battle of Dennewits are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is who had advanced with the right already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition wagons, 3 pair of colours, and one standard, were ta-

" The marshal prince of Echmulil, had in the night between the 2d and 3d of Sept. left Schwerin with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Sax-

"Gen. Vandamme's corps d'arme was annihilated 30th Aug. on the road from Toplica to Peterswalde, This general, with a other generals, and 15,000 men were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favourable affairs the comused army again moved forward for Bohemia into Saxony, and on the 5th of Sept. marched by the way of Peterwalde and Altenburg, against Pirna and Pippoldenwalde. Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut of his communications. During this time the Emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops, the Prince

besten the army under his Roya Highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th have spoiled occurrences of the 6th have spoiled this plan; the army of the Prince of Moslewa is dispersed—it has lost two thirds of its artiflery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 30,000 men. The emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of Gen. Von Blucher follows him, and will in all probability cause him severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany is, therefore in communication, by its left wing, with the army of Silesia.

"Gen. Bennigsen follows all these

"Gen. Bennigsen follows all these movements."

Copy of a letter from an officer high on the staff in general Blucher's army, desed Holstein, near Lowenburg, Aug. 30.

"Our victory has been far more complete than I imagined when I wrote to you last, The day after the battle, we found in the steep & woody vallies of the Netsse and Katzbach, the guns and tumbrils of the enemy. We have taken more than 100 guns and 300 ammunition wagons and field forges ; 15,000 prisoners are already brought in ; more arrive every hour. All the roads between Karabach, and the Bobr shew the effect of the panie that struck our enemies-dead bodies. overturned vehicles, villages in ashes at every step. Macdonald's army is almost entirely disbanded; their retreat having been cut off by the overflow of the rivers, the fugitives wander about in the woods and mountains, and commit, excesses for want of food. I have had the alarm bells rung and sent the peasants out to kill or bring them

" Yesterday the division Puthand Bobr. After some cannonading, the attack with the bayonet began ; one during the battle we had a hurrisane blowing in our faces. The men pass the nights in open fields buried following particulars. n mud, most all without shoes; they pursue the enemy through the overflowing country, up to their necks in water, without being able to get any nourishment, as the de-serted villages yield none, and car-riages cannot being it up. The greater part of the Landweit have only linen pantaloons, and are without sloaks ; our army baving been augmented from 10 000 to 270,000 and the resources of a country be-forehand exhausted, there was no material or money to get cloath-

The soldier has not even spirits to revive him in these fatiguing marches, because it cannot be had in any quantity; and, nevertheless he is content-suffers every possible hardship and privation with patience and attacks the enemy with firmness and vigour. Our new levied intantry equals the old levies; the Landwehr emulates the regulars. I myself have formed 69 battalions and 40 squadrons in Silesia; of these 46 batteliens and 26 squadrons are

in the field, the rest in fortresses. Within 8 days (from the 19th to the 26th or August our away fought eight severe actions—I do not mean trifling ones) in several of which we lost from 4 to 5000 killed and wounded and we have fought one great battle and three actions since."

BRESLAU, SEPT. 4.

The Prossing and Russian corps under the command of the general of cavalry. Von Blucher, have tatillery, 18,000 prisoners, and atthe enemy.

COTTENEURCH, SEPT. 20.-We have no news of any great ortunce. The Emperor of Rusma and Lord Abordeen have had a meeting.

has bro't's letter to Madain Morest from the general, her unfortunite hisband. It is dated the lat or 24 hisband. It is dated the list of an inst. four or five days after his melancholy accident. He makes light of the wound, and tells his wife he is not without hopes of a speedy recovery. Although writing, no doubt under the smart of acute pain, nothing escapes him that is merely per-

sonal to himself.

His mind, on the contrary seemed to be wholly absorbed in the issue of the great contest in which he had so anxiously wished to bear an useful and honorable part. He carnestly entreats her not to credit, the feports which would not fail to be propagated, of defeats and disasters sustained by the allies. He assures her that there is no foundation for such reports, but quite otherwise for every thing hall hitherto gone on well on the side of the allies. Near the conclusion of this letter, he makes some allusion to the long persecution, and unrelenting enmity which he has met with from Buonaparte, whom he represents as having crossnim in all his purauits. The begins ning of his letter is written in his own hand; but the concluding part of it is written by an aid-de camp; a circumstance from which, it is natural to infer either that his strength was unequal to a further effort, or that his teelings had overpowered

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian's, dated Sept. 9: This place is now altogether in our hands, the castle having capitulated yesterday.

A permanent arsenal will proba-bly be established at St. Sabantian's, where the strength of the place will render the stores secure. Ar Bilbon the safety depends entirely upon our being masters of the country in front. It is very extraordinary, that not a was annihilated in this neighbour-hood. It was overtaken and forced into action, with its rear upon the loke about him here—for we not only venture on a joke, but even emoy attack with the bayonet began; one one more heartily than at any former part was killed, the other thrown into the river or taken—generals, officers, Eagles, &c. The weather to his Inperial brother Napoleon was

following particulars.

* At the period of his departure there were lying in that harbor four line of battle ships, yards and topmasts struck, all ready for running up, with a complement of 450 men in each; also three frigates, newly launched, fitted out at the back of the castle at a place called Othy Bay with troops on hoard and ready to start with the first fair wind for N. York, under the command of year admiral Colvean, who was in the battle of Trafalgar. One of the frigates had dispatches on board. A great many prizes had been bro's into the harbor by the Endymion, Blanc, and Adive. From these prizes one hundred and fifty-seven men had volunteered on board the frigates for the purpose of going to America."

Victory of the Crown Prince. Upon the receipt of the official ac-count of these glorious successes, government issued the following BULLETIN.

Extract from 11th Bulletin of the Crewn Prince, dated Juterboch,

Sept. 8. ... BATTLE OF DENNEVITZ. "While his Royal Highness the Grown Prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his com-mand, was moving on the 4th inst-upon the Rosia, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march spon Leipmemy's army coming from Watten-berg, was pushing forward on Zah-ng, with a view. Is it appeared, to atop his Royal Highness's further o-perations, by a movement against Berlin. As the enemy had succeeded on the 5th inst. notwithstanding the heroic resistance apposed by the Peussian army, posten between Zehna, and Juterbock, on penetrating as far as Juterbock, his Royal Highness early on the morning of the 6th, hastened, with sevency battalions

ond almostery ressed. Ho mo-on may be disco-in which the de-They certainly ed the reputation congress, or have The debates have resting and upon bjects. Bold truths en, the errors and stration have been reporter was ex-has chosen to sup-has been lost tetle

we have made

by the lame me hich have been al Intelligencer the absolute con-

ust be remedied inder therese fore the next seed v and additional an there is a stano intry competent to all subjects in the ocured for the next encouragement is paper during the

are daily occurri

ernment, extreme

asses of society; and ty should be given willing to patronise will send on y, post-paid. Weham view but to serve ich effectually it pace with the Court cely ever issues, with e misrepresentation e injury of the people that the practice

ther or discoloring tion, and of frequen-Nort to increase and ards of truth, to com organized deception structive of the public ion. The Daily Naer is chiefly supported ants, whose and early information. on can be as readly ne other than the in-relied on, it is to be riel be no hesitation in onage to a mischier prictors and directors interested in deceiving ther the sinister views

Published George Shaw's Book # 1 50 in Boards Report tee of Grievances ice relative to the Birts he City of Baltimor

ther with the

OSITIONS

the said Committee

d ministry.

ars Reward. om Salubria, near flaashington county, (Md. a negro alave whosil GUY, the property Bill is about 5 feet in gh, rather of a light on the generality. gh, rather of a land and the generality law kward and unguess and particularly is a wild and snepicion of the law and was raised. He is between if the general was raised to the bas a mother me e he has a mother

any gaol in the Loten out of Washing County.Z

000 cavalry, and 150 held pieces misted of about 40,000 men, bad held out without yielding, against the repasted attacks of the enemp's mand of the Printe of Messawa. At the sight of these fresh troops, the enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, and retreated towards Torgou and Dresses.

more than 60 pieces of causes, and and ammunition waggons, are the fruits of this victory and the subsequent actions.

" The army had covered itself with glory. The remembrance of the bravery of the Prussian army will eternally remain in the recollection of every warrior, and shine forth as a splendid example to all who fight for the independence of Germany.

Gen. Adlercreutz has acquired the particular esteem of his royal highness. Gens. Payast and Come Luwenhelm have received assurances of his highest satisfaction, His Royal Highness is in good bealth."

FRENCH PAPERS.

Vienna, Sept. 7. Lord Aberdeen, English minister to our court, arrived on the 2d instant at the head quarters in Toe-

phite. The court Gazette announces that in the affairs which took place on the 26th and 27th under the walls of Dresden, we have to regret the loss of the brave Andrassey, and of the Russian General Melissend. The general of the artillery count Giulay, and generals Marcassy & Frien-berger, of the artillery, were woun-ded. Generals Mesco, and Sreezen are missing.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the American, dated GLOUCESTER, (V2.) Oct. 23, 1813,

Yesterday morning we had a visit from the British squadron-2 ships and 2 brigs came up (or down which I don't know,) one of the brigs cha-sed a black schooner from Baltimore quite into the Narrows, and sent 3 barges to take her ; she out sweeps and joined two other schooners near Col. Lewis's; as soon as the barges discovered the other two schrs. they thought well to return, in the mean time above 100 men were collected on shore each side of the Severn, and fired on the barges, but they did no execution, as they thought proper to keep in the middle of the river .-Unfortunately our artillery did not get down time enough, otherwise we would have given a pretty account of them. The brig, after the barges returned to her in Mockjack bay, stood down for the other ships lying then off York Spit, when they all stood down towards the Cape, and were out of sight as sun set ; we expected their refure, last

night. I lament extremely our field pieces could not have got down in time, we most certainly would have taken or destroyed the whole of the barges. I have not learned what schooner they chased in, the other two are commanded one by Capt. Gould and the other by Captain Spiers; there is a three masted schooner or lugger, and two battesux schooners, lywith those who came into Severn

Captain Spiers informed me he salled from Annapolis in company With 14 or 15 others, and passed the flect off Smith's Point in the night, you this early information, as it may be pleasing to those interested in Battomere to bear, should the fleet return we are prepared to meet them as the whole of the 21st regiment are ordered out, and the troop of horse, and the artillery." the wind blowing heavy. I give

Copy of a letter from Brigadier Gene-ral Parker to the Secretary at War.

BURLINGTON, Oct., 19.

I have the honor to enclose you communication from Golonel Issue

Clark, dated the 15th inst.

The expedition appears to have been well concerted and happily excepted, for which the Col. deserves

great credit. On our part none were killed, and only two wounded, neither of them

I have the honour to be, very re-specifully, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS PARKER Brig. Gen. Commanding. Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'ry of War.

on the enemy at Masserquoi bay on the morning of the 18th inst. [After detailing his approach to the enemy which evinces an excel-ient knowledge, the Col. states:]— At this time I had only the riflemen, with me, the artillery moving slow, and the militia protesting their

We proceeded to the village Masresquoi, and arrived within fifteen rods of the enemy before we were discovered. We found them drawn up under Major Powell in a manner that would have annoyed us much had we attacked them by water, but wholly unprepared to defend them selves on the land side; they com-menced a fire on the left flank, but in ten minutes after the first attack they faid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of

Understanding that a force of 200 men under Col. Lock was marching to attack us, I despatched Captain Finch with his company to reconnoitive them and ascertain their course. He proceeded with such promptness and ability as to surprise and capture the advanced guard, consisting of cavalry, excepting one man wno esthe enemy retreated.

The prisoners were then put on board our boats and sent to Burling-

Our whole force engaged was one hundred and two-the number of prisoners taken is one hundred and one, their killed nine and wounded fourteen.

1 am, Sir, With great respect, Your obedient servant, ISAAC CLARK. Brig. Gen. Parker, commanding at Burlington, Vt.

From private letters received in this city from the North, we learn that Gen. Wilkinson has been very ill at Fort George. He moved with the troops from that place to Sackett's Harbor, and, at the last dates from the latter place, was still indisposed but not so much as to prevent his commanding the contemplated expedition-which has been much delayed by circumstances that no human ingenuity could control. If Com. Chauncey could have succeeded in destroying the British fleet, as was expected, our work would have been easy, -No fault is attributable to him-he has done all that could be done, as his antagomist had the heels of him, and always availed himself of the advantage his superior sailing afforded him . We must soon expect something interesting from that Nat. Int.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra. BUFFALO, Oct 19. Extract from a letter to the Editor,

quarter.

dated Fort George, October 17. out with a force of eleven hundred inclusive of Indians, to see what had become of the gallant Vincent. But we found that he had absconded precipitately, burning all the public property be could reach. From the best information there can be no doubt but that the appearance of the militia, who were supposed by the enemy to amount to 5000 men, and the employment of the Indians struck terror to their souls and caused their retreat. We marched to the Twelve Mile Creek, and were pursuing the rear guard of the enumy, who were about two hundred strong at the Forty, with baggage and sick, But the movements of col. Scott, who gave us notice that he was about to quit this fort, compelled gen, MiChire very reluciantly to give up the purcountry to Chippewa, and thence to

this place.

We have collected immense quantities of public stores—perhaps 1000 barrels of flour, 3 or 400 stand of arms, 5000 hides, tallow, bread, hats, &c. The conduct of the Indians ought to silence the British pretext of not being able to restrain them. The address of gen. McClure is a sufficient comment on their conduct.

We have a party now out, col. Cha We have a party now out, col. Chapin is with them. We look for news

from them every moment."

The 23d infantty and all the light artillery, have left Fort George and taken up their line of march for the eastward on Thursday last, col. W. Scale accompanied them; but we do nor learn that gen. M. Potter has left

We learn that col. Grieve, with the 7th regiment of state artillety, is on his march for the frontier.

and wrapping paper. On the Fat. Sept. lat. 37, long. 74, was chased 56 hours by the Plantagenet 74, the wind dying away in a calm, was daptured by her boats, and after taking out all hands and the cargo, the July Robin was destroyed, and the men put on board the St. Do-mingo (Adm. Warren's ship) and sent to Halifax where they strived on the 18th Sept. Capt. M. left Halifax the 5th inst. being with several others paroled and permitted to sail in the sohn Minerva, of Wiscasset, capt. Scott, where they arrived on Saturday evening last.
Capt. M. brought no papers, butverbally informs us that the Greek
ship Jerusalem had been cleared,
and bee cargo restored, all but the copper, which was declared contra-band—she was soon to sail for Boston as he understood.

There had been no new captures of late. A frigate and 2 sloops of war were going in the same day capt. M. sailed.
Adm. Warren's fleet had sailed

from Halifax, without the St. Do-

mingo for the Chesapeake.
The brig Diamond, Capt. M.In-Nothing had been done to the Chesapeake since she was stripped.

The Minerva on her passage to Wiscasset was boarded off Cape Sables, by the British sloop of war Rifleman, Capt. Pierce, of 18 guns, and off Monhegan, by the British sloop of war Recruit, Capt. Evans, of 18 guns, in co. with the sloop of war brig Fantome, Capt. Lawrence

also of 18 guns. Spoke off Cape Sables, the privateer brig Com. Broke, formerly the Julian, Smith, of Boston, last from St. Johns on a cruise in Boston

The news of Com. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie had been received in Halifax.

A large body of troops had been ordered for Quebec, and were soon to leave Halifax for that place.

Pittsfield Cattle Show & Fair.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. the anden in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.-The lively interests taken by the public in the display and success of this novel institution, was evinced by the very large assemblage of strangers of respectability and observation from various quarters of the northern states. After the Berkshire Agricultural Society had completed its annual business, and the preliminary arrangements of the day had been satisfactorily gone through with, the president of the society proceeded to proclaim and deliver the premiums, which had been awarded to the respective branches of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Domestick Animals, by the committees assigned to those departments. It may be proper to remark, that upon the suggestion of the president, the society ned previously come to the determi nation, that no officer thereof should receive any premium, which might be awarded to him, but that the same should remain in the treasury, subject to luture dispositions.

Premiums on articles of Agricul-For the best and finest quality of Flue, to Levi Beebe, of Richmond, the Society's Silver Medal, value,

The largest quantity and best quality of Madder, to Elka-nah Watson, Esq. of Pittsfield, a Silver Cup.

he second best do. to Daniel Sceams, of Pittsfield, Medal The largest quantity and best quantity of Word, or Pastel to Jones Ball, of Pittsfield, a Silver Cup The second best do. to Jona-

than Allen, 2d, of Pittsfield,

Premiums on Damestic animals.
For the best bull, not exceeding 3 years old, tat. R. Colden, Esq. of Lansingburgh (N. Y.) a Silver Cap.
The second best die to Joel Stevens, of Pittsfield, Mesdal.

The best yoke of grass-fed oxen, more than 4 years old to Richard Campbell, of Pitts field, a Silver cup,
The second best do to Jonathan Y. Glath, of Pittafield,

The best 4 years old Steer to Erastus Sacket, of Pittsfield, a Silver Cup,

Gold a. Medal,

the best oke of Working Ox-en, to Richard Campbell, a Silver Cup. The bust two years old Heifer

to Joseph Shearer, Esq. of Pittsfield, Medal, The best swine, to Ichahod Chapman, Pittsfield, Me-The best full blooded Merina Ram Lamb, to Jonathan Al-

len, of Pittsfield, a Bilver The 3 best full blooded Merino Ewe Lambs, to Joseph Mer-

Cup, The 20 best native sheep, to Levi Crittenden, of Richmond, Silver Sup. The best Mule, to L. Critten-

den, Medal

Premiums on articles of Domestic Mamufuciore.

For the best piece of Woolen
Cloth, to Miss Ann Maria Corppel, of Pittsfield, a Sil-

ver Bowl, The 2d best to Miss Sarah Spring, of Pittsfield, a Silver The 3d best do. to Mrs. Betsey

Ball of Pittsfield, a Silver Cup, The 4th best do. to Mrs Elizabeth Perkins, of Pecket, a set

of Silver Tea Spoons, The 5th best do. to Miss Lucy M. Fairman, of Stockbrige, Medal The best piece of Carpeting, to Mrs. Keturan Brown, of Pitts-

field, a Silver Cup, The 2d best do. to Mrs. R. Watson, of Pittsfield, Medal The best piece of Flannel, to Mrs Abigail Backus, of Pitts-

field, a Silver Cup, The 2d best do. to Mrs. R. D. Coit, of Pittsfield, Medal, The best Blanket, eight-quarters wide, and no seam, to Miss Jerusna Chappel, of Pittsfield a set of Tea Spoons, he best pair of Worsted Stockingsto Miss Almira Weller,

of Pittsfield, Medal, The best piece of Shirting Li-nen, to Miss Lucy M. Fairman, of Stockbridge, a Silver

The 2d best do. to Mrs. Sarah Beebe, Richmond, Medal, The best Chip Hats, to Mrs. Laura Derbyshire, of Pittsfield, Medal,

The best Sewing Thread, to Mrs. Stone, of Stockbridge, Medal,

The best Woollen Shawl, to Mrs. Lydia Wright, of Windsor, Medal, The best piece of Bombazette,

to Mrs. Clarinda Luce, of Pittsfield, Medal, The best piece of Woolen Plaid, to Mrs. Clarinda Luce, of

Pittsfield, Medal, The best Men's Hats, of Merino Wool, to Oramel Fanning of Pittsfield, Medal. The best side of Sole Leather, to John Brookins, of Dalton,

a Silver Cup, The best Calf Skin, to J. & S. Brown, of Pittsfield, a Silver

Cup,
The best finished piece of
Household Gloth, to Jonathan
N. Chappel, of Pittsfield, a

Silver Cup.

Thus it appers, that the Berkshire
Agricultural Society, the present
year, without the aid of any permanent funds, solely from the annual contribution of its members, and such occasional aids as have been afforded them by the liberality of a few public spirited individuals abread have found the means of distributing to our fellow citizens, Premiums on the most useful objects of sericulture and manufactures, to the large amount of 366 dollars. It can hardamount of 366 dollars. It can hardly be necessary to add, that it must be difficult, if not impossible for the Society to continue to afford these useful encouragements to enterprize and industry from such unasseted and madequate means as they are at oversal limited to present limited to.

From the Commerce of Advertiser.

We have been tughly gratified in viewing the Taurino Manatactory of Shotwell and Kinder. In this esta-10 blishment is wrought hair from the

Patriots have taken John by the horns, those gentlement attacked his hide; and, by strip him of his covaring will so doub ect him very sea

DREADFUL IN SWITZERLAND.

By the overflowing of the River
Birse, at Dornach, Caston of Solcure, upwards or 10 persons perished in July last. The collowing
relation of this in the collowing
relation of this in the collowing
taken from the Aschauenburgh Gasette:

"On the 18th of July, the river. Birse, swelled by the rains, ever-flowed its channel, and undermined the foundations of a house, the proprietor of which called for assistance. The alarm bell was rung, and a number of persons ran to assist the inhabitants in saving their effects. While employed in this humane office, the house and an adjoining wall fell, and buried 18 persons in the ruins.

" Near this house and the bridge over the river, was situated an ancient tower, which served as a prison, and in which were detained 3 men, who perceiving the water gushing out from the ground beneath their feet, intreated loudly to be released from their perilous state.
The gaoler who had been long dest
to their prayers, persuaded that this tower which had stood so many ages, would resist yet the violence of the waters, resolved at last togo and assure them that their fears were groundless; but found it no easy task to pacify them; and he was still engaged in conversation, when the tower with a tremendons crash, fell upon the bridge, and he was killed, along with one of the prisoners. The calamity did not

end here. "The alarm bell had attracted to the bridge a great number of per-sons of both sexes; the runs of the tower fell upon the bridge, broks it in the centre, and all those upon it were precipitated into the torres, and many were drowned. About 60 persons from Basle, 50 from Dornach, and 10 from its environg are still missing. It is known that they were upon the bridge at its time of the catastrophe, and it a believed that they have perished.

"Among the sufferers are the? daughters of the Mayor of Dornach the eldest only 15 years of age; their bodies presented a singular and affecting spectacle; they wen locked in each others arms; is the water each had affectionately a tempted to save the others life; the effort proved fatal, and both pers ed-giving and receiving a last enbrace! A mother and her daughten were found in the same position-united even in the arms of death. A third daughter of the Mayor on ed her preservation to the intropolity of the porter of the convent Dornach, who, after drawing for other persons from the river, we desirous of saving a fifth, but per rished himself, the victim of his nerous endeavours! His last work were, "I have done my duty—Ida happy?"

From the Salem Gazette of Od. HORSE MARINE NEWS Yesterday a large fleet of leason's land ships passed by in balls irom N. Haven for the Eastern having discharged their cargos Boston. The headmost was test nificent first rate Pennsylvana les

rate Pennsylvania fall fed stout bodied horses. Boston, Oct. 12.-Last seein lot boat built Gig Scramble, Ca

lot boat built Gig Scramble, Car Splash, from a 3 weeks cruss H bode Island and Connecticus came to about 5 P. M. at 56 Cove. Trask's Light bearing S. E.—We extract the following factor her log-book is—

"On the 2d instant Pawach bridge dead to windware as a point their lackboard tacks her log-book is appear a quick trail words as appear a quick trail words as appear a quick trail bearer missing atsyst fell afout the starboard fore wheel, and rich away our step.

dull midnight, when upon ers fecs was released. ranken soldier lying to sent is of a broad fence while is fresh could not take him in tow as relling, judged him, defici-bilist, with too much heavy Sime day—A the one liter Clatter, or Drippi

Conn. assorted Gargo Fin Taps and Faucets, Stocking and Patcht Medicines. Le lorse lugger Dragwell, Captanth, to sail next day for the morfull cargo all sorte Acon had just arrived from West on had just arrived from We field loaded with enforce. The modore guessed the crups had been bigger. Spoke on his rovidence and New Londo loded with cotton, high (is raining very beavy) on turmpike, abandoned by he main-wheel carried away. O day bore away for Clopbear came to at the argu of the hoe, at 11 A. M ; sold the s of Curative Uncluous Lin which applied to the broke he landlord's horse, effect The Doctor's " Medicin

grad good in all difficult case se genuine except signed Drippingpan-Be particular.

MARYLAND GAZE ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV The late news from Europe ing a battle fought between B and the allied powers of the li though not satisfactory in eve is sufficiently so to authoriz

that the latter have been com amphant A small portion o alligence appears in an offi et that may be deemed suffic title the whole to credit. W get seen nothing which woul different construction, notwi the letters which have appear of the democratic papers. is dead, as there is too much fear, every friend of human deplore his loss, not only b ies have lost a great gener suse he no longer has the miliorate the sufferings of men, and reward the tyras for the persecution and crus

ed upon him.

Sometime ago we reco en a hint in a democratic the election in Calvert cour strictly legal, because ther persons of the same name, toters did not designate wh ed for, agreeable to a law quires it to be done. How mactly, we have not acce we would inform these gentlemen, that in Anne A ty, secording to their own on, there is one in every hr, There are in this co derstand, two Thomas B the father and son, the ralist, the other a democratic er was the candidate, bu giving in their suffrages, mic him according to the ake then from him thos were not written in confor-positions of the act of

From the Trenton I NEW JERSEY EL The advocates of ward the election an New Madison may therefore without further lears with his land and h arriage tax, sale tox ever tax, stamp tax, ben march the militi rely those who have Il not refuse to pay h an not refuse to pay light, in battles.
The majority againsenty of Hunterdon Monacath is also be

would not be elected.

ke Free Passengers," was detained in midnight, when upon paying seepers fees was released to the books, 18th, 2 P. M. spoke 2 Monday, 18th, 2 P. M. spoke a maker soldier lying to maker the in of a broad fence—wind blowing fresh rould not take him in tow; from as rolling, judged, him, deficient in talket, with too much heavy stowers between dec

selective of decisions of the one borse litter Clatter, Drippingpan, annualder, from lewette City, Conn. assorted Cargo Tin Ware, Taps and Faucets, Stocking Yarn and Patent Meditines. Left, two love lugger Drig well, Capt, Whipsels, to sail next day for this port will full cargo at notice. A squaden had just arrived from Weathers indicated with anions. The Compeditor guested the crops had never beet biffer. Spoke on his voyage, ben bigger. Spoke on his voyages greral heavy coasters bound to heded with cotton, high (not dry turopike, abandoned by her crew. day bote away for Chapteardireshoe, at 11 A. M; sold three boxas of Curative Uncluous Liftiment; which applied to the broken leg of he landlord's horse, effected an mmediate cure. The Doctor's "Medicines" are

nd under

house, the pro-

led for assist-

i was rung, and

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situated an an-

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15 years of age; resented a singular

others arms; in the

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atal, and both pers

Mayor of Dornach

grad good in all difficult cases. None re genuine except signed David Drippingpan - Be particular.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ASNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1813. The late news from Europe, respect ing a battle fought between Buonaparte and the allied powers of the North, alhough not satisfactory in every respect is sufficiently so to authorize a belief that the latter have been completely triamphant. A small portion only of this sligence appears in an official shape; et that may be deemed sufficient to en title the whole to credit. We have as get seen nothing which would justify a different construction, notwithstanding the letters which have appeared in some of the democratic papers. If Moreau is dead, as there is too much reason to fear, every friend of humanity should deplore his loss, not only because the ies have lost a great general, but be suse he no longer has the power to ameliorate the sufferings of his countrymes, and reward the tyrant Napoleon

for the persecution and cruelty exercis-

Sometime ago we recollect to have

to his oath. He has not received a een a hint in a democratic paper, that cent for his three months service & the election in Calvert county was not strictly legal, because there being two persons of the same name, some of the voters did not designate which they voted for, agreeable to a law which requires it to be done. How this case was tractly, we have not ascertained, but we would inform these democratic gentlemen, that in Anne Arundel county, secording to their own representation, there is one in every respect simi-hr. There are in this county, as we lerstand, two Thomas Beale Dorseys, the father and son, the former a fede ralist, the other a democrat. The later was the candidate, but the voters in tiving in their suffrages, did not designate him according to the usual formake then from him those votes which referent written in conformity to the rewould not be elected.

From the Prenton Pedenalist. NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The advocates of war have carried the election in New Jersey. Mr. Madison may therefore come on naw without further fears or hesitation with his land and house tax, his carriage tax, salt tax, licenco tax, livem tax, stamp tax, &c. &c. and han march the militia to Canada. Arely those who have voted for war will not refuse to pay he expense and light its battless. majority against us in the

Sussex dunterdon ! Monmouth Burlington Cumberland Cape-May

Peace majority in Middlesex 305

From the Fermont Washingtonian.
ARMY INFLUENCE FATAL TO LIBEATY
The follow is a statement
from Con. While the of Randolph,
who was deposited of the comman

who was depended on a commandant hithers on his my too ervise rendered, because he dared to excluse freely he tip to be suffered a right secured to ham, as a climate by the laws and constitution ar trampled under foot, where the BAYONET RULES! The man, who wears a sword, when he is not controuled by the civil authority, never fails " to feel power and to for get right." Will the people not open their eyes till they feel the point of the bayonet at their breasts !

Captain John Wheatley, of Ram-dolph, commanding a company of the detached militia, stationed at Swanton, at the time of the election of representatives to congress

in Dec, 1812, states That he was present with colonel Edward Fifield and other officers, at that post, and was asked by one if he would take a vote ? He answered yes; and was handed a list for the democratic ticket. Was then asked " how he liked them ;" He answered indifferently. He was then told, if he did not put those votes into the box, they did not wish him to take them. He accordingly threw them down upon the table. He was then asked to write some to suit bimseif. He answered he would if he had the list. The paper being present having the list, he sat down and wrote them for the Federal Tick He was then asked if he calculated to put them into the box ? He auswered he should, if he put in any. He was then told by one of as he said he should, he would be discharged from military service." He notwithstanding the turcats, put in the votes he wrote; and was discharged according to promise, the next day, and another captain appointed to the compand. Thus was he discharged, for no other reason, than for ching agreeable and according

ry other captain has received his. Z C. R. The subscriber is ready to swear to the above if necessary.

JOHN WHEATLEY.

subsistence account to this day;

although it is understood, that eve-

Dien-At Plymouth, (Eng.) on the 15th of Aug. last, Capt. Wil. LIAM HENRY ALLEN, late commander of the U. S. brig Argus, of a wound received on the 14th, in the action with his Britannic majesty's brig Pelican, in the 26th year of

Thus it is our painful duty to record the death of one of our most respected and promising naval com-manders. Cap'. Allen was a native of this town, and son of general William Allen, an officer of the revolution. He entered the navy as a wolution. He entered the navy as a midshipman about 14 years ago, had served on board different vessels & always gained the love and el tour of his commanders. As a disciplinarian he was excelled by none; & no officer of his rank surpassed him in nautical skill. He served in the Mediterraneau during our war with Tripoli, and the present war found him with the gallant Decatur, as his first lieurenant. In the splendid action with the Madedonian, he contributed nor a little in adding a contributed nor a little in adding new star to the constellation of our naval glory. He took the command of that ship when almost a wreek, and conducted her to port in safety. In consequence of his merits he was promoted to a master command and constraints of the command of and appointed to the command

which makes the number amount to 40,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, as many sick, in consequence of fatigue, and the want of provisions (no has been five or six days without As a private citizen Capt. Allen was extremed and respected by all who knew him; and long shall we hold in pleasing semembrance the time we last saw him. On receiving the information of his neath, colours were displayed at half must in va-rious parts of this town. While his townsmen mingle their tears, with those of his berezved parents and friends, we hope they will not forget the tribute of respect due to the brave who fall in the service of their county. their country. [Providence paper.

- At Eric, on the 7th ult. of a wound received on board the U. S. sloop of war Lawrence, in the engagement of the 10th of Sept. Mid shipman THOMAS CLARTON. He was interred with the honours of

On the 22d ult. at Alexandria. after a long and painful filmess, cap-tain THO AS TRETCHER, in the 53d bas had the honour of circumnavigating the globe with the celebrated Capt. James Cook.

Further Extracts from London papers received at Boston.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25. Paris papers to the 2d inst. have been received, and our readers will naturally expect to see the official account of the victories which were stated in those of the 30th August to have been gained by Buonaparte in Bohemia-but no such thing. Not single word is said on the subject.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY GENERAL MOREAU.

Groswitsch, Head Quarters, Aug. 17. "The sanguinary struggle for our independence is resumed; all the efforts of our illustrious ally, his majesty the Emperor of Austria and our own, to obtain a durable peace without any further blood shed, have proved fruitless. The design was, that we should have groaned under the ignominious yoke for a long time to come. To arms, therefore, ye valiant Russians. Prussians and Germans! Our power is formidable, as it possesses both energy and a large numerical force. His Imperial Highness the Archiduke Charles is commander in Chillie of the Imperial Austrian army, who ficers, " if he presumed to vote have made common cause with ours. Courage in battle, united with perseverance, must infallibly prevail.

" In the name of His Majesty the King of Prussia, as commander in chief of the allied army. "The Russian Maj. General and

Chief of the Etat Major, MOREAU."

Third Bulletin of the Combined army of the North of Germany. · Head-quarters, Charlotttenburgh, Aug. 18. The Prince Royal left Potsdam

at three o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred his head-quarters to this place.

" Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Baruth a pus hon Berlin. His royal highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau .-Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening. Some corps had marched ten German miles in 36 hours.

" Lieut. Baron de Winzingerode has made a reconnoisance on the right with 8 or 9000 cavalry. He pushed forward as far as Wittenberg and Jaterbock on the left flank of the enemy and made some prisoners two of whom are captains. The Bavabeen taken with some cavalry.-Lieut, de Vins of the regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Yeach, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses belonging to a regiment of Herse Darmstadt cavalry.

" The enemy, as far as it is yet known, has not passed the frontier, except with reconnoitering parties."

FRENCH REPORT. Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, dat-

On the 21st of August, the Ros- tember, 1813.

BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r. sian, Prumian, and Austrian arms.

f drawing as from the right bank of he Line, but even of marching up-ne the Rhine, and nourishing the rar between the Elbe and the Rhine.

bread.) have weakened it nearly 80,000 men. It does not now a

mount to 100,000 men under arms

it has fost more than one hundred

pieces of cannon, entire packs, 1600

ammunition and artillery waggons which were blown up or fell into our power; more than 3000 baggage

waggons, which it has burnt or we have taken. There were also taken

40 colors or standards. Among the prisoners, there are 4000 Russians.

The ardour of the French army, and

the courage of the infantry, fixed every one's attention. The first

cannon fired from the batteries of

mortally wounded General Moreau,

who had returned from America to

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

Altenberg Aug. 29, relates an un-successful attack by the Allies on Dresden, August 27th, and 28th. The day after they fell back. He

says the allies loss may be 6 or 7000

that of the French must be more . Buonaparte's force 120,000 It rain,

ed incessantly during the combat .-

Moreau, while in earnest conversa-

tion with the Emperor of Russia,

had both his legs shot off, the can-

The London Star of the 17th of

Sept. gives a particular statement

of the French and Allied Armes, in which the following round hum-

Number of men under Buonaparte

and his different generals.

ALLIES.

90,000

80.000

120,000

60.000

60,000

Numerical superiority on the side

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
September 14, 1813.
On application, by petition of Beale
Gaither, administrator of John Reynolds, late of Anne Arundel county,

deceased, it is ordered he give the na-tice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said de-

ceased, and that the same be published

once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arun-del county, hath obtained from the Or-

hans Court of Anne Arundel county, n Maryland, letters of administration

on the personal estate of John Reynolds. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

of the French, 30,000 men.

200.000

80,000

20.000

70.000

60.000

55.000

60 000

30,000

bers appear :

At Dresden,

In Silesia,

In Lusatia,

In Prussia,

Lower Elbe

In Italy,

About Bamburg,

Bavarian army,

The main allied army,

commanded by the

Emperors of Russia,

Austria and the King

of Prussia, consisted

at the date of their

attack upon Dresden,

of 200,000 men, viz.

Austrians under prin.

Russians & Prussians

who joined them at

Allied army in Prus-

Allied troops besieg-

ing or blockading

Dantzic. Stettin,

Reserve of Russians

advancing under

Gen. Bennigsen,

Grand total of the

Custrin, &cc.

Allied Army

Gen. Klenau's corps 30 000

Allied army in Silesia 100,000

Schwartzenburg

Prague

non ball going through his horse.

A letter from Stewart, dated at

enter the Russian service."

the Imperial Guards on the 27th.

Public Sale

Thursday the 5th day of Navember next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be sold at audition, at the residence of the late Jessa Ployd sen, deceased, in St. Marr's county, upon a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note and security with interest from the day of sale,

LLTHE PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, except negrors con-sisting of a large stock of Cuttle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses; House and Kornen Eurniture, Plantation utensils, and or ther property to a counderable amount. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all is said

WILLIAM FLOYD, Executor.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Sale, on Sa-turday the 13th day of November next, at her residence near South ri-

All the personal estate, (pegroes excepted) of Samuel Johnson, deceased, consisting of one Cart and Horse, two Milch Cows, and a Heifer two years old —likewise some Hogs, Farming uten-sils and Household Furniture. Torms of sale-for all sums under five dollars, cash; all above five dellars, a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security.—Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, a.

ANN JOHNSON (now Carman) Administratrix.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will ex-pose to public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of William Atwell, sen. near the Black Horse Tavern, the following property to wit:

A parcel of Crop Tobacco, now in

the house, Horses and Cattle; one Cart; Feather Beds, and Household Furniture—also, a Negro Woman named Flora; mortgaged by the said Atwell to Walter Clagett. The terms of 570,000 sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the Jay of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised execute a deed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

20UIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of changery, passed in the case of John Duvall, of Marsh, & wife, and Stephen Beard and wife, & others, against Mary Ann Rawlings, & others, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereaf-

ter, Part of a valuable tract of land, situate in Anne Arundel county, called "Beard's Habitation," containing about 228 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the Sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with good security for pay-ment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at

21N DUVALL, of Marsh, Trustee.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants for the ensuing year, on his farm on the North side of Severn, a single man as an Overseer. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended for his integrity, sobriety 2 JAMES MACKUBIN.
2 Bellefield, Oct. 28, 1813.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY, WETH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE Snaw's Store, and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Conts .-October 28.

late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wirned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September 1813.

receiving a last en her and her daughter the same positionter of the Mayor on ation to the interpul-er of the convert is a after drawing for from the river, as aving a fifth, but po-the victim of his yours! His last work e done my duty—Ide

less Gazette of Od 1 MARINE NEWS a large fleet of de en for the Eastwin arged their cargos is head most was a sit rate Pennsylvania but d by the powers of second bodied horses.

bodied horses.

Od. 12.—Last great tandem Philadelphis is Gig Scramble. Cap a 3 weeks cruised and Connections is cout 5 P. M. at Special Light bearing Stract the following is e od instant Parno to windward saw wagong atanding abri terboord racks, hed

shore, The war fiend rais'd his hateful yell; And, midst the storm that realms de-

Penn's honour'd Tree of concord tells Penn's honour'd Tree of concord fells
And of that Tree, that ne'er again,
Shall Spring's reviving influence know
A relie gier the Atlantic main,
Has sent—the gift of Foe to Foe.
But tho' no more its ample shade,
Waves green beneath Columbia's sky;
Tho' average honour has been also continued to the continued to

The every branch be new deen y'd,
And all its scatter d leaves be dry;
Yet 'midst this Belie's sainted space,
A life restoring Flood shall spring,
In which the Angel form of Peace,
Shall stoop to dip her dove-like wing.
So, once the staff the Prophet bore,

By wondering eyes again was seen, To swell with Life thro every pore, And bud afresh with branches green The seed demis'd again shall grow, Till o'er the earth its shade extend And this—the gift of Foe to Foe

Liverpool, 27th Feb. 1813.

THE WELSH INDIANS.

From Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana, a very interesting work recently published, we extract the following letter, which appears in a note to the discussion of the proofs of the existence of a Welsh Colony on our continent before the discovery, by Golumbus-a discussion so amusing as well as instructive that we should certainly copy the whole of it, but that it is rather too long for Newspa-per publication—Of this work in general, we may safely say, that all who wish to obtain a view of Louisiana delineated with scrupudard's Sketches. [Nat. Int.]

From " Stoddard's Sketches of Louisi-

As another proof that the Welsh once lived in or near the Florida, & also on the Missouri, the following interesting letter received since this chapter was prepared for the press from his Excellency John Sevier, dated Knoxville, Tennessee, October 9th, 1810, is here introduced.

". I shall, with pleasure, give you the information required, so far as my memory will now serve me, and the help of a memorandum I hastily took on the subject of a nation of people called the Welsh Indians .-In the year 1782, I was on a campaign against the Cherokees, during my route discovered traces of very ancient fortifications. Some time after the expedition, I had occasion to enter into a negotiation with the Cherokee chiefs, for the purpose of exchanging prisoners. After the exchange had been settled, I took an opportunity of enquiring of a venerable old chief named Oconnostoto, (then and for nearly sixty years had been ruling chief of the Cherokee nation) if he could inform me of the people that had left such signs of fortifications in their country, and particularly the one on the bank of the Highwassee river? The old warrior briefly answered me as fol-

"It is handed down by our forefathers, that the works were made by white people who had formerly inhabited the country, while the Cherokees lived lower down in the country now called South Carolina, and that a war existed between the two nations for many years. At length it was discovered that the whites were making a number of large boats which induced the Cherokees to suppose that they intended to descend the Tennessee river. They then collected their whole hand of warriors, and took the shortest and most convenient route to the Muscle Shoals in order to intercept them down the river. In a few days the boats hove in sight, and a warm combat ensued with various successes for several days.

At length the whites proposed to the Indians, that if they would exchange prisoners & cease hostilities they would leave the country and never more return: which was acceded to and after the exchange, parted in friendship. The whites then de-geended the Tennessee to the Ohio, and then down the Big River [Mis-sissippi] then up it to the Muddy River. [Missouri] then up that river to a very great distance. They are now on some of its branches; but they are no longer a white people—

white people belonged to—He and sweered: "I have heard my grand-tather and other old people say that they were a people salted Wolsh; that they had crossed the great water, and landed near the mouth of Alabama River, and were finally driven to the heads of its waters. and even to Highwassee River, by di iven out of their own country by the Spaniards." Many years past I happened in company with a French-man, who lived with the Cherokees, and had been a great explorer of the country west of the Mississippi.— He informed me, " that he had been high up the Missouti, and traded several months with the Welsh tribe: that they spoke much of the Welsh dialect, and although their customs were savage and wild, yet many of them, particularly the females, were very fair and white, and frequently told him, they had sprang from a white nation of people; also stated they had yet some small scraps of books remaining among them, but in such tattered and destructive order, that nothing intelligible remained." He observed that their settlement was in a very obscure part of the Missouri, surrounded with innumerable lofty mountains .-The Frenchman's name has escaped my memory, but I believe it was something like Duroque. In my conversation with the old chief connostoto, he informed me, that an old woman in his nation named Peg, had some part of an old book given her by an Indian living high up the Missouri and tho't he was one of the Welsh tribe. Unfortunately, before I had an opportunity of seeing the book, the old woman's house, and its contents, were consumed by fire. I have conversed with severlous fidelity, and in plain una al persons, who saw and examined phistical language, cannot do bet- the book, but it was so worn and ter than to read attentively Stod- disfigured; that nothing intelligible disfigured; that nothing intelligible remained; neither did any one of them understand any language but their own, and even that very imperfectly."

From the Virginia Patri t. OSSIAN TO TECUMSEH.

The noise of steel and the clanor of arms were once my delight. While the pale moon moves over the face of night I sometimes visit the abode of death, and gaze on the bones which once obeyed my wish. look on the rust which was once my sword that gave no second blow. The bones, and the sword, and the belmet, and earth are one. Dust is the end of all things. When the oppressed make the oppressor's feet go back, I rejoice. I ask but in vain, for the nerve of my youth and for the sword that smote no man twice, I would be with thee Tecumseh, the chief of the chief's dreadful in fight-The strife of Tippecanoe pleased the ghosts of Erin and Caledonia. The Indian's injuries have pierced our souls. The dark blue waves of the Atlantic are nothing. Spirits know not space and time. I have been with thee when the steps of the foe advanced, and Darkness and Silence had but one crown: when they ruled undivided.

Son of the woody wilderness, where are thy fathers? who now tills their ground for the chase? Shall the race of the red men wilt and be forgotten? Stand like the mountain against the white man's wrath; against the lovers of thy land, the murderers of the people. Resume thy soul-edge thy hatchet -Foldath and Malthos, Oscar and Ossian are with thee-When the invading steps of the cruel white men advanced to destroy, be terrible; stride over their prostrate limbs in thy might-Pour on them like the resistless stream of the Ohio; like the opposeless torrent of Mis-

I have seen the man of the square hundred miles, the chief of Colum-bia, the fatherless warrior of the pen—Sleep avoids his eyelids—He has made unjust war upon thee, and his heart is devoured by the worm of conscience-Horror is his companion; despair over his breast bones spreads her wings of the bat. What is the crime of Tecumseli and his brothren, that the warrior of the pen should send his gleaning muskets to the West? Hold in thy first the storm of resistance. Those the slaves of the warrior of the pen overpower thee thou shalt five for ever-We pass like the flames of a moment, but the fame of the great journies with the sun-Ossian and Tecumseh will never cyase to shine

is thy doeds and during. The names of Ossian and Textimach will be hever turned the heet in battle. The crimson road of the thunders bolt is gone, but the path of the mighty and the just will shine for ever. The eyes of posterity will never be dim a they will see us like the Sun of the noon when the clouds

The warrior of the pen has rushed headlong into contention; his spear was not sharpened; the arrows were not in his quiver. He that rusheth to the battle field without his armour must retreat or fall : the winds shall be frighted with his name, and every corner of the earth shall learn his folly.

Defence was written on the shield of Ossian. Justice was engraved on the sword of Ossian; but the warrior of the pen is a Wild Bull without horns. He pushes his head into danger and escapes cloathed with arrows. Tecumseh shall heur his mortal bellowings; he is a beam of darkness; a blot on the foretread of American glory. The fowls of the wilderness shall scream his name, but no bird of song shall chaunt it. .

Tecumseh, father of eletories, brother of Ossian, return to death his arrow; sit under the vine with pity, the warrior of the pen is mad; there is no thunder in his voice; there is no lightning in his eye; he is terrible only to himself. The son of the feeble hand shall gather shame; his mantle shall be disgrace and he shall set for ever.

Public Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d No vember next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all that part of

A Tract of Land

Called White's Hall, in Anne-Arundel county, the present residence of Joseph Hopkins, containing about 215 or 20 acres. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and tobacco; plaister of Paris acts well on it. There is a comfortable dwelling house, with a handsome meadow before the door, and a fine orchard, on this farm. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that whoever wishes to purchase will view it previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be accommodating to a punctual purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Mr. Gerard Hopkins, living on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to pur-RICHARD SNOWDEN.

October 21. ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE. The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Wash-

ington 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 6 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 this 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, 20ct. 21, 1813. ISAAC PARKER.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

COBBISTING OF American and London Superfine se Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles, Quilts, 3 4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Disper, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence,

White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line. Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries All of which is offered for sale on ac commodating terms.

LIKEWISE Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, For Cash, at the Pactory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

Notice is hereby given, That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2 of Anne-Arundel county.
September 17.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber as trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of John Gwinn, Esq. deseased, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 6th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Jnc. Painbank, at Elk Ridge Landing.

Part of a tract of and could, "Mddien to See and emitting agrees to surely the of tell made, 102 res. This tract less between three could ar miles from alle Ridge Landing and adjoins the land purchased. Richard Phelps, at the sale made by me in 1811.

by me in 1811.

Terms of sale. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved recurity, for paying the pur-chase money with interest in three annual payments from the day of sale.— Possession of the premises will be delivered on the day of sale. Annapolis, October 14, 1813.

An Overseer Wanted. The subscriber wants an Oversee for the ensuing year. No one need ap-ply who cannot bring the best recom-

mendation. Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the sub-

scriber. ANN CHESTON. West River, Oct. 14, 1813.

10 Dollars Reward.

On Monday the 20th September ansconded from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice to the tailoring business, aged twenty years on the thirteenth of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair, which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose, when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, makes a tolarable gentcel appearance when drest his cloa: hing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said ap-prentice, and bringing him to the sub-scriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable

charges paid by WILLIAM COE. N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said appren

W. C. September 30.4

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 con-

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops Lec's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Qintment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous

disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and cruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheamatism, &c.

Lec's Eye-Water. Lec's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael her & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

Caution.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with either dog or gun or in aby manner trespassing on the land of the subscriber, lying on Herring Creek Swamp, Weat River, as he is determined, after this notice, to prosecute all such offenders.

JOHN PARISH, of Asron

Gales is a st provided on the floor, but very shatracts of the congressional is have been furnished, and almodebate has been suppressed. The mo-tive for this suppression may be disca-vered in the manner in which the siebates have been conducted, a the inet of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress of has tended to strengthen the administrates among the people. The debut late been extremely interesting and apparatus most important subjects. the most important subjects. Beld troths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded—But as our reporter was ex-cluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost totle people. This evil must be remedied if Federal Reporters are excluded its floor, they must with other citizens es-ter the galleries. But under the exclusion above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for etcnographers. And if there is a stancgrapher in the country competent to
give the debates on all subjects in the
house, he will be procured for the next
session of Congress. It is our detainination, if sufficient theoringment is
afforded, to issue, besides our present
publication, a daily paper during the

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given

publication, a daily poper during the

them through the country. Those who are willing to patronic the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issue, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the pse, 4 The affairs of administration have be come so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequent ly disseminating the boldest falsehoods requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to comteract a system of organized decestion and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Duly National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business. requires constant and early information.

If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the inpure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation it. discontinuing patronage to a mischievon print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceing the public, to further the sinister view of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Box Store, Price, e 1 50 in Boards # 2 60 Bound,

The Report Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Ross and Mobs in the City of Baltimer

Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Saintria, near figures Town, Washington sounty, (six) on the 14th inate a negro size who all himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet as or 7 inches high, rather of slights somplexion than the generality is blooks, extremely away and and suppose ful in his address and particularly himself, and has a wild and suppose stare when accosted. He is between and 21 years of size and was raised in and 21 years of spe and was re-Mr. Benjamin Harrisonol We at which phace he has a not other relations. The above will be given to any person of tates, if taken out of ounty. O. H. W.

IVOL. LXXI.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOI

Price-Three Dollars per An FOREIGN.

FRENCH ACCOUNT

PARIS, SEPT. 1. The military events wh ow each other with rapidi allowing a detailed relation, athorised whilst expering publish the following let itessed by his excellency th of Bassano, minister of for fairs, to his serene higher

prince arch-chancellor of t " Monseigneur, " I had the honour to wr scellency yesterday, the 20 mannounce to your serene ! hat the Russian, Prussian grian armies had marched t Dresden, under the eyes povereigns, and that they I repulsed at all points. You ally comprehend that the soccupied in such a mann it is impossible at this mo give a detailed account of a vents which have taken place dities commenced on the 1 mjesty entered Bohemia on ecupying the principal d at Rambourg and Gabel, an

marched his troops within kagues of Prague. On the was in Silesia beating the and Prussian armies of Gen, Langeron, York and and forcing the fine position. Bober. Whilst the enemy lieved his majesty in the Silesia, he left a power there, under the orders of of Tarente, made his guar about ten leagues a day an at Dresden, for some days ed by an imminent attack. jesty entered the town a morning, and immediately dispositions. At 3 in the the Russian, Prussian and army, commanded by gen genstein, Kleest & Schwar deployed 150,000 men, ma gainst the town. All th were repulsed by the old selves with glory. The 4000 killed at the foot of ou We have taken 2000 men, several pieces of canno morning at 4 o'clock th was on the ground; the torrents. Marshals the D use and Bellune passed with their corps. At 8 c ttack commenced by a onade. The enemy's er

was commanded by the onerals Ignace, Ginley au, and separated from the of the army by the lauen. The emperor or attacked by marshal ellune, and by gen. La erg's cavalry, under the he King of Naples. W long the trophies of 5,000 men, among who arshal lieutenant Metz trals of brigade, many ters, 20 pieces of cant 1gs. During this time amme, who had debouc egolun, scized upon the rna, marched on both eterswalde road and re-If master of the debo

ohemia, beating 15,00 esented themselves be ade a good number of t this moment all ti eterswalde and Freyb recepted; the Russian ans came by the roa alde, and the Austria reyberg. If the end of the Russian and Prad of all the Austria rmine to retreat, it w suffer considerable mains, there will be w airs at Uim, the Free

experienced worse ore abundant rain. s been exposed to it this moment enterir

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS. PARIS, SEPT. 1.

The military events which foleach other with rapidity, not lowing a detailed relation, we are athorised whilst expering them. essed by his excellency the duke Bassano, minister of foreign afairs, to his serene highness the

ince arch-chancellor of the em-" Monseigneur, " I had the honour to write your scellency yesterday, the 26th, and announce to your serene highness hat the Russian, Prussian and Augrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their sovereigns, and that they had been repulsed at all points. You will eaoccupied in such a manner, that it is impossible at this moment to give a detailed account of all the e-vents which have taken place. Hos-dities commenced on the 17th. His mjesty entered Bohemia on the 19th ecupying the principal debouches at Rambourg and Gabel, and having mirched his troops within twelve lagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia beating the Russian and Prussian armies of Gen. Sack-en, Langeron, York and Blucher, and forcing the fine positions of the Bober. Whilst the enemy still be-lieved his majesty in the depths of Silesia, he left a powerful army here, under the orders of the duke of Tarente, made his guards march out ten leagues a day and arrived t Dresden, for some days threatend by an imminent attack. His maesty entered the town at 9 in the morning, and immediately made his dispositions. At 3 in the afternoon, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by general Witgenstein, Kleest & Schwartzenburg, deployed 150,000 men, marching against the town. All the attacks vere repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered them-selves with glory. The enemy left 4000 killed at the foot of our redoubts. We have taken 2000 men, a flag, and several pieces of cannon. This norning at 4 o'clock the emperor

use and Bellune passed the bridge with their corps. At 8 o'clock our

ttack commenced by a brisk cun-ionade. The enemy's extreme left

was commanded by the Austrian

onerals Ignace, Ginley and Kle-

au, and separated from the remain-

ellune, and by gen. Latour Mau-

ong the trophies of this day,

5,000 men, among whom are field-

erals of brigade, many superior of-

ers, 20 pieces of cannon, and 10

ags. During this time Gen. Van-

mme, who had debouched by Ko-

egolun, seized upon the heights of

irna, marched on both sides the

terswalde road and rendered him-

master of the debouches from

shemia, beating 15,000 men who

esented themselves before him, &

ade a good number of prisoners.

this moment all the roads of

sterswalde and Freyberg are in-

cepted; the Russians and Prus-

ans came by the road of Peters-

ide, and the Austrians by that of

reyberg. If the enemy's atmy,

hich is numerous, as it is compos

of the Russian and Prussian corps

of all the Austrian army, de-

mine to retreat, it will necessari-

suffer considerable losses ; if it

mains, there will be very destruc-

e events to morrow. Since the

airs at Uim, the French army ne-

experienced worse weather, and

been exposed to it all day. He

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George Shaw's Book

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Report

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the said Committee

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DSITIONS

merous columns of prisoners, pieces | and York, and the Russian generals | took many prisoners. The enemy of cannon, and flags which have been taken are traversing the town. The inhabitants evince the most lively joy at the sight of these tro-

The duke of Reggio was to be on the 23d or 24th at Berlin. The duke of Tarente drove the remains (Oudinot.) The force of those arof the army from Silesia upon Breslau. It is not a bulletin which I address to your serene highness; but I thought it my duty to give you this important intelligence, his majesty not having time to write; he is very well. One circumstance will excite universal indignati-on; the ex-general Moreau is with the enemy's army, in the suite of the emperor of Russia, as a pried to Zittau, ordered immediately vy counsellor. He has therefore thrown off the mask which has for to march, forced the defiles of Bosome years not concealed him from intelligent persons. I cannot yet, Monseigneur, send your serene high ness the documents relative to the Austrian declaration of war. In the midst of those events which succeeded each other, I have not found a moment to place them before the emperor.

I am, with respect, Monseigneur, your serene highness's very humble, and very obedient servant, The DUKE of BASSANO.

Dresden, Aug. 27, 6 P. M. Our losses are inconsiderable the affairs of yesterday and to-day have cost us no persons of rank."

Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, received the following

news from the army, to the 20th August : The enemy denounced the armistice on the 11th at noon, and made

known that hostilities would begin the 17th after midnight. At the same time a note from M. the Count de Metternich, minister of exterior relations of Austria, ad-

dressed to M. the Count Narbonne, made known to him that Austria declared war against France.

Situation of the Armies, &c. On the 17th in the morring, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows ; the 4th, 12th and 17th corps, under the orders of the duke of Regio, (Oudinot) were at Dahme. The Prince De Eckmuhl, (Davoust) with his corps, with which the Danes were united, were encamped before Hamburg, his head quarters being at Bergedorff. The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the orders of the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney.)

The 5th corps was at Goldberg, under the orders of Gen. Lauris-

was on the ground; the rain fell in forrents. Marshals the Duke of Ra-The 11th corps was at Loewenberg, under the orders of the duke of Tarentum, (Macdonald.)

The 6th corps, commanded by the Duke of Ragusa, (Marinont) was at Brenzlau.

The 8th corps under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, was at Zit-

er of the army by the valley of huen. The emperor ordered it to Marshal St. Cyr, was with the 14th corps having his left leaning attacked by marshal the duke of on the Elbe, at the Camp of Koen. igstein, and on horseback on the erg's cavalry, under the orders of great causeway from Prague to Dreshe King of Naples. We reckon aden extending detachments of observation as far as the defiles of arshal lieutenant Metzko, two ge-Marienberg.

The 1st corps arrived at Dresden, and the 2d corps at Zittau.

Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeberg and Hamburg, had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

The enemy's army, was as far as we can judge in the following positi-

Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians had entered, since the 10th in the morning, Bohemia, and were to arrive on the 21st on the

This army is commanded by the mperor Alexander and the King Prussia, the Russian Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Witgenstein and Miloradowitch, and the Prussian Gen. Kliest. The Russian and Prus sian Guards form a part of it; which added to the army of the Prince of Schwartz nberg, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank of the Elbe. are abundant rain. The emperor passing that river in Bohemia.

The army of Silesia, commanded

Sacken and Langeton, seemed to | beat the retreat. re-unite about Breslau; it was about 100,000 men strong.

Many Prussian and Swedish corps and insurrectional troops covered Berlin, and were opposed to Hamburg, and to the duke de Reggio mies that covered Berlin was stated to be 110,000 men.

All the operations of the enemy were made in the idea that the emperor would pass over to the left bank of the Elbe.

The Imperial Guard departed from Dresden, arrived the 15th at Bautzen, and the 18th at Goerlitz.

hemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Lusatia, and entered Gobel, whilst Gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guards was taking possession of Rubourg, passing over the gap of the mountain at Gorgenthal, and the Polish Gen. Remenski, was possessing himself of Friedland and Reichenberg. This operation had for its object

to harrass the allies about Prague, and of acquiring certain knowledge of their projects. There it was learnt what already our spies had made known, that the select part of the Russian and Prussian army traversed Bohemia, uniting on the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops advanced as far as within 16 leagues

of Prague. The emperor had returned from Bohemia to Zittau, the 29th at 10 o'clock in the morning. He left the duke of Belluno (Victor) with the 2d corps at Zittau, to support the corps of Poniatowski; he posted Gen. Vandamme, with the 1st corps at Rumbourg, to support General Lefevre Desnouettes, these two generals occupying with great force the gap, and ordering redoubts to be constructed on the point which commands this pass. The emperor repaired through Lauhan to Silesia, where he arrived the 20th, before 7

neutral territory as early as the 12th. On the 15th, they had insulted all our outposts, and carried off some piquet guards.

On the 16th a Russian corps took position between the Bober and the post of Spiller occupied by 2000. men of the division Charpentiers.

Those brave fellows, who were resting on the faith of the treaties ran to arms, passed over the bodies of the enemy and dispersed them; the Chief of battalion, La Gullermie commanded them.

On the 18th, the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) gave orders to gen. Zucchi to take the small town of Lahn. He repaired there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his order, and destroyed more than 500 of the enemy; General Zucchi is an officer of distingushed merit. The Italian troops attacked with the bayonet the Russians who were superior in number.

On the 29th the enemy came to encamp at Zobten. A corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bober, and attacked the post of Siebenicken defended by 3 light companies.

Gen. Lauriston ordered a part of his corps to take up arms, marched from Loewenberg, attacked the enemy and threw him into the Bober. The brigade of General Lafitte, of the division of Rochambeau, distinguished itself.

The meanwhile the emperor having arrived on the 20th at Lahn was on the 21st at break of day at Loewenberg, and ordered bridges to be thrown over the Bober. 'The corps of Gen. Lauriston passed at noon. Gen. Marson overthrew with his accustomed valour, every thing that attempted to oppose his passage, seized on all the positions, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet, as far as Godeberg. The 5th and 11th corps supported him. On

The battle took place the 23d of Aug. before Goldburg. Gen. Lauriston was there at the head of the 11th corps; he had before him the Russians, who covered the positions of Flenberg, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment, when Gen. Gerard defiled on the left towards Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared on that point; he ordered it to be attacked in the midst of the barracks of the former camp. It was broken through on all sides; the Prussians attempted several charges of cavalry which were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; they were driven from all their positions, and left on the field of battle near 5000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flensberg was taken, and retaken several times ; at last the 135th regiment rushed on the enemy and completely overthrew him. The enemy lost on this point 1000 killed and 4000 wounded. The army of the allies retired in disorder and precipitately towards Janer.

The enemy being thus beaten in Silesia, the emperor took with him the prince of Moskwa, (Ney) left the command of the army of Silesia to the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) and arrived on the 25th at Strophen. The old guards, the young, the inlantry, cavalry and artillery. performed these forty lea. (120 miles) in four days.

[Here follows the history of the attacks on Dressen by the allies, which states the loss of the coalesced powers to be 65,000 men and that of the French only 4,000-Contra General Stewart's account which puts down the loss by the allies during the five successive days of fight-

ing at between 6000 and 7000 men.] Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 30th Aug. 1-" On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success; Generals Castix, Donmere and D'Oudinarde, of General Latour Mauberg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. o'clock in the morning.

The villages are full of the enemy's ed alone in Bohemia, separated by wounded; we already reckou 10,000 high mountains, and that all the of them. The enemy, according to others were at the foot of the the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded. The Duke of Regusa has had several affairs of advanced posts which attests the intrepidity of his troops. Gen. Vandamme, commanding the first corps, on the 25th debouched by Keonigstein, & on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and Hoenderf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The duke of Wertenberg, with 15,000 Russians, were charged with observing the debouched. On the 28th, Gen. Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2,000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Ruess, Gen. Brigade an officer of merit, was killed. On the 29th, General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines. The Prince of Eckmuhl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had no affair of consequence. The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant and allow us to have great hopes. The quality of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy."

PARIS, Sept. 7. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 1.

of Naples and Duke Belluno slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Lieblenberg, the 30th at Zittau, the 31st at Saydo. The Duke of Regusa, with the 6th, slept on the 28th at Dippoldiswalde, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded; on the 29th the left the Prince of Moskwa, at Falkenham, and on the 31st at (Ney) ordered an attack upon Gen. Zenwald. The 14th corps, under Saken by the 3d corps, in advance the orders of Marshal St. Cyr. was not have acted better. The killed. this moment entering. The nu- by the Prussian Generals Blucher of Bunzlatz, overthrew, routed, and on the 28th at Maxen, the 29th at wounded, and prisoners, may carry

Reinhordt Grumna, the 30th at Dilersdorf, the 31st at Lielman. The 1st corps, under General Vandamme was on the 28th, at Hollandorf, and on the 29th at Peterswalde, occu-pying the mountains. The Duke of Treviso was in position on the 28th and 29th, at Pirna, General Pagal commanding the cavalry, has made same prisoners. The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldiswalde and Altenberg. His left followed the Plau road, and fell back by Tharandt upon Dippoldiswalde, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road. His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna, nor that of Dolma, and therefore retire upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldiswalde. All that there were of partisans or detached, were cut off. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled on the causeway of Freyberg; several thousand carriages were taken there.-Arrived at Altenberg, where the the road from Toeplitz to Dippoldiswalde became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution of abandoning more than one thousand carriages of ammunition and baggage. This grand army re-entered Bohemia, after having lost part of its artillery and baggage. On the 29th, Gen. Vandamme passed with 8 or ten battalions, the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kulm-he there met the enemy, 8 or 10,000 strong—they engaged him; not finding himself sufficiently strong, he made his corps d'armee descend-he would soon have overthrown the enemy. In place of re-entering, and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained, and took a position at Kulm, without guarding the mountain; this mountain commanded the only causeway-it is high. It was only the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Regusa arrived at the debouche, from Toeplitz. Gen. Vandamme only tho't of closing the road against the enemy, and taking all. To a flying army, a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed, He was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel. However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armee of 18,000, remainmountains on the other side, saw that he was lost, unless he defeated it. He conceived the hope of successfully attacking it, its position being bad. The Russian guards were at the head of the army, which fought in retreating-to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions. The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debouched, followed by the 2d, 6th, and 14th corps. General Vandamme shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead. Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen what a small number of men can do against a multitude, whose marale is weakened. At two in the afternoon, the Prassian column of Gen. Kliest, cut off in its retreat, debouched by Peterswalde, to endeavor to penetrate into Bohemia-it met no enemy, and arrived upon the top of the mountains without resistance-it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear of the enemy, decided the business. Gen. Vandamme immediately marched against this colump, which he repulsed-He was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turnedhe nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing Gen. Kleist's column, who was killed-the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the tosses and woods. In this strafe, Gen. Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed. Generals Carbonesu, On the 28th of August, the King Dumonceau, and Phillippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw; part by the great road, and part by the cross roads, with their divisions, by abandoning all the materiale, which consisted of thirty pieces of artillery, and 300

waggons of all kinds, but bringing

away all the horses. In the situati-

on in which affairs were they could

our loss in this affair to 6000 men. It is thought that the enemy's loss cannot be less than from \$ 50 5000 men. The first corps rallied half a league from the field of battle on the 14th corps. A list of the losses of this dour badly calculated, was made out. General Vandamme merits regrethe possessed a rare intrepidity. He died upon the field of battle, a death worthy envy to every brave man.

PARIS, Sept. 15. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dat-

ed 6th Sept. in the evening. On the 2d September the emperor reviewed the 1st corps in Dresden. and confirmed the command of it on Count Lobau. This corps is com-posed of three divisions Dumonceau, Phillipport, and Teste. This corps has lost less than was at first supposed, many men baving re-entered. Gen. Vandamme was not killed,

he was made prisoner. The engineer general Haxo who had been sent on a mission to gen. Vandamme being with him at the moment, was also taken prisoner. The elite of the Russian guards were killed in that affair.

On the 3d the emperor slept at the castle of Harts, upon the Silesian road, and on the 4th at the village of Hochkerch, (on the other side of Bautzen.) Since his majes-ty's departure from Lauenberg, important events had taken place in Si-

lesia. The Duke of Tarento, to whom the emperor had left the command of the army in Silesia, made good dispositions for pursuing the allies and driving them from Janef. The enemy was driven from all his positions, his columns were in full retreat. On the 26th the Duke of Tarento had taken all his measures to turn him, but in the night between the 26th and 27th, the Bober, and all the streams which flowed into it. overflowed, and in less than from 7 to 8 hours the roads were covered with from 3 to 4 feet water and all the bridges carried away. Our columns found themselves separated. Those wno were to have turned the enemy were not able to arrive.

The allies quickly perceived this change of circumstances.

The Duke of Tarento employed the 28th and 29th in connecting his columns, separated by the inundation. They succeeded in regaining Bonzlau, where the only bridge was that had not been carried away by the waters of the Bober-but a brigade of Gen. Pulhou's division was not able to arrive there.

In place of endeavoring to throw himself upon the side of the mountains the general wished to return upon Lowenburg-there finding himself surrounded by enemies, and the river behind him, after having defended himself with all his means, they were obliged to give way to numbers. All those of the two regiments who could swim, saved themseives. / We reckon of them from 7 to 800, the remainder were ta-

The enemy has taken from us, in those different affairs, from 3 to 4000 prisoners, and the two eagles of the two regiments, and the cannon be-

longing to the brigade. After those circumstances, which had fatigued the army, it successively repassed the Bober, the Queisse and the Neisse. The Emperor found it on the 4th, upon the heights of Hockertch; he made it the same evening to re-attack the enemy, drove him from the heights of Woldenburg, & pursued him during the whole day of the 5th Peper dans le rians, to Goerliez. General Se Bastini executed several charges of cavalry at Reichenbach, and made some prisoners.

The enemy hastily repassed the Neisse and Quisse, and our troops took a position upon the heights of Goerlitz, beyond the Neisse. On the 6th and 7th in the evening, the Emperor returned to Dresdett.

The Council of war of the 3d corps d'at mee has condemned to the pain of death the Gen, of Brigade Jomini, chief of the staff of that corps, who, from the head-quarters at Leighitz, deserted from to the enemy at the moment of the rupture of the armistice.

PARIS, Sept. 16. The following intelligence, which may be considered a certain, has been written from Dresden, under date of the 8th insp

" The Emperor left Silesis on the 22d Aug. after having beaten the enemy on the 21st at Lowenberg; af-ter his departure, Count Lauriston gained a signal advantage. His Ma-as prisoners of war.

briskly pursued the enemy and atner. Every thing gave reason for supposing that those dispositions would have been crowned with the most brilliant success; but on the 26th and 27th are rain fell in torrents, the Bober reached & carried away the bridges, & the roads were covered with water more than 3 feet deep; notwithstanding which, the enemy was attacked and driven from the heights which he occupied. At night the weather continued to be dreaded, at the driven the dreaded of th dreadful; the duke of Tarento col-lected his columns, and took a position at Buntzlau.

"Upon this information his majesty set out from Dreaden on the night of the 3d. He attacked the enemy in the afternoon of the 4th, repulsed him and obliged him to pass the Neisse; he slept at Bautzen, and on the 6th returned to Dresden, to oppose the movements which the enemy might wish to make in order to recall him upon the left bank of the Elbe."

The following articles appeared in Postscripts to the N. York morning papers of the 3d instant, received there by the northern

THE FRONTIERS. From the Burlington Centinel of Oc-

Latest accounts from the Northern army are down to Monday & Tuesday last. Gen. Hampton had encamped with his army on the south side of the Saint Lawrence, at the Galow Rapids, 15 miles this side of Montreal, and four miles this side the British army, encamped at La Chine, consisting of regulars and militia. said to be about 5000; commanded by Gov. Prevost in person. General Hampton was waiting the arrival of general Wilkinson, who was on Wednesday of last week at Ogdensburg, with his army and about 500

It is said that the inhabitants of Montreal are moving their valuables down to Quebec.

Cols. Clark and Fasset have made their stand at Odletown, their force is about 1300.

From the Ontario Messenger-Extra. CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday evening, Oct. 26.

A gentleman who left Buffaloe this village this evening, has politely favored us with the Buffaloe Gazette Extra, of the 24th inst. giving us the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of Gen. Harrison and Com. Perry at that place, which we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messen-

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the U. States brigs Niagara, Caledonia, and Hunter; the schrs. Ariel and Lady Prevost; and the sloops Trippe and Little Belt, arrived off Buffaloe creek this day, with Com. Perry and Gen. Harrison on board. To describe the public joy exhibited on the appearance of the gallant and brave men to whom the inhabitants on a frontier of a thousand miles owe their peace and security, we will not attempt, we will merely state, that the heroes were very handsomely salated by Colonel Chapin, from our battery, with three hearty cheers, which was returned in a very appropriate manner from the fleet. Brig. Gen. M'Arthur with a detachment of the north western army, consisting of infantry and riflemen, have come down in the fleet. The British com. Barclay, also came down in the fleet, he is expected to recover from his

In addition to the above our informant states that the force arrived at Buffaloe from Malden, amounted to 2,000; and that about 600 of the enemy were made prisoners in the above engagement.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4. The Steam boat from Albany, which did not acrive until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, brought nothing

A schr. ladened with wood which had been captured by the enemy in the Sound, was driven into the Harbor of Newport on Monday night the 25th ult. much damaged in her sails and rigging, and on Tuesday was taken possession of by the Revenue cutter; the prize crew conaisted of three men, had abandoned her and steered eastward in an open

ST. Louis, (MISSOURE) OCT. opy of a letter from Gen. Howard to Gov. Clark, dated Ramsey's Creek, Sept. 16th.

The direction given to the troops has been most fortunate for the

frontier; the 2d regiment crossed

the Illinois about 8 miles above its

mouth, and moved up between the

two rivers; on its march it was discovered that several large parties of Indians had crossed from the Illinois to the Mississippi; they were pursued, a rencounter took place between a small party of the ran gers, whose horses were stolen by them. The Indians were driven into the Illinois with great precipitanight of the 14th, at Capau Gray I had a conversation with Black Pobacco on the 15th, who informed me that on the 14th, just above Ca pau Gray, he saw 3 Indians of the Il linois with horses they had stolen from this side; while conversing with him. another party arrived, stating that about 2 hours before, they saw the trail of about 50 Indians, 4 miles above Capau Gray; the 2d regiment commanded by col. Stephenson, was about ten miles above the same side of the Mississippi. I instantly sent an express to col. Stephenson, ordering him to detach a sufficient force to attack them. I then proceeded on to this place. I have not heard from him since, but expect intelligence every moment. The 1st reg. is now in my view crossing the Mississippi; to night or in the morning a junction of the regiments will be formed. I find that a number of small parties were on this side since the troops came up. I have no doubt but a movement of between 3 and 500 Indians has been made down the Mississippi and Illinois in concert; those of the Illinois crossed over to the settlements on this side ; the movement of the troops between the Illinois and Mississippi, and also on this side, has completely routed them, together with the boats which ascended the Illinois, all of which movements were simultaneous: although they have discovered the troops under my command, I believe they will still be embarrassed in finding out their destination from their present positions. I feel some anxiety lest some small party have gone to the settlements of Sugar Creek, and Shoal Creek in Illinois; my force is much less than I expected when I saw you, the troops in Illinois have yesterday morning, and arrived in been sickly, and many remain, others were sent back. The troops now with me on this side are remarkably healthy and in high spirits, altho' we have had immense rain. I have sent expresses along the line of irontier, from Capau Gray to Loutre on Missouri, admonishing the people to be on their guard. have left some troops to reconnectre, they are now actively engaged. enclose you a letter to the people of Illinois, advising them to be guarded at least for a few days. I would thank you to forward it by the first conveyance; in 15 days I hope to write you further; the party of Sacs and Foxes at Capau Gray is considerable-Mr. Bonvin met them but they would go on. I advised them to remain on an island near Capu Gray until his arrival, and all to go to the Portage des Soux together agreeable to your orders : 1 knew if they went to St. Louis it would be useless to them and troublesome to you; the contractor's agent will furnish them with provi-

> SCHENECTADY, OCT. 27. Extract of a letter from Captain Hol-land, dated Le Ray Ville, October

sions."

21. The Lady of the Lake arrived at Sackett's Harbour last night. By her information is received that Com. Chauncey is blockading Kingston-that yesterday morning the British fleet came out of Kingston harbor to fight him; but after receiving a lew shot, they ran into the harbour again, notwithstanding they had the advantage of the wind, &c. Our army about 8000 arrong, are on Grenadier Island, with boats and pilots to take them to any point necessary—they will be joined by General Wilkinson's this day, which is a fine one; and I presume by the army under General Hampton, as we proceed down, for I am convinced our destination is Montreal. Our movements have been such as have induced the enemy to believe we should certainly attack Kingston, their force of course has been collected at that place, which it is said does not amount to 2000, and are in want of provisions.

ARYLAND GAZETTE. LEBLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 11 1815.

A REPORTER WANTED A person qualified as a Reporter of Debates, would meet with handsome encouragement, during the next session of the Maryland Legis. lature, which commences on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

When our commissioners sailed for Russia, it was predicted their mission would prove unsuccessful, and as yet we have seen nothing to justify a different expectation-On the contrary if the reports from Europe may be considered as entitled to credit, it is morally certain that they will return without having negotiated a peace. We shall then be left without any other prospects than a continuance of the war, until the great conflicts in Europe are over. Another summer will bring a system of warfare to our shores different from what we witnessed the last, and though we should be fortunate in resisting the attacks of the enemy, yet they will be but little less ruinous.

It is rather singular that our army, which has been nearly a year in making preparations for an expedition to Kingston, should have delayed it until this inclement season. Gen. Dearborn was dismissed because he was unfortunately taken sick, and perhaps Wilkinson may yet be dismissed for the same reason. Much was expected from him when he went to the frontiers, and little, very little, as far as we yet know any thing of his movements, has yet been done. He was to have possession of Kingston long ago, agreeably to democratic prediction, and the way appeared so well paved by the victories of Perry and Harrison, and the partial success of Chauncey, that few even pretended to doubt it. His political friends seem greatly mortified and disappointed, that he should have been so dilatory in his proceedings, when no serious obstacles, or any that are known to the public, should have interposed to produce such delay.

The democrats appear, lately, to be very much cooled down about the Allegany election. They do not talk as loudly as they did of resorting to arms in electing an executive for the next year, or exhort the senate with the same warmth, not to go into the election. The legality of the election in that county will doubtless come before the house at a very early day in the session, it would he well, therefore, that every member should be punctual in his attendance. Each member will be able to furnish himself with all the circumstances attending it, and as far as the returns of the judges have corresponded with precedent & the law of the state, so far will they be sanctioned by the wisdom of the house. It is not the wish of any federalist, (that we know) that any juggling, or unfair means whatever, should be made use of to scquire an ascendancy, and therefore we believe, they will be guided by cool deliberation, and the unerring dictates of justice in making up their opinions on this important and interesting question.

HYMENEAL. MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Nind, Richard J. Crabb, Esq. of Montgomery county, to the truly amigble Miss Catharine Chase, daughter of the Hon. Jeremiah

- Same evening, by the Rev. Ja-Miss Catharine Plain.

., In Taibot county, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. William Clark, Mr. James Murdoch to the agreeable.

the second, and that to the third, and so on, till irretrievable rais is consummated. This remark holds good particularly in regard to running deeply in debt, and equally running deeply in debt, and equally running deeply in debt, and equally running matters of a nation, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, is called a commonwealth, or an extate in common. If this an estate in common. If this es-tate in common, be in debt and meder mortgage, it is with every menber of the great community the same thing as if his private estate were in debt and under mortgage. If is cost an individual one quarter or on third of his clear income to discharge the interest of the debts contracted by the government of the common wealth of which he is a member, his just the same to him, and to machildren, as if his private estate were under a mortgage to the amount of one quarter or one third of its value, Nor does it make any real difference whether he is to pay the interest of the public debt by direct taxes, or indirectly by duties enhancing the prices of his necessary raiment and food; except that in the first instance he pays annually, and in the

In old times, not even the most despotic monarchs in Europe were able to carry on their wars any lon-ger than they had cash in hand to deiray the expences; and of course, their wars generally speaking, were of short duration. Necessity was laid upon them to desist, as soon as the expences had become too heavy to be borne by their subjects or vassals; the art of accumulating public debts for posterity to pay, not being then known. For this invention the world is indebted to the little republic of Florence. In the year 1344, Florence adopted the policy of throwing the burthen of the national debt upon the shoulders of posterityby borrowing every year the sums necessary for the current services of the state, and creating thereof a transferable fund, they imposed no more taxes than sufficient to pay the

interest of the sum borrowed." That Italian policy was presently adopted by France, and some other of the governments of Europe; and it enabled them to subvert the liberties of the nations under them, by enabling them to keep up and maintain large standingarmies, but the govern ment of England, awed and restrained by the jealousy of the pesple did not adopt this policy til ate; having, however on it, that government ever since ha been wading deeper and deeper in the ocean of debt.

In the year 1688 the British delt was but little upwards of one milon sterling. In 1697 it was about 24 millions and an half. In 1739 t was little short of 47 millions. Is 1763 it was 139 millions. In 1804 it amounted to 531 millions and as half nearly. And at the present time it is thought to be 800 million

It is obvious to remark that if the present war be continued 3 years from its commencement, the expences of it will, of themselves, create add of about equal amount to the whole British debt as it stood in the begis ning of the last century. It is also obvious to remark that this wat it less than 4 years will increase the American debt as much as the British debt had been increased in the whole course of 42 years; that ist say from the year 1697 to the year 1739. And when would such a dex be paid? Probably never. To per merely the interest of it, would no quire heavy internal taxes, yearly, and without end; unless the whole burden be laid upon trade, which

would crosh and destroy it. In short, posterity will be is condition similar to that of the being of a wealthy prodigal: they will com into the possession of an estate escumbered with a prodigious debt, is interest amounting to a considerate part of the whole income. The are not idle speculations; they ages after the madmen who had ated this debt shall be laid in the graves.

From the Boston Weekly Mesens The arrivals at this port since last paper, have brought us from Europe about a month than before received : comprise very important period of history The armistice between the believents in Germany expired on the in of August, the six days notice quired by the terms of it having During the period of its continu

operer of Austria, who var against France in due I

the 10th of Aug.

It will be remembered, the
beginning of May last, the
possessed all that part of G
porth of his Austrian in tingdom of Bohemia, which the north easterly side of the Elbe. Soon after hostilitie senced in the spring, Boo frove the allies across the B before the date of the armine trated easterly 200 miles baks of the Oder near Bre Silesia, and occupied a trace more about 100 miles in on north to south. Th bounded northerly by a fine im, Berlin, and Frankfor Oder; northeasterly by the line running near Canth S Bolkenhayn and Rudelatas border of Bohemia) remain possession of the French termination of the armistic

When hostilities reco on the 17th August, the the allies was disposed of distinct armies, beside the reserve of 80,000, which vancing through Poland u Bennigson. The 1st or Northern ar

his Royal Highness the Cro

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25,000 Russians under

role, and 40,000 Prussi Bulow, was stationed on th boundary between the El Oder as described in out the 15th inst. The 2d o army, under the renowne Gen. Blucher, on the eas dary in Silesia, near Brei 100,000 strong. This arm of Russians Prussians, an York, Sacken and Lan commands in it. The 3 Army, was in Bohemia, bank of the Elbe, and so den. This army corsis strians under the Princ zenburg, Russians un rals Barclay de Toll stein and Milloradovitch sians under Gen. Kleis in all at 200,000 men. army were likewise the Austria and Russia and Prussia, and the French rean, who had just join army, after an extle of n this country. The Austrian army, under to act in the south of gainst the Viceroy, wh

> three corps of the Fre Dahme, about 50 m Berlin, were destined the northern allied choice corps, under N Macdonald, Marmont towski, were stationed line, and the remainder army under St. Cyr. remained to defend the other posts in the n On the 15th of Augu eastern frontier. He been at this time unit amount of the force w had assembled to att Bohemia on the left be He arrived on the 21 ber, a river about 10 Dresden, running no der, upon which the army had advanced much fighting, in whi were sustained on bo lies were compelled 30 miles upon Japer

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In the meantime army advanced from after having beate Bonnet, on the 25th the columns were be which surround Dr bank of the Elbe. the 26th Boo Dresden, and on the same day, com the of Dreaden, in army, which was of a retreat

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It will be remembered, that in the possessed all that part of Germany north of his Austrian insjecty's tingdom of Bohemia, which less on the north easterly side of the river Elbe. Soon after hostilities comsenced in the spring, Buonaparte fove the allies across the Bibe, and efore the date of the armistice pentrated easterly 200 miles to the links of the Oder near Breslau, in Slesia, and occupied a tract of terntory about 100 miles in breadth from north to south. This trail (bounded northerly by a line running searthe towns of Brandenburg, Potaim, Berlin, and Frankfort on the Oder; northeasterly by the Oder as fir as Breslau, and southerly by a line running near Canth Striergau, Bolkenhayn and Rudelstadt to the border of Bohemia) remained in the possession of the French until the permination of the armistice.

When hostilities recommenced on the 17th August, the force of the allies was disposed of in four distinct armies, beside the Russ an reserve of 80,000, which was advancing through Poland under Gen.

ennigsen. The 1st or Northern army, under Bennigson. his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, including 40,000 Swedes, 25,000 Russians under Winzingerole, and 40,000 Prussians under Bulow, was stationed on the northern boundary between the Elbe and the Oder as described in our paper of the 15th inst. The 2d or Eastern army, under the renowned Prussian Gen. Blucher, on the eastern boundary in Silesia, near Breslau, about 100,000 strong. This army consisted of Russians Prussians, and the Gens. York, Sacken and Langeron held commands in it. The 3d or Grand Army, was in Bohemia, on the left bank of the Elbe, and south of Dresden. This army corsisted of Austrians under the Prince of Swart zenburg, Russians under Generals Barclay de Tolly, Witgen-stein and Milloradovitch, and Prus sians under Gen. Kleist, estimated in all at 200,000 men. With this army were likewise the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, and the French Gen. Moreau, who had just joined the allied army, after an exile of some years in this country. The Austrian army, under Gen. Hillier, to act in the south of Germany against the Viceroy, who had assem-bled an army in Italy.

was near Hamburga with his corps, and the whole Danish army, and Oudinot who was stationed with three corps of the French army at Dahme, about 50 miles south of Berlin, were destined to act against the northern allied army. Five choice corps, under Ney, Lauriston Macdonald, Marmont, and Poniatowski, were stationed on the eastern line, and the remainder of the French army under St. Cyr. Bonnet, &c. remained to defend Dresden and the other posts in the neighbourhood. On the 15th of August, Buonaparte with his guards left Dresden for the tastern frontier. He seems to have been at this time uninformed of the amount of the force which the allies had assembled to attack him from Bohemia on the left bank of the Elbe. He arrived on the 21st upon the Bober, a river about 100 miles east of Dresden, running north into the Oder, upon which the eastern allied army had advanced. Here, after much fighting, in which great losses were sustained on both sides, the allies were compelled to retire 20 or 30 miles upon Japer. On the 23d Buonaparte left a part of his army in this quarter under the com'd of Macdonald, & with the remainder, inclu-ding the old & young guard, the corps of Ney, Marmont, and a part of the artillery and cavalry, returned to Dresden. This march of more than 100 miles, was effected in four days.

Dresden was the centre of Buo-

naparte's operations. Davoust who

In the meantime the allied grand army advanced from Bohemia, and after having beaten St. Cyr and Bonnet, on the 25th the heads of all the collection. the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbs. On the morning of the 26th Buonsparts entered Dreaden, and on the afternoon of the same day, commenced the bat-tle of Dresden, in which the allied army, which was endeavouring to tis retreat to Bohemia, sua-

the Elbe and the right and of the allies for the purpose or intercept ing their direct communication with Prague, had arrived on the 29th at Peterswalde, and on the 30th were surrounded and attacked by Generals Tolly and Khest. Gen. Vandamme, with 5 other generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners, and 80 pieces of artillery were taken. On the 2d of Sept. Buonaparte for Dresden again for Silesia, the disasters of his army there under Macdonald, requiring his presence, and on the 5th, the grand army which had retired within the borders of Bohemia, again moved forward towards Dresden. From this army 50 000 men were dispatch-

ed to co-operate with Blucher.

After Buonaparte had left the eastern frontier for Dresden on the 23d of Aug. Macdonald took a strong position in the neighbour hood of Janer, about 30 miles west of Breslau. There on the 26th he was attacked by Blucher, and driven from his position, leaving on the ground 50 pieces of artillery, and sustaining a loss of 10,000 men tasen prisoners. On the two following days Blucher pursued the retreating enemy, and took 50 more cannon, and 5000 prisoners. The French retreated across the Bober, the Queisse and the Neisse, sail closely pursued by the indefative ble Blucher, until they were met in the 4th of Sept. by Buonaparte, who had proceeded by rapid marches from Dresden to their aid. Here according to the French account, Blucher again in his turn retreated across the Neisse and the Queisse, and the emperor again returned on the 6th and 7th to Dresden, leaving the French at Goering, distant about 60 miles. Gen. Bennigsen had arrived on the Bober in the rear of Blucher on the 6th, with a reinforcement of 80,000 Russians and

During these important operation ons, the northern army was advancing under Bernadotte. After the battle of Dresden, Ney had been dispatched by Buonaparte to reinforce and to command the French forces in this quarter. On the 6th of Separate pattle was fought at inn tz, near Juterboch, 70 miles not inwesterly from Dresden, in which the French were compelled to retreat precipitately with the loss of 6000 killed, 10,000 prisoners 80 cannon and 400 ammunition wagons. The advanc-d corps of Bernadotte were on the 10th of Sept. the latest date from this quarter, at Seftenberg and Ruthland, within 30 miles of Dresden, and his it flank was in communication with the advancing army of Blucher. Buonaparte is thus surrounded, except on the left of the Elbe towards Torgau, by the three victo rious and advancing armies of the

Davoust, after taking Lauenberg, advanced towards the Baltic as far as Schwerin, and the division of Gen. Loison attached to his corner vanced as far as Wisman, tance of 60 miles from the Elbe. But on the 2d of Sept. they commenced their retreat, and at the date of the last accounts had recrossed the Steiknitz into Holstein, towards Hamburg. Generals Vege-sack and Walmoden, who are under Bernadotte's command, pursue them, the former near the Baltic, and the latter in the neighbourhood of the Elbe.

The southern Austrian army it is said, has defeated the viceroy at Laybach, in Austria, 40 miles from Trieste, but of this there is no official information.

A MONSTER! James S. Campbell, an inhabitant the city of Williamsburg, was apprehended in this town on Sunday evening by virtue of a warrant under the hand of Henry Skipwith, Esq. senior alderman of Williamsnurg, said Campbell being charged with the murder of a negro man named James King, the property of Mr. Joseph Hague. The circum-stances of this case as far as we have been able to ascertain them, to as follows: - The deceased was hired by cohabited (not upon platonic or matrimonial terms;) and upon a supposition that a pig, which was missed, had been stolen by the unfortunate negro, she delivered him over

verdict Wilful murder by James S. Campbell. A warrant was thereupon assued to have the monater apprehen-ded, but he had previously made off, & directed his course hither, where, as if Heavenhad determined that such monstrous barbarity should not clude the avenging arm of Justice he was taken up and lodged in gaol, as before related.

As he is in the hand of justice perhaps it would be unbecoming in us to endeavor to excite a stronger feeling than already pervades those unacquainted with the particulars of the case, but we cannot forbear the mention of one circumstance: We never saw a more ruffianlike physiognomy-a countenance which so strongly betokens the most hardened villainy and depravity, as that which app reains to James S. Campbell.-This to be sure is no fault of his, it being the work of nature ; but it is not the less remarkable. If the face was to be taken as an index of the heart, he stands condemned. [Norfolk Herald.]

AUBURN, Oct. 27. On Sunday last, a body of troops, about 4 or 500) arrived at Cayuga village, from Virginia, and embark ed on board of boats for Sackett's

On Monday, Col. Scott, with about 800 regulars, and 3 pieces of artillery, from Fort George, passed thro' this village on their way to Sackett's Harbour.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Utica, October 22,

" The official accounts of our armies are so manufactured, that it may be new to inform you what is really the situation of our army in this quarter. You know they have been all the fall preparing to go into Ca-nada. The troops have been drawn from Fort George and arrived at Sabkett's Harbour long since, all the boats of the country were collected there, and the militia called in on pretence of guarding Sackett's Harbour, when the regular troops were marched into Canada, but really in hopes of spririting them up to enlist and volunteer for the expedition-About ten days ago the cold weather set in and the snow fell here not deep, but in some places on the Black River at least 12 or 18 inches-the troops embarked and made one or two attempts last week to proceed, but were prevented by the weather; at last, on Saturday morning last they proceeded, but had not got far from the Harbour before the weather began to be stormy-they attempted to return-the wind increased, the Lake became rough, the boats got scattered every one making the best of his way 17 of them were cast ashore on an Island, drums and baggage were seen drifting on the Lake, and it is reported that 60 or 70 men were lost, the rest made land, and on Sunday they were collecting them together again in hopes the weather would become more favourable for the attempt, but it has been cold and blustering here all the week-Thermometer yesterday and to day 22 at sunrise, and several small flights of

or I imagine Kingston is the obect-for Burn's regiment of cavalry, which had been sent to Ogdensburg, were last week ordered for Gravelly Point.

Strange that an expedition of this kind should have been deferred till winter set in. I have no doubt that in Canada the snow is already deep."

[N. Y. Evening Ports] OBITUARY.

Died-Yesterday morning, in this city, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah Goodman—For sometime provious to her dissolution, she seemed perfectly conscious of her hopeless situation, and met it with the characteristic fortitude and resignation of a christian :

On Saturday last at his re-

and affectionate feelings towards his relatives as by his warm and unalterable friendships, the effusions of a heart overflowing with benevolence and hospitality. The estimation in which this good man was held, and the anxious sympathy evinced by all, in his sufferings throspainful and protrasted illness, constitute a record of his worth—He is gone to another and a better world, where a more lasting reward awaits him. [Balts American.]

B CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his triands 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

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. tf. 50 Dollars Reward!!!

STOLEN, a few days ago from Tulip Hill on West River, SIX SHEEP-Whoever will apprehend the THIEF and give such information to the sub-scriber, Manager at Tulip Hill, as will enable him to convict the villian, shall receive the above reward. The persons on board of an Oyster Boat, which was several days in a creek which divides Tulip Hill Farin from Col. Mercer's

FRANCIS BIRD. Nov. 11.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Aran del County will meet on Thursday the 25th of November next, in the City of Aunapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. Nov. 11, 1813.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons hunting with either dog or gun, on my farm in South-River Neck, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders;

JOSEPH N STOCKETT. Nov. 11, 1813.

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 Thomas'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. November 11.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, September 14, 1813.

On application, by petition of Beale Gaither, administrator of John Rey-nolds, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the no tice 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 Ga-gette. JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Anne-Arun-del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reynolds, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wirned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sep-1813. BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will ex-pose to public sale on Tuesday the loth day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of William Atwell, sen. near the Black Horse Tavern, the fol-

near the Black Horse Tavern, the following property to wit:

A parcel of Crop Tobacco, now in the house, Horses and Cattle; one Cart; Feather Beds, and Household Furniture—also, a Negro Woman named Flora; mortgaged by the said Atwell to Walter Clagett. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the Jay of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase

conted) of Source. Johnson, decease consisting of one Cave and Harry, to Milch Cows, and a Seifer two rears of likewise some Hogs, Farming ute alls and Household Farmiture. Term of sale—for, all sums under five dollar cash; all above five dollars, a crusit, three menths will be given, the purch ser giving hand with good security. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, in

ANN JOHNSON (now Carman)
Administratrix.
Co.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the bigh court of chancery, passed in the case of John Duvall, of Marsh, & wife, and Stephen Beard and wife, & others, against Mary Ann Rawlings, & others, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not the pext fair day thereafter.

Part of a valuable tract of land, situate in Anne-Arundel county, called "Beard's Habitation," containing about 228 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the Sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with good security for pay-ment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at lectock, JOHN DUVALL, of Marsh, Trustee.

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 6 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 this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the publics Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All

baggage at the risk of the swiners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER.

1f.

Public Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d No-vember next, if fair, i not the next fair day, all that part of

A Tract of Land

Called White's Hall, in Anne-Arundel county, the present residence of Joseph Hopkins, containing about 215 or 20 acres. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and tobacco; plaister of Paris acts well on it. There is a comfortable dwelling house, with a handsome meadow before the door, and a fine orchard, on this farm. A further description is thought farm. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that whoever wishes to purchase will view it previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be accommodating to a punctual purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Ma Gerard Hopkins, living on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to pur-

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am deter-mined to put the law in force against FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

November 4.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants for the ensuing ear, on his farm on the North side of Severn, a single man as an Overseer. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended for his integrity, sobriety

and industry

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Bolefield, Oct. 28, 1813. A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

STEEL's LIST OF THE

British NAVY. For Sale at George Snaw's Store, and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Boston Weekly Messey, vals at this port since have brought us as the period a month line received: comprise tant period of history. tice, between the belign the eix days notice the terms of it having to the 10th by the alles the period of its continu

POET'S CORNER.

PRACE AND GLORY.

Where is now the smile that lighten'd Every here's couch of rest?
Where is now the hope that brighten'd Honour's eye and pity's breast? Have we lost the WREATH we braided For our weary warrior men? Must the bay be plack'd again?

Passing hour of sunny weather, Lovely in your light awhile, Prace and GLORY, wed together, Wandered thro' the blessed Isle And the eyes of PEACE would glisten, Dewy as the morning sun, When the timid maid would listen To the deeds her chief had does,

Is the hour of alliance over ? Must the maiden's tremblings led Waft her from her war-like lever, To the desert's still retreat ; Fare you well! with sighs we banish Nymph so fair! and guest so bright Yet the smile with which you vanish, Leaves behind a scothing light!

Soothing light! that long shall sparkle O'er your warrior's sanguine way, Through the field where horrorsdarkle, Shedding hope's consoling ray! Long this smile his heart will cherish, To its absent idol true ; While around him myriads perish Glory, still will sigh for you.

MELANCHOLY NARRATIVE

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The following melancholy narrative. derived from an authentic source, we deem worthy of preservation, not merely from the interest naturally inspired by the misfortunes of others, but because it evinces that there is no situation in life, so desperate, as not to admit of some alleviation from our own ertion, or some consolation com the protection of Providence.

In March 1810, the King of Naples by a sweeping decree confiscated 35 sail of American vessels, some of which had come as friends to trade, and others of which had been brought in by the Neapolitan privateers. As a natural result of this measure, a number of Americans who had been thus deprived of their property, waited with anxiety an opportunity of returning to their families and friends.

The ship Margaret, William Fairfield master, belonging to Salem, about this period had been recovered from her captors, by compromise, giving up half her cargo; and was preparing to return to the port she belonged; of course there were many applications for passages; 31 being all that could be accommoded were immediately engaged.

On April 10th, the Margaret Mil-

ed from Naples with a valuable carvalue in America one hundred thousand dollars. Her officers, and crew were fifteen in number; her passengers as before stated, 31. In 12 days they had passed the Streights and were in the Atlantic. The 13th of May the ship lay too off Flores, while some of the passengers and crew went on shore at this beautiful island to obtain an addition to their live stock and fresh water. Thus far the passage had been delightful; the ship sailed like the wind, the weather had been moderate, and the company were happy in the idea of soon being at their own fire-sides. The weather generally is found boisterous in the neighbourhood of the Western Islands; it was so with the Margaret. For several days she experienced a succession of gales; on the 20th of May, however, in lat. N. 39 40, long. W. 40 the wind appeared settled and steady from E. S. E. all hearts were cheered with the prospect; every rag of sail that could draw was set: top-gallant studdensails and royals were spread aloft; but in a moment how changed the scene! About noon the wind freshened considerably, the passengers, who were be-low, talking of their homes and their expectation of soon being there, were called up to help to take in sail. The wind accompanied by rain and hail, in a few seconds increased to a perfect hurricane, and shifted fast, first to the S. and then S. W. The helm was hard up to keep the ship before the wind; it clanged however too quick for her, and gradually, though in an aistant, laid her proud masts in the a most of them clinging to the chains. Gut away the maste was now the

had been lashed to the now upper

and stays being cut, a man made (Monday May 21st) they beiste

there and boats, were also tur sway, The ship now righted, but under, water! The crew crowded to the bowsprit and taffel rail, which was all that the sea did not cover with every roll.

What a moment for reflection 46 souls on a wreck with barely space above water sufficient for them to stand on-at least 8 degrees from the nearest land, and half passage across the Atlantic! One or two of the boys were affected to teers, and expressed aloud their lamentations ; the men generally displayed a fortitude that did them

The boats were the next subject of consideration. The pinnace was in pieces; the yaw! full of water, her stern nearly out; the long boat lay bottom up among the masts and spars ; after much difficulty however she was brought alongside the wreck. The first attempt to clear her proved ineffectual from the holes stove in her bottom, several of her plank ends being started and the gunwales torn off; she was therefore again turned bottom up; some lead nailed on her principal leaks, old canvas and pieces of spars forced into the others. After five hours labour she was in a situation to float though a third full of water, and leaking so as to require two men constantly bailing. Fourteen persons immediately jumped into her and pushed off, promising to return for the rest when the boat would admit of it.

Daylight was now disappearing the wind had lulled, but the sea was still high; a young man however dropped from the taffel rail and was taken into the boat. She lay to leeward of the wreck, to which she was fastened by a hawser. The crashes on the wreck, occasioned by the friction of the masts and spars against the sides, and the spouting of water from the hatches and sky lights, caused by the motion of the sea, was great and intimidata ing, from the idea of the deck's be-by famine. The wine was now gone ing forced up, or the wreck torn in and the men were all on allowance pieces; it was kept affoat thus far of a wine glass of vinegar every 24 by the brandy, which, however, hours, not having had any water trom time to time drifted away; the sea was also covered with matrasses, chests, trunks, drowned goats, sheep and hogs. When an thing passed near the long boat that could be of use, it was secured; by this means sewing silk to caulk the leaks, a barrel of oil, a drowned hog, and some sea soaked bread were obtained, Next morning with the assistance of the yawl, which with difficulty was kept affoat, a keg of brandy, a spar to make a mast taken from the wreck.

The people on the ship, tired with their anxious night, began to be impatient at not being taken off, which in fact was impossible, from the situation of the boat, which could not hold more than she had on board; they had obtained wine, water, bread and pork, which they refused to share unless the others would come along side; they had compasses, quadrants, which they would not part with .-About 10 o'clock, some men who bad swam from the wreck were driven back; others showed an inclinations to make a like attempt; those on board the long boat wished to remain by their shipmates, but informed them it would be impossible if they made another attempt to sink her, which would be the inevitable result of their crowding on board; the wreck would be a signal for the hawser being cut, and leaving them to their fate.

Those on board the boat already suffered excessively from want . of them having jumped into the sea (who however regained the wreck in the yawl) to hoist their sails and commit their lives to the mercy of Providence. The cries and groans of their companions left behind, long sounded in their ears. Five days they scudded before the wind with the heavens as their compass; and after suffering every thing that human nature could bear from She was hardly on her beam ends hunger, thirst and fatigue, they were before all hands were on her bottom, taken up by the brig Poacher, capt. Dinn, from Alicant, bound to Boston, on a short allowance of provisions and water. Thus the suffergeneral cry ; an axe was obtained from the carpenter's chest, which ings of those exhausted beings did not end here. The Poscher cruizpart of the deck; at intervals as ed several days in search of the the swell would recede, the deck Wreck, without success. was cleared a the weather shrouds On the capture of the long boat

aignal on the wreck, by leahing a mast, and making fast a cabin quitt about thirty feet above deck; they then erected a stage laying spars a-cross the quarter rails and a sail on the spars, which made them tolera-bly comfortable. Two days after a large ship passed so near that they saw the hull; and the yawl, shattered as she was, despatched to board her, but being small and a heavy sea running it was impossible to make much progress: they, however, go near enough to see the people on deck, but they were passed unheeded.

On the 24th they caught a turtle, and having found in a chest a tinder box which was dried in the sun, they made a fire in the shipa's bell, and with a baking pan cooked a mess of soup for all hands; they could never strike fire afterwards.

In the course of six days they had secured three casks water, one barrel wine, salt pork and beef, hams, corn, potatoes, bread, &c. sufficient to have lasted two or three months, but unfortunately there came a gale on the 28th, and during the night, the spars which lay along side, a heavy sea running at the same time, beat away all the upper works, with them the staging went, and they lost all their provisions except a little salt meat and about three gallons of wine. In the fore part of the night there were four men in the yawl which had been previously mended, but it blowing so fresh and the boat making so much water, two of them were obliged to get on the wreck, leaving the others to steer and bale. Next morning it being more moderate, three more got into the yawl, and were employed taking the people from abaft the to the bowsprit; shortly after the quarter deck floated off, carrying with it the stump of the mizen

On the 30th they succeeded in making a stage on the fore castle, which kept the company dry; after this nothing material happened until the third of June, when a sailor died, overcome with fatigue and reduced since the 28th ult. The 4th they went to work to get a pipe of brandy out, which they effected by noon when many of the people having dranka quantity of salt water, which had increased their suffering to a great degree, inadvertently took brandy to quench their raging thirst; fourteen persons died the next day, and in 24 hours one more experienced the same fate. By the 6th the whole of the upper deck had gone, and every thing that was between decks of brandy, silks, &c. estimated and part of a royal tor a sail, were had floated away, leaving nothing to subsist on but sait beef and pork, which could not be eat without water.

On the 7th finding the ship had drifted too far S. to be in the track of 12 minutes, the yawl left the ship West River, Oct. 14, 1813. with five persons in her; they having previously heard prayers, which had been regularly said since the wreck; they took with them about two and a half gallons brandy, some pork, and a small quantity of vinegar; they endeavored to stretch to the northward. Ten persons of whom retained sufficient strength to hold out for some time, if not were still alive on the wreck, five washed into the sea. For sixteen days those in the boat had no relief and were reduced to every shift to allay their thirst; it rained on the and declared that any one leaving | night of the 22d June, and they saved by the means of their hankerchiefs two quarts of water; the next day one man died without a groan, overcome by his sufferings; that day they caught some rudder fish, which food and water, notwithstanding with partial showers that fell on the which, about mid-day, they were forced, by the determination gently ally evinced by these on the work to swim to them, and to swim to them, and The 29th, the sea running high, the oars and mast were lost; having notrough of the sea, every moment they thought would be their last; after some difficulty however they managed to invent a rudder and

keep before the sea. The 30th, at 3 P. M. the boat being nearly half full of water, when looking round, between hope and fear, they descried a sail, which, with considerable difficulty they approached; and at four o'clock overpowered by their feelings and gratitude to God, they were taken on board the sch. Gen. Johnson, capt. S. L. Davis, from Lisbon bound to Boston, in lat. 40 deg. 12 min. N. 45 deg. W. the Captain treated them with utmost tenderness and conside-

their rations with their strength, This was the Sthank reen since the shipwreek; four before they left the ship, and four afterwards; they were on the wreck 17 days, and in the boat swenty three.

There were saved in the long boat five captains including Fairfield, four mates, a supercargo, and five seamen; in the vawl one captain & two mates; and one captain 8 supercargoes, five mates and 19 men were

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

American and London Superfine seond and Coarse Cloths. Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles, Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper, Shirting Cotton,

Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarr Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves Ribbons,

White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All cf which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

LIKEWISE Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, Cash, at the Factory Prices.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, September 20, 1813.

The stockholders of this Institution will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment. By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Cash'r.

Notice is hereby given, That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2,

of Anne-Arundel county.

An Overseer Wanted. The subscriber wants an Overseer

ply who cannot bring the best recom-Application to be made to James

Cheston in Baltimore, or to the sub

ANN CHESTON.

Caution.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with either dog or gun or in any manner trespassing on the land of the subscriber, lying on Herring Creek Swamp, West River, as he is determined, after this notice, to prosecute all

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White a 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-Billions Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's 1tch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for

the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard

for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Anodyne Elixir, for the care of head aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

7 To detect counterfeits, observ each article has on the outside wrappe the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. . At the places of sale, may be ration, giving them at first light food of cures, whose length prevents there and in small quantities, increasing being herewith inserted.

the Speaker was required to furnity seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknows the resolution has never been convict with by the Speaker; of course we could set have a reporter in the house this assion. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debate of congress, yet many omissions to been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the tens and measure been supplied by the sme a mutilated abstracts which have be published in the National Intelligence That Gazette is under the absolute of troul of the administration, and throu evil report, and through good report must support the interests and message of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very baren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The mo-tive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the hime of the most of them...They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most impostant subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded-But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to sup-press the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied,— if Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to ive the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our delermination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. come so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequent ly disseminating the boldest falsehoods. requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best isterests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose requires constant and early information.
If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage ton mischieren print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister viens of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$ 1 50 in Boards

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Ries and Mobs in the City of Baltimore

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Saluhria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave whe calls himself BHL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungreeful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicion walk, and has a wild and suspicions stare when accosted. He is between it and 31 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West Rive, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States. If taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULLS.

Washington County. 2 July 15th, 1813. 5

IVOL LXXI

JONAS GREEN

ATEST FROM ENGL Yesterday arrived in this redish ship Neptunus, car By the politeness of Mr. Biltimore, a passenger, accived a file of London from the 9th to the 26th S de by the French, which is ly article of news, is an rome importance in itself, I o as it proves that the defe eraggerated in the report elend it, could have induc shandon this capital. His sece in Russia, must hav him that a retrogade motion ver it may tend to bring his rer to his resources," is no lated to augment them. Observer Office, London. 12

We stop the press to ach the arrival of a Heligoland slvices from Hamburgh to ad from Altona to the 19 gate that Buonaparte ha centrated his force in the sary engagements had to prior to the 13th, in which defeated with immense lo he had retreated in the d Leipsic, and that the allie Dresden on the 13th. Itisadded that a part of Prince of Sweden's army left bank of the Elbe, and very successful. No militar were permitted to be publi Hamburgh papers nor a Gazette circulated. The telligence exactly coincid

Sunday, 26th Septem

accounts previously receive HELICOLAND, Our accounts from th coast continue to be sat all the favourable reports manner confirmed, by the

Near Dauenburg, in borhood of Luneburg, 5000 men is said to have b destroyed. Dresden is d to have been entered victory has been gaine teroy in Italy. Napole lently asserted to be rewards Magdebourg—and he allies are acting on the Elbe. [This count Walms At Hamburgh the int a high spirits, considerance to train deliverance to had. Both Finme and

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On the above accor

nd correspondent remarks are indicated that Na ither retreat or fight oth.—It will be reculting of Schwartzenb Zittau in Lusatia, eneral Blucher with thich is only 20 miles he place where the Fred duit Blacher to base th, and Goarlies is o reatened the French communication with the Grown Prince of oth Sept. On the ill be also recolled rand allied army had we columns from f Bohemia into Saxo crawaide and Altenbu coing the rear of Drs dvanced poats of the oral Wittgenstein, a n Gen. Kleint, were it has happ

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George Shaw's Book

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m Saluhria, near Hashington county, (Md.)
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Bill is about 5 feet six

Bill is about a feet at the control of a lighter and the generality of yawk ward and ungrees as and particularly his a wild and suspicion age and was raised by Harrison of West River.

County. 2 1813. 5

\$ 1 50 in Boards

untry.

JONAS GREEN. SUECH-STREET, ARRAPOLIS

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. : Yesterday arrived in this port the redish ship Neptunus, capt. Fus-By the politeness of Mr. Proud, a Biltimore, a passenger, we have actived a file of London papers from the 9th to the 26th Sept. inclusive. The evacuation of Dresly trick of news, is an event of ne importance in itself, but more o as it proves that the defeats suswined by Buonaparte have not been enggerated in the reports of the Nothing but his inability to efend it, could have induced him to mandon this capital. His experiesce in Russia, must have taught im that a retrogade motion, however it may tend to bring him " hea-per to his resources," is not calcus-lated to augment them.

Oseroer Office, London. 12 o'clock. Sunday, 26th Beptember. S. We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Heligoland mail with dvices from Hamburgh to the 20th and from Altona to the 19th; these gate that Buonaparte having concerrated his force in the neighbor-lood of Dresden, a series of sanguiary engagements had took place prior to the 13th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipsic, and that the allies entered Dresden on the 13th.

Itis added that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army was on the left bank of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published if the Hamburgh papers nor any foreign Gazette circulated. The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

HELIGOLAND, Sept. 23. Our accounts from the opposite coast continue to be satisfactory— all the favourable reports are in some manner confirmed, by the silence of the newspapers under French con-

Near Dauenburg, in the neighborhood of Luneburg, a corps of 3000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also report d to have been entered on the 13th. A victory has been gained by the Vi-teroy in Italy. Napoleon is confi-lently asserted to be retreating torards Magdebourg-and a corps of he allies are acting on the other side of the Elbe. [This corps is com-manded by sount Walmoden.]

At Hamburgh the inhabitants are high spirits, considering their ertain deliverance to be near at aid are in possession of the Austri-

On the above account a friend nd correspondent remarks.
The previous movements of the arits previous movements of the arnies indicated that Napoleon must
other retreat or fight, or perhaps
oth.—It will be recollected that the
rince of Schwartzenburg had gone
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peneral Blucher with 50,000 men,
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the place where age and was raised viHarrison of West River,
In the above reward
The above reward
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O. H. W. STULL

near Dresdenon the 10th, 11th, 12th and 18th as least our previous ac-counts a sot discredit the presump-tion.—Leipsic, the city to which the account states the Erench are retreating, is on the Pleiso, 55 miles from Dresden, and near the plains of Lutzen, the road passes through Nossen, Walshein, Coldix, Pomsen, and Wolwick. The distance from Leipsic, to Magdebourg is 60 nfiles further. If Napoleon should retreat to the latter place, he would leave Wittenburg, Dessau, and Torgau, behind him.

LONDON, SEPT. 24. The place of Poet Laureat has, it is said, been conferred on Mr. Sou-

Of the twenty-seven millions forming the amount of the late loan, the sum of 21,152,6741. has been paid, according to accounts made up at the Bank on Saturday.

A letter from Altona, of the 10th of Sept. at 8 in the evening says,

"The principal authorities, civil and military, are at this moment in council to deliberate, no doubt, if the place is to be defended, or to be a-vacuated and burnt. In all probability they will defend it as long as they can, and then burn it."

VIENNA, Aug. 31. According to accounts received from the commanding Gen. Baron Hiller, the army has already obtained some very considerable advantages over the enemy, and indeed to such extent, that we are in possession of Rastadt, Lienz, Villath and Charlstadt, and that on the 26th inst, the van guard of Gen. Radiojovich was to enter Fiame. Twenty pieces of cannon fell into the hands of general Friment at Villach. The enemy's position is at Tarvis and

The statement concludes with mentioning, that on the 28th, the French border battalion of Szluilner deserted to us with all its officers, and completely armed, and on the same day took the oath of allegiance with military solemnity, to his Imperial Austrian Majesty; and finally that the Imperial troops on penetrating into Lilyria, every where found the people ready to serve under the Austrian colors, and to join in the battle for their former Sovereign.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BOERSTLER'S AFFAIR. From the London Gazette, Sept. 11. Colonial Department,

Downing street, Sept. 7. A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Lt. Gen. George Prevost, Bart.

Kingston, U. C. July 3, 1813. I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of letters from Col. Vincent and Lt. Colonel Bishop, and of the papers accompanying them, containing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture, on the 24th ultimo, of a body of the enemy's forces consisting of 2 held officers, 21 other officers of different ranks, 27 non-commission-ed officers, and 462 privates, toge-ther with a stand of colours, and 2 field pieces. The details of this gallant affair, which reflects so much shich is only 20 miles from Gorlits, he place where she French accounts duit Blacher to have been on the th, and Goarliss is only 40 miles the feature of the French front and was a apon Lieut. Fuzgibbon, for the promptitude and decusion with which he availed himself of the impression their attack had made upon the energy of the Grown Prince of Sweden the communication with the left wing if the Grown Prince of Sweden the Oh Sept. On the other side it will be also recollected that the rand allied army had deboached in we columns from the frontiers of Bohemia into Saxony by the Ferwards and Altenburg roads three cumy's camp af Stoney Creek, on the 6th ult. and their subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile Greek, in which aimost the whole of their camp coupage, together with a quantity of stores and provisions, feel into our hands. Maj. General Dearborne has withdrawn the troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated his forces at Fort George. Colonel Vincent has in consequence made a forward movement was furtherboch from which place

Indian warrion who are employed in circumscribing the enemy, so as to compel them to make five of their own resources for the maintenance of their army. Maj. Gen. De Rottenburg has assumed the command of the centre division at the army of Upper Canada. After the aquadrog under Com. Sir James Yeo, had shewn itself off the Forty Mile Creek, which principally determined the enemy to retreat from this position, it was very successfully employed in interrupting and outsing off the supplies going from the Gennesses river and their other settlements upon the southern shore of the Lake; five small vessels, with provisions, cloathing, and other ariscles were taken, and several laded boats were captured, and some deboats were captured, and some destroyed.

Transmitted by Col. Vincent. Beaver Dam, June 24, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you that the troops you have done me the honour to place under my command, have succeeded this day in taking prisoners a detachment of the U. S. army, under the command of Lt. Coi. Boerstler. In this affair the Indian warriors under the command or Copt. Kerr, were the only force actually engaged, to them great merit is due, and to them I feel particularly obliged, for their gallant conduct on this occasion. On the appearance of the detachment of the 49th reg. under Lt. Fitzgibbon, and the light company of the 8th or King's reg. the 2 flank companies of the 104th, under Maj. De Harsen. & the principal cavalry under captain Hall, the whole surrendered to his majesty's forces. To the conduct of Lt. Fitzgibbon, through whose address the capitulation was entered into, may be attributed the surrender of the American force. To major De Harren, for his speedy movement to the point of attack, and execution of the arrangements I had previously entered into with nim I am very much obliged. 1 have the honour to enclose the capitulation entered into between col. doerstler and myself, and a return or prisoners taken, exclusive of wounded not yet ascertained. I lost no time in forwarding my staff adjutant, Lt. Burnard to communicate this intelligence. He has been particularly active and useful to me up, on all occasions. I have this opportunity of mentioning him to you, and beg the favour of you to recommend him to Sir G. Prevost, as an active and promising young officer.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CECIL BISHOPP, Lieut, cotonel, commanding the troops in advance. Brig. Gen. Vincent, &c. &c.

Township of Louth, June 24, 1813.

At the Coris, this morning about 7 o'clock, I received information, that about 1000 of the enemy with 2 guns were advancing towards me from St. David's. I soon after heard a firing of cannon and musketry, and in consequence rode in advance 2 miles on the St. David's road ; I discovered by the firing, that the enemy was moving for the read on the mountain. I sent off Cornet M'Kenny to order out my detachment of the 49th, consisting of a subsitern and 46 rank and file, and glosed upon the enemy to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the mountain road, and took a position on an eminence to the right of it. My men arrived and pushed on in his front to cut off his retreat under a fire from his guns, which, however, did no execution. After examining his positions, I was informed he expected reinforcements; I therefore decided upon summoning him to surrender. After the exchange of several propositions; between Lt. Col. Boerstier and myself, in the name of Lt. Col. Harren, Lt. Col. Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms stated in the stroles of capito send out an officer to superintend the details of the surrender, you Arrived.

I have the headur to be, &c.

(Signed)

Lt. 49th foot.

Ac. &C.

To Maj. D. Harren, &c. &c.

4. That the militia and volunteers, with Lt. Col. Boerstler, shall be permitted to return to the U.S. on parale.

(Signed) ANDW. M.DOWELL, Capt. U. S. light artillery. Acceded to.
(Signed) P. G. BOERSTLER,
Lt. Col. commanding detachment

U. S. Army, P. V. DE HARREN Maj. Canadian Reg.

Return of American prisoners taken near Fort George, June 24, 1813. Light dragoons-1 cornet, 1 sertillery-1 captain, 1 lieut. 1 sargt. 31 rank and file. 6th reg. of mfantry-1 capt. 1 lieut. S sergeants, 54 rank and file. 14th do.- f it. coi. 3 capts. 11 lieuts. 1 surgeon, 15 sergeants, 301 rank and file. 20th do -1 maj. 23d do.-1 capt. 4 sor geants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and

Total-1 lt. col. 1 maj. 6 capts. 15 lieuts. 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 sergeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank &

Return of ordnance, &c. One 12 pounder, one 6 pounder, 5 cars, stand of colours of the 14th U. S. reg. (Signed) EDW. BAYNES,

Adj. General. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be about 190 in killed and

From the Boston Centinel Nov. 6. IMPORTANT NEWS. We yesterday received

lowing note from a correspondent at Burlington :-

"P. S. Sunday, 31st Oct. 2 P. M.
-The Steam Boat has just arrived from Plattsburg, with a number of the officers of gen. Hampton's army, wno state that the general had met the enemy on Chateaugay river, 27 miles from the Four Corners, had had some hard fighting, and had retreated (or as they say) returned to his gid quarters at Chateaugay Four corners.

FURTHER PARTICULARS, We have conversed with a gen-tleman of information who left Burlington on Monday last, who informs that Gen. Hampton's army returned to the Four Gerners about 32 miles from Plattsburg, on Friday last week; that gen. Parker had received a despatch from gen. Hampton, announcing the events which had preceded the retreat, but the particulars had not transpired at Burlington ; one of the general's family, however, had mentioned, that our loss had been severe : that it was gathered from officers of the army, but who were studiously cautious in their communications; that gen. Prevost had advanced on the Chateaugay river, and had taken an entrenched position to appear the progress of our arms; that general Hampton attacked and carried these of the expedition. Our opinion howpositions, but not without loss, when an engagement and fighting ensued; and that from circumstances unrelated, the general deemed it necessary to retreat immediately to his former encampment at the Four Corners, where he arrived, having left behind most of his baggage and artillery, under a guard; the extreme badness of the roads hat permitting them to keep up with the march of the army. Our informant learnt, that the

rd was mortally wounded. He most horrid; and that much sne and sleet had fallen; that in and sleet had fallen; that in the night previous to the action, an Admerican party crossed the river to recognoitre, but were misled by their guides, and after suffering great tatigue for nearly 12 hours, were compelled to halt in a woody awamp, for refreshment, and where they had scarcely spened sheir haversacks, when they found themselves surrounded and stracked by lodians—through whom they were ndians-through whom they we obliged to cut their way to camp on Wednesday morning.
It is further stated, that nothing

had transpired from gen. Wilkinson; that com. Yeo had left his squad-ron at Kingston, and taken the com-mand on Lake Champlain, or rather the River Sorrel—that capt. Mac-donough was making preparations to engage him; and that the two flotillas were about 16 miles apart.

Other, reports represent the disester to our arms in Canada, to have An express had gone on to Wash-ington with the official account of the battle and retreat of gen. Hampton's army.

From the Albany Register Nov. 5.

A gentleman just arrived from Plattsburg, which place he left on Saturday morning last, has obligingly furnished the editor of the Register with the following interesting intelligence : That on Friday night last, an ex-

press arrived in Plattsburg, bringing letters containing the information that an engagement had taken place between the advanced corps of gen. Hampton's army and the enemy, consisting of 3000 British, Canadian militia and Indians; that the enemy attacked our troops in ambuscade, and after firing three or four vollies were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, by the main body of our army. Gen. Hampton maintained his position in the field of battle ; that be is now retrogading for the Four Corners, and abandoning the expedition against Montreal. The cause of it is ascribed to Gen. Wilkinson not having formed a junction with him, agreeably to the concemplated planof invasion. That 14 or 15 wounded officers had arrived at the Four Corners, and that one of general Hampton's aids was mortally woun-

That on Thursday last, a British force 400 men had invaded Champlain, and destroyed 20 tons of hay, belonging to the U. S. that 400 N. York, and Vermont militia, under Col. Fassett, who were stationed at Chazy, near the Lake, marched with alacrity to meet the enemy, but were disappointed by their precipitate retreat on hearing that our troops were advancing; that private property was r spected by the enemy in every instance.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday. FRUNTIER NEWS.

The army under Gen. Wilkinson, rein orced by the detachments under the command of Cols. Randolph and Coles, began their movements from Grenadier Island, down the St. Lawrence, on the 31st of October. On the evening of that day, Gen. Brown's brigade which forms the advance of the army, arrived at the mouth of French creek, oppo-aite that of Canandagui river. This point leaves it in doubt whether Kingston or Montreal be the object and that yesterday or to-day Generals Wilkinson and Hampton effectrals Wilkinson and Hampton effected their junction before that city.—
The public will sumember, that on the 13th of November, 1775, Montgomery took possession of Montreal. This is the best answer to those who believe, that the lateness of the season forbids the hope of a successful prosecution of the campaign in a latitude so far to the north.

We have seen a publication of the

Our informant learnt, that the action was fought on Wednesday last week, on the banks of the river apposite the Colon Rapids, about 4 or 5 miles from La Chine;—That Gen. Prevost had 5000 men; and that one of the aid-de-camps of gen.

ces of the Chatesuppy river-but instead of following the general, his knightship retired beforehim. It is, ridiculars enough to find in this post, pirt the commander in chief of enemy on Lake Exte. To add to the Bellish army, and Maj. General Dewatterville, and other great dignitaries, should have been engaged at in a moment. While you added Dewatterville, and other great dig-nitaries, should have been engaged at the head of 300 militia & Indians! Is this the kind of force with which these heroes mean to defend his mad jesty's province of Lower Canada? If so, we predict, that like Sheaffe and Proctor, &c. those mighty generals will soon leave the Canadian that they are snug in Quebec.

General Harrison has arrived at Fort George with from 1500 to 2000 men; and will probably soon move down the Lake, as the whole of the enemy's force have retreated to

The corps which lately left Fort George under col, Scott, of eight hundred and fifty has arrived at Sackett's Harbor. The colonel has proceeded to join Gen. Wilkin-

The Kentucky volunteers under Gov. Shelby, as also the mounted regiment under col. Johnson, (who was recovering from his wounds) have been dismissed, & have returned home. The prisoners captured by Gen. Harrison have been sent to Chillicothe. Gen. Cass is Goy, pro tem. of the Michigan territory, and has a force at Malden and Sand-

3419 of the hostile Indians, have tendered their submission at De-

The secretary of War, and his excellency Gov. Tompkins, have arrived here from Sackett's Harbor.

From the Albany Register. COMMODORE PERRY.

The Common Council of this city having learnt on Saturday evening, that Commodore Perry had arrived at Schenectady, on his way to Newport, R. I. (his place or nativity) instantly dispatched an express to him, with a view to ascertain when he would leave Schenectady. Upon the return of the Messenger, it was learnt with inexpressible pleasure that Commodore Perry would afrive at Albany on Monday. Accordingly a Committee were appointed by the Common Council, in order to make suitable arrangements to receive him. The following or-ders were issued by the committee,

1. The military to assemble this day, precisely at 10 o'clock, at the Western Hay Scales. Col. Viss-cher, Marshall of the day.

2. The common council and citizens will assemble at the same time and place, and preceed to Douw's Tavern, on the Turnpike, there to receive Commodore Perry, and to escort him into the city.

3. On the arrival of the escort

at the Hay Scales, a federal salute will be fired; the military will then form in front, and proceed with the escort to the capitol, where the mi-litary will open, and the procession move to the hall of the capitol, where the Freedom of the City, in a gold case, and the Sword voted by the common council, will be presented to Commodore Perry.

4. After which the procession will again form, and proceed to the Commodore's quarters; during which time the bells will be rung, and a federal salute be fired.

J. V. N. YATES, OHN BLECKER, TUNIS VAN VECHTEN, S. S. LUSH. Albany, Nov. 3, 1813.

Pursuant to these arrangements, the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants, together with a numerous concourse of citizens, proceeded, on Monday, to Douw's tavern, where Commodore Perry, in comattended by a respectable escort from the city of Schenectady, were received by the common council, the Albany cavalry under captain Humphrics, and a large assemblage of citizens in carriages, &c. who greetloudest acclamations of joy. After taking some refreshment, the procession again formed, and proceeded to the capital, where, after the usuat military display, firing, &c. &c. the mayor delivered the following address to Com, Perry SIR.

We hasten in the name of our constituents; in the name of our common country; to hail the Hero, who has evinced to the world, that it is only necessary, "to meet the enemy, to make them" his.

in a moment, while you added new honors to the American name, you gave security to a defenceless frontier against savage barbarity, and entitled yourself to the wreath of immortal glory. Under such commanders, Britain

will find -America invincible : even militia to fight their own battles, & on that element, where her boasted that the next news we have, will be superiority had been hitherto acknowledged; she will learn that the sun of her naval glory will soon be eclipsed in lustre, by the stars which emblazon our national standard

The gratitude of your country is your richest reward. This is not the language of adulation; it would be unworthy of the occasion, and of you. But that heart which beats not with rapture at the recital of such heroic exploits, must be cold indeed to all those patriotic sentiments which ennoble man, and render life truly dear and valuable.

We beg leave, on behalf of the common council, and in testimony of the high respect we entertain for your character, and services, to present you the Freedom of the City. and a Sword, of which we ask your acceptance; fully satisfied, that that sword will never be drawn but in defence of the rights, the honor and independence of your country.

The Commodore returned the following

The honor done me this day by the Common Council of the city of Albany, will ever be recollected with gratitude and pleasure. To merit the approbation of my country is the dearest wish of my heart. Should I ever be called again to meet the enemy, I shall bear in mind that I am a Citizen of Albany, and that I wear a Sword, given to me under a pledge never to be drawn but in support of our country's rights, honor

and independence. The procession then formed, and proceeded through State, Pearl, Columbia, Market and Court-s reets, to the Eagle Tavern, the Commodore's quarters, where, amid the loud acclamations of the citizens, (the pure and spontaneous effusions of patriotfam and joy) the Commodore alighted from his carriage, and was conducted by the mayor and recorder, and several other gentlemen, as well military as civil, into an apartment

prepared for the purpose. The whole proceeding was conducted with regularity and decorum every breast seemed to glow with grateful feeling, & every heart beat responsive accents of gratulation to the renowned Hero of Lake Erie.

This testimony of respect was closed in the evening by an elegant ball, at which more than one hundred ladies attended-whose attractive charms and joyous smiles spoke a language truly animating to those who nobly fight the battles of their

The Eagle Tavern was most brilliantly illuminated, and a transpa-rency over an Eagle, with the words, "WE HAVE ME! THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS," gave great effect to this interesting scene.

It gives us great pleasure to learn, that the Corporation intend to give a public dinner this day at the Eagle Tavern, in honor of this Naval Hero, and that the committees on the part of the Common Council and of the Citizens, have made arrangements for the purpose.

> BOSTON, Nov. 9. RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 5th of Sept. contains the following paragragh, which we have not be-

fore seen published—
"The object of Lord Walpole's mission to the Northern continent is to meet the American commissioners, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, at St. Petersburgh, to negociate with them under the mediation of the emperor, an accommodation between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Walpole we understand, took out with him copies of all the correspondence in the preceding negociations of the Americans, both with this government and with that of France, which he studied with constant and particular attention during his voyage to Gottenburgh, where he arrived on the 18th of August, and having received there some fresh instructions from England, sailed for the Russian Capi-

to remark, that in no other paper, (and we have a file from the 9th to the 26th of September) dowe find any confirmation of the hope held out that he was authorised to theat with our commissioners. On the contrary, an article which appeared in several of the London papers from the 11th to the 13th of Septem her, which we have already published and which we insert again, states that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were preparing to leave St. Pe-tersburg. The same report is men-tioned in a letter of Sept. 18th, and other letters of a still later date rebetved in this town, although silent as to this rumour, express a belief that Great Britain will enter into no negociation with this Country, under the auspices of Russia.

On these facts we leave every one to form his own conclusion.

LONDON, SEPT. 13. A morning paper says, " letters from St. Petersburgh state, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had received their dismission from the Imperial Court, the mediation of the Emperor to restore peace between the United States and Great Britain not having been accepted by the latter. An official notice having been delivered to this effect, the American Plenipotentiaries were preparing to take their departure."

A letter from an eminent merchant in London, dated Sept. 18, and received on Sunday last, expresses a belief that our Envoys would leave Russia by the first of October if no British Commissioner met them before that time.

From the Troy Post, Nov. 9.

CONSCRIPTS. In the course of last week many of the militia who were lately ordered to the northern frontier, returned through this village, on their way home-closely pursued by an unrelenting foe, the spectres of hunger and nakedness. These men, after having been dragged from their business and homes by the order of a weak Commander in Chief, were hurried off to the north, and on their arrival at the Chateaugay wilderness, were allowed to remain quietly ten or twelve days, and then dismissed by Gen. Hampton, and permitted to make the best of their way home, without receiving any pay-many of shem were obliged to sell their blankets, and some of them even other parts of their clothing, to buy provisions, before they reached this town! Twenty-five out of the fifteen hundred volunteered to accompany the army into Canada ! O, "how great how mortifying the contrast, says the great editor of the Argus, which at present seems to exist between our eastern and western militia !" Oh, how mortifying it must be to the authors of this " glorious struggle," and the thousands who derive good fat livings from the continuance of it, that the Militia of the Northern and Eastern states will not comply with an unconstitutional requisition, by invading a foreign territory.

From the Cooperstown Federalist.

CONSCRIPTS RELEASED. It gives us pleasure in being able to state that the militia who were lately drafted from this county have been released from their tour of duty, and are only waiting to receive their pay, when they will return to their homes. Some of Col. Metcalf's regiment of artillery, have already arrived. At the same time we express our satisfaction at their release from the toils of a camp at this wet and inclement season of the year, duty compels us to say, that the con-duct of Gov. Tompkins, ir ordering them out for so short a service, is very reprehensible. The conseties have suffered severely, and the State has derived no benefit. Aside from the expense incurred, it is vexations to our citizens, and evidences but little regard in the Governor for individual interest.

LANSINGBURGH, NOV. 9.

Goe. Tompkin's Army.
The conscript's which rendezvoused at Waterford a few weeks since and marched from thence to Plattsburgh, returned home during the last
week, not in companies or half companies, but in pairs and singly. It
appears, that on their arrival at
Plattsburgh, they were ordered to

[Basten Palladium.]

lege, and refused to pass the bound ary-line of their country. After receiving much abusive language from the General, they were dis-charged, without their pay, and with but four days rations for their journey to beg their way home. The few who volunteered for Can da, were put under the command of the regular officers, and marched off with the army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. The President of the U. States has conferred upon Captain Stephen H. Moore of the Baltimore Volunteers, the office of collector of the revenue for the city and county of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 13. Count of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County. Sept. Term, 1813.

In conformity with the acla concerning crimes and punishments, and agreeably to the appointments of the Hon. Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore

The committee respectfully Report that they have, with attention, examined the several apartments in the Penitentiary, and have much pleasure in stating the great order, regularity, industry, and cleanliness throughout the whole.

The committee find no cause of complaint among the criminals; on the contrary, they have stated much satisfaction at the kind and humane treatment they experience from Mr. Hynson. The committee do not deem it out of their province of duty to represent, that the portion of building occupied by the women, is too limited, either for health or convenience, owing to the late increase of criminals-they have found twelve or thirteen crouded into rooms not calculated for more than eight; and they consider the want of an Hospital apartment for females, is an evil which should be obviated. The committee are well convinced that there is no cause of complaint in the power of the Inspectors or Superintendant to remove; they are well apprised that the remedy rests with the Legislature, whose liberality, heretofore, in support of this meriorious and important establishment induces them to hope that an application from the Inspectors to that Honorable Body, at their next session, will produce ample means to accommodation.

The committee have furnished : list herewith, stating the number of criminals and the different occupations at which they are employed.

Richardson Stuart, Luke Tiernan, David Burke, A. Welsh, Peter Frick, James Martin, Account of the employment of the

prisoners in the Penitentiary on 6th November, 1813: Smithing Carpentering Cordwaining 41, 2 of which at fine

works. Cutters Winding thread 1 Weaving with hand shuttles }5 Do. with fly do. 5 Querlers Picking and boilingoak \$ 23 um stuff, Cooks & bakers 4 lobbers Hospital nurse Invalids Spinning Sewing Washing Picking oakum Binding shoes House work

MR. PAYNE

Total,

185 True copy.

Of Boston, has been performing at Liverpool, England, and had a benefit which was attended by most of the wealthy and fashionable inhabitants of the city. At the close of the evening he took his leave of the audience in an address, which

quainted with the plans rals, hor the movement my, but from the bear that has been received, we cannot avoid thinking that their objects have been totally restrated. Some have conjectured, that Hampton late movement towards Montres was intended to create a division of the British troops towards that point, and leave Wilkinson an opports of making an attack on Kings with more certain prespects of suc cess. If this were the object seems totally to have failed, for while Hampton was directing his sttention to one place, Wilkinson was stationary at another, leaving the force under the former to to repulsed with considerable loss lt might be construed into arrogance for common people to pretend to have any knowledge of their schemes, or fathom their vast designs, for they are as mysterious as the Sybils, beyond the comprehension of geniuses not as capacious as their own. The public have been anxiously looking for some brilliant atchieves ment from the combined force of our army, which would raise our country another niche in the temple of fame ; but to the utter disip. pointment of all parties, they have suffered months to clapse in almost total idleness, until the season has so far advanced, and the weatherbecome so inclement, that little or nothing further can be expedied from the campaign. Should they won, however, or be unsuccessful in their attacks, they leave the enemy a whole winter to make additions to their naval force, and other preparations for obstinate defence. The romour of the day is, that Willis son has been defeated at Grenaditt-Island, but it comes without my circumstances to authenticate it, and therefore is not generally endited. From the inactivity of our generals, if such an event has not already taken place we do not that it the least improbable it will some happen.

There is no news of the enemy's having advanced far above the Potomac, but it is said they have destroyed property to a very cossiderable amount on the Maryland

As Buonaparte is at the head of his armies in the North, it is to probable that Mr. Crawford's minion to the French government " prove of any great immediate beatfit. Perhaps, however, at the open ing of the next session of cougres, We may have a budget from Mr. Madison on this subject, detailing information of the greatest impertance, that the public are yet when ly unacquainted with. As he but hitherto dealt in mill and delica language when speaking of the tr pacity and outrages of the Free government, we can easily imagin what will be the style of his pell message to congress, Not a work do we expect to see about Fresh aggressions that is not softened with the " mile and honey of humas line"

By examining the different ounts that are given of Hamp affair with Sir G. Preyott, W

his taken place, and that has fallen back from fifteen w miles.

The death of Moreau ma be deemed the most serious ty that has happened to the the nares of Europe, sin commencement of their wa only is there a probability los will be severely felt ! ut the whole civilized wor military science, his known oce as an able officer, and palarity which he trad mong the veteran part French troops, would gree sided in emancipating the world from bondage, and each prince and potentate, been pilfered of his posse, ruffian violence, to his an minions. Scarcely was h it the theatre of war know the French forces than a disaffection began to appe vas only by the interposit emperor in person, with detachment of his nation that it was checked. T lardly forget the general so often led them to v glory, and particularly w advanced age he had risk and fortune to rescue the oppressive power of a des cers who had served unde others who knew his far it is recorded in story, clination to abandon the of tyranny, and flock to whose virtue had enlist fight the battles of fre make any sacrifices to a misereis of his countr fell at an unlucky mome eyes were fixed upon h hopes of thousands, n hung upon the wisdom and the heroic zeal with would have been exec the short time which h head of the allied troop inspire them with additi and draw to their ass the side of the enemy, guished not only for but their knowledge it of tactics. A more ge or would doubtless hav had he lived ; but ever not but hope, that the enabled, without the his talents, to triumph my of every free and in vernment existing on

For some time past tic editors of newspap the most apparent de ted a report, that J Esquire, known as member of congress i the war, made a con vernment to manufr balls for them. This we always believed it fabrication, and the parties will require dence of it than his which we refer our re

FROM THE CHARLE The Seven and a hal nocrate relative to half million loan, wh public credit on the vernment, and of me of the community? be not a correct co-laws that even in the hitardour simes, in

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Sir G. Preyou, we

The death of Moreau may just e deemed the most serious calamithat has happened to the allies in the naren of Europe, since the commencement of their war. Not only is there a probability that the will be severely felt by them, ut the whole civilized world. His alitary science, his known experiace as an able officer, and the poplarity which he had obtained mong the veteran part of the french troops, would greatly have sided in emancipating the European wild from bondage, and restoring each prince and potentate, who had been pilfered of his possessions by uffian violence, to his ancient doninions. Scarcely was his arrival the theatre of war known among the French forces than a spirit of disaffection began to appear, and it was only by the interposition of the mperor in person, with a strong detachment of his national guards, that it was checked. They could birdly forget the general who had o often led them to victory and glory, and particularly when in an advanced age he had risked his life and fortune to rescue them from the oppressive power of a despot. Officers who had served under him, and others who knew his fame only as it is recorded in story, felt an inclination to abandon the standard of tyranny, and flock to a person whose virtue had enlisted him to fight the battles of freedom, and make any sacrifices to alleviate the misereis of his countrymen. He fell at an unlucky moment, when all eyes were fixed upon him, and the hopes of thousands, nay millions, hung upon the wisdom of his plans, and the heroic zeal with which they would have been executed. Even the short time which he was at the head of the allied troops seemed to inspire them with additional fervour, and draw to their assistance from the side of the enemy, men distinguished not only for their valour, ace we do not thisk probable it will me but their knowledge in the science of tactics. A more general desertior would doubtless have taken place had he lived ; but even yet we caned far above the Panot but hope, that the allies will be is said they have enabled, without the advantage of erty to a very cossihis talents, to triumph over the enet on the Maryland my of every free and independent government existing on the habitable

> For some time past the democratic editors of newspapers have, with the most apparent delight, circulated a report, that Josiah Quincy, Esquire, known as a conspicuous member of congress in opposition to the war, made a contract with government to manufacture cannon bills for them. This turns out, as we always believed it would, a base fabrication, and the candid of all parties will require no other evidence of it than his own letter, to which we refer our readers.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER. The Seven and a half million Loan.
After all the boasting of the Derate relative to the seven and a half million loan, what does the subpublic credit on the side of the government, and of money on the side of the government, and of money on the side of the community? Or, if this last be not a correct conclusion, it follows that even in these miserable and historious times, individuals prefer

Boston, had borrowed 100,000 do d that they received only 88,000 llars in cash, not deducting 1-4 of 100 brokerage. To set the case in a stronger light, and snew how dempletely credit restson resources, suppose a Bank were to take up a sum at the same rate, can we doubt but that its bills would soon be depreciated even in a greater ratio, perhaps become as worthless as Consinental money? The great* loan lately negotiated, after a conference of half an hour, in England, at \$4 per & 100, compared with our loans, shews beyond any question difference between the resour an credit of the two government an ecountries. The national bankruptcy of Great Britain has been a theme of declamation and vaunting to the French politicians, and to such American statesmen as JETTERSON. PAINE and MONROE, for many years past. If our country weathers the storm of this war as successfully, in this respect, as Great Britain has withstood the tempest of the French revolution, we shall esteem ourselves most ortunate. But our progress has been dreadful indeed, if we al ready borrow money at 12-100 discount, and dare not provide adequate means for its repayment. If there be not already a bankruptcy of funds, it looks not a little like insolvency in credit -It is bribing the money-changers to stand their insurers, by the temptation of ex bitant discounts.

From the Boston Centinel, HON. MK. QUINCY'S LETTER Quincy, 2d Nov. 1813.

In the " Boston Patriot" of the 6th Oct. last, was published a series of observations, purporting to have originated in " The Yankee," and ommencing with the following statement :

The morality, religion, and pacriotism of Mr. Quincy, may well be appreciated by the public when they are informed, that he is now carrying on a foundry for casting cannon halls, and has a contract at this moment with Mr. Secretary ones for furnishing the government with nine hundred thousand pound of balls to annihilate the enemy ; and very probable the very balls ar destroyed the enemy on Lake

The succeeding remarks tend to impress the public with this id that notwithstanding in my public capacity, I had opposed the war, in my private, I had consented to derive an advantage from it. " An inconsistency," the writer concludes only to be reconciled on the score of avarice."

To this calumny it was my intention to oppose no other shield, than that which conscious integrity spreads over its possessor. Nor should I now deviate from my origi nal purpose, had not letters from friends in other states, assured me that the story was gaining credit, at a distance; the boldness of the exidence. It being difficult for honourable minds to conceive, that so unqualified an allegation could have been made unless there was something in the nature of my engagements, to give it countenance, or at

leust a pretence. Under these circumstances, I feel myself called upon to state, that I am not, and never have been concerned, or had any interest, remote or contingent, direct or indirect, as a principal or partner, or attorney, or in any other manner whatsoever, in or with any foundry for casting cannon, or any other foundry or manufactory whatsoever; that I have not, and never have had any contract or interest, or share in any contract or interest, or share in any contract, made by myself, or any other, with Mr. Secretary Jones, or with any department or officer, or agent of the government, or with any person in its behalf; that out of the public treasury I have never,

* Upwards of one hundred and di-teen millions of deliars.

+ The subscription loan to go orn-ment to carry on the war against France (Dec 5, 179b) for 18 millions sterling, squal to upwards of seventy-even mil-lion of deliars, was filled in lifteen hours and twenty minutes.

of my denial be limited to the tenor

of its inventions.

Of the base men, who could fa-bricate such a falsehood, or, knowng its nature, could circulate it. I annot condescend to ask the con tradiction of it. But I have a right to expect from my political friends an extensive circulation of this denial. And I cannot but believe, that even political opponents, who have been unwillingly instrumental in spreading such a calumny, will not be so absorbed by parry passions, as to be unmindful of what they owe to truth and to justice.

Lam, sir, very respectfully yours,

JOSIAH QUINCY. Benj. Russell, Esq.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger. CHIEF JUSTICE PARSONS.

We cannot suffer the first impression of our paper after the death of the late Chief Justice to pass without some reflection upon the event. We mean not to make a formal display of his character; much less a studied eulogy. It belongs not to capacities like ours even to appreciate the qualities of such a mind. An attempt to exaggerate them would be

wasteful folly. There are some points of intellectual character in which no man of this age and country has ever been mentioned as the rival of CHIEF JUSTICE PARSONS-his power of attention-the retentive-ness and accuracy of his memoryand his various, we might almost say, universal erudition. The second of these qualities was doubtless in a great measure the offspring of the hist, and to the energy of both, united with an uncommon degree of industry, he was indebted for his unparalelled acquisitions in science and literature. The power and babit of attention was, we believe, the chief basis upon which was erected this mighty mass of intellect. So intense was that power, and at the are transition, that observers ha often been disposed to imagine the sed the faculty of carrying on two Brie were manufactured at his foun- intellectual processes at the same time which philosophers have denied to the human mind. He has often been observed while at the bar, and in the legislature, during the argument of an opponent which he was expected to answer, to be reading upon some subject foreign to the debate ; but when he rose in reply, he never failed to convince his au dience that nothing had escaped either his notice or his memory. After some of these occasions his friends have accused him of bestowing only an apparent attention upon his book, while his mind was in truth solely occupied in preparation for the effort he was about to make: but he has always proved, by giving them an analysis of the subject of his reading, that he had extracted from it more than would have been done by any other man who in the same time had made it the sally ob-

Ject of his study.

The habit of his mind was that of ceaseless activity, and the sphere of its range was little less circumserioed than that of human bear on which he could not give light all, except perhaps those who were professionally conversant with them. He was not inexpert in the study of medicine; he was well versed in political and historical knowledge; an eminent classical scholar ; deeply read in theology; as a mathema-tician few could be ranked as his

went the poems, and the opherous the novels of the day solders was the same half bour, were not unfrequently occupied in legal research in the amusement derived from fictious narrative, and investigation of abstract mathematical truth.

The possessed great talents for investigation, which are mot always, perhaps not usually united with

sions, that is no space of time wal discerned to increase, there ap-peared to be no steps in the progress; and he seemed to have discovered the result, not by reason, but intush to save the public time and money, and perhaps with a detire, which if not a necessary ingredient in a great frind, in its almost constant attendant, to cause its own powers to be perceived, is probably to be attributed his predominant in clination in favour of a compendious method in the trial of causes, & in a great degree to dispense with the aid of counsel. It is true that men of less rapid minds, who had not passed through the course of in vestigation necessary to arrive at his conclusions, did not always immediately acquiesce in their correctness; and it is not strange that gentlemen of the profession should not uniformly applaud a system which had some tendency to lessen their usefulness and impair their dignity. Still it is apparent that njustice was seldom done, from the act that his decisions were never

As a lawyer, we believe that his reputation, towering as it was, had not, except in this commonwealth, and among those individuals of other states who had personally witnessed the display of his powers, reached that point of unapproached elevation to which his transcendant powers should entitle him. The reasons may be these. Since he has presided in the Supreme Court, either from the accidental course of business, or from a desire to effect the greater good, many, we believe, most of his elaborate opinions have been given upon points of statute law, or provincial usage peculiar to this commonwealth. In all his opinions pronounced from the bench, he seems to have affected the merit of original inquiry rather than of erudition. They have all the riches of he possessed, and frequently exer learning, but none of its parade. Unnecessary citations are scrupu lously avoided. It would not therefore be wonderful if there are instances of men, who, building their own fame upon the names of others, have, in the opinion of the superficial, risen to equality with Judge Parsons. His vast and minutely accurate learning was more frequently displayed in the course of trials to a jury, or arguments at bar, than in the opinions subsequently published to the world. The lawyers of this commonwealth, know that in the lew years of his judicial life he has done as much to deduce from crude and variant, if not contradictory laws and usages, an harmonious and well ordered system for the administration of justice, as could reasonably have been expected from the progressive jurisprudence of

> He was eminently adapted to social converse. He had amassed an ancommon fund of assecdote, which he delighted to detail. His wit was keen and various, and its exercise was so constant as in the opinion of some to detract from the dignity of his character.

There was not in this man any if suited element or essential deficiency which prevented the union and conjoint effect of rhese great qualities. He was prudent and advoit. He had studied men and he knew them well. He was skilful to address the ruling though latent moderns and make their passions. tive, and could make their passions,

hich he bore with the fortitue man and a christian, Mr. T. Voodfield, an upright and respec-

Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Maribro the hour of ten o'clock, for the purjoi making a dividend of the assets hand amongst the creditors of the Samuel Whittington. Those person terested will please attend.

B CURRAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly accupied by Mr. Gidson White, where he has on hand a variety of DRY GOODS.

and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON

Annapolis, November 11, 1813, tf.

50 Dollars Reward!!! STOLEN, a few days ago from Talip Hill, on West River, SIX SHEEP-Whoever will apprehend the THIEF and give such information to the subscriber, Manager at Tulip Hill, as will enable him to convict the villian, shall receive the above reward. The persons on board of an Oyster Boat, which was several days in a creek which divides Tulip Hill Farm from Col. Mercer's estate, are suspected

FRANCIS BIRD.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on Thursday the 25th of November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the acroads in said county.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. L. C. A. A. C. Nov. 11, 1813.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons hunting with either dog or gun, on my farm in South-River Neck, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders. JOSEPH N. STOCKETT.

Nov. 11, 1813. NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or teespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas'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. Zwovember 11.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphane Court, September 14, 1813.

On application, by petition of Beale Gaither, administrator of John Reynolds, 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.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Aque-Arun-del county, bath obtained from the Orphane Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reynolds, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1813.

BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I foreware all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Sevenn, or in any manne: trespassing on the same, as I am detar-mined to put the law in force against

PREDERICK MACKUBIN.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants for the ensuing year, on his farm on the North side of Severn, a single man as an Overfeer. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended for his integrity, asbrie;

Bed Geld, Oct. 28, 1813. (w

ITSCELLAN'S

Finland, 50.

When a traveller is going over the gulf on the inland, the peasants always oblige him to engage double the number of horses to what he had upon his arforced to take no less than eight sledges, being three in company and two servants. This appears, at first sight, to be an imposition on the part of the personts—but we found, by experience, that it was a necessary precaution. The distance across is 43 English miles, thirty of which you travel on ice without touching on land. This passage over the frozen sea, is doubtless the most singular and striking spectacle that a traveller from the south can behold. I faid my account with having a journey more dull and unvaried, than surprising or dangerous. I expected to sravel torty-three miles without sight of land over a vast and uniform plain, and that every successive mile would be in exact unison and monotonous correspondence with those I had already travelled; but my astonishment was greatly increased in proportion as we advanced from our starting post. The sea, at first smooth and even became more and more rugged and anequal. It assumed as we proceeded, an undulating appearance, re-sembling the waves by which it had been agitated. At length we met with masses of ice heaped one upon another, and some of them seeming as if they were suspended in the air, while others raised in the form of pyramids. On the whole they exhibited a picture of the wildest and most saving confusion, that surprized the eye by the novelty of its appearance. It was an immense chaos of icy ruins, presented review under every possible form, and embellished by superb stalaclites of

a blue green colour." " Almost all the Finnish peasants have a small house built on purpose for a bath; It consists of only one small chamber, in the innermost part of which are placed a number of stones, which are heated by fire till they become red. On the atones thus heated, water is thrown until the company within be involved in a thick cloud of vapour. In this innermost part, the chamber is formed into two stories for the accommodation of a greater number of persons within that small compassand it being the nature of heat and vapour to ascend, the second story is of course the hottest. Men and women use the bath promiscuously without any concealment of dress, or being in the least influenced by any emotions of attachment. If, however, a stranger open the door, and come on the bathers by surprise, the women are not a little startled at his appearance; for, besides he person, he introduces along with him, by opening the door, a great quantity of light, which discovers at once to the view their situation, as well as forms. Without such an accident, they remain if not in total darkness, yet in great obscurity, as Brutus said over the inanimate body there is no other window besides a small hole, nor any light but what enters in from some chink in the roof of the house, or the crevices between the pieces of wood of which it is constructed. I'often amused myself with surprising the bathers in this manner, and I once or twice tried to go in and join the assembly ; but the heat was so excessive that I could not breathe, and in the space of a minute at most, I verily believe must have been suffocated. I sometimes stepped in for a moment, just to leave my thermometer in some proper place, and immediately went out again, where I would remain for a quarter of an hour, or ten minutes, and then enter again, and fetch the instrument to ascertain the degree of heat. My to quit Spain, her authority, in mat-astonishment was so great that ters of taste and fashion, fell off, to ascertain the degree of heat. My I could hardly believe my sen when I found that those peop main together, and amuse themseres main together, and amuse themselves known, of the great duc de Sully, for the space of half an hour, and will prove the fact of this change, sometimes a whole hour, in the and determine the time when it took sometimes a whole hour, in the same chamber, heated to the 70th or 75th degree of Celsius. The thermometer, in contact with those vapours, became sometimes so hot, that I could scarcely hold it in

"The Finlanders, all the while they are in this hot bath, continue to rub themselves, and lash every part of their bodies with switches formed of twigs of the birch tree. In ten minutes they become as red tique appearance excited a sort of ri-

one near them, in the open air. If travellers happen to pass by while the peasants of any hamler, or little village, are in the bath, and their assistance is neaded, they will leave the bath, and assist in yoking or unyoking, and fetching provender for the horses, or in any thing else without any sort of covering whatever, while the passenger sits shiyering with cold, though wrapped up in a good sound wolf's skin. There is nothing more wonderful than the extremities which man is capable of enduring through the power of habit.

" The Finnish peasants pass thus instantaneously from an atmosphere of 70 degrees of heat to one of 30 degrees of cold, a transition of a hundred degrees, which is the same hing as going out of boiling into reezing water ! and, what is more astonishing, without the least inconvenience; while other people are very sensibly affected by a variation of but 5 degrees, and in danger of being afflicted with the rheumatism by the most trifling wind that blows. Those peasants assure you that without the hot vapour baths they could not sustain as they do, during the whole day their various labours. By the bath, they tell you, their strength is recruited as much as by rest and sleep. The heat of the vapour mollifies to such a degree their skin, that the men easily shave themselves with wretched razors, and without soap."

From the Port Folio.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS. In the year 1504, only 307 years ago, the master of the ceremonies of Pope Julius II. ranked the powers of Europe as under. This was the rule of precedence for ambassadors.

1 Emperor of Germany, 2 King of the Romans,

3 France, 4 Spain,

5 Arragon, 6 Portugal,

7 England, 8 Sicily,

9 Scotland, 10 Hungary,

11 Navarre, 12 Cyprus,

13 Bohemia, 14 Poland,

15 Denmark, 16 Republic of Venice.

17 Duke of Britanny, 18 Duke of Burgundy,

19 Elector of Bavaria, 20 Elector of Brandenburg,

21 Elector of Saxony,

22 Arch Duke of Austria,

23 Duke of Savoy,

24 Grand Duke of Florence. Neither Russia nor Prussia appear on this list; but how many in return have disappeared, and of those that remain, how have they changed rank and importance! Of the papal court that thus dictated to others, what are we to say now, unless it be what

of Caesar: " But yesterday His word might have been weigh'd 'gainst half the world :

Now none so low as do him reverence. Such is the mutability of human greatness.

Spain, until the time of Lewis XIII. led the taste in Europe, as France has done since. The change took place by degrees: it began soon after the French interest yielded to Henry IV. in France, and the armada to queen Elizabeth, in England. The splendour of Lewis XIV, completed the change; and though, the Spaniards have preserved their ancient dress and manners, they have long had no imitators. At the same peeiod, when wealth and power began and scarcely any remnants are now left of either. An anecdote, little place beyond a doubt. Sully retired from court after the unfortunate death of his royal master, and lived to a great age: Louis XIII. wishing to consult him on some affair of great importance requested him to come to court. The old duke arrived in the grider of the court. all the court. midst of the court : all the courtiers dressed something in what has since been termed the French style. Sully was still in his Spanish dress, & his anas raw flesh, and have altogether dicule amongst the young courtiers, which he observing said, with great gravity.— Life, when the great flenry, of glorious memory, did me

bles of that day,

of the Sugar Cane. at Saples, in Georgia, to his friend in Besufort, S. C. respecting the

growth of the sugar cane. You are desirous of knowing omething of the progress made with the augar cane. On Sapele, Mr. Spalding has about 22 acres; Mr. Geary about 8 acres; Mr. Carnochan, near Darien, 12 or 14 acres ; all in a most promising way and said by Mr. Carnochan, who has been a sugar planter in Jamaica for a number of years, and now manages for his brother, to be equal to any in the West Indies, and not a doubt remains on his mind of success. Mr. Spalding is in forwardness with his works, and a fair experiment will be made the coming season by him.-Five hundred dollars peracre hasbeen refused by Mr. Geary for his cane for plants to take the chance of it as it stands. Mr. G. intends preparing his cane for syrup only, and if it is correct that he has engaged all that he can make in this way at one dollar per gallon, Mr. Carnochan says the proceeds will be equal to 2000 per acre. I know this will amaze you, as it would any one unacquainted with the production. Mr. Carnochan says, that Gane of the same description in Jamaica would give exceeding two tons of sugar per acre; allow that the juices may not be so rich and matured as in the West Indies, and deduct one half, will not that answer? Major Wood and Doctor Grant have some Cane on hands of a similar quality to yours that is very fine. These I have not seen. Mr. Carnochan tells me, that last year, Dr. Grant's was superior to any he had seen. Canes, to the extent of a few acres, may be now engaged at 6 1-4 cents per cane .-At this rate Mr. Geary's cane by actual calculation, will give him \$2400 per acre. His cane will average 15 perfect canes to the nil, many of the hills exceed twenty."

An Overseer Wanted.

Savannab Rep.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. No one need apply who cannot bring the best recom-

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the sub-ANN CHESTON.

West River, Oct. 14, 1813. NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

American and London Superfine se ond and Coarse Cloths. Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles, Quilts, 34 74, and 94 Irish Diaper,

Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn

Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves Ribbons, . White and Coloured Florence, White Satin,

Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line. Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries.
All of which is offered for sale on ac-

commodating terms. LIKEWISE Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, Fr Cash, at the Factory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. September 20, 1813.
The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of rive pollans, on each

Notice is hereby given, That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next sendon, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county.

September 17.

gainst Mary an Rawlings, & others, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereat

Part of a valuable tract of land, site ate in Anne Arundel county, called "Beard's Habitation," containing about 228 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish o purchase will view the same previous to the Sale. The terms of ale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with good security for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at

11 o'clock. J. H. HUVALL, of Marsh, Trustee Oct. 1813. t.s.

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 6 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 this 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. Oct. 21, 1813.

Public Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d No vember next, if fair, it not the next fair day, all that part of

A Tract of Land county, the present residence of Joseph Hopkins, containing about 215 or 20 acres. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and tobacco; plaister of Paris acts well on it. There is a comfortable dwelling house, with a handsome meadow before the door, and a fine orchard, on this farm. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that whoever wishes to purchase will view it previous to the day of sale. The terms sale will be accommodating to punctual purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Mr. Gerard Hopkins, living on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to pur-

RICHARD SNOWDEN. Detober 21.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITH

British NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store," and at this Office.

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

-Price 12 1-2 Cents .-October 28.

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-Billions Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Qintment, warranted to sure
by one application (without Mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salv

Lee's Corn Planster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of bead-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, observ

each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Les & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamehlets containing case

scate for more stonographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reads to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this season. Although, therefore, we have mide every exertion that our disadvantageous sistuation would permit to Turnish our readers with the proceeding and delettes of congress, yet many omit have been inevitable, and these have in he measure been supplied by the issue and motifated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligence. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through

That Gazette is under the absolut con-troul of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late season, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The ne debate has been suppressed. The tive for this suppression may be dis-vered in the manner in which the de-bates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold trulis have been freely poken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded. But as our reporter was enunfolded-But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to sup-press the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied. if Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens en-ter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next seeson, we presume, new and additional to-commodations will be provided for ste-nographers. And if there is a stepgrapher in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determi-nation, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present

session. Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all clauses of society; and the earliest publicity should be given

publication, a daily paper during the

them through the country. Those who are willing to patronise the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post paid Websra no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which searcely ever issues, with out containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have be The affairs of administration have be come so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequen-ly disseminating the boldest fabehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to comteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best isterests of the nation. The Daily Re-tional Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as reading derived from some other than the inpure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation is discontinuing patronage to a mischievas print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in decerving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$150 in Boards-\$200 Bound,

The Report Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Rios and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near figur's-Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 18th inst. a negro slave who calls himself Bill GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet at or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungrateful in his address and particularly is walk, and has a wild and suspicion stare when accosted. He is between it and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West Ries at which place he has a mother to their relations. The abov reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gad in the United States, if taken out of Washington County.

O. H. W. STillis Washington County.

IVOL. LXXI

JONAS GREEN. CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPO Price Three Dollars per

Delivered to the Grand Jun opening of the present se the Criminal Court of B County, by his honor

JUDGE MARTIN An infinitely wise and go when he first created man, him innocent, and cons happy. For innocence and that the last is ever attende but; and without the first an never be attained.

His creator was then his vereign, and his only l whose holy laws were engi his heart, and to all which ebedience was the sponta selt of that love and rever the author of his existence ture. And thus would n ever remained, had he con hat state of innocence, he was created. Human ments, in that case, wou hve been formed ; nor w institutions ever have ex they would not have been Our creator would have to be our only ruler and This earth would have be ming paradise; and we but little lower than ange But man being endowed dom of will, without whic not have had either merit fit in his actions, nor more accountable for the an elegant and ingenio structed piece of mechani movements; yielding to t tations by which he wa rebelled against his God that, his divine image, in was created. His whole came entirely changed, an his intellect became dark will perverted, and all hi ons & passions wholly ev rupted; and thus he becan all the vile lusts of the wicked affections of the n

nature, who, being us except by the imbecili powers, and the important understanding, it cessary result, that the become a prey to the indolent and timid to th ing and bold-and aim norance, to insidious traftiness; and the w race walking in their ow and doing whatever see their own eyes, this wo come one deplorable which was displayed misery and crime. And rid attrocities, which, last 20 years, have bee our view in that unh which once was the sea was elegant, polite and have a most distressing

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To guard against suc to preserve peace and ciety; to secure the r viduals from being i protect them in the an of property and reput and life, the establis man governments beca which having once be ones have been done ones have been done ones have been such blished in their place early period of the present time. All prothose great ends, in mose of them seem for their attainment of them have had bree or in family, it

MARY BAND GAMBIND,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1815

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annum

Delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present session of the Criminal Court of Baltimore County, by his honor

JUDGE MARTIN. An infinitely wise and good God, when he first created man, created him innocent, and consequently happy. For innocence and happi-ness are so inseparably connected,

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can never be attained. His creator was then his only sovereign, and his only lawgiver, his heart, and to all which a promptebedience was the spontaneous reselt of that love and reverence for the author of his existence, which, while innocent was part of his naure. And thus would man have ever remained, had he continued in that state of innocence, in which he was created. Human govern-ments, in that case, would never have been formed ; nor would civit institutions ever have existed: for they would not have been wanted. Our creator would have continued to be our only ruler and governor. This earth would have been a bloo-

ming paradise; and we ourselves but little lower than angels. But man being endowed with freelom of will, without which he could not have had either merit or demefit in his actions, nor have been structed piece of mechanism for its movements; yielding to these temptations by which he was proved, rebelled against his God, and lost that, his divine image, in which he was created. His whole nature became entirely changed, and debased; his intellect became darkened; his will perverted, and all his inclinations & passions wholly evil and corrupted; and thus he became the slave wicked affections of the mind. Thus sin & misery entered into this world; and as the human race multiplied, the earth became overspread with monsters as much more deformed and dangerous, than the most savage beasts of the forest, as vitiated intellect exceeds the instinct of nature, who, being unrestrained, except by the imbecility of their powers, and the imperfection of their understanding, it was the necessary result, that the weak should become a prey to the strong, the indolent and timid to the enterprising and bold-and aimplicity and gnorance, to insidious cunning and traftiness; and the whole human race walking in their own evil ways, and doing whatever seemed good in their own eyes, this would soon be come one deplorable theatre, on which was displayed nothing but misery and crime. And in the hor-rid attrocities, which, within the last 20 years, have been exposed to our view in that unhappy nation, which once was the seat of all that was elegant, polite and refined, we have a most distressing proof of the inconceivable guilt into which man-kind are capable of plunging them-

To guard against such enormities; to preserve peace and order in so ciety; to secure the rights of indi-viduals from being infringed; to protect them in the safe enjoyments property and reputation, liberty and life, the establishments of human governments became necessary a which having once been effected, old ones have been done away, and new blished in their places, from a very ces he dispensed with; or if wanted, early period of the world to the would only be required for those of would only be required for those of would only be required for those of walferent political character. tesent time. All professing to have a different political character. those great eners in view, though most of them seem very illy suited for their attainment, and as many of them have had their origin in three or in fraud, it is not much to be wondered at, if the happiness of

selves when forsaken by God, and

delivered up to their own evil ima-

their subjects has not been sufficiently attended to in their formation. Even those which have originated in compact, the most legitimate of modes, have from the weakness and imperfection of human nature, too often been found, in the sequel, by no mean productive, to that degree which was hoped for and expected, of that good which was the object of their founders.

Of the various kinds of govern-ment which have been at different times adopted by different nations, this and the others of the U States have chosen those of the republican form-a form of government most excellently adapted for a people who are wise and enlightened, virtuous and good—And it may most truly be said, for such a people only. For when their rulers and citizens become ignorant and foolish, wicked and depraved, such governments are sure to degenerate into tyranny or anarchy, which last is indeed the worst, the most insupportable kind of tyranny-for as this consists in the uncontrouled despotism of one. so that consists in the uncontrouled despotism of many.

But, however beautiful a republican government may appear in the ory, it has, notwithstanding, two capital vices, which are discovered in practice, and which are inherent in its nature; the one relating to its rulers, the other to its citizens. The evils arising from both, which proceed pretty much from the same cause, that lust of power and the propensity to abuse it when obtained, which is inseparable from our

depraved nature.

The restrictions of their power and the short period of its duration, frequently excite the rulers of such a government from a desire to inmore accountable for them than is crease their power, insidiously to an elegant and ingeniously con- attempt the most dangerous encroachments on the constitution, by which they are restricted; and a too eager wish to perpetuate their power induces them, too often, instead of seeking this by an honourable and faithful discharge of their duty, and trusting to the grateful acknowledgements of the people, for affecting their wish, to resort to the most shameful intrigue, and the vilest the unworthiest means, to apply to means, if possible, still more unworthy to continue themselves therein. While, on the other hand, the people, from the abuse of that freedom, or in other words, of that portion of power, reserved to them by republican institutions, too frequently endeavour to overturn and destroy the constitutional authority of their governments, and instead of by rational and honourable investigation, attempting to convince their fellow-citizens of the illegality or impolicy of those measures which they disapprove; in order to obtain a redress of their grievances, and a removal of their authors, in a peaceable and constitutional manner; are too often hurried away by some vile incendiary, under the form of a popular demagogue, who has nothing to risk but his worthless neck, into violence and rebellion in opposition to provisions frequently the most salutary. Instances of which we find from the historic page have too

frequently occurred. It is a trite observation, that virtue is essentially necessary in a republican government. Nor can ant without which it is a corrupt a stinking carcase.

think, that virtue and republicanism are so inseparably united, that every citizen of such a government must of course be virtuous; and that a man need only be known to be a republican to be considered as a paragon of every virtue-would to God this was truly the case! courts of criminal jurise ction might then he done away, and your servi-

To determine the justice of these pretentions we need only to inquire; what is virtue? Or in what do s it consist t. Virtue, as distinguished from piety, by which we mean more particularly the discharge of our

ness of our fellow orestures. But true virtue and true piety are so intimately connected together, that the one cannot subsist without the other; for no action can be truly virtuous, but that, the motive of which flows from, and may be te-solved into the love of God-which is indeed, the fulfilment of all the law and commandments. The man, who, performing those factions, which are eternally virtuous from no better motives than the promotion of his own interest, the acquisition of popularity, the gratifi-cation of his vanity, or as a step-ping stone to his ambition, would not boggle for a moment, at the guilt arising from the perpetration of actions both externally and internally vicious, whenever they would best serve his selfish purposes .-There can, I repeat it, be no real virtue but that which flows from and may be resolved into that pure and undefiled religion, which was sent down from Heaven to restore man to that paradise, out from which he was driven by sin. It follows from thence that no man can be truly virtuous but him who is truly religious.

These are truths, which, tho' scoffed at by many who have the vanity to call themselves the wise men of this world; and though a coldblooded, fliniy-hearted, soul-freezing and false Philosophy, conceived and brought forth in Hell, and nursed by the Devil, propagated through out Europe, the source of all her wretchedness and misery, and too extensively introduced into these U. States, hath attempted to eradicate these truths from the human heart, yet this court will ever feel it their pride to embrace with unequivocal approbation, and not the less, because they are truths, which have been taught us by that God, whose

cradle was a manger.

Need we now recur to the question, whether the people of these U. S. or of this state, have that share of virtue, necessary to animate and corruption-and after having at first give energy to a republican governriggled themselves into office, by ment ; or whether we are that virtuous people among whom republican institutions are likely to remain permanent & preserve their original purity? That man must indeed have been an anchorite, shut up in a cell without intercourse with the world, who can be for a moment at a loss

to give his decision. At the time when the American revolution first had its commencement, there was not, I am convinced a people in the universe more deeply imbued with the principles of morality, virtue and religion, than were the citizens of this country and to this we were principally indebted for its completion unstained by any remarkable enormities; but perhaps the sun, in its annual course does not at this time shine upon a among you, to whom I address my-people who have since that period self, a man of common sense and unbecome so greatly deteriorated in virtue, morality and religion.

Their principles began early to depreciate with the depreciation of their paper money ; happy would it have been if their depreciation had ceased, when paper money ceased to exist !- But the paths of vice are declivious, and rapid is the descent. To this we may add, that for twenthing be more true-virtue is the ty years past, Europe has been spewlife, the soul of such a government, ing out upon this deviated country an almost unremitting torrent of her filthiest feculency, by which not on-But from hence many seem to ly that mass of corruption, which was among us has been individually increased, but those who were tainted before, have become still more rotten, and in too many instances many, who were until then sound, have received the infection.

To the extreme profligacy and depravity of manners among all ganks of society; to that wickedness and vice, which rising up its head, stalks unblushingly through our land, must be ascribed all those evils, under which we are now suffering, incluconcomitant calamities. Vainly do we attribute them to " the violation of sailor's rights," and other sets of

immediate duties to God, consists the folly or wickedness of our own in the performance of all those things which are required of us according to our respective situations in life, for the comfort and happing the curse of having weak, foolish or wicked rulers, when it happens to for even the injustice & injuries suffered from other nations, & also the
the curse of having weak, foolish or
wicked rulers, when it happens to
be the case, are themselves judgments too, inflicted upon a people as
a punishment for their sina.

The Supreme Being, in his wise
Providence, hath made it his constant rule to punish national crimes
by finational afflictions. The political
existence of nations is confined to
this world, and in this world he al-

this world, and in this world he al-ways chastises them for their nati-onal guilt; and sometimes utterly guilty of moral treason." this world, and in this world he al-ways chastises them for their nati-

destroys them. War, famine and pestilence are the three scourges most usually adopted by him, wherewith to avenge himself on nations who have trampled his mercies under their feet, and insulted his justice. Of these war is the most bitter and severe, the most to be deprecated, as beside its own appropriate evils it is frequently productive of both the others, pestilence and famine : beside which nothing can be more fertile in dissoluteness and corruption of the morals of a people, nothing so productive of new and additional scenes of vice; and thus war constantly furnishes additional supplies to those very sources from which it first originated.

And as war is one of the greatest calamities, by which an avenging God can in his wrath punish mankind, so can no guilt be more aggravated or inexpiable, than the guilt of the man, who without justifiable cause, plunges a nation into war. Such a man is accountable to his God for all the distress and misery, both public and private, which shall flow therefrom. In the sight of heaven he will be viewed as the wilful, the deliberate murderer of every individual, who loses his life in its prosecution. And his soul is stained by every drop of blood, which shall be spiffed thereby : stains, which must be washed out in this world by tears of the deepest & most bitter contrition, or will be punished in another. by the hottest fire of divine indigna-

Does any one doubt, that war is sent upon a nation as a punishment for its sins, and that we are not now suffering in consequence of our iniquities? Let him hear what St.

James says upon this subject :-" From whence came wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts, that war in your members?

Ye lust and have not : Ye kill and desire to have-and cannot ob-

Ye fight and war, and yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because

ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it on your lusts." And though his answer is interrogative in form ; he means it as the strongest affirmative; as much as if

he had sain "there surely cannot be derstanding who can possibly doubt. that wars and fightings proceed from the cause to which I have assigned them." As therefore the calamities, under

which we'are now suffering, proceed from, and are the just punishment of our wickedness, as a people, so nothing can be more available for their removal or alleviation, than a general and universal reformation in our lives, by turning from sin to righteousness.

And as a general reformation can only be brought about by the reformation of individuals; it becomes the duty of each individual to begin with himself, and by his example and

Whoever would wish to see this war; with which we are now afflicted by an avenging God, terminated by an honorable peace; or, if that cannot be obtained, that Heaven may smile upon our arms, in its further prosecution; let them clean their hands from all iniquity making your presentments; and in and purify their hearts from all the present state of the public mind, pollution let them humble them it may not be improper to caution selves before the Lord; let them you particularly against suffering cease to do evil, and learn to do well. yourselves to be in the least degree injustice of the British government. They, who thus act, whatever may operated upon by party distinctions, on the one hand—or to the weakness be the boasting of others, will prove or considerations. Let your sale

themselves the purests patriots, and the sincerest friends of their conntry; while on the contrary, they who continue in their victous pur suits; go on, adding sin to sin, with, greediness; who indulge themselves in the gratification of all their anruly passions, whatever may be their professions, are its greatest enemics, and, as far as in them lies, they ensure the disgrace and discomfiture of our armies, while they sharpen the swords and atrenghten the bands of our enemies. And of all such

I have, gentlemen, observed to you, that the necessity of humangovernments originated in the fallen and corrupt state, to which man was reduced, by disobedience to his Creator, for the prevention or punishment of crimes, as far as they affect the interests of civil society. But gos vernments would be of little use unless wise and salutary laws were enacted by them, with sufficient sanctions for that purpose; nor would such laws be or much service unless strictly enforced, and the punishments allotted to the several branches of those laws inflicted with certainty and impartiality. For these purposes, courts of criminal jurisdiction have been established, and according to the wise provisions of this state, and of England, from whence we have adopted them, grand juries are the mean through which those violations are inquired into, and presented to the court. You see therefore, gentlemen, how important a part you have to act in the promotion that reformation of so devoutly to be wished for by every friend to his country, as far as the same can be effected by the dread of human punishment.

It is your special province, gentlemen, to search into the violations of every law, the breach of which is punishable, and present them to the court to be ultimately decided on by a petit jury-I say, gentlemen, of every law, for however unwise or impolitic any law may be; and however desirable may be its repeal, yet if not repugnant to our constitution or to the laws of God, it is the duty of every good citizen, while it remains in force, to obey it, and the duty of the court to punish its

fraction. A recurrence, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to the oath you have taken, a copy of which you will have with you, will sufficiently point out to you the great ourlines of your duty. You are diligently to inquire into all offences, which are given in charge to you-waich may be disclosed to you by the witnesses, who will be sent to you; or which may come within your own knowledge, for if any members of the grand jury are acquainted of their own knowledge with any offences having been commit-ted, it is their duty to inform their brethren, and of the grand jury to make presentments on such information.

In agreeing on your presentmens, t is not necessary that you should have positive testimony from those who were eye-witnesses. Crimes, especially those of a deeper guilt, are generally attempted to be committed in secrecy. Strong circum-stantial evidence is all that can in most cases be had-it is all than ought to be expected, and frequently will be more satisfactory even than than direct testimony.

You are, gentlemen, to receive no restimony on the part of the person against whom the inquiry is making, nor are you to receive witnesses at his instance; and therefore you ought not, in any case, to make a presentment unless, where upon the evidence before you as it stands unprecepts endeavour to extend it to contradicted, you could conscientiously, as petit jurors, say, that the person was guilty of the crimes with which he is charged.

You are, gentlemen, in making your inquiries, to be actuated only by an honest regard for public justice, uninfluenced by motives orising from envy, batted or malice, in

ublished Seorge Shaw's Book O Bound, Report ee of Grievances and ce relative to the Riots e City of Baltimore

er with the

SITIONS

he said Committee ars Reward. n Salubria, near Hashington county, (Md) a negro slave who calls GUY, the property of Bill is about 5 feet as h, rather of a lighter in the generality of walkward and ungrates and particularly in wild and supplies a wild and suspicion sted. He is between 18 age and was raised by

Inrison of West River, he has a mother and The allow reward any person who shall my gaol in the United to the out of Washington POET'S CORNER

DR. LADD'S VARBION OF OBSIAN'S ADDRESS TO THE

From whence dost thou scatter thy The stars hide themselves from the day, Thou comest all beautiful drest; The cold pale Moon hastens away, She sinks in the wave of the west, But thou in thy course art alone, Who can thy companion be made? The oaks of the mountains are gone, The mountains themselves are decayed The ocean inconstant we name, Even Luna is bidden in night;

But thou art forever the same, Forever rejoicing in light. When earth is all darkened with storm, When lightnings flash over the ground; When thunders the heavens deform, Thou smilest in beauty around. But Ossian no more can behold Thy beam on the gates of the west; Nor see thy locks sparkling with gold, That flow on the clouds of the east. Perhaps thou like me wilt decay, The skies thou wilt cease to adorn Thou wilt sleep in the clouds of thy day, Nor care for the voice of the morn. Rejoice, then, oh Sun! in thy might, Since age must o'ertake thee so soon; Unlovely as glimmering night, As dark as the beam of the moon; When darkness the firmament clouds, When the blast of the north is abroad

shrouds And the traveller sinks in the road.

When the mist every mountain top

Another Epistle from King Joe to Emperor Nap.
Since I wrote to you last,
Misfortunes croud fast. At Vittoria they had but begun, Would you know whence I date This sad tale of my fate,

In haste I must tell you, I RUN-1 . Irun is the name of the place in Spain whence Joseph Buonaparte last sent news of himself to his Imperial brother.

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF BUONAPARTE When Buonaparte was examining the great pyramid with Denon and others, a messenger arrived at the entrance, with information that the Turks had landed in great force on the coast. Without returning to Cairo, Buonaparte ordered Kleber to join him with the troops there as a reserve, as rapidly as possible, and arrived the next night at Aboukir, to command those that had seen collected for him. With the Gens. Lasnes, Murat & Marmont, who accompanied him, were his interpreter & his interpreter's brother, an artist. They were all in the same tent with their Commander; & when every thing was arranged for the approaching hight-uy down in their cloaks around him to repose. This artist (from whom I had the anecdote) told me ne never in his ite was near Buonaparte, without being impressed by his protound & terrible head-& now more than ever, the associations being perminarly interesting from the time of night, the approach of battle, and the general only awake with a single tamp, he found himself so irresistibly astracted to his features, that he could not sleep ; curious to observe whether Buonaparte would aleep tumself, he kept his attitude of apparent repose, and fixed his eyes on him with an eager and breathless anxiety. It was now the very depth of midnight, and to the rumbling of artillery and rattling of arms succeeded the most gloomy sitence ! After considerable pause, during which Buonaparte was hanging over a map, he leaned his spare and sallow cheek on his hand-the lamp glittered on his broad forehead, while his eyes burning in the shadows of their sockets, gleamed with a tense and lustrous fierceness-he looked at his watch, and then walked to the door of his tent, and earnestly observed the dark and still horizon; then returned put his watch on the table, and dwelt on its echoing and solitary tick with irritated agony. In a few minutes he trod again to the oponing of his tent, and again returned disappointed, for Nature was proceeding with her accustomed regularity uninfluenced by his turbulent haste. He now took the lamp, and holding it above his head, looked round on instantly shut his eyes, as if saleep, like the rest—when Buonaparte, deceived, replaced the lamp, and perfectly unconscious of being observed, yielded to his feelings without restraint;—his whole frame began to answer these purposes, while the Danes and Normans ravaged the northern coasts. We have seek ashes, to a very considerable quantity, east but of these caves in which vertibre were found that regular process of Nature, hy seems to an aspine. like the rest-when Buonaparte, de-

ed longing to have time and eternity in his grasp, that he might will or controll them as he willed, I his purposes; unable to compose him-self, he dug the table with a pair of compasses in agitated spasm, and appeared inwardly to turse the it-O thou that rollest on high.

As round as the shield of my sires!

From whence dose thou beam through the sky?

As they realize the inverted inwardly to curse the inverced in wardly to curse the object been elevated and virtuous; but degraded by its ferocity we consider it only as the restless turbulence of a tyrant, who hated delay, the consequence of any will but his own, though the consequence even of the systematic regularity of

Nature. Excited nearly to madness by his hery agitation, he rushed once again to the door, when as if in pity to this victim of passion the day dawn-ed on his heated face with a smiling and beaming freshness, the mists of the morning were rolling away as the light glittered on their rotundithe light glittered on their ty, and nature began to awake from ty, and nature began to awake from 15th Nov. 1813.5 her drowsy stupon with a sort of stirring hum that indicated life, though nothing was heard distinctly. Buonaparte extinguished the lamp, and with an energy that marked his delight, roused his generals, mounted his horse, rode through his soldiers, telling them "an army of Turks existed near them, and by ten he expected they existed no longer !" The battle shortly afterwards commenced, and by ten, indeed, nothing remained of his gorgeous enemies but the melancholy and shadowy remembrance !

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Grenvale, (Eng.) Aug. 25. The remains of a vessel were lately discovered in Ballywilliam bog, about a mile from Portrush, in the liberties of Colerain. From the examination of the size and form of the ribs and the beams, it has been conjectured that she carried at least, 40 or 50 tons. Notwithstanding the injuries of time the outside boards still measure an inch and a quarter in thickness; of them, however, only small pieces could be discovered. Some of the ribs are 8 inches broad, 5 deep, and 7 or 8 feet long ; many of them exceed this measurement considerably. Neither keel nor mast could be discovered. It was rather to be lamented that she was torn up and carried off before her situation could be exactly investigated. The timbers are all of oak ; several cart loads of it were drawn away. She was found in a mount, about 40 feet in diameter, composed of stones and clay, but chiefly of moss, about 15 perches from the shore of the bog the bog has been all cut away around this mount; it is about 6 or 8 feet in height. Several bones have been found in it, to what species of animal they belonged cannot be ascertained; the air speedily dissolves them. Some silver coins have been found in it, the letters cannot be distinctly discerned; from comparison however, the date of one of them might probably be ascertained; hence the age of the vessel, and the purpose for which she was employed may also be discovered. In the meantime, nothing but conjecture can be said on this subject. Some are of opinion that at a very distant period, there was a communication between this bog and the sea. This seems to be improbable, as the bog is elevated more than 40 feet above the level of the sea. At the same time it must be observed that the sea has been retreating for many centuries in the neighbourhood of Portrush, as well as in many other places in the north of Ireland, It could be established, on tolerable authority, that the lands of Cloughbourr, Crocknamack, Kernabawn, and Maghremena, were formerly covered with sea water; and that the hill upon which Portrush stands, was surrounded like the Skerries, with water. Though all this should be admitted, it would not be sufficial ent to establish a communication between the place where this vessel was found and the sea. Every circumstance considered, it is likely that the place where the bog now stands was once a Lake, and the vessel was used thereon, as a place of safety during the time of invasibetween contending chieftains. We are convinced that the inhabitant of Iteland were reduced to the dis-

A Chrystal Mute by a Patent of In-

M. LAURENT, a mechanic at Pahighest degree of perfection, by substituting for wood and ivery, thrystal on which the atmosphere does not exercise any influence. The form differs not at all from that of the common instruments. Two tubes of exchange suffice for their use; the upper one never requires to be changed. The government has decreed to the inventor a medal and a crown.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber will attend on the minth day of Dec. next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Maribre', at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose of making a dividend of the assets in hand amought the creditors of the late Samuel Whittington. Those persons inested will please attend.

of Sam'l, Whittington.

B. CURRAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occu-pied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON

Annapolis, Navember 11, 1813, tf.

50 Dollars Reward!!! STOLER, a few days ago from Tulip Hill, on West River, SIX SHELP— Whoever will apprehend the THIEF and give such information to the subscriber, Manager at Tulip Hill, as will enable him to convict the villian, shail receive the above reward. The persons on beard of an Oyster Boat, which was several days in a creek which divides Tulip Hill Farm from Col. Mercer's estate, are suspected.

FRANCIS BIRD.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Aron del County will meet on Thursday the 25th of November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. Nov. 11, 1813. L. C. A. A. C.

Take Notice. I hereby forewarn all persons hunting

with either dog or gun, on my farm in South-River Neck, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders. JOSEPH N. STOCKETT,

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hu ntig, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas'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. Sovember 11.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court September 14, 1813.

On application, by petition of Beale Gaither, administrator of John Reynolds, 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 he published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Anne-Arun-del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reynolds, 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 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estats. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1813;

BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROL Has just received an assortment BEASONABLE GOODS,

Cassineres, Welvets and Cerds, Flannels, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and frish sheeting, Marseilles, Quits, 3.4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper,

Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Lines, Bilk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Glores Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence,

White Satfu, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms. LIKEWISE

Cash, at the Factory Prices Annapolis, Oct. 21:

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against

REDERICK MACKUBIN. rember 4.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseen for the ensuing year. No one need apply who cannot bring the best recom mendation.

Application to be made to Jame Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber. ANN CHESTON.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

West River, Oct. 14, 1813.

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 6 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 this establishment, and respectfully solicit necessary to keep pace with the Court 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, Q. 21, 1813. ISAAC PARKER.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office.

-Price 12 1-2 Cents .-October 28,

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White a 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 soonstant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Bestorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venergal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Planter.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe th article has on the outside weapper

sture of Michael Lag & Co.

the speaker was required to fare seats for more stenographers, and I were by the same resolution all to placed in the gallery. For some resolution has never to an combined by the Speaker; of course we could have a reporter in the house this on. Although, therefore, we have nevery exertion that our disadvantage situation would permit, to furnish of congress, yet many omissions to been in vitable, and these has a measure been supplied by the lines mutilated abstracts which have be published in the National Intelligence. That Gazette is under the absolute of troul of the administration, and there evil report and through good report must support the interests and measure of its masters. Hence it has bapten that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a growing on the late. Gales is a stenographer, and has a generovided on the floor, but very buses abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The mo tive for this suppression may be dies bates have been conducted, & the inter of the most of them. They certainly would never have raised the rep of the majority in congress, or large tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truts have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded-But as our reporter was Es. cluded, and as Gales has chosen to sup-press the debates, all has been lost pale people. This evil must be remedied -floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next sension, we presume, new and additional ascommodations will be provided for sta-nographers. And if there is a stenegrapher in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determi-nation, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given

them through the country. Those who are willing to patronits the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid Weham no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is Gazette, which scarcely ever smucs, wi out containing some mistepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have be come so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequen-ly disseminating the boldest falsehoods requires every effort to increase the strengthen the guards of truth, tecop teract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the bests. terests of the nation. The Daily No tional Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as ready derived from some other than the inpure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation is discontinuing patronage to a mischiene print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in december the public, to further the sinister rises of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Bell Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards \$2 00 Bound,

The Report Of the Committee of Grievances

Courts of Justice relative to the Rate and Mobs in the City of Baltim Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee

50 Dollars Reward Ran away from Salubria, near figure-Town, Washington county, the on the 14th inst. a negro slavewhen himself BILL GUY, the property the subscriber. Bill is about 5 for 7 taches high, rather of a light complexion than the generally blacks, extremely awkward and ungration him his address and particular walk, and has a said and support of the second state when accosted He is between and 21 years of age and was raise Mr. Henjumia Harrisonra Wesking at which place he has a mother other relations. The above will be given to any good in the factors if taken out of Madinger 11 taken out of Madinger 12 taken out of Madinge

[VOL LXXL

JONAS GREEN CHURCH-STREET, ARNAP

Price Three Dollars per A To the Editor of the U. S.

When I tell you that I am man just turned of one and lat the same time blush t ou, that I am not in the poldier. But this be assur fult of mine. Unfortung in the language of the de prints, is indiscriminately d red a federalist and a tory; still more galling and shocking reproach is the to cover oneself with glory ascertained to be the chinan; to the utter confusi Quaker creed and the Pre-atechism!

stechism ! In fulfilment then of the forious destination, I was a obtaining a commission umy, and I was the more impelled to the measure, a markably pretty fellow mentals, let me tell you. more than once been to is a uniform dress with m was a longue plume, and uppendages; and all the law me, were charmed w pre, declaring one and would but turn soldier me, was made, since not the sex, however noncom-night be, would be able ne. Upon this, without signified to my father my e to serve my country i and to apply to government to gove adure the cutting insinu out full provocation, or cause, because, forso gray beards pronounced But the old cross-grained on of a federalist indigna ed my proposal, albeit h self been a war-man of tauntingly asked me if I be a slave to the Corsic To this he added some gainst the president

> inistration from the ju he condign punishmen trimes, I, from that mo o be his son, and shou with expelled his parent acobin vagabond, and or those misoreants, we wan sordid, sinister par trade of deceiving an he people, who had us placed them in por must confess it, w anguage of my father. ear, be silent, and sub Still, however, my re my own : and I ind

narsh to be named before and swore, that if he he

syllable from my lips, is

wish to partake in the

his wicked and accura

dertaken (he alledged) for purpose of screening a fi

ewspapers, with all hich an mateur of C ajoys, when he reads og formed en potence f being marched in e. og appayed by a river. ditors Binns and Dus ub up their French a autious in future, not eyed for appuyed. No djutant general Dua he next edition of his tell us, that the

ignifies the steps of a fact, it simply mea f a ladder. But, po lustrious house in was reared rtible terms a ar of stairs, and a p

But ravished beyon am, with our addresses atyle of dresses at the control of the control of the control of them and the control of the contro