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FOREIGN.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

The military events which follow each other with rapidity, not allowing a detailed relation, we are authorized whilst expecting them, to publish the following letter, addressed by his excellency the duke of Bassano, minister of foreign affairs, to his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire.

"Monseigneur, I had the honour to write your excellency yesterday, the 26th, and to announce to your serene highness that the Russian, Prussian and Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their sovereigns, and that they had been repulsed at all points. You will easily comprehend that the emperor is occupied in such a manner, that it is impossible at this moment to give a detailed account of all the events which have taken place. Hostilities commenced on the 17th. His majesty entered Bohemia on the 19th occupying the principal debouches at Rumburg and Gabel, and having marched his troops within twelve leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia, beating the Russian and Prussian armies of Gen. Sacken, Langeron, York and Blucher, and forcing the fine positions of the Bober. Whilst the enemy still believed his majesty in the depths of Silesia, he left a powerful army there, under the orders of the duke of Tarente, made his guards march about ten leagues a day and arrived at Dresden, for some days threatened by an imminent attack. His majesty 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 Wittgenstein, Kleist & Schwartzburg, deployed 150,000 men, marching against the town. All the attacks were repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered themselves with glory. The enemy left 6000 killed at the foot of our redoubts. We have taken 2000 men, a flag, and several pieces of cannon. This morning at 4 o'clock the emperor was on the ground; the rain fell in torrents. Marshals the Duke of Ragusa and Bellune passed the bridge with their corps. At 8 o'clock our attack commenced by a brisk cannonade. The enemy's extreme left was commanded by the Austrian generals Ignace, Ginley and Kleist, and separated from the remainder of the army by the valley of Plauen. The emperor ordered it to be attacked by marshal the duke of Bellune, and by gen. Latour Maubourg's cavalry, under the orders of the King of Naples. We reckon among the trophies of this day, 40,000 men, among whom are field-marshal lieutenant Metzko, two generals of brigade, many superior officers, 20 pieces of cannon, and 10 flags. During this time Gen. Vandamme, who had debouched by Koenigstein, seized upon the heights of Pirna, marched on both sides the Peterswalde road and rendered himself master of the debouches from Bohemia, beating 15,000 men who presented themselves before him, & made a good number of prisoners. At this moment all the roads of Peterswalde and Freyberg are intercepted; the Russians and Prussians came by the road of Peterswalde, and the Austrians by that of Freyberg. If the enemy's army, which is numerous, as it is composed of the Russian and Prussian corps of all the Austrian army, determine to retreat, it will necessarily suffer considerable losses; if it remains, there will be very destructive events to-morrow. Since the 1st at Ulm, the French army never experienced worse weather, and more abundant rain. The emperor has been exposed to it all day. He is at this moment entering. The nu-

merous columns of prisoners, pieces of cannon, and flags which have been taken are traversing the town. The inhabitants evince the most lively joy at the sight of these trophies.

The duke of Reggio was to be on the 23d or 24th at Berlin. The duke of Tarente drove the remains of 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 indignation; the ex-general Moreau is with the enemy's army, in the suite of the emperor of Russia, as a privy counsellor. He has therefore thrown off the mask which has for some years not concealed him from intelligent persons. I cannot yet, Monseigneur, send your serene highness 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."

SEPTEMBER 6.

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, addressed 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 morning, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows; the 4th, 12th and 17th corps, under the orders of the duke of Reggio, (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. Lauriston. The 11th corps was at Loewenberg, under the orders of the duke of Tarentum, (Macdonald).

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

The 8th corps under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau. Marshal St. Cyr, was with the 14th corps having his left leaning on the Elbe, at the Camp of Koenigstein, and on horseback on the great causeway from Prague to Dresden extending detachments of observation as far as the defiles of Marienberg.

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

Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg 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 positions:

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

This army is commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Miloradowitch, and the Prussian Gen. Kleist. The Russian and Prussian Guards form a part of it; which added to the army of the Prince of Schwartzberg, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank of the Elbe, passing that river in Bohemia.

The army of Silesia, commanded by the Prussian Generals Blucher

and York, and the Russian generals Sacken and Langeron, seemed to 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 (Oudinot.) The force of those armies 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.

On the 18th, the emperor repaired to Zittau, ordered immediately the troops of Prince Poniatowski, to march, forced the defiles of Bohemia, 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 harass 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 20th 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 Rumburg, 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 Lahn to Silesia, where he arrived the 20th, before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the armistice, traversed the 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 a position between the Bober and the post of Spill 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 distinguished 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 left the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney) ordered an attack upon Gen. Sacken by the 3d corps, in advance of Bunzlitz, overthrew, routed, and

took many prisoners. The enemy beat the retreat.

The battle took place the 23d of Aug. before Goldberg. Gen. Lauriston was there at the head of the 11th corps; he had before him the Russians, who covered the positions of Flensburg, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment, when Gen. Gerard defied 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 3000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flensburg 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 Strophien. The old guards, the young, the infantry, cavalry and artillery, performed these forty leagues (120 miles) in four days.

[Here follows the history of the attacks on Dresden 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 fighting 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 Maubourg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded; we already reckon 10,000 of them. The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded. The Duke of Regusa has had several affairs of advanced posts which attest the intrepidity of his troops. Gen. Vandamme, commanding the first corps, on the 25th debouched by Koenigstein, & on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and Hoendorf. 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.

On the 28th of August, the King of Naples and Duke Belluno slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Liebenberg, 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 at Falkenham, and on the 31st at Zenwald. The 14th corps, under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr, was on the 28th at Maxen, the 29th at

Reinhardt Grumna, the 30th at Dillendorf, the 31st at Lielman. The 1st corps, under General Vandamme was on the 28th, at Hollandorf, and on the 29th at Peterswalde, occupying 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 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 debouches from Toeplitz. Gen. Vandamme only thought 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, remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains 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 morale is weakened. At two in the afternoon, the Prussian column of Gen. Kleist, 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 column, which he repulsed—he was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turned—he nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing Gen. Kleist's column, who was killed—the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the toses and woods. In this strife, Gen. Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed. Generals Carboneux, 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 materials, which consisted of thirty pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing away all the horses. In the situation in which affairs were they could not have acted better. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, may carry

POET'S CORNER.

PEACE AND GLORY.

Where is now the smile that lighted
Every hero's couch of rest?
Where is now the hope that brightened
Honour's eye and pity's breast?
Have we lost the warfare we braided
For our weary warrior men?
Is the faithful olive faded?
Must the bay be plucked again?
Passing hour of sunny weather,
Lovely in your light awhile,
Peace 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 done.
Is the hour of alliance over?
Must the maiden's trembling foot
Wait her from her war-like lover,
To the desert's still retreat?
Fare you well! with sighs we banish
Nymph to fair! and guest so bright;
Yet the smile with which you vanish,
Leaves behind a soothing light!
Soothing light! that long shall sparkle
O'er your warrior's sanguine way,
Through the field where horrors darkle,
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 exertion, or some consolation from 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 accommodated were immediately engaged.

On April 10th, the Margaret sailed from Naples with a valuable cargo of brandy, silks, &c. estimated value 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 Straights 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 below, 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 changed however too quick for her, and gradually, though in an instant, laid her proud masts in the sea! She was hardly on her beam ends before all hands were on her bottom, most of them clinging to the chains. Cut away the masts was now the general cry; an axe was obtained from the carpenter's chest, which had been dashed to the now upper part of the deck; at intervals as the swell would recede, the deck was cleared, the weather shrouds and stays being cut, a man made

fast with a rope soon hacked away the masts, the guns, camboose, anchors and boats, were also cut away. 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 a 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 tears, and expressed aloud their lamentations; the men generally displayed a fortitude that did them honour.

The boats were the next subject of consideration. The pinnace was in pieces; the yawl 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 intimidating, from the idea of the deck's being forced up, or the wreck torn in pieces; it was kept afloat thus far by the brandy, which, however, from time to time drifted away; the sea was also covered with mattresses, chests, trunks, drowned goats, sheep and hogs. When any 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 afloat, a keg of brandy, a spar to make a mast and part of a royal for a sail, were 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 had swam from the wreck were driven back; others showed an inclination 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; and declared that any one leaving 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 food and water, notwithstanding which, about mid-day, they were forced, by the determination generally evinced by those on the wreck to swim to them, and some 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 hunger, thirst and fatigue, they were taken up by the brig Poacher, capt. Dunn, from Alicante, bound to Boston, on a short allowance of provisions and water. Thus the sufferings of those exhausted beings did not end here. The Poacher cruised several days in search of the wreck, without success.

On the capture of the long boat (Monday May 21st) they hastened

signal on the wreck, by lashing a royal mast to the stump of the main mast, and making fast a cabin quilt about thirty feet above deck; they then erected a stage laying spars across the quarter rails and a sail on the spars, which made them tolerably 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, got 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 ship'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 a-bait the to the bowsprit; shortly after the quarter deck floated off, carrying with it the stump of the mizen mast.

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 by famine. The wine was now gone and the men were all on allowance of a wine glass of vinegar every 24 hours, not having had any water 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 drunk a 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 had floated away, leaving nothing to subsist on but salt 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 our vessels, being in lat. 28 degrees 12 minutes, the yawl left the ship 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 were still alive on the wreck, five of whom retained sufficient strength to hold out for some time, if not 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 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 with partial showers that fell on the 27th, kept body and soul together. The 28th another of the small crew breathed his last without a moan. The 29th, the sea running high, the oars and mast were lost: having nothing to keep the boat out of the trough 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. 13 min. N. 45 deg. W. the Captain treated them with utmost tenderness and consideration, giving them at first light food and in small quantities, increasing

their rations with their strength. This was the first seen since the shipwreck, four before they left the ship, and four afterwards; they were on the wreck 17 days, and in the boat twenty three.

There were saved in the long boat five captains including Fairfield, four mates, a supercargo, and five seamen; in the yawl one captain & two mates; and one captain 3 supercargoes, five mates and 19 men were lost.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths.

Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Mole-skin 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 Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

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

Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, For 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 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.

Sept. 30.

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.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

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

Caution.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with either dog or gun 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 such offenders.

JOHN PARISH, of Aaron.

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-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.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch 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 Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of headaches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

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

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.

By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish 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 unknown, this resolution has never been carried into effect by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the same mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer.

That Gazette is under the absolute controul 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 session, 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 motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue 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 important 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 suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied. If Federal Reporters are excluded from 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 give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

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. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discolored important information, and of frequently 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 interests of the nation. The Daily 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 impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

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Just Published

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

\$2 00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riot and Mob in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Edgar's Town, Washington county, (MD) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL 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 ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, 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 goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL, Washington County, 2 July 15th, 1813.

IVOL. LXXI.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, NOV. 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived in this Swedish ship Neptune, capt. Herman, in 36 days from Liverpool. By the politeness of Mr. G. Baltimore, a passenger, received a file of London from the 9th to the 28th of October. The evacuation of the French, which is the article of news, is of some importance in itself, so as it proves that the defence by Buonaparte have exaggerated in the reports. Nothing but his inability to defend this capital. His retreat in Russia, must have been a retrograde motion, it may tend to bring him to his resources, is not limited to augment them.

Our Office, London, 12 Sunday, 26th September.

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Heligoland advices from Hamburg to and from Altona to the 19th. That Buonaparte has generated his force in the road of Dresden, a series of engagements had taken place prior to the 13th, in which he defeated with immense loss the allied army. He had retreated in the direction of Leipzig, and that the allies had followed him on the 13th.

It is added that a part of the Prince of Sweden's army left bank of the Elbe, and were successful. No military were permitted to be published. Hamburg papers nor a Gazette circulated. The intelligence exactly coincides with accounts previously received.

HELIGOLAND.

Our accounts from the coast continue to be satisfactory. The favourable reports in manner confirmed, by the newspapers under French control.

Near Dauenburg, in the neighbourhood of Luebeck, 9000 men are said to have been destroyed. Dresden is said to have been entered. A victory has been gained by the allies in Italy. Napoleon is said to be retreating towards Magdebourg, and the allies are acting on the Elbe. [This is confirmed by count Walmoden.] At Hamburg the intelligence is high spirits, consistent with the delivery to the allies. Both Fiume and Ancona are in possession of the allies.

On the above account and correspondent remarks. The previous movements indicated that Napoleon either retreat or fight, or both. It will be recalled that Prince of Schwartzburg, a Zittau in Lusatia, General Blucher with which is only 20 miles from the place where the French retreat. Blucher is said to have been in Dresden. This threatened the French communication with the Crown Prince of Prussia. On the 1st Sept. On the 2nd will be also recalled the grand allied army had two columns from Bohemia into Saxony, and Altona, and the rear of Dresden. The advanced posts of the allies were in the distance from Dresden is about 200 miles. The time for the intelligence—The French Justerboch from

used to draw the knight to the... of the Chateaugay river—but instead of following the general, his knightship retired before him. It is ridiculous enough to find in this report, that the commander in chief of the British army, and Maj. General Dewarville, and other great dignitaries, 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 majesty's province of Lower Canada? If so, we predict, that like Sheaffe and Proctor, &c. those mighty generals will soon leave the Canadian militia to fight their own battles, & that the next news we have, will be 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 Kingston.

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. Wilkinson.

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 Gov. pro tem. of the Michigan territory, and has a force at Malden and Sandwich.

3419 of the hostile Indians, have tendered their submission at Detroit.

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 of 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 arrive at Albany on Monday. Accordingly a Committee were appointed by the Common Council, in order to make suitable arrangements to receive him. The following orders were issued by the committee, viz.

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

2. The common council and citizens will assemble at the same time and place, and proceed 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 military 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,
JOHN BLECKER,
TUNIS VAN VECHTEN, } Com.
S. S. LUSH.

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 company with Col. Charles Kane, and attended by a respectable escort from the city of Schenectady, were received by the common council, the Albany cavalry under captain Humphries, and a large assemblage of citizens in carriages, &c. who greeted the Hero of Lake Erie with the loudest acclamations of joy. After taking some refreshment, the procession again formed, and proceeded to the capitol, where, after the usual 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.

Animated by the same sentiment which pervades the nation, the common council avail themselves of this occasion to express their gratitude to you, for your late victory over the enemy on Lake Erie. To add to the splendour of the triumph, it was achieved by an inferior force. Thus, 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 on that element, where her boasted 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 Answer:

SIR,
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-streets, to the Eagle Tavern, the Commodore's quarters, where, amid the loud acclamations of the citizens, (the pure and spontaneous effusions of patriotism 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 country.

The Eagle Tavern was most brilliantly illuminated, and a transparency over an Eagle, with the words, "WE HAVE MET 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 paragraph, which we have not before 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. Petersburg, to negotiate 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 negotiations 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 Capital.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
The paragraph which was copied into our paper of yesterday from Bell's Weekly Messenger of September 5th, relative to the mission of Lord Walpole, having excited some conversation, we think proper to remark, that in no other paper, (and we have a file from the 9th to the 26th of September) do we find any confirmation of the hope held out that he was authorized to treat with our commissioners. On the contrary, an article which appeared in several of the London papers from the 11th to the 13th of September, which we have already published and which we insert again, states that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were preparing to leave St. Petersburg. The same report is mentioned in a letter of Sept. 18th, and other letters of a still later date received in this town, although silent as to this rumour, express a belief that Great Britain will enter into no negotiation 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. Petersburg state, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had received their dismissal 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 them 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 conduct of Gov. Tompkins, in ordering them out for so short a service, is very reprehensible. The consequences of this step are, many families have suffered severely, and the State has derived no benefit. Aside from the expense incurred, it is vexatious to our citizens, and evidences but little regard in the Governor for individual interest.

LANSINGBOROUGH, NOV. 9. Gov. Tompkins' Army.

The conscript 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

join Gen. Hampton's army at Chateaugay, for the purpose of assisting in the conquest of Canada. They accordingly proceeded to Chateaugay; when all but about twenty (of whom as well as men) availed themselves of their constitutional privilege, and refused to pass the bound-ary-line of their country. After receiving much abusive language from the General, they were discharged, without their pay, and with but four days rations for their journey to beg their way home. The few who volunteered for Canada, 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.
Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County. Sept. Term, 1813.

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

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 crowded 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 Superintendent to remove; they are well apprised that the remedy rests with the Legislature, whose liberality, heretofore, in support of this meritorious 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 furnish the necessary extension of accommodation.

The committee have furnished a 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 | 2 |
| Carpentering | 2 |
| Cordwaining | 41, 2 of which at fine works. |
| Cutters | 2 |
| Winding thread | 1 |
| Weaving with hand shuttles | 5 |
| Do. with fly do. | 5 |
| Querlers | 4 |
| Picking and boiling oak-um stuff, | 23 |
| Cooks & bakers | 4 |
| Jobbers | 2 |
| Hospital nurse | 1 |
| Invalids | 4—101 men |
| Spinning | 53 |
| Sewing | 8 |
| Washing | 5 |
| Picking oakum | 3 |
| Binding shoes | 1 |
| House work | 4 |
| Sick | 10—84 women |
| Total, | 185 True copy. |

MR. PAYNE

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 was received with much sensibility. The next day an affectionate letter was sent to him by the manager of the Theatre.

[Boston Palladium.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

A REPORTER WAS KILLED.
A person qualified as a reporter of Debates, who had been with him some time, and had been the next session of the Maryland Legislature, which commenced on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

We do not pretend to be well acquainted with the plans of our generals, nor the movements of the army, but from the best information that has been received, we cannot avoid thinking that their objects have been totally frustrated. Some have conjectured, that Hampton's late movements towards Montreal, was intended to create a division of the British troops towards that point, and leave Wilkinson an opportunity of making an attack on Kingston, with more certain prospects of success. If this were the object, it seems totally to have failed; for while Hampton was directing his attention to one place, Wilkinson was stationary at another, leaving the force under the former to be repulsed with considerable loss. It might be construed into arrogance for common people to pretend to have any knowledge of their designs, or fathom their vast designs, for they are as mysterious as the Sphinx, beyond the comprehension of genius, not as capacious as their own. The public have been anxiously looking for some brilliant achievement from the combined force of our army, which would raise our country another niche in the temple of fame; but to the utter disappointment of all parties, they have suffered months to elapse in almost total idleness, until the season has so far advanced, and the weather become so inclement, that little or nothing further can be expected from the campaign. Should they stop, 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 rumour of the day is, that Wilkinson has been defeated at Grenadier Island, but it comes without any circumstances to authenticate it, and therefore is not generally credited. From the inactivity of our generals, if such an event has not already taken place we do not think it the least improbable it will soon 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 considerable amount on the Maryland side.

As Buonaparte is at the head of his armies in the North, it is not probable that Mr. Crawford's mission to the French government will prove of any great immediate benefit. Perhaps, however, at the opening of the next session of congress, we may have a budget from Mr. Madison on this subject, detailing information of the greatest importance, that the public are yet wholly unacquainted with. As he has hitherto dealt in mild and delicate language when speaking of the rapacity and outrages of the French government, we can easily imagine what will be the style of his message to congress. Not a word do we expect to see about French aggressions that is not softened with the "milk and honey of human kindness."

By examining the different accounts that are given of Hampton's affair with Sir G. Prevost, we are

led to believe that the war between them was not so much a matter of strategy as it is represented to be. The reports vary in many particulars, and it is very difficult to form any opinion as to the real result of the battle, but they generally agree that a skirmish has taken place, and that Hampton has fallen back from fifteen or twenty miles.

The death of Moreau may be deemed the most serious calamity that has happened to the north of Europe, since the commencement of their war. It is only there a probability only will be severely felt, but the whole civilized world of military science, his knowledge as an able officer, and his parity which he had among the veteran part of French troops, would be greatly aided in emancipating the world from bondage, and each prince and potentate, been pilfered of his possessions, to his ruin. Scarcely was he at the theatre of war known to the French forces than a disaffection began to appear, was only by the interposition of the emperor in person, with detachment of his nation, that it was checked. It hardly forget the general so often led them to victory, and particularly in advanced age he had risked and fortune to rescue their oppressive power of a despot who had served under others who knew his father, it is recorded in story, inclination to abandon the of tyranny, and flock to whose virtue had enlisted fight the battles of freedom, make any sacrifices to a miseries of his country fell at an unlucky moment, eyes were fixed upon his hopes of thousands, hanging upon the wisdom and the heroic zeal with would have been executed the short time which he had of the allied troops inspire them with additional and draw to their assistance, the side of the enemy, gushed not only for but their knowledge in of tactics. A more general or would doubtless have had he lived; but even not but hope, that the enabled, without the his talents, to triumph my of every free and independent government existing on globe.

For some time past the editors of newspapers the most apparent delusion, that J. Esquire, known as a member of congress in the war, made a bonum verum to manufacture bills for them. This we always believed it fabrication, and the parties will require evidence of it than his which we refer our readers to.

FROM THE CHARLES The Seven and a Half After all the boasts of the democrats relative to a half-million loan, which public credit on the government, and of the community? Is not a correct conclusion that even in the hard times, in

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was taken with very considerable
loss. The reports vary in such
a manner that it is very difficult to
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The death of Moreau may justly
be deemed the most serious calamity
that has happened to the allies in
the north of Europe, since the com-
mencement of their war. Not only
is there a probability that the loss
will be severely felt by them, but
the whole civilized world. His
military science, his known experi-
ence as an able officer, and the popu-
larity which he had obtained among
the veteran part of the French troops,
would greatly have aided in emancipating the European
world from bondage, and restoring
each prince and potentate, who had
been pilfered of his possessions by
ruffian violence, to his ancient do-
minions. Scarcely was his arrival
at 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
emperor in person, with a strong
detachment of his national guards,
that it was checked. They could
hardly forget the general who had
so 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. Offi-
cers who had served under him, and
others who knew his fame only as
it is recorded in story, felt an in-
clination 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
miseries 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 distin-
guished not only for their valour,
but their knowledge in the science
of tactics. A more general desertion
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vernment existing on the habitable
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For some time past the democra-
tic 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 go-
vernment to manufacture cannon
balls for them. This turns out, as
we always believed it would, a base
fabrication, and the candid of all
parties will require no other evi-
dence 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 De-
mocrats relative to the seven and a
half million loan, what does the sub-
scription to it prove, but a scarcity of
public credit on the side of the go-
vernment, and of money on the side
of the community? Or, if this last
be not a correct conclusion, it fol-
lows that even in these miserable and
hazardous times, individuals prefer

laying up their funds driving them
to depreciated stock & other prop-
erty, rather than loan them on equally
advantageous terms to an administration,
not only bankrupt in credit and
resources, but without money, with-
out energy and just political views.

Suppose we were to hear, that GEORGE
of Philadelphia, or GRAY of
Boston, had borrowed 100,000 dol-
lars at 12 per cent. discount, what
should we think of their credit, when
told that they received only 88,000
dollars in cash, not deducting 1-4 of
a 100 brokerage. To set the case
in a stronger light, and show how
completely credit rests on resources,
suppose a bank were to take up a
sum at the same rate, can we doubt
but that its bills would soon be de-
preciated even in a greater ratio,
perhaps become as worthless as Con-
tinental money? The great loan
lately negotiated, after a conference
of half an hour, in England, at 4
per cent. 100, compared with our loans,
shows beyond any question the dif-
ference between the resources and
credit of the two governments and
countries. The national bankruptcy
of Great Britain has been a theme
of declamation and vaunting to the
French politicians, and to such A-
merican statesmen as JEFFERSON,
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 fortunate. But our progress
has been dreadful indeed, if we al-
ready borrow money at 12-100 dis-
count, and dare not provide ade-
quate means for its repayment. If
there be not already a bankruptcy of
funds, it looks not a little like insol-
vency in credit. It is bribing the
money-changers to stand their own
insurers, by the temptation of ex-
orbitant discounts.

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

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

"The morality, religion, and pa-
triotism 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 balls, and has a contract at
this moment with Mr. Secretary
Jones for furnishing the government
with nine hundred thousand pound
of balls to annihilate the enemy;
and very probable the very balls
that destroyed the enemy on Lake
Erie were manufactured at his found-
ery."

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

To this calumny it was my inten-
tion 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
assertion having had the effect of
evidence. It being difficult for hon-
ourable minds to conceive, that so
unqualified an allegation could have
been made unless there was some-
thing in the nature of my engage-
ments, to give it countenance, or at
least a pretence.

Under these circumstances, I feel
myself called upon to state, that I
am not, and never have been con-
cerned, 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, 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
fifty millions of dollars.
† The subscription loan to govern-
ment to carry on the war against France
(Dec. 8, 1798) for 18 millions sterling,
equal to upwards of seventy-seven mil-
lions of dollars, was filled in fifteen hours
and twenty minutes.

in the country, or any other, received
any money, or the smallest of one
thing, except the ordinary com-
pensation of a member of the house
of representatives; and that no
assertion contained in the above
paragraph is an imputation, falsehood,
without any, to me known, calumny, or
sland.

I have been thus distinct, because
the facts warrant the above declara-
tion, and because the malignity,
which could invent so unwarrantable
a calumny, must be fully com-
petent to the meanness of suggesting
some subterfuge, should the terms
of my denial be limited to the tenor
of its inventions.

Of the base men, who could fa-
bricate such a falsehood, or know-
ing its nature, could circulate it, I
cannot condescend to ask the con-
tradiction of it. But I have a right
to expect from my political friends
an extensive circulation of this de-
nial. 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 party passions,
as to be unmindful of what they owe
to truth and to justice.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
JOSIAH QUINCY.
Benj. Russell, Esq.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.
CHIEF JUSTICE PARSONS.
We cannot suffer the first impres-
sion of our paper after the death of
the late Chief Justice to pass with-
out some reflection upon the event.
We mean not to make a formal dis-
play of his character; much less a
studied eulogy. It belongs not to
capacities like ours even to appre-
ciate the qualities of such a mind. An
attempt to exaggerate them would be
wasteful folly.

There are some points of intel-
lectual 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 memory—
and his various, we might almost
say, universal erudition. The se-
cond of these qualities was doubtless
in a great measure the offspring of
the first, and to the energy of both,
united with an uncommon degree of
industry, he was indebted for his
unparalleled acquisitions in science
and literature. *The power and habit
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
same time so susceptible of imme-
diate transition, that observers have
often been disposed to imagine that
he possessed, and frequently exer-
cised the faculty of carrying on two
intellectual processes at the same
time which philosophers have de-
nied to the human mind. He has of-
ten been observed while at the bar,
and in the legislature, during the
argument of an opponent which he
was expected to answer, to be read-
ing 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 ei-
ther his notice or his memory. Af-
ter some of these occasions his
friends have accused him of bestow-
ing 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 only ob-
ject of his study.

The habit of his mind was that
of ceaseless activity, and the sphere
of its range was little less circum-
scribed than that of human knowl-
edge. There were few subjects upon
which he could not give light
all, except perhaps those who were
professionally conversant with them.
He was not inept 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
superiors; and as a lawyer he had
no equal.

So much did his mind delight in
variety of exercise, that the eph-
emeral productions, the poems, and
even the novels of the day seldom
escaped him. Different portions of
the same half hour, were not un-
frequently occupied in legal research,
in the amusement derived from fel-
lows narrative, and investigation of
abstract mathematical truths.

He possessed great talents for in-
vestigation, which are not always
perhaps not usually united with

power of acquisition. He
did not in his own mind, such a separate
article in the vast warehouse of his
memory, seemed not to wait for his
research, but at the precise moment
best adapted to its use, spontaneously
to rush to his aid. Still the multi-
tude of his thoughts produced no
confusion; the rapidity of his reas-
oning did not affect its clearness.
He was never unprepared, and the
flashes of his intellect often over-
powered, and, as it were, exting-
uished the feeble light of his an-
tagonist.

So great was the activity of his
mind, and with such celerity, from
a long habit of intellectual exercise,
did it pass from premises to conclu-
sions, that as no space of time was
devised to intervene, there ap-
peared to be no steps in the progress;
and he seemed to have discovered
the result, not by reason, but intu-
ition. To this cause, united with a
wish to save the public time and
money, and perhaps with a desire,
which if not a necessary ingredient
in a great mind, is its almost con-
stant attendant, to cause its own
powers to be perceived, is probably
to be attributed his predominant in-
clination in favour of a compendi-
ous 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 im-
mediately acquiesce in their correct-
ness; 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
injustice was seldom done, from the
fact that his decisions were never
reversed.

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 eleva-
tion to which his transcendent pow-
ers should entitle him. The rea-
sons may be these. Since he has
presided in the Supreme Court, ei-
ther 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 op-
inions pronounced from the bench,
he seems to have affected the merit
of original inquiry rather than of er-
udition. They have all the riches of
learning, but none of its parade.
Unnecessary citations are scrupu-
lously avoided. It would not there-
fore be wonderful if there are in-
stances of men, who, building their
own fame upon the names of others,
have, in the opinion of the superfi-
cial, risen to equality with Judge
Parsons. His vast and minutely ac-
curate 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
few 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 admi-
nistration of justice, as could rea-
sonably have been expected from
the progressive jurisprudence of
ages.

He was eminently adapted to so-
cial converse. He had amassed an
uncommon fund of anecdote, 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 ill
suited element or essential deficien-
cy which prevented the union and
concise effect of these great quali-
ties. He was prudent and adroit.
He had studied men and he knew
them well. He was skilful to ad-
dress the ruling though latent mo-
tives, and could make their passions,
their prejudices, and the obliquities
of their characters subservient to
his ends.

There may be men who possess
more of that indefinable quality
vaguely termed genius, but few have
known more, and still fewer have
employed their knowledge to more
useful purposes than this lamented
magistrate.

Neither our limits nor our plan
will permit us to notice any other
than the intellectual part of his char-
acter. We hope that a sketch of
his biography will be published.

We cannot however refrain from
stating, so far as it respects the
benefit of this example, which
this great man has afforded by
dying as he did, an humble and con-
fiding christian.

Died—On Thursday morning last
at his farm on the south side of
South River, after a severe illness,
which he bore with the fortitude of
a man and a christian, Mr. Thomas
Woodfield, an upright and respectable
man.

Notice is hereby given.
That the subscriber will attend on the
ninth day of Dec. next, at the house of
Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Marlboro',
at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose
of making a dividend of the assets in
hand amongst the creditors of the late
Samuel Whittington. Those persons in-
terested will please attend.
WM. WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.
of Saml. Whittington.
Calvert county
15th Nov. 1813.

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
for weaving.
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 villain, 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.
Nov. 11.

NOTICE
That the Levy Court of Anne Arun-
del County will meet on Thursday the
25th of November next, in the City of
Annapolis, to adjust and settle the ac-
counts of the supervisors of the public
roads in said county.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
L. C. A. A. C.
Nov. 11, 1813. 125.

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. 3w.

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, &c.
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 de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week for the space of six
successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-
zette.
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-
phans 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 estate. Given
under my hand this 14th day of Sep-
tember, 1813.
BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

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
all offenders.
FREDERICK MACKUBIN.
November 4.

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
and industry.
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Benfield, Oct. 28, 1813. 4w.

MISCELLANY

From *Acacia's Travels through Sweden, Finland, &c.*

"When a traveller is going to cross over the gulf on the ice to Finland, the peasants always oblige him to engage double the number of horses to what he had upon his arrival at Grisslehamn. We were forced 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 peasants—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 laid my account with having a journey more dull and unvaried, than surprising or dangerous. I expected to travel forty-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 unequal. It assumed as we proceeded, an undulating appearance, resembling 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 surprised the eye by the novelty of its appearance. It was an immense chaos of icy ruins, presented to view under every possible form, and embellished by superb stalactites 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 stones 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 compass, and 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 the 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 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 astonishment was so great that I could hardly believe my senses, when I found that those people remain together, and amuse themselves for the space of half an hour, and 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 my hands."

"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 as raw flesh, and have altogether a very frightful appearance. In the winter season they frequently go out of the bath, naked as they are,

to roll themselves in the snow, when the cold is at 20 and even 30 degrees below zero. They will sometimes come out, still naked, and converse together, or with any one near them, in the open air. If travellers happen to pass by while the peasants of any hamlet, or little village, are in the bath, and their assistance is needed, 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 shivering 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 thing as going out of boiling into freezing 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 Brittany,
- 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 Brutus said over the inanimate body of Caesar:

"But yesterday His word might have been weigh'd against 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 period, when wealth and power began to quit Spain, her authority, in matters of taste and fashion, fell off, and scarcely any remnants are now left of either. An anecdote, little known, of the great du de Sully, will prove the fact of this change, and determine the time when it took 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 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 antique appearance excited a sort of ridicule amongst the young courtiers, which he observing said, with great gravity—"Sire, when the great Henry, of glorious memory, did me

the honour to consult with me, he always ordered every cushion out of his presence."—Louis XIII. followed the hint immediately, to the great mortification of the young fashionables of that day.

Culture of the Sugar Cane.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sapelo, in Georgia, to his friend in Beaufort, S. C. respecting the growth of the sugar cane.

"You are desirous of knowing something of the progress made with the sugar cane. On Sapelo, 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 in 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 per acre has been 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 Cane 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. Cane, 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 hill, many of the hills exceed twenty." Savannah Rep.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

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

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF
American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths.
Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Mole skin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do.
Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marcellines, Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 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.
ALSO
Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.
LIKEWISE
Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, for Cash, at the Factory Prices.
Annapolis, Oct. 21. ti.

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, Cashr.
Sept. 30.

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. 3, of Anne Arundel county.
September 17. Sw.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high 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 next 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 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. DUVALL, of Marsh, Trustee.
Oct. 1813. ts.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, 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. ti.

Public Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d November 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; plaster 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 show the same to any person inclined to purchase.

RICHARD SNOWDEN.
October 21. ts.

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* as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

- Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious 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 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 Plaster.
- Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
- Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Daily Federal Republican

A true and correct statement of the late session of Congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish 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 unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disinterested situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of Congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the same and mutilated abstracts, which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control 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 session, 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 motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue 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 important 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 suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people: This evil must be remedied. If Federal Reporters are excluded from 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 give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

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. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloredly 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 interests of the nation. The *Daily 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 impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—42 00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mob in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagerstown, Washington county, (MD) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 6 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address, and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, 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 goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.
G. H. W. STUBBS.
Washington County,
July 15th, 1813. S.

(VOL. LXXI.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,
COURCH STREET, ANNAPO

Price—Three Dollars per An

CHARGE.

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

JUDGE MARTIN.

An infinitely wise and good when he first created man, him innocent, and consequently happy. For innocence and happiness are so inseparably connected that the last is ever attendant on the first.

His creator was then his sovereign, and his only law, whose holy laws were engraved on his heart, and to all which obedience was the spontaneous result of that love and reverence the author of his existence, while innocent was part of nature. And thus would man ever remain, had he continued that state of innocence, in which he was created. Human institutions, in that case, would have been formed; nor would imitations ever have existed; they would not have been created. Our creator would have been to be our only ruler and lawgiver. This earth would have been a paradise; and we but little lower than angels.

But man being endowed with a free will, without which he could not have had either merit or demerit in his actions, nor become accountable for them, an elegant and ingenious piece of mechanism, yielding to the passions by which he rebelled against his God, that, his divine image, in which he was created, his whole nature became changed, and his intellect became dark and his passions wholly perverted, and thus he became the author of all the vile lusts of the wicked affections of the mind, and misery entered into and as the human race, the earth became overgrown with monsters as much more numerous and dangerous, than the savage beasts of the forest. Intellect exceeds the nature, who, being unaided by the imbecility of powers, and the imperfection of their understanding, it was necessary result, that they became a prey to the indolent and timid to things bold—and thus, ignorance, to insidious craftiness; and the white walking in their own and doing whatever see their own eyes, this would come one deplorable which was displayed in misery and crime. And in the last 20 years, have been our view in that unhappy which once was the sea was elegant, polite and have a most distressing inconceivable guilt in kind are capable of plunging themselves when forsaken delivered up to their own imaginations.

To guard against such to preserve peace and society; to secure the individuals from being protected them in the acquisition of property and reputation, the establishment of man governments became necessary, which having once been done, once have been successful in their place, early period of the present time. All those great ends in most of them seem to be for their attainment of them have had three or in fraud, it would be an if it

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1812.

No. 44]

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An infinitely wise and good God, when he first created man, created him innocent, and consequently happy. For innocence and happiness are so inseparably connected, that the last is ever attended by the first; and without the first the last can never be attained.

His creator was then his only sovereign, and his only lawgiver, whose holy laws were engraven on his heart, and to all which a prompt obedience was the spontaneous result of that love and reverence for the author of his existence, which, while innocent was part of his nature. And thus would man have ever remained, had he continued in that state of innocence, in which he was created. Human governments, in that case, would never have been formed; nor would civil institutions ever have been wanted. Our creator would have continued to be our only ruler and governor. This earth would have been a blooming paradise; and we ourselves but little lower than angels.

But man being endowed with freedom of will, without which he could not have had either merit or demerit in his actions, nor have been more accountable for them than is an elegant and ingeniously constructed 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 of all the vile lusts of the flesh, and 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 simplicity and ignorance, to insidious cunning and craftiness; and the whole human race walking in their own evil ways, and doing whatever seemed good in their own eyes, this would soon become one deplorable theatre, on which was displayed nothing but misery and crime. And in the horrid atrocities, 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 mankind are capable of plunging themselves when forsaken by God, and delivered up to their own evil imaginations.

To guard against such enormities, to preserve peace and order in society; to secure the rights of individuals from being infringed; to protect them in the safe enjoyment of property and reputation, liberty and life, the establishments of human governments became necessary; which having once been effected, old ones have been done away, and new ones have been successively established in their places, from a very early period of the world to the present time. All professing to have those great ends in view, though most of them seem very ill suited for their attainment, and as many of them have had their origin in force or in fraud, it is not much to be wondered at, if the happiness of

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 means 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 government 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 uncontrolled despotism of one, so that consists in the uncontrolled despotism of many.

But, however beautiful a republican government may appear in theory, 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 increase their power, insidiously to 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 corruption—and after having at first wriggled themselves into office, by 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 anything be more true—virtue is the life, the soul of such a government; without which it is a corrupt and stinking carcass.

But from hence many seem to 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 as a republican to be considered as a paragon of every virtue—would to God this was truly the case! Courts of criminal jurisdiction might then be done away, and your services as dispensers with; or if wanted, would only be required for those of a different political character.

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

immediate duties to God, consists in the performance of all those things which are required of us according to our respective situations in life, for the comfort and happiness of our fellow creatures. 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 resolved into the love of God—which is indeed, the fulfilment of all the law and commandments. The man, who, performing those actions, which are eternally virtuous from no better motives than the promotion of his own interest, the acquisition of popularity, the gratification of his vanity, or as a stepping 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, though scoffed at by many who have the vanity to call themselves the wise men of this world; and though a cold-blooded, finny-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 give energy to a republican government; 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 people who have since that period become 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 delectious, and rapid is the descent. To this we may add, that for twenty years past, Europe has been spewing out upon this devoted country an almost unrelenting torrent of her filthy feculence, by which not only 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 ranks 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, including the present war with all its concomitant calamities. Vainly do we attribute them to “the violation of sailor’s rights,” and other acts of injustice of the British government on the one hand—or to the weakness

the folly or wickedness of our own on the other, as their immediate cause; for even the injustice & injuries suffered from other nations, & also 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 sins.

The Supreme Being, in his wise Providence, hath made it his constant rule to punish national crimes by national afflictions. The political existence of nations is confined to this world, and in this world he always chastises them for their national guilt; and sometimes utterly 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 spilled 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 indignation!

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 obtain:

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 said “there surely cannot be among you, to whom I address myself, a man of common sense and understanding 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 precepts endeavour to extend it to others.

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 cleanse their hands from all iniquity and purify their hearts from all pollution; let them humble themselves before the Lord; let them cease to do evil, and learn to do well. They, who thus act, whatever may be the boasting of others, will prove

themselves the purest patriots, and the sincerest friends of their country; while on the contrary, they who continue in their vicious pursuits; go on, adding sin to sin, with greediness; who indulge themselves in the gratification of all their unruly passions, whatever may be their professions, are its greatest enemies; and, as far as in them lies, they ensure the disgrace and discomfiture of our armies, while they sharpen the swords and strengthen the hands of our enemies. And of all such persons it may indeed be with great truth said, that “they are guilty of moral treason.”

I have, gentlemen, observed to you, that the necessity of humane governments 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 governments 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 of 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 infraction.

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 outlines of your duty. You are diligently to inquire into all offences, which are given in charge to you—whichever 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 committed, it is their duty to inform their brethren, and of the grand jury to make presentments on such information.

In agreeing on your presentments, it 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 circumstantial evidence is all that can in most cases be had—it is all that ought to be expected, and frequently will be more satisfactory even than direct testimony.

You are, gentlemen, to receive no testimony 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 uncontradicted, 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 arising from envy, hatred or malice, in making your presentments; and in the present state of the public mind, it may not be improper to caution you particularly against suffering yourselves to be in the least degree operated upon by party distinctions or considerations. Let your sole

published
George Shaw's Book
\$1 50 in Board—
0 Bound,

Report
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with the
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out of Washington
O. H. W. STULZ
County?
1813-5

POET'S CORNER

DR. LADD'S

VISION OF OSSIAN'S ADDRESS TO THE SUN.

O thou that robbest on high,
As round as the shield of my fires!
From whence dost thou beam through
the sky?
From whence dost thou scatter thy
fires?
The stars hide themselves from the day,
Thou comest all beautiful dress;
The cold pale Moon hastens away,
She sinks in the way 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 is constant we name,
Even Luna is hidden in night;
But thou art forever the same,
Forever rejoicing in light.
When earth is all darkened with storm,
When lightning 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 overtake 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;
When the mist every mountain top
shrouds
And the traveller sinks in the road.

Another Epistle from King Joe to Emperor Nap.

Since I wrote to you last,
Misfortunes crowd fast.
At Vittoria they had begun,
Would you know whence I date
This sad tale of my fate,
In haste I must tell you, I RUN!

* 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 been 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 night they lay down in their cloaks around him to repose. This artist (from whom I had the anecdote) told me he never in his life was near Buonaparte, without being impressed by his profound & terrible head—& now more than ever, the associations being peculiarly interesting from the time of night, the approach of battle, and the general only awake with a single lamp, he found himself so irresistibly attracted to his features, that he could not sleep; curious to observe whether Buonaparte would sleep himself, 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 silence! After a 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 lustreous 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 opening of his tent, and again returned disappointed, for Nature was proceeding with her accustomed regularity unimpeded by his turbulent haste. He now took the lamp, and holding it above his head, looked round on those who were sleeping; the artist instantly shut his eyes, as if asleep, 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 shake with a restless impatience—he seemed weary of waiting the regular process of Nature, he secreted

longing to have time and eternity in his grasp, that he might wield or control them as he willed, for his purposes; unable to compose himself, he dug the table with a pair of compasses in agitated spasms, and appeared inwardly to curse the irrevocable limit of being—How justly would this enthusiastic eagerness have been ennobled had 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 fiery agitation, he rushed once again to the door, when as if in pity to this victim of passion the day dawned on his heated face with a smiling and beaming freshness; the mists of the morning were rolling away as the light glittered on their rotundity, and nature began to awake from her drowsy stupor 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.

Grenoble, (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 car loads of it were drawn away. She was found in a mound, 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 mound; 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 Cloughbour, 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 sufficient 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 invasions, or while hostile feuds prevailed between contending chieftains. We are convinced that the inhabitants of Ireland were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of making caves to shelter these purposes, while the Danes and Normans ravaged the northern coasts. We have seen sketches, to a very considerable quantity, east out of these caves in which vestiges were found that seemed to belong to the human

A Crystal Globe by a Patent of Invention.

M. LAURENT, a mechanic at Paris, has just brought the globe to the highest degree of perfection, by substituting for wood and ivory, crystal, 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 fifth day of Dec. next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Marlboro', at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose of making a dividend of the assets in hand amongst the creditors of the late Samuel Whittington. Those persons interested will please attend.

WM. WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.
of Sam'l. Whittington.
Calvert county, 2
15th Nov. 1813. 3w

B. CURRAN,

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

DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON

for wearing.
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 subscriber, Manager at Tulip Hill, as will enable him to convict the villain, 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. 3w.

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 accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
L. C. A. A. C.
Nov. 11, 1813. 125.

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. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned by notice, 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. 1w.

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 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-Arundel 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 estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1813.

BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, September 20, 1813.

The stockholders of this institution, will please take notice, that the second installment of five dollars, upon each share of the Capital Stock, is to be paid in, on or before the 1st 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 installment.

By order of the Board,
J. STERRETT, Cash.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets and Cordis, Flannels, Mole-skin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marcellise, Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 1/2 Diaper, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Glaze Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

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

LIKEWISE
Coaf, Lamp, and Piece Sugars,
For Cash, at the Factory Prices.
Annapolis, Oct. 21. tf.

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 all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN. 1w.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

ANN CHESTON. 1w.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, 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. 1w.

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 as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch 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 tetter 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 Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis pamphlets explaining the nature of the above medicines, and being herewith inserted.

Daily Federal Republic

At the commencement of the late session of Congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for the day was refused a seat among the reporters on the floor of the House of Representatives. By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish 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 unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disinterested situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of Congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have furnished abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control 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 session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, yet very brief abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the taste 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 important 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 suppress 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 give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

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. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently 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 interests of the nation. The Daily 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 impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—12 00 Bound.

The Report

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

Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near the gar's-Town, Washington county, Md. on the 14th inst. a negro slave named himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the general color of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, in which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure him in any goal in the State, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STUBBS, Washington County, 21st Oct. 1813.

[VOL. LXXI.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

To the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

When I tell you that I am just turned of one and at the same time blush to you, that I am not in the soldier. But this is assuredly one of those persons in the language of the deists, is indiscriminately called a federalist and a tory; it is still more galling and shocking reproach is to be covered oneself with glory, to the utter confusion of Quaker creed and the Presbyterianism!

In fulfillment then of the glorious destination, I was obtaining a commission in the army, and I was the more impelled to the measure, by a remarkably pretty fellow, let me tell you, more than once been in a uniform dress with me, as a *langue plume*, and appendages; and all the while, we were charmed with each other, declaring one and another would but turn soldier, and the sex, however non-commissioned, would be able to me. Upon this, without assigned to my father my duty to serve my country, and to apply to govern a commission, being no longer the cutting insinuation, I was too moral to shed blood full provocation, or to cause, because, forsooth, my beard pronounced me a federalist indignant of a proposal, albeit I myself being a war-man of the time, I was asked me if I be a slave to the Corsic! To this he added some harsh to be named before, and swore, that if he were available from my lips, it was a wish to partake in the wicked and accurate taken (he alleged) for the purpose of screening a flimsy administration from the just censure of their injured countrymen. I, from that moment, to be his son, and should with expelled his parent Jacobin vagabond, and for those miscreants, who own sordid, sinister part trade of deceiving and the people, who had up placed them in power, most confess it, was a language of my father, could I do? I was a year, he silent, and still, however, my own; and I indulging the military newspapers, with all which an amateur of Gales, when he reads, formed an opinion of being marched in a procession by a river.

But ravished beyond my style of dress, I begin to regret yet a little of them; and this, your ex patiens,