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purchaser. Sale to  
lock.  
Hartwood, trustee.

OSALS  
the City of Balti-  
ore,

EWSPAPER,

TELEGRAPHIC AND  
ADVERTISER.

AND HILL.

while they solicit  
us public to patronize  
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by such considerations  
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ALLEN & HILL.

TERMS.

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ars per annum for the Bal-  
Five Dollars for the Bal-  
Advertisements will be in-  
the usual terms.  
ions for The Baltimore  
will be received at all the  
ok stores in Baltimore.  
of newspapers favor-  
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a few insertions in their  
receive the names of subscri-  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

No. 151

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

The following message was trans-  
mitted to the Senate by the Presi-  
ent of the United States.  
The Secretary of State to whom  
was referred several resolutions  
of the Senate of the second  
of February and 9th of March last,  
has the honour to submit to the  
President the following

### REPORT:

Although these resolutions are of  
different dates, and refer to subjects  
in some respects distinct in their na-  
ture, yet as they are connected in  
others of considerable importance,  
which bear essentially on the con-  
duct of the parties in the present  
war, it is thought proper to com-  
municate them in the same report.

The first of those resolutions calls  
for the names of the individuals who  
were selected from the American  
prisoners of war & sent to Great Britain  
or trial—their places of residence  
in the United States—the times  
when and the courts by which they  
were admitted to become citizens—  
the regiments to which they belong  
—when and where they were taken  
—with copies of any official corre-  
spondence respecting the treatment  
of prisoners of war, and of any or-  
ders for retaliation on either side.

The other resolutions request in-  
formation of the conduct of Great  
Britain towards her native subjects,  
taken in arms against her, and of  
the general practice of the nations  
of Europe relative to naturalization,  
and the employment in war each of  
the subjects of the other—of the  
cases, with their circumstances, in  
which any civilized nation has pun-  
ished its native subjects taken in  
arms against it, for which punish-  
ment retaliation was inflicted by the  
nation in whose service they were  
taken. And lastly—

Under what circumstances and  
on what grounds Great Britain has  
refused to discharge native citizens  
of the United States impressed into  
her service—and what has been her  
conduct towards American sea-  
men on board her ships of war, at  
and since the commencement of the  
present war with the United States.

The paper marked A, contains  
the names of the American pris-  
oners who were sent to England for  
trial by the British commander in  
Canada—of the corps to which they  
belonged—of the times when, and of  
the places where they were taken.  
Of their places of residence in the  
United States—of the times and  
the courts in which they were ad-  
mitted to become citizens, there is  
no evidence in this department, nor  
is there any to show whether they  
were naturalized or native citi-  
zens of the United States. This  
paper contains also a copy of the or-  
ders of both governments for retali-  
ation, and of the correspondence  
between the respective commis-  
saries concerning the treatment of  
prisoners.

The paper marked B, states vari-  
ous grounds on which the British  
government has refused to deliver  
up American seamen impressed into  
the British service, on the applica-  
tion of the agents of the U. S. re-  
gularly authorized to demand them,  
with the correspondence relating to  
the same. It communicates also  
such information as this department  
has been able to obtain of the con-  
duct of the British government, to-  
wards American seamen on board  
British ships of war, and since the  
commencement of the present war.

Among the causes assigned for their  
detention, the following are the most  
deserving of notice:

1. That they had no documents,  
or that their documents were irre-  
gular.
2. That they were released from  
prison in Gottenburg.
3. That they were exchanged as  
British subjects.
4. Were said to be impostors.
5. To have married in England.
6. Did not answer the descrip-  
tions given of them in their protecti-  
ons.
7. Had attempted to desert.

8. Were sent into the service for  
smuggling.

9. Were not to be found on board  
of the ship stated.

10. Had voluntarily entered into  
the British service.

11. Were natives of foreign coun-  
tries, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, &c.

It is probable that some of the  
seamen whose discharges were de-  
manded, may not have been native  
citizens of the United States, but  
very presumable that the greater  
part were. Indeed the pretext as-  
signed for their detention seems to  
admit it. Had they been native sub-  
jects of England, being there, their  
origin might have been traced. But  
that is the ground in a few instances  
only. In urging that some had no  
protections, or that their protecti-  
ons were irregular—that others had  
been exchanged as British prisoners  
—were impostors—had attempted  
to desert—did not answer the de-  
scriptions given them—were natives  
of Prussia, Sweden, &c. it is fairly  
to be inferred that the public autho-  
rity in England, to whom this duty  
is assigned, sought rather to evade  
the application, than to justify the  
refusal. The pretext that some  
were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c.  
deserves particular attention. On  
this circumstance the Secretary will  
remark only, that in extending im-  
pressment in American vessels, to  
persons who could not be mistaken  
for British subjects, and refusing to  
surrender them on application to the  
voluntary service from which they  
were taken, it is evident that the  
recovery of British seamen, has not  
been the sole object of the practice.

By the report of the American  
commissioner of prisoners in England,  
it appears that a considerable num-  
ber of our seamen had been trans-  
ferred from British ships of war, to  
prisons, that their exchange for  
British seamen taken in battle was  
demanded, in the first instance, but  
that that claim seems to have been  
since waived. It might have been  
expected that the British govern-  
ment on being satisfied, that these  
men, or that any of them were Amer-  
ican citizens, would have liberated  
and sent them home at its own  
charge. They are however, still  
held prisoners, in confinement. That  
many of them if not all, are native  
citizens cannot be doubted; for had  
the proof not been irresistible, it  
cannot be presumed, while so many  
others are detained on board British  
ships of war, that these would have  
been exempted from that service.  
That many are still detained on  
board British ships of war may be  
fairly inferred, even without other  
evidence, from the indiscriminate  
manner of British impressment—  
from the distant service in which  
the men thus impressed are often  
necessarily employed, depriving their  
friends of an opportunity to commu-  
nicate with them—and from the in-  
considerable number discharged,  
compared with that which has been  
demanded. Without relying alto-  
gether upon the reports heretofore  
made to congress by this department,  
the letter of Com. Rodgers, heren-  
to annexed, affords data from which  
an estimate may be formed.

On this point of correspondence  
between General Taylor and the  
Captain of the British ship the Dra-  
gon, and Com. Decatur and the  
commander Chapel, deserve also  
particular attention. If the British  
government would order a strict  
search to be made, through the  
British navy, for American seamen, it  
would then be seen how many of  
our native citizens have participat-  
ed in the lot of the unfortunate men  
mentioned in the correspondence re-  
ferred to.

The contrast which these docu-  
ments present, in the pretensions  
and conduct of Great Britain with  
the pretensions and conduct of the  
United States, cannot fail to make  
a deep impression in favor of the  
latter. The British government im-  
presses into its Navy native citi-  
zens of the U. States, and compel  
them to serve in it, and in many in-  
stances even to fight against their  
country, while it arrests as traitors  
and menaces with death, persons  
suspected to be native British sub-  
jects, for having fought under our  
standard against British forces, al-  
though they had voluntarily entered

into our army, after having emigra-  
ted to the U. States and incorporat-  
ed themselves into the American so-  
ciety. The United States on the o-  
ther hand have forced no person in-  
to their service nor have they sought,  
nor are they disposed to punish any  
who, after having freely emigrated  
to any part of the British dominions  
and settled there, may have entered  
voluntarily into the British army.

The remaining inquiries relate to  
objects other than the immediate con-  
duct of the parties in the present  
war. They demand information of  
the conduct of Great Britain, and  
of other powers in past times, with-  
out limitation in the retrospect, in  
circumstances, bearing on the ques-  
tion of retaliation. The information  
required relates to the following  
points:

1. The conduct of G. Britain and  
the other nations of Europe, as to  
naturalization, and the employment  
in war, each of the subjects of the  
other.
2. As to the punishment of their  
native subjects taken in arms a-  
gainst them, in the service of other  
powers.
3. Examples of retaliation by the  
latter in such cases.

These inquiries necessarily involve  
an extensive research into the his-  
tory and jurisprudence of the na-  
tions of Europe. For so important a  
task, the other duties of the Sec-  
retary of State, have altogether dis-  
qualified him, since the call was  
made. The approaching close of  
the session does not leave him time  
for more than the following observa-  
tions:

That all the nations of Europe natu-  
ralize foreigners:

That they all employ in their ser-  
vice the subjects of each other, and  
frequently against their native coun-  
tries, even when not regularly natu-  
ralized:

That they all allow their own sub-  
jects to emigrate to foreign coun-  
tries:

That although examples may be  
found of the punishment of the native  
subjects taken in arms against them,  
the examples are few, and have ei-  
ther been marked by peculiar cir-  
cumstances, taking them out of the  
controverted principle, or have pro-  
ceeded from the passions or policy  
of the occasion. Even in prosecu-  
tions and convictions, having the  
latter origin, the final act of punish-  
ment, has, with little exception,  
been prevented by a sense of equity  
and humanity, or a dread of retali-  
ation. It is confidently believed that  
no instance can be found in which  
the alleged purposes of the enemy  
against the twenty-three prisoners  
in question, under all the circum-  
stances which belong to their case,  
even though many of them may not  
have been regularly naturalized are  
countenanced by the proceedings of  
any European nation:

That if no instances occur of retali-  
ation in the few cases requiring  
it, or in any of them, by the gov-  
ernments employing such persons,  
it has been as is presumed, because  
the punishment which had been in-  
flicted by the native country, might  
be accounted for on some principle  
other than its denial of the right of  
emigration and naturalization. Had  
the government employing the per-  
sons so punished by their native  
country, retaliated in such cases, it  
might have incurred the reproach  
either of countenancing acknowledged  
crimes, or of following the example  
of the party in acts of cruelty, ex-  
citing horror, rather than of fulfill-  
ing its pledge to innocent persons in  
support of rights fairly obtained and  
sanctioned by the general opinion  
and practice of all the nations of  
Europe, ancient and modern.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.  
Department of State, April 14, 1864.

## LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session 1813.

### AN ACT

Relating to Sheriffs and for other

purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-  
eral Assembly of Maryland, That  
if any sheriff, or coroner or elisor,  
hath taken or shall take into execu-  
tion, any goods or chattels, lands or  
tenements, under, and in virtue of  
any writ of fieri facias used out of a  
court of law in this state, and

hath returned, or shall return such  
writ to the court from whence it is  
issued, stating that the said goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, remain  
in his hands or possession, unsold  
for want of buyers, or hath retu-  
ned, or shall return that the same  
remain unsold, by reason of any o-  
ther legal impediment, and such sher-  
iff, coroner or elisor, hath died, or  
shall die, without having made sale  
of the goods or chattels, lands or  
tenements, so taken in execution, in  
virtue of any writ of fieri facias, it  
shall, and may be lawful for the  
court, out of which such writ of  
fieri facias hath issued, or may issue,  
and such court is hereby authorized  
and required, on motion, to order  
and direct a writ of venditioni ex-  
ponas be issued, directed to the sher-  
iff, or some one of the coroners (as  
the case may require) of the county  
wherein the goods or chattels, lands  
or tenements, so taken in execution  
as aforesaid, may be or lie, and such  
writ of venditioni exponas shall ac-  
cordingly issue, reciting in a spe-  
cial manner, the circumstances of  
the case; and the sheriff or coroner  
to whom any such writ of venditioni  
exponas shall be directed and deliv-  
ered, shall seize and take, and he  
is hereby authorized and empower-  
ed to seize and take into his pos-  
session, the goods or chattels, lands  
or tenements, mentioned and set  
forth in such writ of venditioni ex-  
ponas, in whosever hands or pos-  
session the same may be found; and  
shall proceed after due notice, to  
sell the same at public sale, in the  
same manner as if the said goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, had  
been seized and taken by such sher-  
iff, or coroner, upon a writ of fieri  
facias to him directed and delivered  
for that purpose, and shall make re-  
turn thereof to the court, from  
whence the said writ of venditioni  
exponas shall have issued, and such  
sheriff or coroner shall be liable to be  
proceeded against, & his bond as sher-  
iff or coroner shall be answerable  
in the same manner, for any neglect  
of duty of such sheriff or coroner,  
as on other writs of venditioni ex-  
ponas to them directed and deliver-  
ed.

2. And be it enacted, That any  
sale so to be made by any sheriff or  
coroner, in virtue of any such writ  
of venditioni exponas as aforesaid,  
shall be as valid and effectual, as if  
the same had been made by the sher-  
iff, coroner or elisor, who had  
seized and taken the said goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, under  
the writ of fieri facias.

3. And be it enacted, That in case  
of the sale of any lands or tenements  
under, and in virtue of any writ  
of venditioni exponas, as above  
mentioned, the sheriff or coroner,  
who shall have sold the same, shall  
execute to the purchaser or purchas-  
ers thereof a deed of conveyance  
thereof, and such deed of convey-  
ance, being acknowledged and re-  
corded according to law, shall be as  
operative in law to every intent, as  
if the sheriff or coroner, in virtue  
of a writ of fieri facias to him di-  
rected and delivered for that purpose  
had seized and taken such land or  
tenements, and exposed the same to  
sale as aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff, coroner or elisor,  
hath made or shall make sale of any  
lands or tenements, and hath died  
or shall die without executing a deed  
of conveyance to the purchaser or  
purchasers thereof, it shall and may  
be lawful for the court, out of which  
the writ of fieri facias or venditioni  
exponas, as the case may be, hath is-  
sued, or shall issue on application of  
the purchaser or purchasers, or his  
or their legal representatives, to or-  
der and direct the sheriff for the  
time being, or some of the coroners  
(as the case may be) of the county  
in which the said lands or tenements  
sold as aforesaid, may lie, to exe-  
cute a deed of conveyance to the  
purchaser or purchasers, his or their  
legal representatives, for the lands  
or tenements sold and purchased as  
aforesaid, and such deed of convey-  
ance being acknowledged and rec-  
ord according to law, shall be as  
operative in law to every intent as if  
the sheriff, coroner or elisor, who  
made or shall make such sale, had in  
his lifetime executed the said deed  
of conveyance.

5. And be it enacted, That in case  
any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall  
die without having made sale of the  
goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
seized and taken under and in virtue  
of any writ of fieri facias as aforesaid,  
his executor or administrator  
shall not charge, exact or receive  
more than one half the poundage fees  
allowed by law; and that the sheriff  
or coroner who shall make sale of any  
such goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
under & in virtue of a writ of  
venditioni exponas to him directed &  
delivered for that purpose, as herein  
before mentioned, shall not charge,  
exact or receive more than one half  
of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff, coroner or elisor,  
shall seize and take into his hands  
or possession, any goods or chattels,  
lands or tenements, under and in  
virtue of any writ of fieri facias,  
to him directed and delivered for  
that purpose, and such sheriff, cor-  
oner or elisor shall die before the  
return day of such writ of fieri facias,  
or without having made any return  
of such writ, then, and in every  
such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs  
in any such writ, or his, her, or  
their representative, or attor-  
ney at law, shall and may, if  
before the return day of such writ,  
obtain a duplicate thereof; or if af-  
ter the return day, obtain a new  
writ, directed to the then sheriff,  
or to some one of the coroners of  
the county, (as the case may re-  
quire) and such sheriff or coroner  
may, under such duplicate or new  
writ, and he hereby is authorized  
and empowered to seize and take into  
his hands or possession, the same  
property, whether real or personal,  
which may have been taken by the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and  
there shall be the same proceedings  
thereon as in other cases of fieri facias.  
Provided nevertheless, that the  
executors or administrators of the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dy-  
ing, shall not charge, exact, or re-  
ceive any poundage or other fees,  
for services performed under any  
such writ of fieri facias, by the sher-  
iff, coroner or elisor so dying.

7. And be it enacted, That the  
due and legal notice required to be  
given by any sheriff, coroner, or e-  
lisor, of the sale of any goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, hereaf-  
ter to be made by and under any  
writ of fieri facias or venditioni ex-  
ponas, shall, in the case of the sale  
of goods or chattels, be by adver-  
tisement set up at least ten days  
before the day of sale at the court  
house door of the county; and at  
least at two other public places most  
convenient to such goods or chat-  
tels; and in the case of the sale of  
negro slaves, such advertisement  
shall also be published before the  
day of sale in some newspaper hav-  
ing circulation in the county; and  
in the case of the sale of lands  
or tenements, notice thereof shall  
be given by advertisement set up at  
least twenty days before the day of  
sale at the court house door of the  
county, and at other public places  
in the county in which the lands  
or tenements shall lie, and also pub-  
lished before the day of sale in some  
newspaper having a general circula-  
tion in the county.

8. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff or coroner shall have  
lawfully arrested or taken in execu-  
tion any person or persons in virtue  
of any writ of attachment, or of capias  
ad respondendum, or of capias ad  
satisfaciendum, and such sheriff or  
coroner shall die before the return  
day of any such writ, it shall and  
may be lawful for the sheriff or the  
time being, or some other of the  
coroners, (as the case may be) of  
the county, on the application of the  
plaintiff in any such writ, or his  
counsel, and on producing to such  
sheriff or coroner as aforesaid, the  
writ under which the person or per-  
sons shall have been arrested or ta-  
ken in execution as aforesaid, and  
such sheriff or coroner shall be au-  
thorized and he is hereby required,  
again to arrest or take in execution  
under and in virtue of any such writ,  
the person or persons who may have  
been arrested or taken in execution  
as aforesaid, in the same manner as  
if such person or persons had not  
been before arrested or taken under  
any such writ.

9. And be it enacted, That in case  
any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall  
die without having made sale of the  
goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
seized and taken under and in virtue  
of any writ of fieri facias as aforesaid,  
his executor or administrator  
shall not charge, exact or receive  
more than one half the poundage fees  
allowed by law; and that the sheriff  
or coroner who shall make sale of any  
such goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
under & in virtue of a writ of  
venditioni exponas to him directed &  
delivered for that purpose, as herein  
before mentioned, shall not charge,  
exact or receive more than one half  
of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

10. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff, coroner or elisor,  
shall seize and take into his hands  
or possession, any goods or chattels,  
lands or tenements, under and in  
virtue of any writ of fieri facias,  
to him directed and delivered for  
that purpose, and such sheriff, cor-  
oner or elisor shall die before the  
return day of such writ of fieri facias,  
or without having made any return  
of such writ, then, and in every  
such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs  
in any such writ, or his, her, or  
their representative, or attor-  
ney at law, shall and may, if  
before the return day of such writ,  
obtain a duplicate thereof; or if af-  
ter the return day, obtain a new  
writ, directed to the then sheriff,  
or to some one of the coroners of  
the county, (as the case may re-  
quire) and such sheriff or coroner  
may, under such duplicate or new  
writ, and he hereby is authorised  
and empowered to seize and take into  
his hands or possession, the same  
property, whether real or personal,  
which may have been taken by the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and  
there shall be the same proceedings  
thereon as in other cases of fieri facias.  
Provided nevertheless, that the  
executors or administrators of the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dy-  
ing, shall not charge, exact, or re-  
ceive any poundage or other fees,  
for services performed under any  
such writ of fieri facias, by the sher-  
iff, coroner or elisor so dying.

11. And be it enacted, That the  
due and legal notice required to be  
given by any sheriff, coroner, or e-  
lisor, of the sale of any goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, hereaf-  
ter to be made by and under any  
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ing circulation in the county; and  
in the case of the sale of lands  
or tenements, notice thereof shall  
be given by advertisement set up at  
least twenty days before the day of  
sale at the court house door of the  
county, and at other public places  
in the county in which the lands  
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lawfully arrested or taken in execu-  
tion any person or persons in virtue  
of any writ of attachment, or of capias  
ad respondendum, or of capias ad  
satisfaciendum, and such sheriff or  
coroner shall die before the return  
day of any such writ, it shall and  
may be lawful for the sheriff or the  
time being, or some other of the  
coroners, (as the case may be) of  
the county, on the application of the  
plaintiff in any such writ, or his  
counsel, and on producing to such  
sheriff or coroner as aforesaid, the  
writ under which the person or per-  
sons shall have been arrested or ta-  
ken in execution as aforesaid, and  
such sheriff or coroner shall be au-  
thorized and he is hereby required,  
again to arrest or take in execution  
under and in virtue of any such writ,  
the person or persons who may have  
been arrested or taken in execution  
as aforesaid, in the same manner as  
if such person or persons had not  
been before arrested or taken under  
any such writ.

13. And be it enacted, That in case  
any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall  
die without having made sale of the  
goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
seized and taken under and in virtue  
of any writ of fieri facias as aforesaid,  
his executor or administrator  
shall not charge, exact or receive  
more than one half the poundage fees  
allowed by law; and that the sheriff  
or coroner who shall make sale of any  
such goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
under & in virtue of a writ of  
venditioni exponas to him directed &  
delivered for that purpose, as herein  
before mentioned, shall not charge,  
exact or receive more than one half  
of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

14. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff, coroner or elisor,  
shall seize and take into his hands  
or possession, any goods or chattels,  
lands or tenements, under and in  
virtue of any writ of fieri facias,  
to him directed and delivered for  
that purpose, and such sheriff, cor-  
oner or elisor shall die before the  
return day of such writ of fieri facias,  
or without having made any return  
of such writ, then, and in every  
such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs  
in any such writ, or his, her, or  
their representative, or attor-  
ney at law, shall and may, if  
before the return day of such writ,  
obtain a duplicate thereof; or if af-  
ter the return day, obtain a new  
writ, directed to the then sheriff,  
or to some one of the coroners of  
the county, (as the case may re-  
quire) and such sheriff or coroner  
may, under such duplicate or new  
writ, and he hereby is authorised  
and empowered to seize and take into  
his hands or possession, the same  
property, whether real or personal,  
which may have been taken by the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and  
there shall be the same proceedings  
thereon as in other cases of fieri facias.  
Provided nevertheless, that the  
executors or administrators of the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dy-  
ing, shall not charge, exact, or re-  
ceive any poundage or other fees,  
for services performed under any  
such writ of fieri facias, by the sher-  
iff, coroner or elisor so dying.

15. And be it enacted, That the  
due and legal notice required to be  
given by any sheriff, coroner, or e-  
lisor, of the sale of any goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, hereaf-  
ter to be made by and under any  
writ of fieri facias or venditioni ex-  
ponas, shall, in the case of the sale  
of goods or chattels, be by adver-  
tisement set up at least ten days  
before the day of sale at the court  
house door of the county; and at  
least at two other public places most  
convenient to such goods or chat-  
tels; and in the case of the sale of  
negro slaves, such advertisement  
shall also be published before the  
day of sale in some newspaper hav-  
ing circulation in the county; and  
in the case of the sale of lands  
or tenements, notice thereof shall  
be given by advertisement set up at  
least twenty days before the day of  
sale at the court house door of the  
county, and at other public places  
in the county in which the lands  
or tenements shall lie, and also pub-  
lished before the day of sale in some  
newspaper having a general circula-  
tion in the county.

16. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff or coroner shall have  
lawfully arrested or taken in execu-  
tion any person or persons in virtue  
of any writ of attachment, or of capias  
ad respondendum, or of capias ad  
satisfaciendum, and such sheriff or  
coroner shall die before the return  
day of any such writ, it shall and  
may be lawful for the sheriff or the  
time being, or some other of the  
coroners, (as the case may be) of  
the county, on the application of the  
plaintiff in any such writ, or his  
counsel, and on producing to such  
sheriff or coroner as aforesaid, the  
writ under which the person or per-  
sons shall have been arrested or ta-  
ken in execution as aforesaid, and  
such sheriff or coroner shall be au-  
thorized and he is hereby required,  
again to arrest or take in execution  
under and in virtue of any such writ,  
the person or persons who may have  
been arrested or taken in execution  
as aforesaid, in the same manner as  
if such person or persons had not  
been before arrested or taken under  
any such writ.

17. And be it enacted, That in case  
any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall  
die without having made sale of the  
goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
seized and taken under and in virtue  
of any writ of fieri facias as aforesaid,  
his executor or administrator  
shall not charge, exact or receive  
more than one half the poundage fees  
allowed by law; and that the sheriff  
or coroner who shall make sale of any  
such goods or chattels, lands or tenements,  
under & in virtue of a writ of  
venditioni exponas to him directed &  
delivered for that purpose, as herein  
before mentioned, shall not charge,  
exact or receive more than one half  
of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

18. And be it enacted, That in  
case any sheriff, coroner or elisor,  
shall seize and take into his hands  
or possession, any goods or chattels,  
lands or tenements, under and in  
virtue of any writ of fieri facias,  
to him directed and delivered for  
that purpose, and such sheriff, cor-  
oner or elisor shall die before the  
return day of such writ of fieri facias,  
or without having made any return  
of such writ, then, and in every  
such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs  
in any such writ, or his, her, or  
their representative, or attor-  
ney at law, shall and may, if  
before the return day of such writ,  
obtain a duplicate thereof; or if af-  
ter the return day, obtain a new  
writ, directed to the then sheriff,  
or to some one of the coroners of  
the county, (as the case may re-  
quire) and such sheriff or coroner  
may, under such duplicate or new  
writ, and he hereby is authorised  
and empowered to seize and take into  
his hands or possession, the same  
property, whether real or personal,  
which may have been taken by the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and  
there shall be the same proceedings  
thereon as in other cases of fieri facias.  
Provided nevertheless, that the  
executors or administrators of the  
sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dy-  
ing, shall not charge, exact, or re-  
ceive any poundage or other fees,  
for services performed under any  
such writ of fieri facias, by the sher-  
iff, coroner or elisor so dying.

19. And be it enacted, That the  
due and legal notice required to be  
given by any sheriff, coroner, or e-  
lisor, of the sale of any goods or  
chattels, lands or tenements, hereaf-  
ter to be made by and under any  
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ponas, shall, in the case of the sale  
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house door of the county; and at  
least at two other public places most  
convenient to such goods or chat-  
tels; and in the case of the sale of  
negro slaves, such advertisement  
shall also be published before the  
day of sale in some newspaper hav-  
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be given by advertisement set up at  
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day of any such writ, it shall and  
may be lawful for the sheriff or the  
time being, or some other of the  
coroners, (as the case may be) of  
the county, on the application of the  
plaintiff in any such writ, or his  
counsel, and on producing to such



## LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the 13th Congress.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels."

An act for the relief of George Washington.

An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1814.

An act giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act to authorize the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the year 1814.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels detained by the embargo, in districts other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.

An act to establish the mode of laying off the territory of Indiana into districts for the election of its members of the legislative council.

An act to continue in force "An act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorize the president to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.

An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorizing the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose term of service are about to expire.

An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of James Crawford.

An act for the relief of Richard Dale.

An act for the relief of Daniel Boone.

An act for the relief of William Platt.

An act for the relief of Henry Fanning.

An act granting Moses Hook the right of pre-emption.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the customs for the port of New-York.

An act concerning Shawneetown.

An act to alter the time for holding the district courts of the United States for the Virginia district.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

An act for the relief of Mary Philip Le Duc.

An act for the relief of Joseph W. Page.

An act for the relief of Samuel Ellis.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late pursuer of the Hornet.

An act for the relief of Daniel McCaully and Samuel Ralston.

An act for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota.

An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the state of New-York.

An act for the relief of William Savage.

An act for the relief of Seth Russell and Sons.

An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.

An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

An act for the appointment of an additional judge for the Missouri territory, and for other purposes.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Oliver Hazard Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry, acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievement of Lieuts. Burrows and McCall.

An act for the relief of Isaac Claiborn.

An act authorizing the President of the U. States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of the Island of Manhattan.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States."

An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.

An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the U. States.

An act for the relief of William Stohart and Josiah Starkey.

An act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

An act authorizing the President of the U. States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the U. States.

An act authorizing the President of the U. States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of New-York, for other lands in the same city or its vicinity.

An act making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the district of Camden, in the state of North Carolina.

An act for the relief of John Cahoon and others.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," &c.

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.

An act for the relief of Joseph Brevard.

An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crews.

An act authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the appointment of certain officers for the militia service.

An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act for the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.

An act for the relief of Archibald McCall.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters in certain cases.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the relief of Augustus McKinney and Laysel Bancroft.

An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Jervis Cutler.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads.

An act for the relief of George Hamilton.

An act authorizing a subscription to the laws of the U. States and for the distribution thereof.

An act authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis Clat.

An act to provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the army and naval forces of the U. States, from their enemies.

An act to lessen the compensation for Marshals, Clerks, and Attorneys, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library.

An act in further addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the U. States."

An act to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the courts of the U. S.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New-Orleans."

An act for the relief of John D. Hay.

An act for the relief of George Shannon.

An act granting the President & Directors of the New-Orleans navigation company and their successors a lot of ground.

An act fixing the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the clerk of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of John Pitchlyn.

An act for the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year 1814.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.  
CANADIAN PAPERS.

Since our last we have been favoured with Quebec papers of the 14th inst. and Montreal of the 16th.

Quebec, April 12.

It now appears to be unquestionable that an exchange of prisoners will take place in a month or two.

Great-Britain in holding her seamen, instead of sending them where they are wanted, acts the part of the miser with his guineas. She deals out sailors to the Canadas as though they were so many drops of her heart's blood. And so they are.

MONTREAL, APRIL 10.

We learn that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place. It is said those of the militia, taken at Fort Niagara, Buffalo, &c. and confined here, are to be sent off on Wednesday next. General Winder left here yesterday on his way from Quebec to the U. S.

RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA.

Gov. Prevost has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation from Lower Canada, to any country or place whatever, of wheat, flour, and meal of every kind, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, biscuit, salted beef, until September next.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 28.

From Sackett's Harbour we have accounts to Monday of last week, the 18th inst. at which time all was quiet there. One of our new vessels ran too far in launching, and stuck in the mud a while, but was got off again without injury. The Lady of the Lake was constantly on the look out, but nothing of the British fleet had been seen. [The account of the blockade, &c. stated a few days ago, as was then believed, thus proves to be incorrect.]

From the Albany Argus, of Tuesday, received last evening by the Steam Boat North River.

From Sackett's Harbour our latest private advices are to the 19th.

From their silence as to the sailing of the British fleet, we presume it remained in port. The letter says,

"The two new brigs are nearly ready for sea; the frigate will be launched in 10 or 12 days. I understand that the new vessels of war at Kingston are not yet ready to launch; if so, we shall be enough for them. Gen. Gaines has arrived and taken command at this post."

Extract of another letter, written by an officer at Sackett's Harbour, dated April 20.

"An attack on this post has been for some days expected; but we now apprehend that the enemy has too much prudence to hazard such an enterprise."

Several detachments of infantry have marched through this city for the Harbour.

Gen. Brown was at our last dates at Lewistown, with his divisions.

From the north—A letter from Plattsburg to the editor, says,

"In the affair at La Cole, and during that day, we had about ten killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 80 otherwise wounded, or at most 100 killed and wounded. A flag who came in after the engagement acknowledged the enemy buried 12 who were killed near the mill. Captain McPherson, it is believed will recover, and also Lt. Larabee. A portion from the lines states, that

the enemy's large vessel is not launched, and probably will not be off before dark. A number of batteries have been erected for the protection of this place."

A gentleman who arrived directly from Plattsburg on Sunday evening, says the British squadron on Champlain has not been out this season.

UNITED STATES TREATMENT OF THE MILITIA.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Mirror of April 20.

It was mentioned in our last, that a considerable body of the militia had been ordered to repair to Vergennes, for the protection of the U. S. flotilla in that place; in consequence of the enemy's fleet having been seen this side of Cumberland head. This last circumstance proves to have been incorrect, although it was asserted by the express who arrived with orders to Col. Sumner.

Several hundreds of the militia proceeded to the place supposed to be threatened, with a promptitude and zeal deserving unqualified applause.

They remained there three or four days, without being furnished with a single cartridge, and many companies without receiving any rations.

These men were ordered out by Gov. Chittenden, in consequence of a request from Gen. Wilkinson.

They ought of course to have been supplied with both provisions and ammunition by the officers of the U. S. His excellency Gov. Chittenden, arrived at Vergennes a few days ago.

From the Boston Gazette April 28.

Agreeably to the requisition of Gen. Wilkinson, Gov. Chittenden ordered out a detachment of the militia for the protection of the frontiers of that state; but the troops, having been in the field five days, and received no ammunition or provisions from the U. S. government stores, were disbanded for the present.

From the Buffalo Gazette of April 19.

We learn by a gentleman directly from Erie, that 4 of our schrs. recently sailed from Erie, on a secret expedition, having on board about 400 regulars and militia, under Maj. Meriin.

Two other small vessels have sailed for Detroit.

We learn, further, that Com. Elliot shortly expects 400 sailors, to man the large brigs and ships, which have been repaired.

From Lake Ontario we soon expect to hear of naval events, of the greatest moment to the nation and the people of this state. Both contending parties have been indefatigably engaged to get the superiority in point of force. In a fair contest ship to ship, gun to gun, man to man, we have no fears as to the result.

There will be but little manoeuvring this spring—there must be a great and decisive action fought early in the season of naval operations.

We have no correct data, from which to make an estimate of the naval forces on Lake Ontario; but are told, that both fleets are calculated to mount nearly 500 guns!

When we consider this force in reference to Lake Ontario, the history of the world cannot produce its parallel.

The ice on Lake Erie has already disappeared.

On Wednesday last, Maj. Gen. Amos Hall and Brig. Gen. Barnett, with their Aide de camp, left Williams' Ville, and returned to their homes.

SNOW STORM.

On Thursday night last, a storm of snow commenced and continued all night, and fell to the depth of 6 inches! The frost had previously got out of the ground, and many farmers had commenced ploughing.

From the Freeman's Journal.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

CA.

The most horrible scenes of barbarity are committed at Venezuela since the fierce monster, Bolivar, joining a band of assassins and thieves has forced some people of colour and creoles to follow his banners, and carry plunder, bloodshed, devastation and terror throughout that unhappy region.

He signed a convention with Briceño, another monster, even more ferocious, if possible, than himself, who commands a like band of foreign rabble and banditti at the Magdalena, and was intending to come to Venezuela, and oppose the Spanish troops.

I will give here the principal articles of this convention, as proposed by Briceño and his officers.

1. All creoles and foreigners are allowed to embark in the expedition, the object of which is to put an end to the oppressors of our country.

2. As this war is designed to put to death, and exterminate forever, the execrated race of European Spaniards, together with that of the Canarian Islanders; so they are excluded from sharing in the expedition, on, however honest and patriotic they may be; for it is understood that not one of them must share our vengeance, and remain alive.

British officers are likewise forbidden from serving under our banners, since they are allies of the Spaniards, unless it should be thought convenient to admit some of them, with previous agreement of the chiefs and officers of our union.

3. The property of all European Spaniards in the whole extent of the union, shall be confiscated, and divided among the officers and soldiers of the expedition, and the state.

5. Every soldier shall be entitled to a promotion in the army, as follows: He who shall present 20 heads of Spaniards killed by himself, shall be promoted to the grade of ensign; he who shall present 30, to the grade of Lieutenant; and whoever shall present 50, to the grade of captain.

Bolivar, nevertheless, and Castillo, the two chiefs of Banditti, who had come down from Santa Fe to disturb and desolate Venezuela, did not agree with Briceño in the second article of the convention, though they admitted all the others, and held themselves responsible for their fall execution. But Briceño, without any regard to this, entered the village of San Christoval, and having met therein with 2 European Spaniards, caused both to be immediately shot, and sent to Castillo the bloody head of one of them, together with a letter, whose first lines he wrote with the blood of that innocent victim. It has been impossible for Castillo to look but with horror upon such barbarous cruelty. He returned to Briceño the head with which that wild beast presented him, and moving to Carthagena, abandoned the expedition. A few days after, Briceño fell into the hands of the Spanish troops, and was then under a legal conviction of his enormous and abominable crimes. Bolivar was lately defeated, and became an object of general execration in all Venezuela. In the mean time, it was asserted that Santa Fe had surrendered to the Spanish army, which, after good order and tranquillity were re-established there, had speedily descended to Santa Martha, and besieged Carthagena with a very strong force.

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Feb. 28, 1814.

Dear Sir,

The gallant and indefatigable Llano, has just signalled himself by glorious achievements against Morelos. He set out from Mexico in a most active march, and fell in a sudden upon Arroyo and several of their leaders of insurgents at Hapachur, putting to the sword all their men, those only excepted who did surrender at discretion, and a few who made their escape together with Morelos through the thick woods.

The 23d of Dec. he was at the distance of 4 leagues from Valladolid which Morelos intended to enter, during the night of the same day, with a force 20,000 men strong. It was not possible for Llano to reach that city with the whole of his army, before it should be entered by the insurgents; and therefore, he took a battalion from the regiment of Corona, and 190 horsemen.

With only this force he marched & entered the city on the same night, notwithstanding the opposition of the insurgents. He lost but twenty soldiers killed or wounded. The 24th the whole of his army advanced, and joined him and the said detachment, in the face of the enemy.

The 25th, he attacked the whole army of Morelos, and cut it to pieces. Six hundred insurgents killed covered the field of battle; 300 were made prisoners, and shot 20 pieces of cannon, a great deal of ammunition, wagons, &c. were found in the camp of the enemy.

Morelos was flying in the greatest disorder. Llano pursued him with unrelenting ardour, and met him at Tecambaro, supported by the broken remains of his army. In a moment did Llano attack them; he took there 18 pieces of artillery and 100 muskets, and put to the sword a great number of insurgents. He charged them, when they fled; and those who escaped his hands, did fall into the hands of Armito, who has at last put an end to that hor-

our army of invaders. Llano destroyed the pandemonium, and delivered the city of Morelos. On the 26th of Dec. he was at the distance of 4 leagues from Valladolid which Morelos intended to enter, during the night of the same day, with a force 20,000 men strong. It was not possible for Llano to reach that city with the whole of his army, before it should be entered by the insurgents; and therefore, he took a battalion from the regiment of Corona, and 190 horsemen.

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our army of invaders. Llano destroyed the pandemonium, and delivered the city of Morelos. On the 26th of Dec. he was at the distance of 4 leagues from Valladolid which Morelos intended to enter, during the night of the same day, with a force 20,000 men strong. It was not possible for Llano to reach that city with the whole of his army, before it should be entered by the insurgents; and therefore, he took a battalion from the regiment of Corona, and 190 horsemen.

With only this force he marched & entered the city on the same night, notwithstanding the opposition of the insurgents. He lost but twenty soldiers killed or wounded. The 24th the whole of his army advanced, and joined him and the said detachment, in the face of the enemy.

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# THE TEMPEST.

The tempest has darkened the face of the sky,  
The winds, which wildly across the waste plain,  
The fiercest of the whirlwind terrific arise,  
And mingle the clouds with the white foaming main.  
All dark is the night, and all gloomy the shore,  
Save when the red lightnings the ether divide;  
Then follows the thunder, with loud sounding roar,  
And echoes in concert, the billowy tide.  
But tho' all is murky and shaded with gloom,  
Hope, the soother, soft whispers the tempest shall cease;  
Then nature again in her beauty shall bloom,  
And enshroud embrace the fair sweet smiling peace.  
For the bright blushing morn'g, all rosy with light,  
Shall convey on her wings the Creator of day,  
He shall drive all the tempests and terrors of night—  
And nature, enliven'd again shall be gay.  
Then the warblers of spring shall at-tune the soft lay,  
And again the bright floweret shall blush in the vale;  
On the breast of the ocean the sepa-rall shall play,  
And the sun-beam shall sleep on the hill and the dale.  
If the tempests of nature so soon sink to rest,  
If her once faded beauties so soon glow again,  
Shall man be forever by tempests op-pressed,  
By the tempest of passion, of sor-row, and pain?  
Ah! no! for his passions and sorrows shall cease,  
When the troublesome fever of life shall be o'er;  
In the night of the grave he shall slum-ber in peace,  
And passion and sorrow shall vex him no more.  
And shall not this night and its long dismal gloom,  
Like the night of the tempest again pass away?  
Yes! the dust of the earth in bright beauty shall bloom,  
And rise to the morning of heaven-ly day!

## MEMOIRS

Of the life and ministry of the late Rev. Thomas Spencer, of Liver-pool, by the Rev. Thos. Raffles.  
"This is an interesting biography of a very interesting youth; eminent for piety, for devotedness to religion, and for zeal and success in preaching:—In the pulpit indeed, he was unrivalled. Not only the wondering multitude who flocked to hear him, but the admiration of the most intelligent judges bore testi-mony to the powers of his elo-quence. The writer of this had the pleasure of his acquaintance, to which he was first drawn by po-pular opinion, and with the expec-tation only of gratifying that curi-osity which vulgar fame had excited; and listened to him with great de-light, which repeated opportunities increased, and which assigned him the pre-eminence for pulpit talents, after having heard the most renown-ed of the clergy, both of the Estab-lishment and among the Dissenters. There was in his appearance such unaffected humility, in his devo-tions such elevated piety, and in his ser-mons such persuasive earnestness, that it was impossible to remain an unmoved auditor. Thousands who went to criticize returned to pray—as much disposed to condemn them-selves as applaud the preacher.  
His untimely death excited a sym-pathy which was not only felt in Liver-pool where he had been settled about six weeks, but throughout the kingdom of Great-Britain; for he was extensively known, beloved and admired. That such genius, talents and eminence should be allowed so short a career—that the expecta-tions of society, so well founded, should so soon be disappointed, is among the mysteries of Divine Pro-vidence. "Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by num-ber of years; but wisdom is the gray hair unto man, & unspotted life is old age. He pleased God, and was beloved of him—and so was speedily taken away. Being made perfect in a short time, he fulfilled a long time, for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened to take him away—Thus the righteous that is dead shall warn the living, and the youth that is soon perfected quicken the years and the old age of those who survive."  
The above work may be obtained at Mr. Geo. Shaw's Book Store.

May 17, 1814.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwalader, Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day there-after.  
A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Linthicum's Walk," containing about 300 acres, whereon Cadwalader Ed-wards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavern, &c. for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cul-tivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain—There is about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 12 or 13 acres more may be made of su-perior quality, with but little expense.—There is a dwelling house and conveni-ent out houses, together with two large barns almost new, and a sufficiency of woodland; also an excellent orchard.—It is deemed unnecessary to give a fur-ther 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 purcha-ser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment will give a deed. Sale to com-mence at 12 o'clock.  
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.  
April 28.

## Lands for Sale.

For sale, a Tract of Land containing about 200 acres, lying on the North side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek and Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most ac-commodating terms—Any person wish-ing to purchase can view the land by applying to Mr. Joseph H. Duvall, liv-ing on the premises, or to the subscri-ber living in Annapolis.  
Nicholas J. Watkins.  
If the above land should not be dis-posed of at private sale before Friday the 14th day of May next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, if fair, if not the next fair day.  
N. J. W.  
April 14.

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT, entitled, A further supple-ment to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state.  
Be it enacted by the general assembly of Mary-land, That whenever any regiment, squad-ron, or troop of cavalry, shall be called into ac-tual service, that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to ascertain and declare whether the whole, or what portion thereof, shall act, and be armed and equipped, as mounted infantry, and when the same shall be so ascertained and declared, to furnish each member thereof with a musket, carbine or rifle, and the necessary equipments.  
And be it enacted, That whenever any troop of Cavalry, or company of artillery, shall vol-unteer their services as mounted infantry, or flying artillery, the Governor and Council, at their discretion, are hereby authorized and em-powered to accept their services as such, and to furnish each member of such troop with a musket, carbine or rifle, and each company of artillery with a suitable piece or pieces of artil-lery, and the necessary equipments.  
And be it enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the mounted infantry and flying artillery, shall in all respects be subject to the same rules, re-gulations and discipline, as the cavalry and artil-lery respectively now are subject to.  
And be it enacted, That each horse shall, at the time of his going into actual service, be valued by three disinterested judicious persons to be appointed by the commandant of the regi-ment, squadron or company, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to give certificates of such valuation to the owners thereof; and in case of the loss of such horse, or horses while in actual service of the state, such valuation shall be paid by the State of Maryland to the respective owners thereof, on the claimant pro-ducing the certificate of such valuation, or oth-er satisfactory evidence of the amount of such valuation, to the paymaster, or other pro-per officer, with satisfactory proof of the loss of such horse as aforesaid.  
And be it enacted, That the field officers of the regiment of artillery in the City of Balti-more, shall consist of one lieutenant colonel and two majors, and the commissioned officers of each company of not more than sixty-four privates in said regiment, shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieut-enant, and one third lieutenant, and that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to appoint such and so many officers for said regiment as will with those already ap-pointed make the number hereby required.  
And be it enacted, That the field and com-pany officers of said regiment shall be author-ized to agree upon and determine what shall be the uniform for said regiment of artillery.  
And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a regiment, battalion or company, bordering on the navigable waters of this state immediately upon the approach of the enemy, to cause to be removed by a detach-ment of the militia under his command, all the open boats within his district, to some place of security, and to cause the same to be guarded, if necessary, to prevent any improper commu-nication with the enemy.  
And be it enacted, That so much of the origi-nal law to which this is a supplement as re-lates to the drill meetings of the officers, be and the same is hereby repealed.  
April 7.

## For Sale & Exchange.

A Water Mill, and other houses, 100 or 353 acres of land. Cash property in or near the City of Baltimore, may be received in part payment, and a cred-it (with approved security) given for the balance. The Mill is on a good stream, and plaster of Paris suits the soil. The property may be viewed on application to  
Edmund Brice, Esq.  
April 31.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, TWO LOTS OF LAND, Containing 195 acres each, in Anne Arundel county, and binding on the Patuxent river, about three miles above the Fork Bridge, and in the neigh-borhood of Major Philip Hammond. This land is adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, is about 22 miles from the City of Wash-ington, and 15 from the City of Annapolis. On each of these lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chestnut and oak rail, and other valu-able timber. The situation is high and healthy, with good springs of water, and convenient to a saw mill and several grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Doctor An-derson Warfield, residing near the same, or to the subscriber in Baltimore com-ty, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.  
Alexander Nesbit, Esq.  
April 21.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Balti-more,

## A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now un-der-taken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with no common sensibility the delicacy and dif-ficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enflamed by party an-i-mosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who en-ters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country, both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, pub-lic credit impaired, executive power en-larged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual is the law of the land if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argu-ment points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.  
The subscribers would propose to at-tempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of of-fice, shall prevent them from speaking salu-tary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstan-ces growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Wash-ington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.  
Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their under-taking.

ALLEN & HILL.

See the last embargo act.

## TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be in-serted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favour-able to the establishment of The Balti-more Telegraph will give the preced-ing proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscri-bers.

Subscriptions received at this Office.  
March 30.

## State of Maryland, ss.

On application by petition of Dr. John Thomas Small, executor of the last will and testament of Bennett Dar-nall, late of Anne Arundel county, de-ceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to ex-hibit 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, and one of the Baltimore pa-pers.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Mar-ryland, letters testamentary on the per-sonal estate of Bennett Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of June next, they may o-therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of April, 1814.  
John T. Shaaff, Executor.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the fol-lowing tracts of land, late the prop-erty of Dr. John Gassaway deceased, viz.

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Purdy's Choice, and The Addition, con-taining by estimation 733 acres, more or less. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter, Tobacco-houses and Barn. These lands lie between South and Rhode Rivers, are well wooded, and convenient to the water, and abound in wild fowl, fish and oysters. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the value of the above property, as those who are inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premi-ses previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor; upon which ratification taking place, and the terms being complied with, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purcha-sers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest, of the said Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said lands.  
William Stuart, Trustee.  
April 21, 1814.

## DON FERNANDO,

### A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Port-land Manor near Pig Point; as he pro-ved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. This price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a dollar, to the groom; the money to be paid in every case be-fore the mares are taken away.  
William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of the neighbourhoods, will in future stand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Westbury on West River; and Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays at Portland Manor.  
March 24.

## J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

## MICHAEL LEE'S

## Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a con-stant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven-tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.  
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.  
Lee's Isth 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 Persina 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 there being here inserted.

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, situated on the plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, toge-ther with a good garden, and conveni-ent out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent sta-bles, threshing floor, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the tract that has been made of clover and plas-ter answers well, and may be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 30 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, Jr. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by easy access to a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and a half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation uten-sils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neigh-borhood of Major Hammond, 13 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any per-son inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.  
Anderson Warfield.  
Baltimore, February 25, 1814.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. R. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims a-against said deceased are hereby request-ed to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more espe-cially those who are indebted for post-age on letters, &c.  
Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. R. N.

Feb. 21.

## DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low price of five dollars each mare, and 25 cents to the groom. Should the above sum of five dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as well bred as any horse in America, as will appear from the following pedi-gree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the old im-port Arabion out of Belle Air, her dam by Othello, her grand dam an imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Traveller, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great grand dam by Sodbury, her great great grand dam by a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Juniper, who was imported into Vir-ginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Jackson's famous imported Mare Selma by the Godolphin Arabian, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Floretta, by old Panck.

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July.  
Joseph N. Stockett.

April 7, 1814.

## 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—

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND

JONAS G

CHURCH-STREET,

Price—Three Doll

From the Sale

"The people of have heard much JOHN HOLMES, der of the war pa his opinions of the stration, as delibe in a solemn memo of Alfred, to the Massachusetts—a by his pen, and b ture. All the wor administration has except for the w years. And every the portrait here Holmes of the Jeff tion, all the featur son, grown more formed by age and on the picture.

THE MEMORIAL "Our petitions been disregarded, ed as the worthless munity.

"Threats fit on have been thrown in office, to awe submission.

"Instead of im and a treaty wit (with little dimin continued our con ty, they have bec and justifiers of Fr right to violate the pretext of "r ons," and endeavor a ruinous and des England to gratifi caprice, and augm the tyrant of Eu

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ABIEL HAL JOHN HOLM WM. FARSO

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1814.

No 171

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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.  
From the Salem Gazette.

"The people of Massachusetts have heard much of late of Mr. JOHN HOLMES, of Alfred, a leader of the war party. Harken to his opinions of the national administration, as deliberately expressed in a solemn memorial of the town of Alfred, to the Legislature of Massachusetts—a memorial written by his pen, and bearing his signature. All the world knows that the administration has not changed—except for the worse—for twelve years. And every one will see in the portrait here painted by Mr. Holmes of the Jefferson administration, all the features of the Madison, grown more wrinkled and deformed by age and virulence. Look on the picture.

#### THE MEMORIAL OF ALFRED.

"Our petitions for redress have been disregarded, and we denounced as the worthless part of the community.

"Threats fit only for barbarians have been thrown out by men high in office, to awe the people into submission.

"Instead of impartial neutrality, and a treaty with England which (with little diminution) would have continued our commercial prosperity, they have become the apologists and justifiers of France, admitted her right to violate our treaty under the pretext of 'municipal regulations,' and endeavored to provoke a ruinous and destructive war with England, to gratify the ambition and caprice, and augment the power of the tyrant of Europe.

"With these views, as we conceive they have annihilated our commerce by the most oppressive and arbitrary laws, permanent in their nature, distressing in their effects and ruinous in their consequences.

"We have nothing to hope from the administration, nor a majority of congress devoted to their wishes.

"We have no confidence in the wisdom or integrity of their measures. We apprehend that the pernicious councils of a few men, having interests and attachments foreign from those of New-England, govern the majority in congress, who neither understand the object or consider the effect.

"We are the poor inhabitants of a small town rendered poorer by the wayward inconsistent policy of the general government; but life and liberty are as dear to us as to our opulent brethren of the south, and we flatter ourselves that we have as much love of liberty and abhorrence of slavery as those who oppose us in the name of republicanism.

"We love liberty in principle, but better in practice. We cling to the union of the States, as the rock of our salvation, and nothing but a fearful looking for of despotism would induce us to wish for a severance of the band that unites us. But oppression did sever us from the British empire, and what a long and continued repetition of similar acts of the government of the U. S. would effect God only knows.

"To the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the legislature of this commonwealth, we look for protection and relief—praying that the Great disposer of events may endow them with a double portion of the spirit of our ancestors, who met tyranny on the threshold and resisted it with effect.

ABIEL HALL, Committee  
JOHN HOLMES, for  
WM. PARSONS, Alfred."

Here we have the sincere and honest opinions of John Holmes while he was no office hunter—while he was disinterested and impressed with the feelings of a freeman. Every line of the above address came from his pen, every sentiment from his heart. Yet love of office and love of money have transformed him into a patriot by profession; he now thinks he

can acquire a better livelihood by democracy than honesty. His present language is a satire upon his whole past life, and he now virtually accuses himself of "sedition" & "indiscriminate opposition;" for what federalist ever opposed Madison more violently than John Holmes?

#### From the Boston Spectator. SAILORS' RIGHTS. To the Editor,

SIR, Whilst I was sitting in a stage tavern, a few evenings since, waiting for a gentleman whom I had appointed to meet, there came in a very good looking man, who by his dress I took to be a sailor. He had a small bundle in his hand, which, as he took a chair near me, he laid on the floor by his side.

As I always feel a considerable interest in this class of men, and frequently find them entertaining and intelligent, I immediately addressed him without much reserve, and the following kind of narrative ensued.

You have the appearance of a seafaring man, sir; are you lately arrived from a voyage? "Yes sir, and the longest voyage I ever made, with my land tacks aboard, I have travelled, sir, from Charleston, S. C. to Boston, and a most rugged passage I've had of it, I assure you.—I have followed the sea ten years sir; and whilst sailors were allowed to look out for themselves, and could go and come when they pleased, I did very well; but since they have got us into this war to fight for Sailors' Rights as they call it, I've scarcely made shift to earn my biscuit. Whilst we had the right to receive 25 dollars a month, and our choice of vessels and voyages, what other rights did I want? Trade was free enough for me, when I could cross the Atlantic, cruise about the Mediterranean, or up the Baltic, when I could always get a voyage to India or the South Sea, or a shorter one if I pleased, aye and then I had something to show for it. I used to be pretty well rigged in them times, and plenty of shiners in my pocket; not so many of these splices about my gear (here the poor fellow look at his patched trousers) as you see now—since the war for free trade & sailors rights, instead of a choice of voyages I've had only the choice to starve at home or rot in a prison ship. I preferred starving at home, till I was fairly starved out, and then was glad of the first opportunity to get off. There was no voyages to be found, but coasting, so I ship for Charleston, and we went skulking along shore afraid of every thing we saw, hauling our wind for one, and keeping away for another, crossing rips and running among shoals, till finally, as good luck would have it, we got safe to our port. We were all pretty merry at the thoughts of having escaped Johnny English; but whilst we were hauling in to the wharf, down came the music with a gang and a broad flag with large capitals—FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS.—This, says I, is a bad prognostic; there's always ill luck behind it—these fellows are like moon cursers, they hold out a light to destroy the ship. Sure enough the next day the embargo came; so here we were as bad as cast away—Free Trade would not let us come home by water; and Sailors' Rights obliged us to travel about 1000 miles with nothing to bear our expenses. We've had a long passage as I said before, and never was I on shorter allowance.—I tell you what, sir, 'tis a hard case and I'm ashamed to own it, but I've been obliged to beg (here the tears started into his eyes) —I love my country, sir, and am willing to fight for it; but when they take away my living, when they starve me to maintain my rights, I think they are wrong, and I would rather they would let my rights alone.

I've come through many a town where Sailor's Rights are in every one's mouth, and I could not get a bit of bread to put in my own. In one great city I saw more than a dozen signs with "Free trade and Sailors' Rights;" and yet five of our ship's crew could get no lodging but in a stable. In another town there

to the southward I ventured in a Tavern kitchen—they told me there were some gentlemen in the hall celebrating a victory, and said it would be a good time to get a collection from them, to help me home. I went to the hall door, and stood awhile ashamed to enter—at last I heard them give this toast, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights;" my heart misgave me, but perhaps says I whilst they are drinking sailors' rights, they may give something to relieve my misfortunes—so in I goes. A sailor, gentlemen is in want, can you give him a trifle to help him home?—"Where do you belong?" "To Boston, please your honors." "O you are all old Tories in Boston—we are republicans here, you are upon a wrong chase, my lad, you may as well be off." I didn't exactly know what they meant by old Tories, but I was sure by their screwing up their faces and their grinning, that it was some reproach, and I could not bear this you know—could not bear to hear my native town reviled or abused; no, sir, my blood rose like the sea in a high wind, it was all in a foam, sir, and although I entered the room as humble as a beggar, I now felt as proud as a lord: so I told them, that Bostonians were better than they were, Tories or whatever—were better friends to their country and Sailors' Rights—aye, and I am mistaken if they don't soon let you know, says I, that they can defend both: besides if a stranger was in want in Boston, he would be assisted and not insulted—the noble and generous hearts there are always ready to relieve a fellow's misfortunes, without asking him where he belongs. After giving 'em this broadside, I quit 'em, and held 'em in as much disdain as a 74, although dismantled, would a parcel of scurvy gunboats. Thank G—d, I have arrived here at last, and tho' poor, I know I'm welcome; and I had rather be in Boston without a cent, than belong to some countries, I could name, with a plantation of slaves."

I was so well pleased with the naïveté with which this honest tar told his story, that I thought it worthy a public record, and accordingly send it to you with the hope, that you would give it a place in your Spectator.

#### BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PERRY'S VICTORY.

His Majesty's late Ship Detroit, }  
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 12. }  
Sir,

The last letter I had the honour of writing to you, dated the 6th instant, informed you that unless certain information was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, deplorably manned as it was, to fight the enemy (who blockaded the port.) to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description; so perfectly destitute of provisions was the port, that there was not a day's flour in store, and the crews of the squadron under my command were on half allowance of many things, and when that was done there was no more.—Such were the motives which induced Maj. Gen. Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the country) to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages which I laboured, and it now remains for me, the most melancholy task, to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances which led to the event. No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed on the 9th inst. fully expecting to meet the enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the islands; nor was I mistaken; soon after day light they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at south west, and light, giving us the west gage, I bore up with them, in hopes of bringing them to action among the islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the south-east, which brought the enemy directly to wind-

ward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About ten the enemy had cleared the islands, and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before 12, I commenced the action by a few long guns; about a quarter past, the American Commodore, also supported by 2 schrs. one carrying 4 long 12 pounders, the other a long 32 and 24 pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the enemy apparently destined to engage the Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schrs. kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's 20 pound carronades useless, while she was with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the Caledonia, and 4 other schrs. armed with long and heavy guns, like those I have already described. Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble capt. Finnis, who, after the commencement of the action fell, and with him fell my greatest support; soon after Lt. Stokes, of the Queen Charlotte, was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the country of his services at this very critical period. As I perceived the Detroit had enough to contend with, without the prospect of a fresh brig, Provincial Lt. Irvine, who then had charge of the Queen Charlotte, behaved with great courage, but his experience was much too limited to supply the place of such an officer as capt. Finnis, hence she proved of far less assistance than I expected.

The action continued with great fury until half past 2, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, & a boat passing from him to the Niagara, (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh) the American commodore seeing, that as yet the day was against him, (his vessel having struck soon after he left her,) and also the very defenceless state of the Detroit, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gun-boats, and also that the Queen Charlotte was in such a situation, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time too far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and alas! too successful an effort to regain it, for he bore up, and supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol shot, and took a position on our bow, nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wearing; in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant first Lt. Garland was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely, that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was with not more than 50 British seamen, the rest a mixed crew of Canadians & soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt; and never in any action was the loss more severe, every officer commanding vessels, and their seconds, was either killed or wounded so severely, as to be unable to keep the deck. Lt. Buchanan in the Lady Prevost, behaved most nobly, and did every thing that a brave & experienced officer could do in a vessel armed with 12 pound carronades, against a vessel carrying long guns. I regret to state that he was severely wounded. Lieutenant Bignall, of the Dover, commanding the Hunter, displayed the greatest intrepidity; but his guns being small, (two four and six pounders,) he could be of much less service than he wished. Every officer in the Detroit, behaved in the most exemplary manner.

Lieut. Inglis shewed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck I left the ship in excellent hands; and for account of the battle after that, I refer you to his letter which he wrote me for your information.—Mr. Hoffmeister, purser of the Detroit, nobly volunteered his services on the deck, and behaved in a manner that reflects the highest ho-

nor on him, I regret to add that he is very severely wounded in the knee. Provincial Lieut. Purvin, and the military officers, Lieuts. Garden, of the Royal Newfoundland Rangers, and O'Keefe of the 41st Regt. behaved in a manner which excited my warmest admiration. The few British seamen I had, behaved with their usual intrepidity; and as long as I was on deck, the troops behaved with a calmness and courage, worthy of a more fortunate issue to their exertions.

The weather-gage gave the enemy a prodigious advantage, as it enabled them not only to choose their position, but their distance also, which they did in such a manner as to prevent the carronades of the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost, from having much effect; while their long guns did great execution, particularly against the Queen Charlotte. Captain Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner, not only to myself and officers, but to all the wounded. I trust that, although unsuccessful, you will approve of the motives that induced me to sail under so many disadvantages, and that it may be hereafter proved, that under such circumstances the honor of his Majesty's flag has not been tarnished. I enclose the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed)  
H. BARCLAY.  
Commander and late Senior Officer.

His Majesty's late ship Detroit, }  
September 10. }

SIR I have the honor to transmit to you an account of the termination of the late unfortunate battle with the enemy's squadron.

On coming on the quarter deck, after your being wounded, the enemy's second brig, at that time on our weather beam, shortly after took a position on our weather bow to rake us; to prevent which, in attempting to wear, to get our starboard broadside to bear upon her, a number of the guns on the larboard broadside being at this time disabled fell on board the Queen Charlotte, at this time running up to leeward of us. In this situation the two ships remained for some time.

As soon as we got clear of her, I ordered the Queen Charlotte to shoot ahead of us if possible; and then attempted to back our foretop sail to get astern, but the ship lying completely unmanageable, every brace cut away, the mizen-top-mast and gaff down, all the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, hull shattered very much, a number of guns disabled, and the enemy's squadron raking both ships ahead and astern, none of our own in a situation to support us, I was under the painful necessity of answering the enemy, to say we had struck, the Queen Charlotte having previously done so.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed)  
GEORGE INGLIS.  
To Captain Barclay, &c.

Abstract of the Killed and Wounded.

3 officers, 38 men killed; 9 officers, 85 men wounded—Total, 41 killed; 94 wounded.

#### FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Extract of a letter, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, April 26.

"As this is the spot to which the eyes of the whole nation are at present fixed, you will I presume expect to hear what is going on; in doing which I feel much pleasure, as I am able to say what must please every true American. Our naval force consists of five fine vessels, in commission last year; also two fine brigs, now nearly rigged, to mount 26 long 32's each. A ship, that will be launched about the 1st of May, to mount 70 guns 32's and 24's, besides several well armed schooners, that will answer for either batteries or transports; the whole comprising a force I believe amply sufficient to enable our gallant Chauncey, not only to chase the knight, but also to drub him.

"From Kingston, distant about thirty miles from here we learn that



they have built two large vessels, the last of which was launched three days since; so that they will soon be able to come upon the Lake.— This information was received here the evening before last, by our look out schtr. the Lady of the Lake, the commander of which, lieut. Gregor, in his report to the commodore says that he entered the harbor of Kingston, within a mile of their fleet, and after having reconnoitered, gave them a gun. This produced a general alarm in the town; they beat to quarters on board the fleet, and the whole military force (which consists of about 3000) turned out expecting an attack from our fleet. He then wore ship and stood out of the Harbor.

"We have, for several days past expected an attack here, in consequence of having learned that the enemy had embarked 2000 men; but find since that he had a spy among us (who by the by, came very near being taken.) This fellow informed that our fleet, which they supposed had gone to the head of the lake, was still in the Harbor; they then disembarked and gave up the project—and well for them, for had they ventured, they would most assuredly have been completely cut up, as the Harbor is not only well fortified, but strongly garrisoned."

Demo. Press.

Boston, May 2.

#### CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

The report that the frigate Constitution has been ordered to Europe with a flag of truce and a messenger is incorrect. She is under orders to prepare immediately for sea only.— It is stated that a court of inquiry on the subject of her late cruise, is ordered to convene in Charleston, and that Com. PERRY will be a member of it. This inquiry is a matter of form, in conformity with the regulations of the navy; which require that every accident or loss should be examined into by a court and reported by them to the navy department.

We have been politely favoured with a Montreal paper of April 16, containing the following article:

Convention for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Head Quarters, Montreal.  
Adjutant General's Office,  
April 16th, 1814.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency, the Governor in Chief and Commander of the forces, announces to the troops under his command, that he was pleased to sanction and confirm, on the 15th inst. articles of a convention entered into by Col. Baynes, Adjutant General to the forces, and Brigadier General Winder, of the army of the U. S. of America, for the mutual release of all prisoners of war, hostages, or others, with the exception of the forty six American officers, and non-commissioned officers, placed in close confinement, as hostages, in conformity to the General Order of the 27th October last, in retaliation for 23 British born subjects, taken from the ranks of the enemy, and sent to England for legal trial.

By this agreement it is stipulated—that all prisoners of war, (the above mentioned alone excepted) shall be mutually exchanged and delivered at such places as shall be agreed on, with all convenient expedition; and shall be declared respectively, all and severally, to be released, and free to carry arms, and serve on the 15th of May next, the same as if they had never been prisoners of war: And it has been further provided, That whatever balance shall appear on the returns of prisoners of war, respectively exchanged, or given up on parole, by either party since the commencement of hostilities, that the number of prisoners for which an equivalent has not been returned, shall be withheld from all military service, until duly exchanged.

It is with a proud satisfaction that the Commander of the forces feels confident, that this provisional clause can never apply to the army in Canada, from the immense disparity in the number and rank of the prisoners it has restored to the enemy.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, being prisoners of war, who are not prevented in consequence of their wounds, are commanded to join their respective corps and stations, on the 15th day May next, and to resume military duties.

EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adjutant General.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The editors of the *Patriot*, with an industry which, on a more honourable occasion, would have done them credit, have translated and published in their paper of Saturday, a very long address of a number of French partisans in Spain, charging the British and Portuguese troops with having burnt the city of St. Sebastian, and committing the most extravagant excesses against the inhabitants, at the time of the taking that city by assault in August last. The object of publishing this piece in Spain, after the charges it contains had been amply refuted, was to excite the indignation of the Spanish people against their deliverers. The motive for republishing this false statement in this country is no better.

If we recollect right, this story has appeared before in the *Patriot*. Had the editor been disposed to view both sides of a question, he might have met with the refutation of this calumny against the British and Portuguese army, and might thus have saved himself the trouble of translating so long an article, so manifestly proved to be false.

We had noticed both the charge and the reply some months ago. But as we conceived the former to have been dictated by the most wicked passions, and the denial here to be unnecessary, we omitted to publish them. But as the story has been repeated in a different form in Spain, and again republished here, we have now given a place to the report of the Spanish Regency, which the editor of the *Patriot* may find in the original, in the Madrid Gazette of the 4th of November last. [Translated from the Madrid Gazette, the official paper of the Spanish government.]

ISLE DE LEON, OCT. 20.

When the regency of the kingdom was informed of the reports circulated relative to the disorder committed in the fortress of St. Sebastian by the English and Portuguese troops, after the assault given on the 31st of August last, they made an earnest representation to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, by the minister at war, requesting that he would inform himself of every particular. This mode of proceeding by the Regency does credit to their frankness, and the confidence they have in the illustrious chief who has gained victories so illustrious and signal—for his known prudence his love for strict discipline, and his affection for the Spanish people, will not permit us to doubt that he has not taken the most effectual means, to punish the authors of the mischiefs and atrocities which are alleged to have been committed.

The Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, considering himself in this affair not so much as a general of his Catholic Majesty, as a subject of Great-Britain, since they were the troops of that country which entered St. Sebastian, replied to the minister at war requesting that he might communicate, relative to those events, with the ambassador of his Britannic majesty, to whom he accordingly transmitted an answer, in the most satisfactory terms to the complaints against the conduct of the British and Portuguese troops, having received the periodical papers which contained similar charges against the army. He says then, that he could wish to be able to adopt other means to vindicate the officers implicated, but as he has them not, he must make use of those in his power. He begins then, by the charge in which it is imputed to Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, that he intended to burn the city. The charge is reduced to this, that the city of St. Sebastian was ill treated on account of its inferior and exclusive commerce with the French nation; a charge which cannot be made against the soldiers, who cannot be supposed to have had any idea, or at least to have reflected much on what happened before the attack of the place, and therefore, that infamous imputation must fall exclusively on the principal officers, who from motives not of commercial policy, but of commercial vengeance, are supposed to have so far forgotten their duty as to have given orders for, or permitted the sacking of that unfortunate city, thus risking the loss of all they acquired by their fatigue and gallantry. It is not necessary, therefore, to say, that this charge is evidently false. He proceeds with just indignation to vindicate the general and officers of the army against the accusation, which attributes to them the design of plundering and burning the city.

"Every thing possible," says he, "was done to preserve the city, tho' many pressed me to bombard it, as the most certain means of forcing the enemy to abandon it. I constantly refused for the same reasons I did so at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; and if I had entertained the infamous desire of destroying St. Sebastian, from mercantile vengeance, or any other similar motive, I certainly could not have taken a more effectual method than to have permitted it to be bombarded. It is not certain that the city was set on fire by either the English or Portuguese troops, but to have done so was a part of the defence of the enemy. They set it on fire on the 22d of July, before the first attack for the assault, and it is certain the fire was so violent on the 26th, that it was necessary to suspend the assault intended for that day, and that it afterwards failed. I was at the siege of St. Sebastian, on the 30th of Aug. and I assert that the city was then on fire, and it was certain that it had been set on fire by the enemy; for I repeat that our batteries by express orders had thrown no bombs into the places which I saw burning on the morning of the 31st before the assault. It is likewise known that the enemy had prepared for a serious resistance, not only on the ramparts, but in the streets of the city, filling them in various places with combustibles, ready to be set fire to and explode. It is also known that the fighting in the streets between the besiegers and the enemy was terrible, and that the combustibles in them being set fire to, killed a great number on both sides, when they exploded, and set many buildings in flames. He adds, that the fire was the greatest misfortune that could happen to the assailants, and that they did every thing in their power to extinguish it, and from the difficulty and danger of the communication through the fire with the advanced posts in the city, it was found necessary to call them all in."

With respect to the sacking of the city by the soldiers, he says, "I am the first to confess it, because I know that it is true, and I must add, that it has fallen to my lot to take many cities by assault, and I never saw or heard of any taken in that manner, by any troops whatever, without being sacked; it is one of the pernicious consequences which attend the necessity of an assault; a necessity which every officer laments, not only from the mischiefs which it occasions to the unfortunate inhabitants, but from the relaxation of discipline and the risk which is run of losing all the advantages of victory in the very moment in which it is gained." He then complains that it is hard that his officers should be treated in the manner they have been by the author of this groundless libel, only because an unavoidable evil had happened in the discharge of a great service, and the acquisition of a great advantage, since, notwithstanding he is convinced that it was impossible to hinder the sacking of a city in such circumstances, he can prove that the utmost care was taken to prevent it, had it been possible. The most positive orders were given to that effect, and had it not been for the fire, which certainly increased the confusion, and the number of officers, who, in the assault of the breach were killed, or wounded, amounting to 170 out of 250, it could, in a great measure, tho' not entirely, have been prevented.

One of the grounds of the complaint, which is, that centinels were placed in all the houses, shews the wish of the officers to maintain order, for their centinels must have been placed there by order of the officers, and unless it is supposed that the officers intended that the city should be sacked and burnt, & placed the centinels there for that purpose, the propriety of placing them must necessarily be admitted. Unfortunately it happened that the troops which made the assault on the city, could not be relieved till the 2d, instead of its being done immediately that they had obtained possession of the place. It is to be observed, that the authors of the complaints forget, that on the 31st Aug. the day on which the assault was made, the whole left of the army was attacked, and they would have received no thanks for having successfully performed their duty on this occasion if they risked the blockade of Pamplona, and the loss of the battle of the 31st, as would have been requisite, had troops been kept in readiness to relieve those that assaulted St. Sebastian, in order that its inhabitants

might have suffered less from their disorders.

With respect to the injuries done to the inhabitants by the soldiers with their fire arms and bayonets in return for the plaudits and vivats, it appears very extraordinary that it should not occur to those complainants that these injuries, if they were real, happened rather from accident during the contest in the streets, than deliberately. As to the charge of lenity to the enemy's garrison, he admits, that it is well founded, but observes, notwithstanding the French Decree, against all the troops of the enemy found in a town taken by assault, it would be difficult to prevent British officers & soldiers from treating with lenity an enemy who had surrendered. The Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo adds, that he could have wished that a person so respectable, and of so high a character as Sir T. Graham, should not have been charged with not having applied for assistance to extinguish the flames till the city was entirely consumed, giving occasion to infer that he desired its destruction. Every thing was certainly done by the British troops to extinguish the fire, and the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo himself applied for every assistance, not only to extinguish the flames, but to bury the dead, around the city and on its ramparts, which had not been done before, because the necessity of it had not been so well known. "I (says he) certainly lament the evils suffered by the inhabitants of this unfortunate city, who, with reason, complain of their fate, and deserve to be assisted by the government." He concludes by saying, that many of the offending soldiers have been punished, but he cannot say at present how many. In a postscript he adds, that he had forgotten to say, that in the relation of the French government of the assault on St. Sebastian, General Rey states, that when the assault on the city began it was on fire in six different places. I therefore believe that as it is well known that many houses took fire by the different explosions, and during the contest in the city, it will be admitted that it was not set on fire by the British soldiers.

The Regency of the Kingdom hastens to publish this explanation of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, to remove the unfavorable impressions which may have been made by the false or exaggerated relations published by the indiscreet zeal, the ignorance, or the malignity of some periodical writers, who unjustly endeavour to degrade the noble and generous conduct of the distinguished Chief of the Allied Army.

#### FOREIGN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,  
Copied from a Bermuda paper of the 13th April.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON,  
February 24, 1814.

#### BULLETIN.

The hon. F. Robinson arrived this morning at this office, with despatches, of which the following is an abstract:

Sir Charles Stewart, in a dispatch dated at Châtillon, the 12th instant, incloses reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the army under Marshal Blücher up to the 12th inst. inclusive.

Gen. D'Yorke attacked Chalons on the 5th of February, which surrendered by capitulation; Marshal Macdonald retiring over the Marne in the direction of Meaux: he had with him the corps of Sebastiani and Arrighi, besides his own.

On the 6th, Marshal Blücher's head quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Vertus to Stoges: Gen. Sacken being then at Montmirail, gen. D'Yorke at Chateau-Thierry, and gen. Kleist at Chalons, the whole advancing upon the army of Macdonald, who was retiring with one hundred pieces of artillery. On the evening of the 8th Marshal Blücher's head quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'Yorke from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached at Chateau-Thierry and La Ferte sous Soarre.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Asulief, being at Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy from Sezanne, and after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire after considerable loss. On the 11th, Marshal Soult's head quarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'Yorke marched upon Montmirail against the enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining

in their positions; General Sacken lost four guns: the hottest part of the action was in the village of Mar-chais, which was taken and retaken three times.

The enemy was 30,000 strong under Buonaparte. On the 12th Sacken was at Chateau-Thierry, and D'Yorke at Biffert; Marmont with the 6th corps, at Etoges. On the same day Marshal Blücher, with the corps of Kleist and Kossiwitz were in position at Bergeres.

Duplicates of subsequent dispatches from Col. Lowe, to Sir C. Stewart, have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

On the 13th, Marshal Blücher's head-quarters at Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about nine or ten thousand men. The enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The enemy bivouacked in front at Fromentiers. In the mean time Buonaparte marched from Chateau-Thierry, from whence Generals D'Yorke and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. The 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentiers to Janvilliers, where he was joined by Buonaparte, who had made a forced march in the night from Chateau-Thierry with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A very severe action now took place. Marshal Blücher's force being very inferior in numbers, and particularly cavalry, his infantry were formed into squares and he determined on a retreat. The enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such undaunted firmness, that not one of them was broken. After a very severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of nearly four leagues, Marshal Blücher observed a large corps of cavalry posted on the chaussee, in his rear, near Etoges. He resolved to force his way through this obstacle, and by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the cavalry, posted in a solid mass on this chaussee, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry which had penetrated through bye roads upon his flank and rear, but Generals Kleist and Kossiwitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and took a position for the night at Bergeres.

General Blücher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 3,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners, that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blücher was superior. Gen. Blücher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 16th by Generals Sacken and Von Yorke. Part of General Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 3000 men; Gen. Winzingerode was himself at Rheims, Counts Langensron and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blücher whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes fr. Troyes, on the 13th and 16th of February. The town of Sens was taken by assault on 11th by the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the enemy at Romilly and attacked them near St. Aubin and Marney, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the 10th.

Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Pont-sur-Seine, Gen. Wrede towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins. Gen. Wittgenstein crossing at Pont-sur-Seine, Gens. Bianchi and Guily were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were taken to place the grand army on the left of the Seine with the right at Mery, and the left at Montereau, with the corps of gen. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th, dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blücher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was advanced beyond Etoges) to remove the head quarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun, that of Gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.

Mr. Robinson was acquainted, on his road on the 17th instant, with the allied advance pushed on towards 11th Buonaparte at large corps of cavalry the advanced corps Pahlen, and drove it, considerable loss both on lery. Prince Schw withdrew his army.

On the 19th, three desperate attacks of the Prince of Wurtemberg, posted at occupying the bridge. He was repulsed prince of Wurtemberg cannon. Late, h evening, the attack and the enemy succeeded in possession of the was understood that over a considerable my. The head qu Schwartzenberg, Troyes on the night.

On the morning Robinson passed Blücher's whole a 60,000 strong, in a 60,000 strong, in nite with the grand of the columns was Aube, and about miles from Troyes.

(Thus for the O

We are concerned the grand allied a defeated with consis Buonaparte proo lay to Troyes, wh collected in great He attacked the early in the morn defeated them wi

Government w the substance of last night, but a ceived in town t the following par Fifteen thousa and prisoners, so great quantity of

"Bot

"Dutch papers 24th. They bri the storming of sist upon the lo mounting at leas The Swedish, an sian, and Saxo and Russian, a are all in a mar not the semblan oppose them, ur crossed the nor penetrated deep On the 13th inst a Scotch regime and on the same now arrived at Gen. Von Bulow and on the 25th was to be in O

Letters were both from Par coast, the forme latter to the 24 the coast menti been occasion by the intelligence had obtained over the all this month pri Blücher with that Wittgen of the allies, as sisted of 18,00 of 100 pieces

We should such general berg would ha in chief, and th no firing at Br borhood to cel achievement. rie mention, the triumphs Nangis and admitted that lic for the s are far from asserted that has obtained Suchet's arm 18,000 men, disperse the and to oper fear of the a national tre works of ar have been pu in the caver

The city state of bu public fair d from the an the inhabi gours ex mics. It is nunciation,



General Sacken  
hotter part of  
the village of Mar.  
taken and taken

30,000 strong un-  
On the 12th Sack-  
Thierry, and  
Marmont with  
Etoges. On the  
Blucher, with the  
Kossiwitz were  
geres.

subsequent dis-  
Low, to Sir C.  
brought by Mr.  
the 13th to the 17th

Marshal Blucher's  
Champaubert. He  
Bergeres to attack  
at Etoges, who  
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Champaubert—  
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The 14th, Mar-  
Fromentiers to  
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determined on a re-  
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but were received  
united firmness, that  
was broken. After  
and unequal contest,  
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s, Marshal Blucher  
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haussee, in his rear,  
He resolved to "force  
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pon the cavalry, post-  
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rea.

Blucher's whole loss  
estimated at 3,500  
ounded and prisoners,  
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e was joined on the  
erals Sacken and Von  
of General Wittgen-  
ad carried Soissons by  
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n; Gen. Winzingerode  
at Rheims, Counts  
St. Priest were r-  
ing to join Marshal Bl-  
whole army would speed-  
at Chalons, ready to  
ensive.

herash writes fr. Troyes,  
and 16th of February,  
of Sens was taken by  
th by the Prince Royal  
berg who immediately  
Bray by Pont-sur-Yon-  
9th, Count Hardegg at-  
rear of the enemy at  
attacked them near St.  
arnay, and drove them  
t, part of which was  
Count Hardegg on the

Wittgenstein having ad-  
wards Point-sur-Seine,  
towards Bray, the ene-  
the left of the Seine,  
the bridges, which were  
by the allies; and  
advanced towards Pro-  
Wittgenstein crossing  
r-Seine, Gens. Bianchi  
were at the same time  
n Montereau, and mea-  
taken to place the grand  
left of the Seine with  
Mery, and the left at  
with the corps of Gens.  
Wittgenstein, and of the  
yal of Wurtemberg, at  
Villeneuve.

16th, dispositions were  
receiving intelligence that  
Blucher had repulsed the  
sed to him, and was ad-  
yond Etoges) to remove  
quarters to Bray, and the  
Vrede and Wittgenstein  
towards Melun, that of  
thi pressing upon Fontain-

Mr. Robinson was officially ac-  
quainted, on his road at Troyes, that  
on the 17th instant Fontainebleau  
was taken by Counts Hardegg and  
Thurn, and Gen. Platoff; the ene-  
my lost some guns and prisoners,  
and the allied advanced posts were  
pushed on towards Paris. On the  
11th Buonaparte attacked, with a  
large corps of cavalry, at Nangis,  
the advanced corps, under Count  
Pahlen, and drove it back with con-  
siderable loss both of men and artil-  
lery. Prince Schwartzberg then  
withdrew his army behind the Seine.

On the 19th, the enemy made  
three desperate attacks upon the  
corps of the Prince Royal of Wur-  
temberg, posted at Montereau, and  
occupying the bridges at that place.  
He was repulsed with loss—the  
prince of Wurtemberg took some  
cannon. Late, however, in the  
evening, the attack was renewed,  
and the enemy succeeded in obtain-  
ing possession of the bridge, and it  
was understood that he had passed  
over a considerable part of his ar-  
my. The head quarters of Prince  
Schwartzberg were to be at  
Troyes on the night of the 19th.

On the morning of the 20th Mr.  
Robinson passed through Marshal  
Blucher's whole army, from 50 to  
60,000 strong, in admirable order.  
It was marching from Chalons to  
unite with the grand army. The head  
of the columns was near Arcis-sur-  
Aube, and about 18 or 20 English  
miles from Troyes.

(Thus for the Official Bulletin)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

We are concerned to state that  
the grand allied army has been de-  
feated with considerable loss.

Buonaparte proceeded without de-  
lay to Troyes, where the allies were  
collected in great force.

He attacked them in that town,  
early in the morning of the 22d and  
defeated them with great loss.

Government were in possession of  
the substance of this intelligence  
last night, but a Calais paper re-  
ceived in town this morning gives  
the following particulars:

Fifteen thousand killed, wounded  
and prisoners, some generals and a  
great quantity of cannon taken.

"BOULOGNE, Feb. 23.

"Dutch papers have arrived to the  
24th. They bring some accounts of  
the storming of Soissons. They in-  
sist upon the loss of the enemy a-  
mounting at least to 10,000 men.—  
The Swedish, and Danish, and Rus-  
sian, and Saxon, and Brunswick,  
and Russian, and English troops  
are all in a march southward, with  
not the semblance of an enemy to  
oppose them, until they shall have  
crossed the northern frontier, and  
penetrated deep into Old France.—  
On the 13th inst. Gen. Gore, with  
a Scotch regiment, reached Almelo;  
and on the same day Count Woron-  
zow arrived at Liege. On the 15th  
Gen. Von Bulow quitted Brussels,  
and on the 25th the Crown Prince  
was to be in Old France."

Feb. 27.  
Letters were received yesterday  
both from Paris and the French  
coast, the former to the 22d, and the  
latter to the 24th inst. Those from  
the coast mention, that great joy had  
been occasioned throughout Picardy  
by the intelligence that Buonaparte  
had obtained a decisive victory  
over the allies, on the 21st of  
this month prior to the junction of  
Blucher with the Austrian army;  
that Wittgenstein had the command  
of the allies, and that their loss con-  
sisted of 18,000 men, and upwards  
of 100 pieces of artillery.

We should suppose that in any  
such general conflict, Schwartz-  
berg would have had the command  
in chief, and there certainly has been  
no firing at Boulogne, or in its neigh-  
borhood to celebrate such a decisive  
achievement. The letters from Pa-  
ris mention, with some exultation,  
the triumphs of the French arms, at  
Nangis and Montereau, but it is  
admitted that the fears of the pub-  
lic for the security of the capital  
are far from being removed. It is  
asserted that Angereau at Lyons  
has obtained reinforcements from  
Suchet's army to the number of  
18,000 men, that he has orders to  
disperse the light troops of Bubna,  
and to operate offensively in the  
rear of the allies. All the archives,  
national treasure, and magnificent  
works of art, deposited in Paris,  
have been put in cases, and buried  
in the caverns of Montmartre.

The city is described to be in the  
state of bustle and activity of a  
public fair during the whole night,  
from the anxiety and curiosity of  
the inhabitants, who are receiving  
couriers every hour from the ar-  
mies. It is mentioned in one com-  
munication, that since his succe-

ses, Buonaparte has determined, a-  
dopting the language of the confeder-  
ates at Dresden, not to resume any  
negotiations until every soldier of  
the invading forces is removed be-  
hind the Rhine.

We sometime ago mentioned the  
report of a court of inquiry having  
been appointed by the commander  
in chief, to consider the cases of  
two lieutenants, who had been pris-  
oners of war in France, but had  
recently effected their escape. The  
result of the inquiry has been, it is  
said, that these officers have been  
found guilty of a breach of their  
parole of honour, and they have  
been accordingly sentenced to return  
to confinement in France by the first  
cartel.

Advices from the head-quarters of  
the marquis Wellington, mentioned  
that between the 12th and 14th ult.  
the army left its cantonments and  
advanced. News of great interest  
may therefore be immediately looked  
for from this quarter.

Letters were yesterday received  
from Trieste, of the date of the  
22d ult. which gave reason to sup-  
pose that Ancona has devolved into  
the possession of the allies. Several  
vessels have arrived at that port  
from Trieste.

Extract of a letter from Sir R. Hill's  
division, dated Ustariz, Feb. 12,  
1814.

"You may expect to hear news  
from us. Our division with Sir T.  
Piston's, are to assemble in the  
course of to-morrow and the next  
day at Esperine, in order to proceed  
to St. Palais (on the Bidouse) and  
Pau on the Gravel de Pau, where  
the enemy are understood to be in  
force. Of our ulterior movements  
we know nothing. The main part  
of the allied army will continue for  
the present on this side of the A-  
dour."

ACTION OF THE 14TH.

Blucher had taken up a position  
at the village of Vauchamp. Mar-  
mont attacked it and failed. It was  
several times vigorously attacked  
and as vigorously defended, taken  
and retaken several times. Grouchy  
made a movement in the rear, and  
the allies retreated to Champaubert.  
Grouchy is said to have  
reached that place before them, and  
they were surrounded. But then  
comes an if—if the light artillery  
could have come up they would all  
have been taken. However, 10,000  
prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon, and  
10 colours are said to have been  
taken. "And thus," adds Buona-  
parte, "the Silesian army, compos-  
ed of the Russian corps of Sach-  
en and Langeron, and the Prussian  
Kleist and Yorcke, 80,000 strong,  
has been in four days beaten, dis-  
persed, annihilated, without a gen-  
eral action, and without any loss  
proportioned to such great results."

We have been so much accus-  
tomed to Buonaparte's annihilating ar-  
mies upon paper, which we find af-  
terwards to be healthy in the field,  
that we confess we are not much  
intimidated by the swelling sentence  
we have just quoted.

Where Buonaparte was on the  
morning of the 15th it is not said,  
but we believe at Montmiral; so  
that on the 15th he was at the same  
place he was on the 14th.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 12, 1814.

If confidence may be placed in the  
late report of the blockade, it would  
seem that neither an armistice, nor a  
peace, could with any degree of cer-  
tainty be soon calculated upon. Such, how-  
ever, is the present situation of the  
two countries in regard to each other,  
for sometime past, we have been under  
the influence of a very different im-  
pression, and believe that an arrange-  
ment will be concluded without delay. While  
the war continues it is rational to ex-  
pect that each party will consider itself  
bound to harass and distress the other;  
but so little advantage results from this  
course, that both parties seem almost  
ready to give up the contest, and enter  
into some amicable adjustment. Altho'  
Mr. Clay formerly declared that peace  
could not take place until Canada had  
fallen into our hands, yet we are dis-  
posed to think, after so many fruitless  
attempts to vanquish it, attended with  
heavy expenditures, and enormous loss-  
es, the sentiments of this statesman,  
as well as those of administration  
on this subject, have been material-  
ly changed. That the British govern-  
ment are disposed to reconcile differ-  
ences there can be but little doubt, since  
the proposition came from them to ne-  
gotiate at Gottenburg; what obstacle  
then remains in the way to prevent a  
reconciliation? None surely, unless our  
administration still persist in establish-  
ing the claims, in their fullest extent,  
which for a long period has been the  
only cause of difference between them.  
Should this be the case, we may with  
great certainty calculate on a war of

long duration. But what adds a little  
hope is, that the administration editors  
have made repeated attempts to prepare  
the public mind for an abandonment of  
this high ground. That it must neces-  
sarily be made a matter of compromise  
is very evident, for force is wanting on  
one side to establish the principle, while  
the policy and independence of the go-  
vernment forbid a relinquishment of it  
on the other. This seems to be so  
plainly and generally discovered, that  
we may soon expect a peace to restore  
felicity to our distracted country.

Had Cervantes lived at this particu-  
lar era, the Knight of La Mancha might  
probably have passed away unnoticed  
or unknown, while the Don of this  
country would have experienced that re-  
spect from his fertile genius which would  
have handed him down the long stream  
of time, as a hero without parallel, in  
his great courage, and splendid achieve-  
ments—Although the battle at the  
Stone Mill bears some resemblance to  
that of the Wind Mill, yet, in point of  
folly, the former greatly exceeds the  
latter. When heroes of this descrip-  
tion start into notice, by achievements  
which appear so Quixotic, it requires a  
more than ordinary genius to trace even  
the outlines of their character, & hand  
down their exploits to posterity. Surely  
never was there a period more prolific in  
strange events, than the present, and  
we hope, for the honor of our country,  
we may yet see some genius starting from  
obscurity, calculated to represent them  
in a light they so richly merit. Gen-  
erals, in pursuit of honor, relinquishing  
it at every step, and madmen pursu-  
ing phantoms of the night, morbid ima-  
ginations, furnishes a theme for the pen  
of the satirist, a subject worthy the ge-  
nius of Juvenal or Cervantes.

Summary of News.

By letters received at New-London,  
it appears that the whole coast of the  
United States, from one extremity  
to the other, is declared to be under  
close and vigorous blockade. Through  
the same channel we are informed, that  
an armistice was concluded between the  
Allied Powers of Europe and Buona-  
parte, the fifth of March. It also ap-  
pears from another source that prelimi-  
naries of peace had been concluded and  
signed by the commissioners of the se-  
veral contending powers. Dispatches  
from Sir C. Stewart to the British govern-  
ment, place the late battles between  
Buonaparte and Gen. Blucher in a light  
much more favorable than what was at  
first represented in the French papers  
brought by the Grampus. It would  
appear as if the Prussian General, at  
one time, was critically situated between  
two powerful detachments of the French  
army, but that he succeeded by the aid  
of military skill, and superior cour-  
age, in extricating himself from the  
difficulties which encompassed him with  
a loss very inconsiderable. The whole  
line of his army was passed a few days  
afterwards by Mr. Robinson a British  
messenger, who reported it to be in fine  
spirits and excellent plight. His only  
object in retreating appears to have  
been that he might derive support from  
a corps of Russians, commanded by  
Gen. Kleist, in the event of being at-  
tacked by Buonaparte, whose force out-  
numbered his very considerably, and  
was daily increasing. Our readers may  
see the circumstances attending this  
skirmish, or battle, minutely detailed  
in the despatches of Sir Charles Ste-  
wart; and we are persuaded they will  
not be disposed to attach as much con-  
sequence to them as has been done in  
some of the administration papers.

NEW-YORK, MAY 6.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

One of the first mercantile houses  
in this city, has received a letter  
from the supercargo of a neutral  
vessel, in a long passage from Got-  
tenburg, dated off New-London,  
May 4, which states, that on Tues-  
day he was boarded by the English  
ship Bulwark, of 74 guns, and in-  
formed that he could not go into a-  
ny port of the United States. The  
Capt. of the Bulwark informed, that  
he was direct from Bermuda, and  
that the Adm. (Cochrane) had or-  
dered the blockade of the whole A-  
merican coast, from Eastport to N.  
Orleans. That late accounts had  
been received from England, an-  
nouncing that an ARMISTICE was  
signed between Buonaparte and the  
allies on the 5th of March, and that  
there would be peace on the Conti-  
nent. That a formidable force was  
preparing in England for this coun-  
try.

ADM. COCHRANE'S PROCLAMATION.

A friend has obligingly favoured  
us with a copy of a proclamation is-  
sued by Adm. Cochrane, at Bermu-  
da, on the 25th of April last. Be-  
sides the ports declared in a state  
of blockade by Adm. Warren, Ad-  
miral Cochrane has extended the  
blockade to all the eastern coast,  
from the point of land commonly  
called Black Point, to the northern  
and eastern boundaries between the  
U. S. and the British province of  
New-Brunswick; which he declares  
in a state of strict and rigorous  
blockade.

POSTSCRIPT.

Glorious News.

Charleston Gazette Office, 10 A. M.

Extract of a letter from our correspon-  
dent at Savannah, dated May 2, 1814.

THE AMERICAN BRIG PEACOCK, captain Warrington, has ad-  
orned with another most brilliant laurel,  
the Naval History of our Country.

She captured 3 days since near this  
port, His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of  
War EPERVIER, of 18 guns; but  
mounting 22 with a full complement of  
men, after an action of 40 minutes  
—The EPERVIER was commanded  
by Richard Wales. The prize is com-  
ing up; and in half an hour will be  
opposite our city. The PEACOCK  
took out of the EPERVIER TWO HUN-  
DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE;  
and ordered her in for this port. Lieut.  
Nicholson is the prize master. The E-  
PERVIER had 8 men killed and be-  
tween 30 and 40 wounded, and is much  
damaged in her rigging, sails, and hull  
—her first Lieut. had his right arm and  
thigh shot off—he is on board the prize.

The Peacock's loss was trifling, only 3  
wounded, none killed. No damage  
done to her hull at all and very little to  
her rigging. The Epervier was built  
in 1812; and I am told by gentlemen,  
who have been on board of her, that  
she is a fine, elegant vessel—she had  
orders to engage any American sloop  
of war. The Peacock's damage was so  
trivial that she has proceeded on her  
cruise. Captain Warrington did not  
deem it necessary to come into port—  
have given you as far as I have been  
able to learn, the particulars of this  
brilliant action—to-morrow we shall  
hear more of it.

Charleston Courier Office, May 5.

Capture of the Epervier brig, by the  
sloop of war Peacock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savan-  
nah to the Editor, dated Savannah, 2d  
May, 1814.

"Sir—Another has been added to our list  
of naval victories. Arrived in our harbour  
this day, H. B. M. late sloop of war EPER-  
VIER, late Captain Richard Wales, of 18  
guns, mounting 22 32 pound carronades, prize  
to the American sloop of war PEACOCK,  
Capt. Warrington. The following particulars  
of the engagement, are learned from an officer  
of the corvette Adams, now lying in this  
port.

It lasted 40 minutes; the Epervier lost 8 killed  
& 11 wounded; among the latter her first lieut.  
who lost one leg and one arm; and her hull  
and rigging very much disabled. The Peacock  
had three wounded, one dangerously; her rig-  
ging being little injured, and her hull not even  
grazed. The Epervier had under her convoy  
several vessels and had on board HALF A  
MILLION OF DOLLARS—three hundred  
thousand of which were taken on board,  
the balance taken on board the Peacock, and  
before the prize could be properly manned, two  
frigates hove in sight, which gave chase, one  
to the Peacock, the other to the Epervier, and  
chased the latter into shoal water off St. Ma-  
ry's, when she sent her barges to capture her;  
but the prize-master, with only six men, open-  
ed her ports and out with tompons, and get-  
ting on the assail with a speaking trumpet  
making considerable noise, frightened the bar-  
ges away and arrived safe in this port.

At the time of her leaving London, bets at  
Lloyd's were three to one, that she would take  
any American sloop of war or small frigate.  
Yours respectfully, WM. CAMP.

Important from France.

SAVANNAH, MAY 2.

Arrived at this port on Saturday, the  
fast sailing letter of marque schr. Mi-  
das, Thompson.

Capt. T. on his homeward passage  
took 8 vessels, and made 59 prisoners,  
among whom were 14 Priests and 2 La-  
dies.—He sailed from Bourdeaux on  
the 14th March, and has politely fa-  
voured us with the following extracts  
from the letter of his consignee at Bor-  
deaux, while he was laying in the roads.

"The Emperor is constantly fighting,  
first about Troyes and then towards  
Rheims; his presence is necessary ev-  
ery where, for the Allies are pressing  
hard upon him. The latest accounts  
from Paris are very gloomy.

"The British are only three or four  
legues from the city. The prefect,  
custom-house officers, &c. are off. A  
deputation is formed to wait on the  
English the moment they present them-  
selves, and it is expected they will  
march to-morrow.

Capt. T. further informs that before  
he got out of the river, Bourdeaux was  
actually invested by the combined ar-  
mies, and that no resistance was made.

ROGERSVILLE, (Ten.) April 30.

By a gentleman direct from Hunts-  
ville, we are informed that an engage-  
ment took place about 10th instant, be-  
tween the troops under Major General  
Jackson, and the hostile Creek Indi-  
ans, at or near the Hickory Ground, in  
which near 1200 Indians were killed, &  
on our side about 30, chiefly officers.  
The Indians are said to have been about  
3000 strong.

We stated some days since, as a Re-  
port, that Col. Barely had made some  
communication to Adm. Cockburn in  
relation to an Armistice by water, be-  
tween the U. S. and G. Britain. We  
have since been satisfied, that no com-  
munication upon that subject has been  
made by Col. B. to the Admiral.

ALICE GOSWORTHY.

DIED, at the Government House  
in this city, Friday morning last,  
SARAH ANN, daughter of John B.  
Morris, Esq. of P. O. Tobacco, aged 12  
months.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery  
Court of Maryland, passed in the  
cause of Abraham Simmons against  
John Simmons, the subscriber will  
expose to public sale, at the town of  
Friendship, on Wednesday the 1st  
day of June next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day thereafter,

PART OF A TRACT OF LAND  
Called, "Kickerton's Choice," contain-  
ing 111 acres, and part of a tract called  
"Burridge," containing 39 acres, lying  
on Herring Creek, adjoining the lands  
of David Weems and Thomas Tongue.  
The greater part is well calculated for  
the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and  
corn, with a proper proportion of me-  
adow and wood. The situation is heal-  
thy and the neighbourhood respectable.  
The terms of sale are—cash, on the  
day of sale, or on the ratification there-  
of by the chancellor; and on payment  
of the purchase money the subscriber  
is authorised to give a deed. Sale to  
commence at 1 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

March 12, 1814.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of  
Anne Arundel county, will be sold at  
public sale, at the old residence of Ri-  
chard Darnall, now the residence of the  
subscriber, a part of the personal es-  
tate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy  
Darnall, infant legates and distribu-  
tees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, consisting  
of men, women, and children, thirty  
four in number, on a credit of six  
months, on bond with approved secu-  
rity being given for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale. The sale to commence at  
11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day  
of June next, if fair, if not the next  
fair day. These negroes will not be  
sold to any person out of the state, or  
to be sent out, and further particulars  
will be made known on the day of sale.

John Weeks.

May 12, 1814.

The editors of the National  
Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are  
requested to insert the above once a  
week, for four weeks, and forward  
their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Har-  
wood, Esquire, one of the Judges of  
Anne-Arundel county court, in the re-  
cess of the said court, by petition in  
writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said  
county, praying for the benefit of the  
act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in said  
acts, a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and the said Sa-  
muel Plummer, having stated in his  
petition that he is in actual confinement  
for debt, and prayed to be discharged  
therefrom, it is therefore ordered and  
adjudged, that the said Samuel Plum-  
mer, be discharged from custody, and  
that by causing a copy of this or-  
der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-  
zette weekly, for three months suc-  
cessively, before the third Monday of Se-  
ptember next, give notice to his creditors,  
to appear before Anne-Arundel county  
court on the said third Monday of Se-  
ptember next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and  
to shew cause, if any they have, why  
the said Samuel Plummer should not  
have the benefit of the said acts and  
the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green.

April 12, 1814.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained  
letters of administration de bonis non  
on the personal estate of John Jacobs,  
senior, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased. All persons indebted to the  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to me, and those who  
have claims against the estate will pre-  
sent the same legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Adm. D. B. N.

May 12, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Ro-  
binson of said county, brought before  
me as a stray, trespassing on her en-  
closures, a sorrel MARE, about 8 years  
old, 13 hands high, with three white  
feet, and hip-shot; no other visible  
marks. Given under hand of me one  
of the justices of the peace in and for  
said county, this 2d day of May, 1814.

Amos Linthicum.

The owner of the above described  
mare, is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take her away.

Elizabeth Robinson.

May 12, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I certify, that George Craggs, of  
said county, brought before me as a  
stray, trespassing on his enclosures,  
a dark iron grey GELDING, about 3  
years old, 14 hands high, one white  
spot on the left side of his back, and no  
other visible marks. Given under hand  
of me one of the justices of the peace in  
and for said county, this 2d day of  
March, 1814.

Amos Linthicum.

The owner of the above described  
horse is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away.

May 12, 1814.



# POETS' CORNER.

## MORNING.

BY W. B. DIMOND.  
Ah! welcome merry hour of dawn!  
The fresh breeze rustling thro' the corn,  
The rising sun's prelude to the beam,  
That dance in gold on grassy stream,  
The gossamer's fine silvery thread,  
That lightly floats o'er field & flower head,  
The dew-drops left the weeping night,  
That crown green leaves with beads of light,  
Now sweetly swells the peasant's lay,  
And greet the blue-eyed blushing day.  
The highland blast of hunter's horn,  
The sheep-bell tinkling from the lawn,  
The sky-lark's shrill rejoicing call,  
The low of kine from grassy stall,  
The honey-maker's murmur'd song,  
While trading flowery banks along,  
The sprightly dash of falling floods,  
And all the music of the woods;  
Now sweetly swell the peasant's lay,  
And greet the blue-eyed blushing day.

## EVENING.

BY THE SAME.  
How beautiful is Evening! the setting sun shines  
Like a faint-dying rose, on yon mountains of snow,  
How beautiful is Evening! the full cluster'd vines  
Absorb the last day-beam and mimic its glow.  
How sweet is the union of natural sounds!  
The wood-pigeon's murmur, the bleat of the flock,  
The squirrel's light step, through the bush as it bounds,  
And the loud rush of eagle-wings seeking the rock.  
Peace broods o'er the scene, with a parent's delight,  
These fresh falling dews are pearls thaw'd from her crest,  
In the grey mist she watches the cradle of night,  
And rears her white shrine in the cottage breast.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive it.

George Shaw.  
Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

*Anne Arundel County, to wit.*  
Was taken up as a stray, on the 1st of May, 1814, trespassing on the enclosures of Thomas R. Cross, and brot before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, a stout strong bay gelding, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with a very long blaze in his forehead, near hind foot partly white, shod all round, (pretty much worn) appears to have worked in harness, about six years old, inclinable to pace, but moves rather awkwardly. Given under my hand this 3d of May, 1814.

Chas. Waters.  
The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Thomas R. Cross.  
May 5, 1814.

## B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

## Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis April 5, 1814. t.f.

## 30 Dollars Reward,

Will be given by the subscriber, to any person who will detect the villain who broke open the door of the Representative Hall, a short time since, and stole away about 35 yards of green baize, a green shift curtain, several pair of candle snuffers, and a few other small articles.

CALEB STEUART.

April 28, 1814.

## A Private Tutor

### WANTED.

A person qualified to instruct children in mathematics and the English language grammatically, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations of his moral character, will meet with handsome encouragement by applying to the subscriber at the head of Severn, about eleven miles from Annapolis.

Philip Hammond.  
April 28, 1814.

## For Sale

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, About 18 years old, accustomed to plantation business, and to work in a garden. For terms inquire of the Printer.

April 21, 1814.

## NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the 6th day of June next, for hearing appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of assembly passed at November session 1812.

By order  
H. S. HALL, Clk. Com.  
Tax A. A. county.

April 21, 1814.

# ANNAPOIS & BALTIMORE

## PACKETS.

The subscribers have commenced running their packets regularly between this City and Baltimore, and will be happy in accommodating ladies and gentlemen who may be travelling to or from either of the above places. Of their exertions to insure safe and quick passages, it is deemed needless to speak, as the establishment is of long standing and well known. They will therefore content themselves with observing, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to render every thing agreeable to those who may favour them with their company. The cost of passage and fare must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answerable for packages and letters committed to the care of the hands.

Sensible of the liberal encouragement which they have received in

## The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shewn to the repeated requests made for such persons to call & adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate claims, legal measures will be resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assortment of

## GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at the lowest market prices, they will be able to dispose of on accommodating terms.

George & John Barber.

Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

## Anne Arundel County, sc

I certify, that Zachariah Brown, this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a White Mare, about 9 years old, 14 hands and 1 or 2 inches high, shod before with old shoes, a hanging mane, and switch tail—no other perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 30th day of April, 1814.

Thomas Worthington, Junior.

The owner of the above described mare, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Zachariah Brown.

April 5, 1814.

## May 17, 1814.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwallader Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Lintheum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavern, & for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain—There is about 20 or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expense.

There is a dwelling house and convenient out houses, together with two large barns almost new, and a sufficiency of woodland; also an excellent orchard. 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 is to give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

April 28, 1814.

## Lands for Sale.

For sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the North side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek and Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms—Any person wishing to purchase can view the land by applying to Mr. Joseph H. Duwall, living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Nicholas J. Watkins.

If the above land should not be disposed of at private sale before Friday the 14th day of May next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, if fair, if not the next fair day.

April 14, 1814.

# For Sale & Exchange.

A Water Mill, and other houses, 100 or 300 acres of land. Cash, property in or near the City of Baltimore, may be received in part payment, and a credit (with approved security) given for the balance. The Mill is on a good stream, and plasters of Paris suits the soil. The property may be viewed on application to

Edmund Brice.

April 21, 1814.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Containing 195 acres each, in Anne Arundel county, and binding on the Patuxent river, about three miles above the Fork Bridge, and in the neighbourhood of Major Philip Hammond. This land is adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the same distance from the City of Washington, and 15 from the city of Annapolis. On each of those lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chestnut and oak rail, and other valuable timber. The situation is high and healthy, with good springs of water, and convenient to a saw mill and several grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase; by application to Doctor Anderson Warfield, residing near the same, or to the subscriber in Baltimore county, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.

Alexander Nisbet.

April 21, 1814.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

## A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with no common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enflamed by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking.

ALLEN & HILL.

See the last embargo act.

## TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favourable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraphs will give the preceding proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

March 29.

# State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 5, 1814.

On application by petition, of Dr. John Thomas Shaaff, executor of the last will and testament of Bennett Darnall, 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, and one of the Baltimore papers.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Bennett Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of April, 1814.

John Shaaff, Executor.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts of land, late the property of Dr. John Gassaway deceased, viz.

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Purdy's Choice, and The Addition, containing by estimation 733 acres, more or less.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter Tobacco-houses and Barn. These lands lie between South and Rhode Rivers, are well wooded, and convenient to the water, and abound in wild fowl, fish and oysters. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the value of the above property, as those who are inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor; upon which ratification taking place, and the terms being complied with, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest, of the said Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said lands.

William Stewart, Trustee.

April 21, 1814.

## DON FERNANDO,

### A JACK ASS,

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away, to

William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of the neighbourhoods, will in future stand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Westbury or West River; and Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Portland Manor.

## 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 Aque and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Ith 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 Persina 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 Damsk Lip Balm.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

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 there being herewith inserted.

# Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, and the plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Annapolis, February 25, 1814.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,

Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

## DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low price of five dollars each mare, and 25 cents to the groom. Should the above sum of five dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as well bred as any horse in America, as will appear from the following pedigree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the old imported Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam by Othello, her grand dam an imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Traveller, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great great grand dam by Childers out of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Joniper, who was imported into Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Tasker's famous imported Mare Selima by the Godolphin Arabian, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Floretta, by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockett.

April 1814.

## 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.







...to open the sea communication, and with neglecting to furnish and forward the said force an adequate supply of provisions, by which an attempt to open said communication failed.

6th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to maintain or attempting to maintain, the possession of a bridge over the river Aux Canards, and with neglecting and omitting to proceed to the immediate investment and attack of fort Malden, by which the advantage of acquiring said bridge was imprudently lost, and the prospect of a successful investment of Malden speedily vanished.

7th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to prevent the enemy from erecting batteries on the banks of the river Detroit, opposite to the said fort; and with neglecting and omitting to fortify the landing place at Spring Wells; by which the enemy were enabled to erect said batteries for attacking and annoying the fort & town of Detroit and the American posts and batteries, and to invade the territory of Michigan without opposition or loss.

#### FOREIGN.

**BOSTON, MAY 9.**  
From Halifax papers containing London dates to March 7th, in the afternoon, brought by the Chesterfield Packet, Captain Hale, arrived at Halifax April 29th, with the Feb. and March mails.

**LONDON, FEB. 21.**  
By the accession of the King of Naples to the coalition, the allies gain 6000 Neapolitan troops.

The Cossacks had the good fortune to liberate about 1000 English prisoners in the interior of France, by attacking and dispersing their escorts.

**MARCH 2.**  
The further adjournment of parliament to the 21st ult. was deemed necessary in the present state of affairs on the Continent. Austria having positively refused to listen to any propositions for excluding the present usurper from the throne of France, notwithstanding all remonstrances from G. Britain, Russia, & the other allies, it is supposed that the assent of our ministry will be given, though with great reluctance, to a treaty with the present government of that country.

**MARCH 6.**  
It is said in private letters that a flag of truce had been sent to Bayonne, requiring its surrender, which being refused, a bombardment was immediately begun by the Spaniards, the British force having advanced across the Adour.

The next arrival from France must bring us news of great importance. We hope that one piece of that intelligence will not be an arrangement of an armistice.

**MARCH 7.**  
Courier office, half past 3 P. M.  
The dispatches brought by Mr. Robinson the messenger, this afternoon, came from Lord Castlereagh and Lord Burgher, they are dated the first inst. The former was still at Chatillon. The latter at Colombe.

The Crown Prince had joined the allies with 70,000 men, and the Hungarians and other reinforcements had joined them with 60,000.

A partial engagement had taken place on the 27th, at Bars-au-Sec, in which the allies had obtained a victory. Count Wittgenstein, who has exerted himself with great zeal has been wounded.

Blucher had been repulsed in an attack on Meaux, but had retired, and having been joined by Bulow, was again on the advance.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated London, March 2.

"It will afford you pleasure to learn that in the Russian empire, the Bible Societies are making rapid progress; being now at least seven in number, which are engaged in printing the Holy Scriptures in ten different languages."

Brussels Feb. 22.—We learn that Napoleon has again imprisoned his Holiness the Pope, and deprived him of all communication with his cardinals.

[The following is the British agent's account of the battle of February 14. It will be remembered that Buonaparte claimed to have taken in this battle, 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces cannon, and 10 stand of colours.]

**Foreign Office, Feb. 26.**  
The Right Hon. Frederick Robinson arrived at this office with dispatches from Sir C. Stewart, dated Feb. 17, covering the following reports:

Military report from Col. Lowe, Acting Head Quarters, Army of Silésia, Châlons, 16th Feb. 1814.

Sir,  
Field Marshal Blucher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges on the 13th, he there learnt that Buonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry; Gena, D'Yorck and Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town and retired behind the Marne. Yesterday morning Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentières, F. M. Blucher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of Gen. Kleist and Gen. Kapsiwitz's division of Gen. Count Langeron's corps. The enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable number of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry under Gen. Zieten and Col. Blucher, son of the field marshal, immediately charged and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, from them it was learnt, that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry.

The infantry of field marshal Blucher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chaussee leading through the village. The cavalry which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury, the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their guard, and commenced a heavy fire from their front and rear. In a large field on the right of the village, six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the meantime retiring in the intervals forming in the rear & advancing again to charge the enemy's cavalry after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field Marshal Blucher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged.

The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the interval, covered in the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The enemy lost no time in making the boldest and most direct attacks. The country thro' which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without enclosure, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided in general entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly 4 leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, and not a single column or a square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the enemy, whilst a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares and always in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without effect. At sunset, it was observed that the corps of cavalry which had been seen to take a circuit round the flanks, had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussee and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field Marshal Blucher

found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was to retreat, and the resolution determined to execute it—to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.

The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry, that had planted itself on the chaussee, which was succeeded by volleys of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussee, and leave the passages on each side of it open and to limit their further attacks solely to their flanks and rear.

The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed and not a single one; during the whole of the time, was broken or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Gen. Kleist and Kapsiwitz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouacked for the night. The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about 3,500, with 7 pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion probably 8000 horses. Field Marshal Blucher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulse of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been extensive.

I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops.—The example of field marshal Blucher himself who was every where in the most exposed situations; of generals Kleist and Kapsiwitz; of general Giltenspan, who directed the movement on the chaussee; of Gen. Zieten and prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.

The position of Châlons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Gen. D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that General Winzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the army of Silésia, will thus soon be united and be enabled to advance against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union afford. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. LOWE.

Lieut. Gen. the hon.

Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

P. S. Your aid-de-camp, captain Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Military report from Colonel Lowe, dated H. Quarters Army of Silésia, Châlons, February 16, 1814.

SIR,

I am happy to inform you, Field Marshal Blucher has just received accounts that Gen. Winzingerode attacked the town of Soissons, carried it by assault, made prisoners 3 Gena, & about 3000 men, and took 10 pieces of cannon. Gen. D'Yorck has just arrived here. His corps is following, and with that of General Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. General Winzingerode is marching upon Epernay; Field Marshal Blucher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the whole of his force. This union, with Gen. Winzingerode's success, presents the prospect of a full compensation for any losses that have been sustained. Buonaparte was at Etoges yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Field Marshal Blucher's head quarters will remain here to day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE.

Lieut. Gen. the hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Robinson to Lord Castlereagh, dated London, February 26, 1814.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of marshal Blucher's army created, and on its march from Châlons to join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between 18 and twenty English miles from Prince Schwartzburg's head quarters. After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly sixty thousand men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. ROBINSON.

[This is the remnant of that army which Buonaparte boasted that he had "in four days, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without any general engagement."

**PROCLAMATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.**

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has addressed the following proclamation to the French nation:

"Frenchmen!

"It is not a stranger who addresses you, but a man that is bound by the dearest feelings to your happy country. To you he owes his first fame; you have seen him defend your cause while it was noble and just; you have seen him shed his blood with joy for his country, when you fought for it; you have seen him make all your wishes, all your hopes his own, and exert himself to make the French name beloved even in the countries to which he conducted his victorious banners.

"Frenchmen! What has become of your innumerable armies? What of your military glory? Where are those legions which were your pride, and which seemed to secure your prosperity forever? What scourge has carried them off? All are sunk into a dreadful abyss. Ten years ago your frontiers seemed to bid defiance to attack, now they are invaded—Europe admired you then—see what you are now. When your eyes overlook the globe, they can scarcely discover a single friendly people, and every where they meet with countries which are the graves of thousands of Frenchmen.

"Who is the author of so many evils? a man who is not a Frenchman by birth—By what ill fate is he become your master and scourge? The commencement of his military career was marked by a bloody scene in the walls of Paris; then you had to reproach him with the death of 40,000 brave men, whom he meant to sacrifice in another part of the globe to his purpose of becoming emperor of the east. Deceived in his hope, he left his army, and while he suffered his comrades to perish in the burning deserts of Lybia, he himself in order to return to France, violated the law of quarantine which St. Louis had observed.

"Unhappily so many acts of violence were rewarded with the consular dignity, and soon after the imperial purple.

"After he had attained the supreme power he promised France eternal repose, and Europe peace. You believed him. What has he done to fulfil your hope? Broken every treaty as soon he had made it.

"This peace maker of the world, has carried death and desolation to Spain, and made you the instrument of its destruction.

"You have seen how he sowed the seeds of discord between the father and the son; how he then appeared in Bayonne as mediator, promising in the face of Europe to allay the quarrel which he himself had inflamed, and how often alledging the parental dignity and the respect due to grey hairs, he robbed both of their dignity, sending the one to prison and the other to exile.

"Europe was still silent, stupefied by so many horrors, but so far was the patience of the princes and people from satisfying the man whose yoke you bear, that his ambition seemed only to be increased by it. We saw him annihilate his own work, fall upon his allies as upon his enemies; tear one of his brothers from the throne which he had himself created; rob another of part of the dominions which he had given him. We saw how he made the incorporation, the overthrow of one country, follow that of another, and in his convulsive rage rob Europe of

the last remnant of a durable state, which he himself had created.

"At last he was driven from France, he left his dominions to the French, and by this gigantic enterprise, he left all that is related of the conquerors of Antiquity. At this period of adversity, when the dawn of freedom rose upon Europe, what did you think of him who, after such various miseries and sufferings, which he had brought upon the French army, left it in the abyss of destruction, into which he had plunged it? What did you say to the general who thus betrayed his unhappy soldiers, and abandoned them in immense deserts of snow, without food, without clothing, without a guide?

"Behold here the miserable remains of an army but lately so fine, stretched out upon the ice, perishing by the three fold death of cold, famine, and wounds! See the author of all the sufferings of these wretches, renounce every sentiment of pity; thinking only on his flight, he yet ventures to appear before you, to demand from you new exertions, new levies of troops.

"He has obtained but too many. Again have 800,000 Frenchmen perished, to drench with their blood the soil of Germany, whose inhabitants have loved the French, and did not resolve upon revenge until after thirteen years of ill treatment and disgrace. Divine justice has baffled the last efforts of expiring tyranny. The painful sacrifices you have again made have not been able to stop the progress of your misfortunes.

"Now, Frenchmen, Germany is free—but Napoleon driven back to the natural boundaries of your empire, will require from you new sacrifices. To obtain them he will tell you that the allies intend to divide France, and he who wished to bring under his yoke all nations, from Lisbon to Moscow, will talk to you of the boundless ambition of his adversaries. But your reason will teach you who is the author of the war, whether it is he who without remission carries war to all countries, and nations; or those who have only repelled a hostile attack and pursued the aggressor.

"The allies will not divide France. They desire it to be independent itself, and acknowledge the independence of all other nations. They offer it peace; they demand it because the world requires, and because they make it their glory to end the miseries of the world. They ask peace from the French Senate, and if the senate do not venture to decide for this peace universally desired, they demand it of the armies of the nation, exhausted in its population, loaded with taxes, wounded in its noblest feelings—robbed of its children, whose industry is fattened, and who since Napoleon has governed it, has neither peace for the present nor security for the future.

"Frenchmen! look around you; the abyss is still open—the hand which plunges you into it is still lifted—shall it throw the last of you in? Will you permit the whole population of your country to perish? And do you not perceive that nothing can better the inhuman man whom fate has hurled over you? In the wide circumference of the beautiful, once happy France, where is the man who enjoys his freedom, his life, and whose the commands of Napoleon have not reached? Compel him, then, to conclude the peace which is required from you.

"On the other hand, should the dreadful evils which result from a tyrannical government prevent the French people and its allies from declaring for peace, the allies must lament that they cannot reach the oppressor of France, but through a people whom they esteem, and even their motto will be—'War with the Corsican, inviolability of the territory, peace and friendship with delivered France.'

Prince George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Gen. Stephen West, of the county aforesaid, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a boy MARY, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high, shod all round, docket, but not branded; she is with milk, and has a small white spot on the right side of her neck, trots and gallops. Given under my hand and of the justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 4th day of May, 1814.

John Smith, Justice of the Peace.

The owner of the above named, is desired to come and receive property, pay charges, and take his own property. May 19, 1814.

W. A. Smith, Justice of the Peace, for the county of Kent, to wit:

I have the honor to inform you, that we have this morning after an action of 43 minutes, Majesty's brig Epervier mounting 19, 23 pound with 12 men, of whom 10 were wounded.

The ship large through the remainder of the action. This, with a few top-gallant back stays, few shot through, the only injury sustained. Not a touched our hull; of spars are as good as the enemy struck, he water in his hold, must was over the boom shot away, his nearly in two and tottering and stays bowsprit badly wounded holes in his hull were within a foot of By great exertion, sailing order just as the

In fifteen minutes a struck, the Epervier another action, in ever her fore-yard, which fished and had the for in 45 minutes, such and activity of our G. The Epervier had poy an English her brig, a Russian and which all hailed it stood to the E. N. E. mined upon pursuing found that it would leave one prize in his state, and the more as we found she had specie, which we took this sloop. Every and marine did by the highest compliment them. I am, res

L. WAT

P. S. From Hunter report, who was Epervier's crew the and 15 wounded.

SAVANNAH

SIR,

I have the great being able to report val of the Peacock age to-day, and of the Epervier.

I have now to detail son of our papers sail as mentioned evening of the 29th next afternoon we abreast the centre with the vessel, when 8 large ships seen something pre northward of the ly ascertained to chase of us. In the suggestion of son, I took out a sixteen officers a to the southward wind, leaving him of his way for a place I felt confident as the weather of the Peacock, too far to the lee—at 9 we lost sight but continued at the southward in the clear of his shortened sail and ward and again head, who gave time, which he M. when finding up he dashed—

reached out, catching until day morning, when ed to be the in that case of right.

This morning we made three sail and ship Adams, a sailing close to eluded that he motion of and cent on Octob this place, wh



WARRINGTON, APRIL 30.  
I have the honor to inform you that we have this morning captured a schooner of 45 tons, called the Epervier, which was taken from the French by the British on the 29th April 1814.

The Epervier was taken from the French by the British on the 29th April 1814. She was a schooner of 45 tons, and was taken from the French by the British on the 29th April 1814. She was a schooner of 45 tons, and was taken from the French by the British on the 29th April 1814.

This, with a few top-masts and top-gallant back stays, cut away, a few shot through our sails, is the only injury the Epervier has sustained. Not a round shot touched our hull, our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had five feet of water in his hold, his main-topmast was over the side, his main boom shot away, his fore-mast nearly in two, and tottering, his fore-rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 43 shot holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water-line.

In fifteen minutes after the enemy struck, the Epervier was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore-yard, which was sent down, fished and had the fore-still set again in 45 minutes, such was the spirit and activity of our gallant crew. The Epervier had under her convoy an English hercynian brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hailed their wind and stood to the E. N. E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave one prize in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found she had in 180,000 in specie, which we soon transferred to this ship. Every officer, seaman and marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.

L. WARRINGTON.  
P. S. From Lieutenant Nicholson's report, who was counting up the Epervier's crew there were 11 killed and 15 wounded.

SAVANNAH, May 1, 1814.  
SIR, I have the great satisfaction in being able to report to you the arrival of the Peacock at this anchorage to-day, and also the arrival of the Epervier on Monday last. I have now to detail to you the reason of our separation. We made sail as mentioned in my last, on the evening of the 29th of April. The next afternoon we were at half past 3 abreast the centre of Amelia Island, with the vessel at right over the land, when 8 large ships, which had been seen some time previous, little to the northward of the island, were clearly ascertained to be frigates, and in chase of us. In this situation, at the suggestion of Lieutenant Nicholson, I took on all but myself and sixteen officers and men and stood to the southward along shore, on a wind, leaving him to make the best of his way for St. Mary's, which place I felt confident he would reach as the weather frigate was in chase of the Peacock, and the other was too far to the leeward to fetch him. At 9 we lost sight of the chase, but continued standing all night to the southward in hopes to get entirely clear of him. At day light we shortened sail and stood to the northward and again made the frigate ahead, who gave chase a second time, which he continued until 9 P. M. when finding he could not come up he desisted. In the evening we framed our course, and saw nothing until day light on Tuesday morning, when a large ship supposed to be the same was seen in the distance and was again out of sight.

This morning at half past three we made three light and at half past eight anchored near St. Mary's. The Epervier, who the enemy is holding close to St. Mary's, I concluded that he had received information of our movements, and was waiting to intercept us. Accordingly we were forced to this place, where we received intel-

ligence from a schooner which was sent from the enemy's ship to inform us of our situation.

From the 1st of April to the 29th we saw but one vessel and a privateer, both of which we chased without overhauling, although we ran one among the shoals of Cape Canaveral, and followed him into four fathoms water. We have been to the southward as far as the Great Inland Sea, and have cruised from thence to Matanzas, and along the Florida shore to Cape Canaveral, not a single running vessel has been through the Gulf in all this time. The fleet sails from Jamaica under a convoy of a 74, two frigates and two sloops from the 1st to the 10th May. They are so much afraid of our cruizers that several ships in the Havana ready for sea, which intended to run it (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival of the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier, and her convoy, were the first English vessels we had seen.

We shall proceed in the execution of your further instructions, as soon as we can get a fore-yard, provisions and water.

The Epervier is one of their finest brigs, and is well calculated for our service; she sails extremely fast, and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete. I enclose you a list of the brig's crew as accurately as we can get it. I am, respectfully,  
L. WARRINGTON.

U. S. Ship Peacock, Savannah, 5th May 1814.

SIR, As my letter of yesterday was too late for the mail, I address you again in the performance of a duty which is pleasing and gratifying to me in a high degree, and is but doing justice to the merits of the deserving officers under my command of whom I have hitherto refrained from speaking, as I considered it most correct to make it the subject of a particular communication.

To the unwearied and indefatigable attention of Lieut. Nicholson (1st) in organizing and training the crew, the success of this enterprise in a great measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced. For judgment, coolness, and decision in times of difficulty, few can surpass him. This is the second action in which he has been engaged, and in both he has been successful. His greatest pride is to earn a commander's commission by fighting for, instead of heiring it.

From Lieut. Hensley (2d), and Lieutenant Voorhees (adling 3d, who has been twice successfully engaged) I received every assistance that skill, ardor and experience could afford. The fire from their two divisions was terrible, and directed with the greatest precision and coolness. In sailing master Perceval, whose great wish and pride is to obtain a Lieutenant's commission, and unremitting and constant attention to duty, added to his professional knowledge, entitles him to it in my opinion, I found an able as well as willing assistant. He handed the ship as if he had been working her into a roadstead. Mr. David Cole, acting Carpenter, I have also found such an able and valuable man in his occupation, that I must request in the most earnest manner, that he may receive a warrant; for I feel confident, that to his uncommon exertions, we in a great measure owe the getting our prize intact. From 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. he was over her side stopping shot holes, on a grating, and when the ordinary resources failed of success his skill soon supplied him with efficient ones. Mr. Philip Myers, master-mate, has conducted himself in such a manner as to warrant my recommendation of him as a master. He is a seaman, navigator and officer, his family in New York is respectable, and he would prove an acquisition to the service. My Clerk, Mr. Jno S. Townsend is anxious to obtain through my means a Midshipman's warrant, and has taken pains to qualify himself for it by volunteering. It constantly performing a Midshipman's duty, indeed I have but little use for a clerk, and he is great a proficient in any of the young Midshipmen, the whole of whom behaved in a manner that was pleasing to me, and that he is worthy to you as it gives an earnest of what they will make in time; three only have been to sea before, and one only a man of war, yet were they as much at home and as much disposed to exert themselves as any other in

the fleet. I have the honor to be, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
L. WARRINGTON.

Wm. Wm. Jones, Esq.

HILLSDALE, APRIL 30.  
Captain Proctor has just arrived here in 7 days from the army. He states that McQueen, with 500 followers, has retired to the Escambia river near Pensacola. Six of seven towns have surrendered at discretion, and Weatherford, who headed the massacre at Fort Mims, has delivered himself up. The Indians acknowledge themselves conquered—a treaty is to be held on Monday next. The Tennessee troops have retired to Fort Williams—the remainder of the army is at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. Gen. Pickens commands in person.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.  
Extract of a letter from the commander of the vessel arrived at Providence from Nassau, dated May 10.

"I am sorry to inform you that our sloop of war Frolic, Bainbridge, has been captured by H. B. M. Private Orpheus, and sent to New Providence. She arrived two days before she sailed. She had thrown 11 of her guns overboard, and cut away some of her anchors. She was taken between Havana and Matanzas. I had not time to get the particulars from the officers."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 10, 1814.

Gen. Hull, in an address to the people of the United States, has exhibited a supposition of his own mind, which he has a fair opportunity of vindicating himself, against what he considers a most cruel and unjust imputation. He has been thus hurried down with, or may justly be said, to his fate, in his letter, it is not fair, that time should be allowed him to exhibit his proofs, before the stigma accompanying the crime of which he was charged should be impressed on his character. We will not presume to assign the motives of the tribunal which tried him, on a day that he was "guilty," yet those who are something remaining behind, which are not disclosed on the trial, are never been, that he is the victim of an enlightened public, would give a different complexion to his case. He was one of those unfortunate appointments which has so eminently tended to sully the honor of our country, yet we must look to the source whence he derived his command, for the efficient cause of these calamities which have cast in doubt a stain upon our nation's honor, and multiplied distress and grief to thousands of our fellow-citizens. As well as many others who have enjoyed the unlimited confidence of administration, he was never thought by a great majority of his fellow-citizens, qualified for such an important command, yet it would be palling to the feelings of any but the most hardened misanthrope, to see a servant unreasonably and cruelly punished, to atone for the faults of his master. It brings every thing to view facts as they took place, his address, to say the least of it, must be entertaining to the American reader.

Being desirous of giving our readers the highly important intelligence received by the late American from Liverpool and the late from France, we have been obliged, for this purpose, to defer several original articles. It will be seen, that the tyrant's career has nearly terminated, and that the probability at this time, is in favour of a new dynasty in France.

ALBANY, MAY 10, half past 8 o'clock A. M.  
Two gentlemen, just arrived in the western stage confirm the report of Oswego being taken.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.  
Latest from Oswego: We learn verbally, from a passenger who arrived this morning in the Steam Boat Paragon, from Albany, that the British have evacuated Oswego, previous to which they carried away or destroyed 40 barrels of flour, 200 barrels of whiskey, 7 large and 3 small pieces of ordnance, the best powder cake for the new ship Superior, built at Sacket's Harbour, and burnt one or two public stores. Our Garrison in the fort, during the two last attacks made upon it, lost 14 men killed, and 30 were wounded, and 40 wounded, the loss of the British is supposed to be much greater.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.  
BALTIMORE, May 17.  
By the polite attention of Captain Adams, of the ship Fair American, arrived at New York, the editor of the Federal Gazette has been favored with a Liverpool Courier Extra, which contains the following:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.  
Liverpool Courier Office, April 8, 1 o'clock.

SECOND EDITION.—SUN OFFICE.  
War Department, Tuesday, April 13th 1814.

General Sir T. Graham has transmitted to Lord Bessborough an extract of a letter to Gen. Allenby, Chief of the Staff, under the Prime Royal of Sweden, to the Governor of the Low Countries, dated Liege on the twenty-ninth of March. It states that an aid-de-camp of general Follenberg was just arrived at Liege from Paris, bringing

intelligence which he obtained from the French army, that the French army had been completely defeated by the British and Prussian forces, and that the French army was in a state of complete disorganization.

After the action of the 1st at Acre, our ships moved to the north, and then upon Jaffa, but the junction of the French army with that commanded by Marshal Blucher, having been effected, the communication between the French army and Paris have been cut off.

The movements of Napoleon were closely followed and observed by Gen. Wismersdorf at the head of 10,000 forces.

Marshal Blucher's advanced guard was expected to arrive at Meaux on the evening of the 26th ult.

THIRD EDITION.  
Sun Office, Four o'clock.  
Captain Harris, and his camp to the Charles Stewart, had reached early this morning with the official details of the entry of the Allies into PARIS. We have sent to ascertain the particulars. We (ourselves) had previously seen letters direct from Paris, from one of the very highest of Buonaparte's own officers, who says "all is alarm and confusion here, the most important events are passing, and the established order of things falling to the ground. Buy Consols."

FOURTH EDITION.  
Entrance of the Allies into PARIS.  
An officer, we understand, is on the road with Despatches, stating that THE ALLIES HAVE ENTERED PARIS, after defeating Buonaparte in a battle of the 30th ult.

PARIS SURRENDERED BY CAPITULATION on the 30th ult. after a GREAT BATTLE. The Allied Sovereigns entered Paris on the 31st ult.

FIFTH EDITION.  
The battle of the 30th was fought before PARIS. Blucher was afterwards joined by Schwartzburg, and the joint army amounted to over ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN. Buonaparte was at Montmirail, with only 45,000 men—too late to save Paris—too late to save himself.

SIXTH EDITION.—Sun Office.  
War Department, Downing-st. April 6, 1814.

Letters received from Sir C. Stewart dated Heights of Belleville, on Paris, 30th March.

A successful attack was made on the enemy on that day by the Allied army. The loss of the enemy prisoners and artillery was very considerable, and the Allies advanced after the action to the gates of Paris.

When on the point of forcing the barriers of the town a flag of truce was sent out to solicit a capitulation, which was granted by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, who entered Paris on the following morning at nine o'clock at the head of their troops.

The prevailing opinion in England was, that an immediate peace would take place, America included.

After passing the rock on the 7th of April, I was boarded by Messrs. Rathbone, who informed me that an express had just arrived from London, bringing intelligence that the Allied Sovereigns were in Paris, treating for peace with the Senate, independent of Buonaparte. This intelligence was from Gen. Gascoigne, Member of Parliament from Liverpool. JACOB ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.  
LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.  
The Fair American arrived at Oswego, Hook on Saturday evening, and Mr. Hook, of this city, reached here yesterday morning, having been the editor of the New York Gazette with London papers to the 6th of April, the late American left Liverpool on the 4th. The following important news is copied from the latest papers.

It is the opinion of a gentleman who came out in the Fair American, that there would be a peace between this country and Great-Britain in the course of the present summer. Private letters also express the same opinion. No Commissioners had been appointed to meet at Gortenberg, the news of the sailing of the John Adams not having reached England.

It was generally understood in England that Adm. Cochrane was invested with discretionary powers. Nothing was publicly known of the general blockade of our coast. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, April 2, announced that the negotiations which had lately been carried on for the conclusion of peace with France, was now at an end, in consequence of Buonaparte's claiming the nomination of the person who was to possess the throne of Italy, and demanding an enlargement of the French territory beyond the ancient limits. Besides, he would not consent to abandon Antwerp.

Messrs. BAYARD & GALLATIN, our Ministers to Russia, were at Antwerp. It was not known that any Commissioners had been appointed on the part of Great-Britain to meet ours.

The British Parliament was in session.

Joseph's Proclamation.  
King Joseph I. Gen. of the Emperor, Commander in Chief of the National Guard, to the citizens of Paris.

On the 1st of May, the Emperor, King of Rome, left Paris on the 1st of May, and arrived at Rome on the 1st of May.

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# PORTS CORNER

## AGAINST SOLITUDE

[Extract from Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*]

IF solitude succeed to grief,  
Release from pain is slight relief;  
The vacant bosom's wilderness  
Might thank the pang that made it less.  
We loathe what comes to us, to share  
Even bliss—twice we alone to bear.  
The heart once left thus desolate,  
Must fly at last for ease—to hate.  
It is as if the dead could feel  
The worm around them steal,  
And shudder, as the reptiles creep  
To revel o'er their cooling sleep,  
With put the power to scare away  
The cold consumers of their clay!  
It is as if the desert bird,  
Whose beak unlocks her bosom's  
stream.

To still her famish'd nestlings scream,  
Nor mourn a life to them transfer'd;  
Should rend her rash devoted breast,  
And find them down her empty nest.  
The keenest pang the wretched find  
Are rapture to the dreary void—  
The leafless desert of the mind—  
The waste of feelings unemployed—  
Who would be doom'd to gaze upon  
A sky without a cloud or sun?  
Less hideous far the tempest's roar,  
Than never to have the billows more—  
Thrown, when the war of winds is o'er  
A lonely wreck on fortune's shore,  
Mid sudden calm, and silent bay,  
Unseen to drop by dull decay—  
Better to sink beneath the shock  
Than moulder peaceably on the rock!

+The Pelican, is, I believe, the bird  
so libelled, by the imputation of feeding  
her chickens with her blood.

From a Kentucky paper of April 11.

## COMMUNICATION.

To Preserve Stone Fruit from Worms.

All stone fruit but particularly  
plums of every species are pierced  
whilst young, an egg deposited,  
which shortly becomes a worm,  
and destroys the fruit. This egg is de-  
posited by a small beetle, called cir-  
culio, which crawls up the body of  
the tree; if therefore, two or three  
of the common toads or land frogs,  
be confined in a pen of a foot or  
eighteen inches diameter around the  
root of the tree, they will catch e-  
very insect that comes within the  
pen. If one or two toads be pen-  
ned on an ant hill, they will in a very  
few days entirely devour the ants.

To preserve the stone fruit, it  
will be necessary in a few days to  
pen toads around the roots, as the  
circulio will shortly commence its  
ravages on the fruit.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm  
of Childs & Shaw, are requested to  
make payment to the subscriber, who  
is duly authorized to receive it.

George Shaw.  
Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

Was taken up as a stray, on the 1st  
of May, 1814, trespassing on the en-  
closures of Thomas R. Cross, and bro't  
before me, a justice of the peace in  
and for said county, a stout strong bay  
GELDING, about 14 hands 3 inches  
high, with a very long blaze in his  
forehead, near hind foot partly white,  
shed all round, (pretty much worn)  
appears to have worked in harness, a-  
bout six years old, inclinable to pace,  
but moves rather awkwardly. Given  
under my hand this 3d of May, 1814.

Chas. Waters.

The owner of the above described  
horse is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him a-  
way.

Thomas R. Cross.  
3w.

B. CURRAN,

Has leave to inform the citizens and  
the public generally, that he has re-  
ceived a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way.

suitable for the present & approaching  
season, all of which he will sell low for  
cash, and as usual to punctual custom-  
ers.

4 Annapolis, April 28, 1814. —

30 Dollars Reward,

Will be given by the subscriber, to  
any person who will detect the villain  
who broke open the door of the Repre-  
sentative Hall, a short time since, and  
stole away about 35 yards of green  
baize, a green stuff curtain, several pair  
of candle snuffers, and a few other  
small articles.

CALEB STEUART.

April 28.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for  
Anne Arundel county will meet on the  
9th day of June next, for hearing ap-  
peals, &c. agreeably to an act of assem-  
bly passed at November session 1812.

By order

H. S. HALL, Clk. Com.

Tax A. A. county

April 21

# CHANCERY CASE

In virtue of a decree of the Chancery  
Court of Maryland, passed in the  
case of Abraham Stannard against  
John Stannard, the subscriber will  
expose to public sale, at the house of  
Frederick, on Wednesday the 1st  
day of June next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day thereafter.

## PART OF A TRACT OF LAND

Called "Richardson's Choice," contain-  
ing 111 acres, and part of a tract called  
"Dorridge," containing 99 acres, lying  
on Herring Creek, adjoining the lands  
of David Wauns and Thomas Tongue.  
The greater part is well calculated for  
the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and  
corn, with a proper proportion of mead-  
ow and wood. The situation is health-  
ful, and the neighbourhood respectable.  
The terms of sale are—cash, on the  
day of sale, or on the ratification there-  
of by the chancellor; and on payment  
of the purchase money the subscriber  
is authorized to give a deed. Sale to  
commence at 1 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

March 12, 1814.

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of  
Anne Arundel county, will be sold at  
public sale, at the old residence of Ri-  
chard Darnall, now the residence of the  
subscriber, a part of the personal es-  
tate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy  
Darnall, infant legatees and distribu-  
tees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne  
Arundel county, deceased, consisting  
of men, women and children, thirty  
four in number, on a credit of six  
months, on bond with approved secu-  
rity being given for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale. The sale to commence at  
11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day  
of June next, if fair, if not the next  
fair day. These negroes will not be  
sold to any person out of the state, or  
to be sent out, and further particulars  
will be made known on the day of sale.

John Weeks.

May 12, 1814.

The editors of the National  
Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are  
requested to insert the above once a  
week, for four weeks, and forward  
their accounts to this office.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Har-  
wood, Esquire, one of the judges of  
Anne Arundel county court, in the re-  
cess of the said court, by petition in  
writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said  
county, praying for the benefit of the  
act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in said  
acts, a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and the said Sa-  
muel Plummer, having stated in his  
petition that he is in actual confinement  
for debt, and prayed to be discharged  
therefrom, it is therefore ordered and  
adjudged, that the said Samuel Plum-  
mer, be discharged from custody, and  
that by causing a copy of this or-  
der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-  
zette weekly, for three months suc-  
cessively, before the third Monday of Sep-  
tember next, give notice to his creditors,  
to appear before Anne Arundel county  
court on the said third Monday of Sep-  
tember next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and  
to shew cause, if any they have, why  
the said Samuel Plummer should not  
have the benefit of the said acts and  
the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test Wm. S. Green.

April 12, 1814. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained  
letters of administration *de bonis non*  
on the personal estate of John Jacobs,  
senior, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased. All persons indebted to the  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to me, and those who  
have claims against the estate will pre-  
sent the same legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Admr. D. B. N.

May 12, 1814. 3w.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Ro-  
binson of said county, brought before me  
as a stray, trespassing on her en-  
closures, a small MARE, about 8 years  
old, 13 hands high, with three white  
feet, and hip-shot; no other visible  
marks. Given under hand of me one  
of the justices of the peace in and for  
said county, this 2d day of May, 1814.

Amor Lanthicum.

The owner of the above described  
mare, is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take her away.

Elizabeth Robinson.

May 12.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

I certify, that George Crags, of  
said county, brought before me as a  
stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a  
dark iron grey GELDING, about 3  
years old, 13 hands high, one white  
spot on the left side of his back, and no  
other visible marks. Given under hand  
of me one of the justices of the peace in  
and for said county, this 23d day of  
March, 1814.

Amor Lanthicum.

The owner of the above described  
horse is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away.

George Crags.

May 12, 1814.

# ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE

## PACKETS

The subscribers have commenced  
running their packets regularly between  
this City and Baltimore, and will be  
happy to accommodate ladies and  
gentlemen who may be travelling to  
or from either of the above places. Of  
their exertions to insure safe and quick  
passages, it is deemed needless to speak,  
as the establishment is of long stand-  
ing and well known. They will there-  
fore content themselves with observing,  
that nothing shall be wanting on their  
part, to render every thing agreeable  
to those who may favour them, with  
their company. The cost of passage  
and fare must be paid before leaving  
the packets. They will not be answer-  
able for packages and letters commit-  
ted to the care of the hands.

Sensible of the liberal encouragement  
which they have received in

The Grocery Line.

They present unfeigned thanks to their  
punctual customers, and respectfully so-  
licit a continuance of their patronage.  
The long indulgence given to many  
persons indebted to them, and the total  
disregard shown to the repeated re-  
quests made for such persons to call &  
adjust their respective accounts, con-  
strain them, though reluctantly, to state,  
that unless such delinquents speedily  
liquidate claims, legal measures will be  
resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very ge-  
neral and well selected assort-  
ment of

## GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at  
the lowest market prices, they will be  
able to dispose of on accommodating  
terms.

George & John Barber.

Annapolis, May 5,

1814.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Balti-  
more,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN & HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a  
candid and generous public to patronize  
the project which they have now un-  
dertaken of establishing a daily paper in  
the city of Baltimore, feel with no  
common sensibility the delicacy and dif-  
ficulty of the undertaking. Many have  
supposed that the citizens of the United  
States, are so enflamed by party an-  
imosity that it behoves every patriot to  
frown on every new champion who en-  
ters the field of political controversy.  
This hypothesis, if rigidly examined,  
will be found to end in this absurdity,  
that the condition of our country both  
abroad and at home, is so deplorable,  
that all attempts at reformation become  
criminal. If the national treasury is  
exhausted, commerce extinguished, pub-  
lic credit impaired, executive power en-  
larged while executive responsibility is  
lost, if our representatives in congress  
have so far forgotten their own dignity  
and the sanctity of their constitutional  
trust, as to declare that the will of an  
individual forms the law of the land; if  
in addition to this host of calamities,  
we are involved in a foreign war by  
which nothing can be gained and every  
thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be  
told that it is criminal to speak the  
words of honesty and truth? On the  
contrary, it is conceived that the argu-  
ment points directly the other way;  
for in proportion to the desperation of  
our public circumstances, should be the  
zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to at-  
tempt, but it would in them be the  
height of arrogance and presumption  
to say that they will be able to make  
their paper an interesting repository of  
intelligence. They have no hesitation  
in declaring that its character will be  
purely federal—by which they would  
be understood to mean, that neither the  
pride of power, or the insolence of of-  
fice, shall prevent them from speaking  
salutary, although unpalatable truths.  
Having seen our political circumstan-  
ces growing hourly more desperate; as  
the precepts and example set by Wash-  
ington have been hourly abandoned,  
they deem it no less a right than a  
duty to raise one more warning voice,  
and apprise their countrymen of their  
danger while it is yet in their power to  
escape.

Influenced by such considerations  
they respectfully solicit the patronage  
of their countrymen to aid their under-  
taking.

ALLEN & HILL.

See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at  
Nine Dollars per annum for the Day-  
ly Paper, and Five Dollars for the  
Country. Advertisements will be in-  
serted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore  
Telegraph will be received at all the  
principal Book stores in Baltimore.

For the establishment of The Balti-  
more Telegraph, a few dissections in  
their papers, and receive the names of those  
persons desirous of becoming subscrib-  
ers.

Subscriptions received at this  
Office.

# Land for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale

## TWO LOTS OF LAND

Containing 100 acres each, in Anne  
Arundel county, and lying on the  
Patuxent River, about three miles  
above the Patuxent Bridge, and in the im-  
mediate neighbourhood of Major Philip Hammon-  
d. This land is adapted to the growth of  
Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain,  
is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the  
same distance from the City of Wash-  
ington, and 15 from the City of Annapolis.  
On each of these lots there is a  
large proportion of timber, particularly  
chestnut and oak rail, and other valu-  
able timber. The situation is high and  
healthy, with good springs of water,  
and convenient to a saw mill and sev-  
eral grist mills. The terms will be made  
accommodating, and the property will  
be shown to any person inclined to  
purchase, by application to Doctor An-  
derson Warfield, residing near the same,  
or to the subscriber in Baltimore coun-  
ty, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.  
Alexander Warfield.

April 21.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery  
court of Maryland, will be exposed  
to public sale on the premises, on  
Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not  
the first fair day thereafter, the fol-  
lowing tracts of land, late the prop-  
erty of Dr. John Gassaway deceased,  
viz.

Cotter's Desire, Half's Inheritance,  
Burdy's Choice, and The Addition, con-  
taining by estimation 735 acres, more  
or less. The improvements are a  
comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter,  
Tobacco-house and Barn. These lands  
lie between South and Rhode Rivers,  
are well wooded, and convenient to the  
water, and abound in wild fowl, fish  
and oysters. It is unnecessary to go  
into a detail of the value of the above  
property, as those who are inclined to  
purchase will no doubt view the premi-  
ses previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on  
the day of sale, or on the ratification  
of the same by the chancellor; upon  
which ratification taking place, and the  
terms being complied with, the trus-  
tees will convey to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers by a good and sufficient deed, all  
the right, title and interest, of the said  
Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said  
lands.

William Stuart, Trustee.

April 21, 1814.

## DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that  
have been imported into the United  
States; remarkably large and strongly  
formed; will cover this season at Port-  
land Manor near Pig Point; as he pro-  
ved himself last season very sure, and  
his foals have been uncommonly fine,  
the number of mares will be enlarged  
to forty. The price, eight dollars for  
each mare, and half a doll. to the groom;  
the money to be paid in every case be-  
fore the mares are taken away.

William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience  
of the neighbourhoods, will in future stand  
on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays  
at Westbury on West River; and  
Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at  
Portland Manor.

March 24.

## J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as

Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the  
United States, for twelve years past,  
has on hand and intends keeping a con-  
stant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the preven-  
tion 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 Tonic 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 Persina 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 Duck-Lip Salve.  
Lee's Corn Elixer.  
Lee's Anodyne Ointment, for the cure of  
Head-aches.  
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.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. Com-  
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-  
fice.

April 7.

# Property for Sale

The subscriber will sell, at public  
sale, all his property, consisting of  
about 100 acres, which is a state of  
good improvement. There is a new  
and comfortable dwelling house, with  
a good garden, and several  
out-houses, an entirely new barn,  
built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with  
sheds and shelter for cattle underneath,  
corn house, granary, and several  
other buildings, &c. &c. all under  
the same roof. A part of the place is  
under new and strong post and rail  
fence. The land is adapted to the  
growth of all kinds of grain; the soil  
that has been made of cedar and pine  
timber grows well, and can be used to  
advantage. There is now 15 to 20  
acres of good meadow which yields a  
luxuriantly, and 50 acres more might be  
made without much labour, having been  
lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased  
of the estate of John Barrington, ad-  
joining the farm of Philip Hammond, junr.  
This tract contains about 116 acres of  
good farming land, and is well adapted  
to clover and plaster, part of it is  
now set in clover and timothy. Both  
places have young thriving apple and  
peach orchards, and by care a suffi-  
cient supply of wood.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title  
to 200 acres of land adjoining and ly-  
ing between the two first mentioned  
tracts, the equity in which is also offer-  
ed for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres  
more he will likewise sell, distant from  
the first place two and one half miles,  
and from the two last one mile and one  
half, 140 acres of which is in woods, of  
the best chestnut and oak rail timber,  
and will be a never failing support of  
timber to each place. There are sev-  
eral good springs on each place, and the  
situations high and healthy. A good  
stream of water passes through one  
place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be  
given for the purchase money, by paying  
the interest annually. To any person  
inclined to purchase the above lands,  
the subscriber will sell all his personal  
property, consisting of several valuable  
young negro men, for a term of years,  
together with all his stock of horses,  
cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation im-  
plements, and implements of husbandry.  
Each place has a quantity of grain seed,  
and hay and other provender, which  
will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne  
Arundel County, near the Fox Bridge  
over Patuxent River, and in the neigh-  
bourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles  
from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore.  
The property will be shown to any per-  
son inclined to purchase, by application  
to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Baltimore, February 23, 1814.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from  
the orphans court of Anne Arundel  
county, letters of administration D. B. N.  
on the personal estate of Samuel  
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, all persons having claims a-  
gainst said deceased are hereby request-  
ed to bring them in, legally proved, and  
those who are indebted to the same to  
make immediate payment, more espe-  
cially those who are indebted for post-  
age on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,

Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

## DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season,  
at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low  
price of five dollars each mare, and 25  
cents to the groom. Should the above  
sum of five dollars not be paid by the  
first day of October, eight dollars will  
be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half  
hands high, and well made; he is as  
well bred as any horse in America, as  
will appear from the following pedi-  
gree.  
DENTATUS is out of the thorough  
bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward  
Edelman, esq. and Sally was got by Hy-  
der Ally, he was got by the old im-  
ported Arabian, called Bells Air, her dam  
by Othello, her grand dam an imported  
mare from the Duke of Hamilton's  
Stable by Spot, her great grand dam by  
old Traveller, her great great grand  
dam by Carthage, her great great great  
grand dam by Sedbury, her great great  
great great grand dam by Children out  
of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the  
imported horse Othello, her grand dam  
by Juniper, who was imported into Vir-  
ginia, her great grand dam out of Col.  
Parker's famous imported Mare Selim  
by the Godolphin Arabian, and  
his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Sall-  
len's celebrated running mare Florida,  
by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of  
April and end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockett.

April 12, 1814.

## A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY.

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GAZON'S NEW'S SHOP,

and at this Office.

—Price 2s 6d & 3d.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1814.

No. 183

VOL. LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Centinel.  
To the People of the United States.

It is no common occasion, which could have justified this address. The interest you have in the events which have taken place, while I commanded one of your armies, and your knowledge of my present situation, I presume, will render any apology unnecessary. I am now only connected with you, by the endearing ties of a fellow-citizen, and have no other relation to the government, but what is common to you all. My claims to your attention arise from the persecution I have experienced and the injustice I have suffered. Having received this persecution and injustice from your servants, for my conduct, while in your service, it is a duty which I owe, both to you and myself, to present to you a true statement of my case, to satisfy you I have been faithful to your interest, and appeal to your judgment, for a reversal of the unjust sentence, which has been pronounced against me.

Whilst I was an officer of the government, considerations of duty, and a sense of propriety prevented me from making any communication to you, in vindication of my public conduct.

I fully expected in an investigation before a tribunal organized under the constitution and laws, to have convinced you that during my military command I had deserved well of my country. But how vain have been my expectations! Instead of having been honourably restored to your confidence, I have been branded with the imputation of crimes the most wounding to the feelings of an honourable man, and authorities emanating from you have passed on me the highest sentence of the law, for acts dictated by the purest motives, and the highest sense of duty. Although your president has remitted this sentence, it is no satisfaction to me. The remnant of a long life which has uniformly been devoted to honourable pursuits is not worth preserving in dishonour.

I am an innocent man, and as brave now as when I followed the standard of Washington over those memorable fields where the battles were fought which secured the independence of our country.

In the critical and highly responsible situation in which I was placed, I did what I believed to be my duty. I still believe I did what I ought to have done. I am now satisfied that the calamities to our country would have been much greater, if I had pursued any other course. Notwithstanding what I have suffered, I now rejoice, that I had the firmness and courage to do my duty; & to do that which your interest rendered proper and necessary to be done. In the solemn appeal I now make, I expect to satisfy you of this truth. The object of this address is to request you to suspend your opinion, until you have before you the statement of my case and the evidence on which it is founded. This shall be done as soon as the nature of the subject will possibly admit. A large majority of the court was composed of young officers, recently appointed, and had seen no military service. From their want of military experience, they were incapable of forming a correct opinion on the conduct of an officer commanding an army. In a government like ours this appeal must be founded in propriety. The tribunal of the public is the highest of all tribunals. In you is the sovereign power. Your determination therefore must be final and conclusive. To you then, my fellow-citizens, in the last resort I appeal, in the full conviction that your decision will prove, how cruelly I have been persecuted and how unjustly I have been condemned.

WM. HULL.

Newtown, May 10th, 1814.

## THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Among the many calamities resulting to the human race, from the most fatal enemy, WAR, those of maiming and rendering invalid the form of man, are certainly not the least. I am led to make this remark, by having myself been a pitying spectator of the sufferings of my brave countrymen on the western and north-western frontiers. As I had employment in the army, and was present at the battle of Queenstown, and several subsequent ones, I frequently had opportunities of visiting the hospitals, and of witnessing there, the most acute sufferings (tho' endured with the most manlike fortitude) of the bravest of our countrymen. (Never can I forget those heart sickening scenes!—Scenes too indelibly fixed in my memory ever to be forgotten! They would have softened a heart the most inured to blood! There, in the same room, extended on their uncomfortable beds, might be seen young men in the bloom of youth, and height of strength, maimed and disfigured in the most shocking manner; some deprived of a leg; others of an arm; some in extreme misery, occasioned by the amputation of a thigh; others with their features deeply and irreparably lacerated!—Some I saw, who had been bereaved of both legs! Others of both arms—while fractured skulls, broken bones, &c. were almost without number. How dismal the spectacle! to behold youth, beauty, strength and activity, thus mangled or destroyed! Exalted and noble indeed must be the patriotism of those brave sufferers, if it can compensate them for the loss of almost all the gratifications of life—Human nature and human weakness, must, I fear, be annihilated ere it can produce that effect. Cease, ye mere speculators on war—Ye, who in your drawing rooms, beside a cheering fire, bleat with every comfort which affluence can provide, can decide so nicely, and decisively upon NATIONAL HONOUR, and NATIONAL RIGHTS—Ye little think or little care, how many of your more patriotic countrymen—how many practical patriots, "feel, at those moments pain, and all the sad variety of woe!"—And while ye recline on your sofas, or repose your pampered limbs on beds of down, your throats rarely wander to that class of your countrymen (your equals by nature, your superiors in gallantry) who have to accept as a substitute for those luxuries—the pointed steel, for a sofa; the dewy surface of the earth for a bed of down!—Forbear, then, O! forbear, to urge the war—'tis unfeeling—'tis selfish—Were you to see what I have seen, 'twould "strike you dumb," your "blanched cheeks" would "manifest" your fear.

M. M. STEPHENS.

From the (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

The following volunteer toast was given by Com. PERRY at the late Naval dinner in Boston:—  
"By Commodore PERRY—THE TOWN OF BOSTON—The birth-place of American liberty; whence, should she ever leave the country, she will take her departure."

## THE SEVENTY-FOUR.

Building at Charlestown, is in a state of great forwardness for launching, and if not retarded by some unforeseen delays, may be expected to leave her cradle on the 4th of July. An event of this pleasing nature, would add much to the festivity of our grand national jubilee.

[Boston Gazette.]

The Burlington Centinel states, that the whole army is to be consolidated into 15 regiments, and that the supernumerary officers, to the number of at least 1500, are to be discharged from the service.

Captain ARTHUR SINCLAIR, has been recently appointed to command our fleet on Lake Erie, with the rank of Commodore. He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the 20th ult.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

## FOREIGN.

[Further extracts from papers received by the ship Fair American, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.]

From a file of London Papers.

Lucien Buonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome. The whole equipment, for North-America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

Sir Charles W. Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Monday April 5.

Rupture of the Negotiations.

The Earl of Liverpool—Before he moved, as he meant to do, that the house should now adjourn, he had to state to their Lordships, that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform them, that the negotiations, which had been carried on for the conclusion of Peace with France, were now at an end. While his majesty's confidential servants deeply regretted the failure of their efforts for peace which had led to this communication; it must at least be satisfactory to all to know, that both in the principle on which that negotiation was broken off, and in the particular circumstances and causes which immediately produced the rupture, there was the most complete agreement & concurrence amongst the whole of the allies. Their Lordships and the country would expect full information on this subject, and he had to state in regard to that point, that it was the intention of the allies to publish a declaration, setting forth the whole of the circumstances and causes which led to the rupture of the negotiation. It would be the duty of his majesty's servants to lay that declaration together with such other information as might be necessary, before their Lordships, and this would be done with every possible expedition. In the meantime, it would be premature to enter farther into the subject, and he therefore now moved, that the house adjourn.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 7.

We extract from the Courier (London paper) the following statement of the demands of Buonaparte. Whether this statement was authentic or not, will soon appear from the communications which must be made to parliament.

1. He demanded Italy, insisting that Eugene Beauharnois should be king, a nomination that would have made him as much master of that country as he has been whilst Eugene has been acting his viceroy. In this demand of Italy, Venice was included; so that he was more exorbitant in his terms than he was when the treaty of Luneville was concluded, by which Venice was ceded to Austria.

2. He had demanded the line of the Rhine. The Netherlands therefore to remain annexed to France, and he to continue master of Antwerp and the Scheldt.

3. He did not demand that Holland should be restored to him; but he did demand what would have made the independence of that country merely nominal—he demanded Nimwegen, and part of the line of the Waal.

4. Besides the demands we have just stated, he demanded provisions or indemnities for different members of his family, who would be dispossessed of territories or titles. Thus an indemnity for Joseph Buonaparte for the loss of his kingdom of Spain; and indemnity for Jerome Buonaparte for the loss of the kingdom of Westphalia; for Napoleon Lewis Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves; for Eugene Beauharnois, for the sacrifice of his claim to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, upon the demise of Charles Albert, Archbishop and Grand Duke of Frankfurt. The nature of the indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with.

LOUIS XVIII.

Prefecture of the Landes. In the names of the King.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to our very

dear and well beloved nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, grandson of France, greeting:

Our intention being that you should repair without delay to our province of Bearne, we have thought proper to authorise you to represent us, both in that and all the neighbouring provinces, and to specify the powers which you shall there exercise in our name, until our arrival in our states. We thus give you a just testimony of the confidence which you have merited by your zeal for our service and the interest of our crown.

For these causes we have, by these present letters, authorised, & do authorise you,

To employ yourself in the re-establishment of our authority, and of good order, in the provinces of the kingdom into which you may be able to penetrate, as well as in the adjacent provinces:

To levy troops there, and to receive the oaths of those who, having abandoned the colours of the usurper, shall embrace the cause of their lawful sovereign:

To command there all the militia, and to appoint general officers to command under your orders, as well as subordinate officers in their various ranks:

To take from the public chests the sums necessary for the execution of our orders, acting, however in this respect, and in every other circumstance, in the manner most conformable to the paternal sentiments with which we are animated towards our subjects, and with which your heart is not less penetrated than our own:

To cashier or suspend all civil & military officers, when you shall deem it necessary to our interests.

To appoint provisionally to the office of commandant, and to all other offices, both in the civil and military administrations, regulating yourself by the views which we set forth to our subjects, in the declarations which we have addressed to them.

It is our will that the provisional commissions which you shall have given for the said employments, places, functions, and officers, as well as all other acts done by you, in our name, under your hand and seal, have their full and entire effect, in virtue of the present letters patent, until it be further provided for.

The present powers shall cease to have effect, and be regarded as null and void, immediately on our arrival in France, as well as in case our very dear & beloved brother Charles Philip of France (Monsieur) shall have preceded you, and shall transmit to you orders in his capacity of Lieutenant General of our kingdom.

We command and ordain all our officers civil and military, to cause to be published and affixed our present letters patent, wherever it may be necessary, and each, in his sphere, to assist in their execution, although circumstances do not permit us to clothe them in their accustomed forms.

Given at Hartwell, in the county of Buckingham, under our hand and ordinary seal, and countersigned by the Sieur Comte de Blacas, appointed by us to that effect, this 14 day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

LOUIS.

By the King, BLACAS D'AUDES.

Frenchmen!

The day of our deliverance approaches! The nephew of your king, the husband of the daughter of Louis XVI. has arrived among you. It is near the cradle of Henry IV. that one of his lineal descendants has just unfurled, amidst the gallant French, the ancient banner of the lilies, and announced to you the return of happiness and peace, under a reign, the protector of the laws of the public liberty!

No more tyrants! no more war! no more conscriptions! no more vexatious imposts!

May your calamities, at the voice of your Sovereign, of your Father, be effaced by hope, your errors by oblivion, your dissensions by that affecting union of which he will be the pledge.

The promises which he has made to you, and which he so solemnly renews this day, he is ardently desirous to fulfil, and to signalize by his love and his deeds of beneficence, the fortunate moment which, in giving him back his subjects, restores him to his children.—  
Vive de Roi.

By his highness Monseigneur the Duke of

ANGOULEME.

Count ETIENNE DAMAS.

St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

Monsieur de Carrere. The authority of the King having been yesterday acknowledged here by public acclamation, and the white flag every where waving, I have assumed the government in the name of his Majesty, in pursuance of the full powers which he has been pleased to confide in me, and of which I adjoint herewith a printed copy as well as an Address to the French.

Upon the report which has been made to me of the public esteem which you enjoy I entreat you, I even command you, in the name of the king, my lord & uncle, to assume the office of Prefect, of the department of the Landes, or at least to perform its functions provisionally; in consequence,

1. You will cause to be acknowledged throughout the whole extent of your departments the authority of the King.

2. You will cause all the branches of the administration to proceed as heretofore, with such exceptions as under:

3. If there are sub-prefects to be changed, you will propose to me proper persons:

4. The same shall hold as to Mayors: I authorise you however to nominate provisional ones.

You will also cause the two documents hereto-adjointed, to be published and posted up.

The present letter serving as your authority I empower you to cause it to be published.

Be assured, M. de Carrere, of all my esteem.

Your affectionate,

LOUIS ANTOINE.

(A true copy)

DE CARRERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes, Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, March 13, 1814.

We, Joseph Marie de Carrere, appointed Prefect of the department of the Landes,

Having seen the letter written to us from the Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, on the 13th inst. by his Royal Highness Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, grandson of France in virtue of powers which his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters patent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of last Jan.

Having seen the said letters patent, as well as the address to the French by his said Royal Highness, dated St. Jean de Luz, February 10.

Considering that it is our duty to accept the testimony of confidence with which his said Royal Highness has been pleased to honor me.

Have ordered as follows:—The authority of his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, is and shall be acknowledged by all within our jurisdiction. In consequence the Mayor of the different towns and communes in this department shall be bound immediately on receiving the present order, to proceed with the greatest solemnity to the publication and affixment of the letters of his Royal Highness, the letters and proclamation above stated.

Our present orders shall be transmitted to all civil, military, judicial and ecclesiastical authorities. Done at Monte de Mausan, this 15th of March 1814.

DE CARRERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes

The Prefect of the Department of the Landes to all persons within his jurisdiction.

The happy moment has at length arrived for which we have so long and painfully waited. We are permitted to express our sentiments of respect, love, and fidelity for our legitimate sovereign, to imitate the ever memorable example which the



FORGOTTEN

**AGAINST SOLITUDE**  
Return from my lonely  
If solitude seemed to grieve  
Believe from pain to slight relief  
The vastness of the world  
Might shake the soul that needs it less  
We lonely what more are we to share  
Three miles—where you alone to bear  
The heart once left this desolate  
Must fly at last for ever—to hate  
It is as if the dead could feel  
The icy stream around them steal  
And shudder, as the reptiles creep  
To reveal over their rotting sleep  
Without the power to scare away  
The cold consumers of their clay  
It is as if the dead could feel  
Whose back gulches her broom's  
stream.

To still her famished heartlings  
Nor mourns a life to them transferred  
Should read her rash devoted breast  
And find them down her empty nest  
The keenest pang the wretched find  
Are nature to the driver's hand  
The feeblest desert of the mind—  
The waste of feelings unemployed—  
Who would be doomed to gaze upon  
A sky without a cloud or sun?  
Less hideous far the sturges' roar  
Than never to leave the willows more  
Thrown, when the war of winds is o'er  
A lonely wreck on fortune's shore  
Mid sullen calm, and silent day  
Unseen to drop by dull delay  
Better to sink beneath the shock  
Than moulder peacefully on the rock!

The Pelican, is, I believe, the bird  
so libelled, by the imputation of feeding  
her chickens with her blood.

From a Kentucky paper of April 11.

COMMUNICATION

To Preserve Stone Fruit from Worms.

All stone fruit but particularly  
plums of every species are pierced  
whilst young, an egg deposited,  
which shortly becomes a worm,  
and destroys the fruit. This egg is de-  
posited by a small beetle, called cir-  
culio, which crawls up the body of  
the tree; if therefore, two or three  
of the common toads or land frogs,  
be confined in a pen of a foot or  
eighteen inches diameter around the  
root of the tree, they will catch ev-  
ery insect that comes within the  
pen. If one or two toads be pen-  
ed on an east hill, they will in a very  
few days entirely devour the ants.

To preserve the stone fruit, it  
will be necessary in a few days to  
pen toads around the roots, as the  
circulio will shortly commence its  
ravages on the fruit.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the late firm  
of Childs & Shaw, are requested to  
make payment to the subscriber, who  
is fully authorized to receive it.  
George Shaw.  
Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

**Anne-Arundel County, to wit.**  
Was taken up as a stray, on the 1st  
of May, 1814, trespassing on the en-  
closures of Thomas R. Cross, and bro't  
before me, a justice of the peace in  
and for said county, a stout strong bay  
GELDING, about 14 hands 3 inches  
high, with a very long blaze in his  
forehead, near hind foot partly white,  
shed all round, (practically much worn)  
appears to have worked in harness, a  
bout six years old, inclinable to pace,  
but moves rather awkwardly. Given  
under my hand this 5th of May, 1814.  
Chas. Waters.

The owner of the above described  
horse is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away.  
Thomas R. Cross.  
3c.

B. CURRAN,

Has leave to inform the citizens and  
the public generally, that he has receiv-  
ed a supply of articles in the

Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching  
season, all of which he will sell low for  
cash, and as usual to punctual custom-  
ers.  
Annapolis, April 28, 1814. C.

30 Dollars Reward,

Will be given by the subscriber, to  
any person who will catch the villain  
who broke open the door of the Legis-  
lative Hall, a short time since, and  
stole away about 35 yards of green  
baize, a green shift curtain, several pair  
of candle snuffers, and a few other  
small articles.

CALSB STEUART,

April 28.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for  
Anne-Arundel county will meet on the  
5th day of June next, for hearing ap-  
pals, &c. accordingly to an act of assem-  
bly passed at November session 1812.

By order  
J. S. HALL, Clk. Com.  
Tax for Anne-Arundel  
April 21.

Notice of a meeting of the Orphans  
Court of Anne-Arundel county, to be  
held at the residence of John Gussaway,  
on Wednesday the 1st  
day of June next, at 10 o'clock, to  
hear the case of the estate of  
David Watson, deceased.

NOTICE OF A TRACT OF LAND

Called "Kinkora's Cider," contain-  
ing 111 acres, and part of a tract called  
"Berriage," containing 99 acres, lying  
on Herring Creek, adjoining the lands  
of David Watson and Thomas Tongue.  
The greater part is well cultivated for  
the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and  
corn, with a proper proportion of mead-  
ow and wood. The situation is health-  
ful and the neighborhood respectable.  
The terms of sale are—cash, on the  
day of sale, or on the ratification there-  
of by the chancellor; and on payment  
of the purchase money the subscriber  
is authorized to give a deed. Sale to  
commence at 1 o'clock.

John Gussaway, Trustee.

March 12, 1814.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of  
Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at  
public sale, at the old residence of Ri-  
chard Darnall, now the residence of the  
subscriber, a part of the personal es-  
tate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy  
Darnall, infant legates and distribu-  
tees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, consisting  
of men, women, and children, thirty-  
four in number, on a credit of six  
months, on bond with approved secu-  
rity being given for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale. The sale to commence at  
11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day  
of June next, if fair, if not the next  
fair day. These negroes will not be  
sold to any person out of the state, or  
to be sent out, and further particulars  
will be made known on the day of sale.  
John Weeks.

April 18, 1814.

The editors of the National  
Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are  
requested to insert the above once a  
week, for four weeks, and forward  
their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Har-  
wood, Esquire, one of the judges of  
Anne-Arundel county court, in the re-  
cess of the said court, by petition in  
writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said  
county, praying for the benefit of the  
act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in said  
acts, a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being sub-  
mitted to his petition, and the said Sa-  
muel Plummer, having stated in his  
petition that he is in actual confinement  
for debt, and prayed to be discharged  
therefrom, it is therefore ordered and  
adjudged, that the said Samuel Plum-  
mer, be discharged from custody, and  
that by causing a copy of this or-  
der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-  
zette weekly, for three months suc-  
cessively, before the third Monday of Se-  
ptember next, give notice to his creditors,  
to appear before Anne-Arundel county  
court on the said third Monday of Se-  
ptember next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and  
to show cause, if any they have, why  
the said Samuel Plummer should not  
have the benefit of the said acts and the  
supplements thereto as prayed.

Test Wm. S. Green.  
April 12, 1814. 3c.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained  
letters of administration de bonis non  
on the personal estate of John Jacobs,  
senior, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased. All persons indebted to the  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to me, and those who  
have claims against the estate will pre-  
sent the same legally authenticated.  
David Ridgely, Admr. E. B. N.  
May 12, 1814. 3c.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

Licetby certify, that Elizabeth Ro-  
bison of said county, brought before  
me as a stray, trespassing on her en-  
closures, several MARE, about 8 years  
old, 13 hands high, with three white  
feet, and black shot; no other visible  
marks. Given under hand of me, one  
of the justices of the peace in and for  
said county, this 2d day of May, 1814.  
John Eastburn.

The owner of the above described  
horse, is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take her away.  
Elizabeth Robinson.  
May 12.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.  
I certify, that George Gussaway, of  
said county, brought before me as a  
stray, trespassing on his enclosures,  
dark brown grey GELDING, about 5  
years old, 13 hands high, one white  
spot on the left side of his back, and  
other visible marks. Given under hand  
of me, one of the justices of the peace in  
and for said county, this 23d day of  
March, 1814.  
John Eastburn.

The owner of the above described  
horse is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away.  
George Gussaway.  
May 12, 1814. 3c.

PACKET

The subscribers have experienced  
much inconvenience in procuring  
their provisions, and will be  
pleased to communicate, and  
particulars also may be procured  
from either of the above places. All  
their exertions to insure sale and quick  
passage, it is deemed needless to speak  
as the establishment is of long stand-  
ing and well known. They will there-  
fore content themselves with observing  
that nothing shall be wanting on their  
part, to render every thing agreeable  
to those who may favour them, with  
their company. The cost of passage  
and fare must be paid before leaving  
the packet. They will not be answer-  
able for packages and letters commit-  
ted to the care of the lands.

Respectful of the liberal encouragement  
which they have received in

The Grocery Line.

They present unfeigned thanks to their  
punctual customers, and respectfully re-  
quest a continuance of their patronage.  
The long indulgence given to many  
persons indebted to them, and the total  
disregard shown to the repeated re-  
quests made for such persons to call &  
adjust their respective accounts, con-  
strain them, though reluctantly, to state,  
that unless such delinquents speedily  
liquidate claims, legal measures will be  
resorted to.

They as usual, have on hand a very ge-  
neral and well selected assort-  
ment of

GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at  
the lowest market prices, they will be  
able to dispose of on accommodating  
terms.

George & John Barber.

Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Balti-  
more,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE PRINTED,

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN & HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a  
patriotic and generous public to patronize  
the project, which they have now un-  
dertaken of establishing a daily paper  
in the city of Baltimore, feel with no  
common sensibility the delicacy and dif-  
ficulty of the undertaking. Many have  
supposed that the citizens of the United  
States are so enflamed by party an-  
tagonism that it behoves every patriot to  
frown on every new champion who en-  
ters the field of political controversy.  
This hypothesis, if rigidly examined,  
will be found to end in this absurdity,  
that the condition of our country both  
abroad and at home, is so deplorable,  
that all attempts at reformation become  
criminal. If the national treasury is  
exhausted, commerce extinguished, pub-  
lic credit impaired, executive power en-  
larged while executive responsibility is  
lost, if our representatives in congress  
have so far forgotten their own dignity  
and the sanctity of their constitutional  
trust, as to declare that the will of an  
individual forms the law of the land, if  
in addition to this host of calamities,  
we are involved in a foreign war by  
which nothing can be gained and every-  
thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be  
told that it is criminal to speak the  
words of honesty and truth? On the  
contrary, it is conceived that the argu-  
ment points directly the other way;  
for in proportion to the desperation of  
our public circumstances, should be the  
zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to at-  
tempt, but it would in them be the  
height of arrogance and presumption  
to say that they will be able to make  
their paper an interesting repository of  
intelligence. They have no hesitation  
in declaring that its character will be  
purely federal—by which they would  
be understood to mean, that neither the  
pride of power, or the insolence of of-  
fice, shall prevent them from speaking  
salutary, although unpalatable truths.  
Having seen our political circumstan-  
ces growing hourly more desperate; as  
the prospects and example set by Wash-  
ington have been nearly abandoned,  
they deem it no less a right than a  
duty to raise one more warning voice,  
and apprise their countrymen of their  
danger while it is yet in their power to  
escape.

Influenced by such considerations  
they respectfully solicit the patronage  
of their countrymen towards this un-  
dertaking.

ALLEN & HILL.

See the last enlarge ad.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at  
Nine Dollars per annum for the Bal-  
timore, and Five Dollars for the  
Country. Advertisements will be in-  
serted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore  
Telegraph will be required at all the  
principal book stores in Baltimore.

2c. Editors of newspapers favor-  
able to the establishment of The Bal-  
timore Telegraph will give the preced-  
ing proposal a few insertions in their  
papers, and receive the names of those  
persons desirous of becoming subscrib-  
ers.

Subscriptions received at this  
Office.

TWO LOTS OF LAND.

Containing 100 acres each, in Anne-  
Arundel county, and lying on the  
Patuxent river, about three miles  
from the Rock Bridge, and in the im-  
mediate neighborhood of Major's Landing.  
This land is adapted to the growth of  
Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain,  
is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the  
same distance from the city of Wash-  
ington, and 15 from the city of An-  
napolis. On each of these lots there is a  
large proportion of timber, particularly  
chestnut and oak, and other valua-  
ble timber. The situation is high and  
healthy, with good springs of water,  
and convenient to a saw mill and sev-  
eral grist mills. The terms will be made  
accommodating, and the property will  
be shown to any person desirous of  
purchase, by application to Doctor An-  
derson Warfield, residing near the same,  
or to the subscriber in Baltimore coun-  
ty, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.  
Alexander Warfield.  
April 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery  
court of Maryland, will be exposed  
to public sale on the premises, on  
Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not  
the first fair day thereafter, the fol-  
lowing tracts of land, late the prop-  
erty of Dr. John Gussaway deceased,  
viz.

Cotter's Desire, Half's Inheritance,  
Barry's Choice, and The Addition, con-  
taining by estimation 733 acres, more  
or less. The improvements are a  
comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter  
Tobacco-house and Barn. These lands  
lie between South and Rhode Rivers,  
are well wooded, and convenient to the  
water, and abound in wild fowl, fish  
and oysters. It is unnecessary to go  
into a detail of the value of the above  
property, as those who are inclined to  
purchase will no doubt view the premi-  
ses previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on  
the day of sale, or on the ratification  
of the same by the chancellor; upon  
which ratification taking place, and the  
terms being complied with, the trustee  
will convey to the purchaser or purchas-  
ers by a good and sufficient deed, all  
the right, title and interest of the said  
Dr. John Gussaway in and to the said  
lands.

William Stuart, Trustee.

April 21, 1814.

DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that  
have been imported into the United  
States; remarkably large and strongly  
formed; will cover this season at Port-  
land Manor near Fig Point; as he proved  
himself last season very sure, and  
his foals have been uncommonly fine,  
the number of mares will be enlarged  
to forty. The price, eight dollars for  
each mare, and half a dollar to the groom;  
the money to be paid in every case be-  
fore the mares are taken away, to  
William Fitchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of  
the neighbourhood, will future stand  
on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays  
at Westbury on West River; and  
Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at  
Portland Manor.  
March 24.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as  
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the  
United States, for twelve years past,  
has on hand and intends keeping a con-  
stant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the preven-  
tion and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.  
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.  
Lee's Isth Ointment, warranted to cure  
by one application (without Mercury).  
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous  
debilities, inward weakness, &c.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for  
the Venereal.  
Lee's Persina 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 Diarrhoeal Lip Salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of  
head-aches.  
Lee's Tooth Powder.

As 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 lists  
of cures, whose length prevents their  
being herewith inserted.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-  
mon Warrants. For sale at this Of-  
fice.  
April 7.

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.  
The subscriber has the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of a copy of  
the Baltimore Telegraph and Mercan-  
tile Advertiser, and to express his  
satisfaction in its appearance, and  
to commend it to the public. He  
trusts it will be found to contain  
much valuable information, and to  
be a most interesting and useful  
publication. He is, however, aware  
that it is not yet generally known,  
and he therefore publishes this notice  
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From the Boston Ce-

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1814.

No. 403

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Boston Centinel.  
To the People of the United States.

It is no common occasion, which could have justified this address. The interest you have in the events which have taken place, while I commanded one of your armies, and your knowledge of my present situation, I presume, will render any apology unnecessary. I am now only connected with you, by the endearing ties of a fellow-citizen, and have no other relation to the government, but what is common to you all. My claims to your attention arise from the persecution I have experienced and the injustice I have suffered. Having received this persecution and injustice from your servants, for my conduct, while in your service, it is a duty which I owe, both to you and myself, to present to you a true statement of my case, to satisfy you I have been faithful to your interest, and appeal to your judgment, for a reversal of the unjust sentence, which has been pronounced against me.

Whilst I was an officer of the government, considerations of duty, and a sense of propriety prevented me from making any communication to you, in vindication of my public conduct.

I fully expected in an investigation before a tribunal organized under the constitution and laws, to have convinced you that during my military command I had deserved well of my country. But how vain have been my expectations! Instead of having been honourably restored to your confidence, I have been branded with the imputation of crimes the most wounding to the feelings of an honourable man, and authorities emanating from you have passed on me the highest sentence of the law, for acts dictated by the purest motives, and the highest sense of duty. Although your president has remitted this sentence, it is no satisfaction to me. The remnant of a long life which has uniformly been devoted to honourable pursuits is not worth preserving in dishonour.

I am an innocent man, and as brave now as when I followed the standard of Washington over those memorable fields where the battles were fought which secured the independence of our country.

In the critical and highly responsible situation in which I was placed, I did what I believed to be my duty. I still believe I did what I ought to have done. I am now satisfied that the calamities to our country would have been much greater, if I had pursued any other course. Notwithstanding what I have suffered, I now rejoice, that I had the firmness and courage to do my duty; & to do that which your interest rendered proper and necessary to be done. In the solemn appeal I now make, I expect to satisfy you of this truth. The object of this address is to request you to suspend your opinion, until you have before you the statement of my case and the evidence on which it is founded. This shall be done as soon as the nature of the subject will possibly admit. A large majority of the court was composed of young officers, recently appointed, and had seen no military service. From their want of military experience, they were incapable of forming a correct opinion on the conduct of an officer commanding an army.

In a government like ours this appeal must be founded in propriety. The tribunal of the public is the highest of all tribunals. In you is the sovereign power. Your determination therefore must be final and conclusive. To you then, my fellow-citizens, in the last resort I appeal, in the full conviction that your decision will prove, how cruelly I have been persecuted and how unjustly I have been condemned.

WM. HULL.  
Newtown, May 10th, 1814.

From the New-York Gazette.  
THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Among the many calamities resulting to the human race, from the most fatal enemy, WAR, those of maiming and rendering invalid the form of man, are certainly not the least. I am led to make this remark, by having myself been a pining spectator of the sufferings of my brave countrymen on the western and north-western frontiers. As I had employment in the army, and was present at the battle of Queenstown, and several subsequent ones, I frequently had opportunities of visiting the hospitals, and of witnessing there, the most acute sufferings (the most endurable with the most manlike fortitude) of the bravest of our countrymen. (Never can I forget those heart sickening scenes!—Scenes too indelibly fixed in my memory ever to be forgotten! They would have softened a heart the most inured to blood! There, in the same room, extended on their uncomfortable beds, might be seen young men in the bloom of youth, and height of strength, maimed and disfigured in the most shocking manner; some deprived of a leg; others of an arm; some in extreme misery, occasioned by the amputation of a thigh; others with their features deeply and irreparably lacerated!—Some I saw, who had been bereaved of both legs! Others of both arms—while fractured skulls, broken bones, &c. were almost without number. How dismal the spectacle! to behold youth, beauty, strength and activity, thus mangled and destroyed! Exalted and noble indeed must be the patriotism of those brave sufferers, if it can compensate them for the loss of almost all the gratifications of life—Human nature and human weakness, must, I fear, be humiliated ere it can produce that effect. Cease, ye mere speculators on war—Ye, who in your drawing rooms, beside a cheering fire, bleat with every comfort which affluence can provide, can decide so nicely, and decisively upon NATIONAL HONOUR, and NATIONAL RIGHTS—Ye little think or little care, how many of your more patriotic countrymen—how many practical patriots, “feel, at those moments pain, and all the sad variety of woe!”—And while ye recline on your sofas, or repose your pampered limbs on beds of down, your throats rarely wander to that class of your countrymen (your equals by nature, your superiors in gallantry) who have to accept as a substitute for those luxuries—the pointed steel, for a sofa; the dewy surface of the earth for a bed of down!—Forbear, then, O! forbear, to urge the war—’tis unfeeling—’tis selfish—Were you to see what I have seen, ’twould “strike you dumb,” your “blanched cheeks” would “manifest” your fear.

M. M. STEPHENS.

From the (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

The following volunteer toast was given by Com. PERRY at the late Naval dinner in Boston:—

“By Commodore PERRY—THE TOWN OF BOSTON—The birth-place of American liberty; whence, should she ever leave the country, she will take her departure.”

THE SEVENTY-FOUR.  
Building at Charlestown, is in a state of great forwardness for launching, and if not retarded by some unforeseen delays, may be expected to leave her cradle on the 4th of July. An event of this pleasing nature, would add much to the festivity of our grand national jubilee.

[Boston Gazette.]

The Burlington Centinel states, that the whole army is to be consolidated into 15 regiments, and that the supernumerary officers, to the number of at least 1500, are to be discharged from the service.

Captain ARTHUR SINCLAIR, has been recently appointed to command our fleet on Lake Erie, with the rank of Commodore. He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the 20th ult.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

FOREIGN.

[Further extracts from papers received by the ship Fair American, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.]

From a file of London Papers.

Lucien Buonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome. The whole equipment, for North-America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

Sir Charles W. Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.  
House of Lords, Monday April 4.

Rupture of the Negotiations.

The Earl of Liverpool—Before he moved, as he meant to do, that the house should now adjourn, he had to state to their Lordships, that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform them, that the negotiations, which had been carried on for the conclusion of Peace with France, were now at an end.

While his majesty's confidential servants deeply regretted the failure of their efforts for peace which had led to this communication, it must at least be satisfactory to all to know, that both in the principle on which that negotiation was broken off, and in the particular circumstances and causes which immediately produced the rupture, there was the most complete agreement & concurrence amongst the whole of the allies. Their Lordships and the country would expect full information on this subject, and he had to state in regard to that point, that it was the intention of the allies to publish a declaration, setting forth the whole of the circumstances and causes which led to the rupture of the negotiation. It would be the duty of his majesty's servants to lay that declaration together with such other information as might be necessary, before their Lordships, and this would be done with every possible expedition. In the meantime, it would be premature to enter farther into the subject, and he therefore now moved, that the house adjourn.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 7.

We extract from the Courier (London paper) the following statement of the demands of Buonaparte. Whether this statement was authentic or not, will soon appear from the communications which must be made to parliament.

1. He demanded Italy, insisting that Eugene Beauharnois should be king, a nomination that would have made him as much master of that country as he has been whilst Eugene has been acting his viceroy. In this demand of Italy, Venice was included; so that he was more exorbitant in his terms than he was when the treaty of Luneville was concluded, by which Venice was ceded to Austria.

2. He had demanded the line of the Rhine. The Netherlands therefore to remain annexed to France, and he to continue master of Antwerp and the Scheldt.

3. He did not demand that Holland should be restored to him; but he did demand what would have made the independence of that country merely nominal—he demanded Nimwegen, and part of the line of the Waal.

4. Besides the demands we have just stated, he demanded provisions or indemnities for different members of his family, who would be dispossessed of territories or titles. Thus an indemnity for Joseph Buonaparte for the loss of his kingdom of Spain; and indemnity for Jerome Buonaparte for the loss of the kingdom of Westphalia; for Napoleon Lewis Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves; for Eugene Beauharnois, for the sacrifice of his claim to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, upon the demise of Chas. D'Albert, Archbishop and Grand Duke of Frankfurt. The nature of the indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with.

LOUIS XVIIIth.  
Prefecture of the Landes. In the name of the King.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to our very

dear and well beloved nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, grandson of France, greeting:

Our intention being that you should repair without delay to our province of Beauvais, we have thought proper to authorise you to represent us, both in that and all the neighbouring provinces, and to specify the powers which you shall there exercise in our name, until our arrival in our states. We thus give you a just testimony of the confidence which you have merited by your zeal for our service and the interest of our crown.

For these causes we have, by these present letters, authorised, & do authorise you,

To employ yourself in the re-establishment of our authority, and of good order, in the provinces of the kingdom into which you may be able to penetrate, as well as in the adjacent provinces:

To levy troops there, and to receive the oaths of those who, having abandoned the colours of the usurper, shall embrace the cause of their lawful sovereign:

To command there all the military, and to appoint general officers to command under your orders, as well as subordinate officers in their various ranks:

To take from the public chests the sums necessary for the execution of our orders, acting, however in this respect, and in every other circumstance, in the manner most conformable to the paternal sentiments with which we are animated towards our subjects, and with which your heart is not less penetrated than our own:

To cashier or suspend all civil & military officers, when you shall deem it necessary to our interests.

To appoint provisionally to the office of commandant, and to all other offices, both in the civil and military administrations, regulating yourself by the views which we set forth to our subjects, in the declarations which we have addressed to them.

It is our will that the provisional commissions which you shall have given for the said employments, places, functions, and officers, as well as all other acts done by you, in our name, under your hand and seal, have their full and entire effect, in virtue of the present letters patent, until it be further provided for.

The present powers shall cease to have effect, and be regarded as null and void, immediately on our arrival in France, as well as in case our very dear & beloved brother Charles Philip of France (Monsieur) shall have preceded you, and shall transmit to you orders in his capacity of Lieutenant General of our kingdom.

We command and ordain all our officers civil and military, to cause to be published and affix our present letters patent, wherever it may be necessary, and each, in his sphere, to assist in their execution, although circumstances do not permit us to clothe them in their accustomed forms.

Given at Hartwell, in the county of Buckingham, under our hand and ordinary seal, and countersigned by the Sieur Count de Blacas, appointed by us to that effect, this 14 day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

LOUIS.  
By the King, BLACAS D'AVADES.

Frenchmen!

The day of our deliverance approaches! The nephew of your king, the husband of the daughter of Louis XVI. has arrived among you. It is near the cradle of Henry IV. that one of his lineal descendants has just unfurled, amidst the gallant French, the ancient banner of the lilies, and announced to you the return of happiness and peace; under a reign, the protector of the laws of the public liberty!

No more tyrants! no more war! no more conscriptions! no more vexatious imposts!

May your calamities, at the voice of your Sovereign, of your Father, be effaced by hope, your errors by oblivion, your dissensions by that affecting union of which he will be the pledge.

The promises which he has made to you, and which he solemnly renews this day, he is ardently desirous to fulfil, and to signalize by his love and his deeds of beneficence, the fortunate moment which, in giving him back his subjects, restores him to his children.

By his highness Monseigneur the Duke of

ANGOULEME.

Count ETIENNE DAMAS.

St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

Monsieur de Carriere. The authority of the King having been yesterday acknowledged here by public acclamation, and the white flag everywhere waving, I have assumed the government in the name of his Majesty, in pursuance of the full powers which he has been pleased to confide in me, and of which I adjoint herewith a printed copy as well as an Address to the French.

Upon the report which has been made to me of the public esteem which you enjoy I entreat you, I even command you, in the name of the king, my lord & uncle, to assume the office of Prefect, of the department of the Landes, or at least to perform its functions provisionally; in consequence,

1. You will cause to be acknowledged throughout the whole extent of your department the authority of the King.

2. You will cause all the branches of the administration to proceed as heretofore, with such exceptions as under:

3. If there are sub-prefects to be changed, you will propose to me proper persons:

4. The same shall hold as to Mayors: I authorise you however to nominate provisional ones.

You will also cause the two documents hereto-adjointed, to be published and posted up.

The present letter serving as your authority I empower you to cause it to be published.

Be assured, M. de Carriere, of all my esteem.

Your affectionate,  
LOUIS ANTOINE.

(A true copy)

DE CARRERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes, Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, March 13, 1814.

We, Joseph Marie de Carriere, appointed Prefect of the department of the Landes,

Having seen the letter written to us from the Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, on the 13th inst. by his Royal Highness Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, grandson of France in virtue of powers which his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters patent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of last Jan.

Having seen the said letters patent, as well as the address to the French by his said Royal Highness, dated St. Jean de Luz, February 10.

Considering that it is our duty to accept the testimony of confidence with which his said Royal Highness has been pleased to honor me.

Have ordered as follows:—The authority of his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, is and shall be acknowledged by all within our jurisdiction. In consequence the Mayor of the different towns and communes in this department shall be bound immediately on receiving the present order, to proceed with the greatest solemnity to the publication and affixment of the letters of his Royal Highness, the letters and proclamation above stated.

Our present orders shall be transmitted to all civil, military, judicial and ecclesiastical authorities. Done at Monte de Mausan, this 15th of March 1814.

DE CARRERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes.

The Prefect of the Department of the Landes to all persons within his jurisdiction.

The happy moment has at length arrived for which we have so long and painfully waited. We are permitted to express our sentiments of respect, love, and fidelity for our legitimate sovereign, to imitate the ever memorable example which the



Inhabitants of Bordeaux have had the insupportable advantage of being given to France, to replace ourselves under the ancient banner of the Lilies, which assures to us the return of peace and happiness.

Affectionate inhabitants of the Landes, give a loose to your hereditary enthusiasm for the descendants of the great and good Henry! No fear can henceforth suppress the movement of your hearts, or oppose your proclaiming your lawful king, the worthy descendant of the august dynasty of the Bourbons. Let your joy, your transports, repeat those cherished words, which recall amongst us the best, the most respectable of monarchs.

Let us all exclaim with emulation and repeat incessantly—*Vive le Roi*.

In doing me the honor to appoint me to the chief magistracy of this department, his Royal Highness Monseigneur the Duke of Angoulême, grandson of France, and representative of his Majesty Louis XVIII. has condescended to inform me, that his choice was decided by the esteem which you have been pleased to grant me. I may therefore promise myself, my dear fellow citizens, the concurrence and combination of all your efforts, to assist me in effecting all the good of which it may please his majesty to make me the instrument. The Proclamations of our Princes are known to you; confide without hesitation in their royal promises; our Kings (you know it) were always religious observers of their word—*Vive Louis XVIII*!

#### DE CARRERE.

Mont de Marsan, March 16, 1814.

Speech of the Mayor of Bordeaux to Marshal Beresford.

General! The generous nation which has given such signal proofs of its magnanimity in assisting with unshaken constancy, its oppressed Allies, presents itself this day at the gates of the city of Bordeaux, as the ally of our august Sovereign Louis XVII.

"We approach you, General, for the purpose of expressing, in the name of our fellow citizens, the sentiments by which they are animated.

"You are about to witness the testimonies which will burst forth in every quarter, of our love for our King. These testimonies will also be mixed with the feeling of gratitude.

"May no obstacle henceforth present itself to the union of our countries! May your vessels freely enter our ports, and ours be received in yours as friends! Thus shall we mutually enjoy the benefits of our commercial intercourse. The alliance of England and France secures the happiness of the world."

Speech of the Mayor of Bordeaux, to his royal highness the duc D'Angoulême.

SIR, How glorious is this day for the city of Bordeaux, which welcomes to its bosom the nephew, and the son in law of Louis XVII. and our well beloved king Louis XVII. France, then, is about to renew her happiness. She could enjoy it only under the paternal government of the descendant of Henry IV. of the monarch whose superior wisdom has been equally evinced in prosperity and amidst misfortunes.

"What better assurance can we possess of our future happiness, than the presence of a prince so celebrated for his affability, his prudence and his firmness. Shew yourselves, sir, in the midst of the faithful subjects of our King, and give to them the example of our virtues. Receive the most decided marks of our love, our devotion and our profound respect."

Speech of the Archbishop of Bordeaux to the Duke D'Angoulême.

SIR, "Afflicted for a long series of years with calamities of all kinds, we have mourned our misery; and while our prayers were raised for a period to them, we were incessantly agitated by hopes and fears, which alternately prevailed.

"These painful emotions are at length hushed to peace, by the presence of your Royal Highness. We shall be happy! In the name of the clergy and the people of my diocese I presume to intreat your Royal Highness to convey to his Majesty the unfeigned assurance, that in his dominions he will not find subjects more faithful or more devoted."

#### LONDON, March 31.

The list of French frigates captured within these two months, will stand thus: the Trave, Weiser, Iphigene, Alcmene, Clorinde, Sultane, Etoile, Terpsichore, & Sirius.

#### BULLETIN.

War Department—April 1.

#### LOAD WELLINGTON.

"Despatches have been received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Tarbes, March 20.

The enemy collected his force at Conches on the 13th; but on the 15th he returned to Lambege, leaving outposts towards the former place.

"Lord Wellington having been joined by detached troops, moved on the 18th inst. against the French army. Marshal Soult retreated before the allies to Vie-Bagorey and Tarbes. A strong rear guard attempted to make a stand near the former town, upon the 19th, but were driven through it in a gallant manner by the 3d division.

"Soult assembled his forces on morning of the 20th, in a position of which the town of Tarbes formed a part.

"Lord Wellington marched in two columns to attack this position, from which the enemy retreated in all directions, after having suffered much loss from the attacks made by the 6th and light divisions which distinguished themselves.

"Lord Wellington states that the loss of the allies in these affairs has been inconsiderable, and he has not transmitted any returns.

"His Lordship's army encamped on the night of the 20th on the Larzet and the Larroz.

#### LONDON APRIL 4.

Capt. Collins, of the royal navy, has just arrived at the admiralty with despatches from Admiral Penrose.

These state that the gallant admiral had forced the entrance of the river Garonne, and a French ship of the line (we believe the Regulus) which defended it, was likely to fall into the hands of the assailants.

We also learn by this arrival that the city of Nantes, has espoused the Bourbon cause. Nantes is to the great river Loire what Bourdeaux is to the Gironne, and one of the chief cities of France, both in a commercial and political view. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants.

Adm. Penrose entered the Garonne on Monday last.

The French frigate whose destruction we announced on Saturday, was the Uraire.

Lord Cochrane does not go out to America in the Tonnant. Captain Skeene is appointed to the command, which he assumed at Portsmouth on Saturday morning.

Murat has gained a victory in Italy over Gen. Grenier.

A vessel has arrived at Cork from St. Jean de Luz, which she left on the 24th, bringing the important account of the surrender of Bayonne the day before. Government have not received any such late accounts. The late dispatch from Lord Wellington, at Tarbes, was dated the 20th at night.

#### Another Government Bulletin.

Letters have been received by Holland from Sir C. Stewart and Lord Bergher of the 26th and 27th ultimo.

Upon Buonaparte's march to Vitry, the Prince of Schwarzenburg followed on that road and made a junction with Marshal Blucher.

The two armies then above 200,000 strong, resolved to march on Paris, and 10,000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of cannon were ordered under Winzingerode, to observe the rear of Buonaparte.

The combined armies arrived at Frere Champanois on the 26th, having on the 25th defeated several corps, taking above 10,000 prisoners and 70 pieces of cannon.

On the 27th Prince Schwarzenburg was at Colommiert; Blucher at Ferte sous Jouarre.

They were to pass the Marne on the 28th, gen. Blucher at Meux, Schwarzenburg at Lagny, and take the position of Montmarre.

Buonaparte on the 27th was marching by Brienne and Bar-sur-Aube upon Troyes, with the utmost precipitation.

At Rheims, Napoleon seized all the *Hairdressers* and *Shoemakers*, whom he incorporated with his imperial guard. His first column which passed through Espernay, was only 13 or 16,000 strong; and the column under Marshal Ney, that passed through Chalons, amounted to no more than 7 or 8000.

Gen. Jomini has shown, by an accurate calculation, that within the last two years there have been raised within the French territory, exclusive of Roman, Dutch and Hanseatic departments, not less than one million three hundred thousand human sacrifices to the mad ambition of a single individual.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette COMMUNICATED.

Agreeably to the notice and previous arrangements of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland at their last annual communication for that purpose, the different Lodges in the city of Baltimore were assembled on Monday morning the 16th inst. at half past 8 o'clock at their respective lodge rooms—they then proceeded to the Riding School in King George-street where at ten o'clock they were joined by Levin Winder, Esq. R. W. G. Master and Governor of Maryland; brother Wm. Camp R. W. D. G. Master, and the other officers & members of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The line of procession was immediately formed, and the brethren proceeded to the first Presbyterian Church in the following order:

Tyler with drawn sword, brother Lusby.

Lodges agreeably to ancient usage, the junior lodges preceding the other lodges. In the ranks of the different lodges were stationed many distinguished brethren from distant parts of the state, and the U. S. and many aged brethren of the city, not attached to any particular lodge, but who, in their earlier years, were faithful and zealous members of the fraternity.

#### Band of Music.

Grand Tyler with drawn sword, brother Cook.

Stewards, brothers Milhau and Marrester.

Cornucopiae carried by brother S. Vincent.

Silver vessels with wine and oil, carried by brothers Wm. Stewart & J. K. Stapleton.

Architect with appropriate tools, brother Small.

Grand Secretary, brother Dobbin, & Grand Treasurer, brother Wood-year.

(Guests, brethren J. C. Herbert, speaker of the house of representatives, Solomon Etting, William McDonald, Wm. Deneal, Brig. Gen. Winchester Wm. Rabourg.)

Orator, brother G. H. Stewart.

Holy writings, carried by brother R. Stewart.

Grand Chaplain, the Rev. brother Hargrove.

Grand standard bearer, brother Davis.

Two lights carried by brothers Denmead and Jessop.

Grand Wardens, brothers Jennings and Galt.

One large light borne by brother Grosh.

Deputy Grand Master, Brother Camp.

Book of Constitution, brother Vinson, master of the oldest lodge.

Grand Deacons with black rods, brothers Usher and Robinson.

Brothers Robert Gilmore, senior, and Gen. Swann.

R. W. Grand Master, His Excellency Br. Levin Winder, supported by Br. Edward Johnson, Mayor of the city.

Grand Sword Bearer, br. G. Myers

Stewards with white rods, brs. Towson and Neilson.

On the arrival of the advance of the procession at the church, the ranks of the brethren and the files of capt. Shrim's ancient and respectable volunteer company of infantry (who had been invited by the committee to honour the procession in their military capacity, with side arms and white rods in their hands to flank the Grand Lodge, but owing to the numerous concourse of spectators, had volunteered to file to the right and left for their accommodation) opened to the right and left, and the rear of the procession was first passed into the church.

The Grand Lodge and the subordinate Lodges were conducted to their appointed seats by the Master of ceremonies—Brother Simkins.

The galleries of the church were crowded by a brilliant assemblage of ladies. While the procession was entering the church, a prelude on the organ by Mr. Meinicke.

The 133d Psalm Paraphrased, "Domestic Love and Happiness"—sung by a distinguished choir of vocal performers, accompanied with music, under the direction of Mr. Jno. Cole and Mr. Meinicke organist.

Selected passages were then read from the Holy Writings by the G. Chaplain.

Masonic Ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. John Cole.

Anthem composed by Mr. Meinicke

Concluding prayer by the grand Chaplain.

Anthem composed by Mr. J. Cole.

Benediction.

From the church, the procession moved in its first order to the foundation of the new Masonic Hall,

accompanied by a number of the sword-bearers.

Gen. S. Smith and E. Promentia

Senators of the U. S.

Members of the Bar.

Medical Faculty.

Directors of the Washington Monument, and officers of the army & navy of the U. S.

When the advance of the procession arrived at the north west corner of the building, they again opened the ranks to right and left, and the M. of G. Brother Simkins conducted the Rev. Clergy and the other distinguished visitors through the lines (the Grand Lodge following them to the north-east corner of the foundation; the officers of the G. L. then ascended a stage erected for their accommodation; the band of music took their stand on a stage erected for them, and the different lodges under the direction of the marshals, formed themselves within the foundation, the whole protected by Capt. Shrim's company.

The stone being suspended 6 feet perpendicular on a triangle erected for that purpose—ceremony commenced with a lively air by the band.

While they were playing his Excellency the R. W. G. M. dispatched his Grand Pursuivant, Brother George Peters, to summon the masters of lodges to witness the laying of the corner stone.

Prayer was pronounced by the Grand Chaplain.

His Excellency the R. W. G. M. directed the operative mason, brother Sweeting, thro' D. G. M. to lower the stone three feet.

Lively air by the band.

His Excellency in like manner then directed the stone to be lowered to the surface of the earth. The architect brother Small, handed his Excellency, (thro' the D. G. M.) the square, plumb, and level, which he applied to the stone, and pronounced the same true and trusty.

Music.

His Excellency then directed the stone to be placed in the bed prepared for its reception. While the stone was placing, the Band played a solemn air. His Excellency was then conducted by Brother Simkins, M. of C. to the stone, when he gave it three emphatic knocks with his mallet—he then resumed his stand.

The R. W. D. G. M. on behalf of the Grand Lodge, presented his Excellency with a golden trowel, with the following inscription:—"This trowel was presented to and used by his Excellency Levin Winder, Governor of Maryland, and R. W. G. Master of Masons in the said State, at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, in the city of Baltimore, May 16th, A. D. 1814. A. L. 5814."

On the reverse,

Virtute, opera, pace—Deo, et Patria aditus Discimus succurrere miseris et Deum laudare.

The Grand Secretary then presented the D. G. M. two stone tablets, with the following inscriptions:

GRAND LODGE

Of Free and Accepted Ancient Masons of the State of Maryland; Brother Jacob Small Architect.

On the reverse,

Societas Fraternalis; Lapidarium; Marylandica; Hunc lapidem angularem posuit;

Die XVI Maii.

Anno Lucis VMDCCLXIV.

SECOND TABLET.

Profitetur omnes amare protegi Deum non adjuvet exercere quod profitemur.

On the reverse,

This Corner Stone of a Masonic Hall, was laid in solemn procession on the 16th day of May 1814, under the jurisdiction of Levin Winder, Esquire, Right Worshipful Grand Master, and Governor of Maryland. In the 39th year of American Independence.

Which was read by him in an audible voice.

The Grand Treasurer Brother Woodyear, then presented the D. G. M. a diamond bible entirely of Baltimore manufacture; presented by Brother E. J. Coale. Washington's Valedictory Address; presented by ditto. The various Coins of the United States. A Gold Medalion, containing a miniature likeness of General Washington, presented by Brothers Simkins and Caldwell. An enameled likeness of Gen. Washington; presented by Brother S. Cole. A Silver Medalion, containing the likeness of Captains Decatur and Lawrence; presented by Mr. Escaville; and a silver medal, presented by Brother George Meyers, G. S. Bearer. The D. G. M. then delivered the same to his Excellency, who was conducted by Brother Simkins to the stone, in a

carriage, which he placed the stone with the inscriptions and the various articles, together with the different News-papers of the day printed in this city; he then directed the operative mason to put the cap stone in its place. His Excellency then ascended to the surface of the earth, and said—"May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this building, the foundation stone of which we have now laid, and by his providence enable us to finish this and every other work which may be undertaken for the benefit of the craft, and the advantage of this city."

GRAND HONORS.

Anthem.

Brother S. Vincent then gave the D. G. M. the Cornucopia, and Brothers Stewart and Stapleton gave the Grand Wardens, Brothers Jennings and Galt, the silver vessels containing wine and oil, who presented them to the R. W. G. M. His Excellency then scattered the Corn, and poured the Wine and Oil on the stone, saying—"May the all bounteous Author of Nature bless this city with an abundance of Corn, Wine and Oil, and with all the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life! and may the same almighty power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest posterity."

GRAND HONORS.

Oration by Brother George Hume Stewart.

His Excellency addressed the Architects:

"Brother Small, the Grand Lodge of Maryland having the highest confidence in your skill and integrity as an Architect, do now intrust you with this building for their accommodation. I now present you with these symbols, (giving him the square plumb and level) by which you will prosecute this work, according to this design, (handing a draft of the building) to be dedicated to virtue and the liberal arts, and may the Almighty endue you with wisdom to plan, strength to execute, and perseverance to finish this work, and preserve you and all engaged therein from accident or injury."

Brother Small replied—

"R. W. Sir—I am sensibly impressed with the distinguished honor conferred on me by the Grand Lodge of Maryland on this occasion. The importance of the charge committed to my care, has excited feelings in my breast, which I am at this time incapable of expressing. I will however briefly remark that (with the assistance of the grand architect of the universe) I will use my best endeavors to execute your designs in the best manner, for the convenience of the craft, and an ornament to this city."

Grand Honors, Music, Benediction.

The Lodges then formed agreeably to seniority, the Grand Lodge in advance, and proceeded to Lodge La Verite, in Gay-st.

The Committee embrace this opportunity of tendering their thanks to the Rev. Grand Chaplain, Brother Hargrove, for his participation in the ceremonies of the day—To Brother George Hume Stewart, for his oration prepared upon so short a notice as must have required the utmost exertion of Masonic zeal and industry—To Br. Warner, Grand Marshal, and Brother Sam'l. Myers and Eschberger, Roney and Buck, Deputy Marshals, for the ability with which the whole ceremony was conducted, and at the same time they beg leave to congratulate their brethren on the good order, solemnity and decorum, which auspiciously prevailed throughout the whole ceremonies.

The committee also feel it their duty to acknowledge the obligations they are under to the gentlemen Amateurs of the band, the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, and to the respectable ancient company of volunteers commanded by Capt. Shrim. The Revd. Dr. Inglis and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, will be pleased to accept the sincere and hearty thanks, not only of the committee, but of the fraternity generally, for the use of their church. For and in behalf of Brothers.

WM. CAMP, } Committee

Edw. G. Woodyear, } of

Jos. K. Stapleton, } Arrange-

Samuel Coles, } ment.

J. Lawrence, } ELI SIMPKINS, Sec'y.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 12th March, states, that the Prince of Orange has appointed Mr. Chaumion, of Leyden, Minister to the U. S. and it was expected he would embark on his mission shortly after the above date.

[Phil. Gaz.]

From the New York Gazette May 19.

FROM NANTZ.

The fast sailing brig

marque Regent, Capt. B.

arrived yesterday afternoon

from Nantz on the

April.

Capt. Bartlett being

brought no papers, but

confirmation of the news

da, from Rochelle, and

american from Liver

however in some part

states, that—

The combined armies

Prussia, and Sweden,

days hard fighting, unde

of Paris, (the 28th, 29t

erred that city on the

population.

That there was no ex

except that it was re

20,000 men only had en

under the command of

Prince Royal of Sweden

them under severe disa

they do not pretend

ser, but that the French

liberty to chase one

selves.

That the English Gen

says the same at Bourd

That the Emperor

was said, was at Fonta

80,000 men.

That the Empress,

Rome, and the Court,

to Orleans.

That Lyons was take

March; that Toulouse

part of the south of F

no longer in possess

French.

That the people of

generally pleased with

having a new ruler; e

excise officers of the N

were afraid to perform

the inhabitants having

defiance.

Letters from Nantz

April, say, that it was

where Buonaparte was,

will and testament, w

we find on the margin

paper of the 4th of Ap

"I leave to the info

my genius—my exploit

rors—to my partisans

ledger of the national

creditors—to the Fren

of my crimes—my ex

tyrants—to France h

lings—and the hospita

tions."

The following is an ex

ter brought by the

Painbeuf, (30 miles

April 10th, at New

"The news of this

the emperor has re-tak

and entered Paris at

200,000 men. The tru

mour is, however, dou

of the politicians."

[It will be perceived

of the above letter is

April, which is not b

day after the 10th of

[N

ALARM AT PORT

PORTSMOUTH

We understand that

U. S. troops, now in

tution are under mar

the western frontiers.

The government is

quainted with the dan

&lt;







# POETS CORNER.

## THE VIOLET.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

The violet, in her green wood bower,  
Where birchen bough with hazel  
mingle,  
May boast itself the fairest flower  
In glen, or copse, or forest dingle.  
Though fair her gems of azure hue,  
Beneath the dew-drop's weight reclining;  
I've seen an eye of lovelier blue,  
More sweet through wat'ry lustre  
shining.  
The summer sun that dew shall dry,  
Ere yet the day be past its morrow;  
Nor longer in my false love's eye  
Remain'd the tear of parting sorrow.

Extract from a work lately published  
in this country.

### PASSAGE OF THE BEREZINA.

The "Narrative of the Campaign  
in Russia, during the year 1812,"  
has deservedly received the highest  
eulogiums from different reviewers.  
The following is copied from the  
account of the crossing of the Bere-  
zina by the French, in their retreat  
from Russia.

"Two bridges had been complet-  
ed, the one near Stubentzi, and the  
other near Vesselovo. Here indeed,  
was Napoleon. The opposite shore  
was Zembino. The instant the  
work was passable, the impatient  
Emperor of the French ordered over  
a sufficient number of his guards to  
render the way tolerably safe from  
immediate molestation—and the mo-  
ment that was ascertained, he fol-  
lowed with his suit and principal ge-  
nerals, a promiscuous crowd of sol-  
diers pressing after him. The bridge  
was hardly cleared of his weight and  
that of his chosen companions, when  
the rush of fugitives redoubled.—  
No order could be kept with the  
hordes that poured towards its pas-  
sage for escape and life, for the Rus-  
sians were in their rear—the thun-  
der of Vitgenstein was rolling over  
their heads. No pen can describe  
the confusion and horror of the  
scenes which ensued.

The French army had lost its rear  
guard, and they found themselves  
at once exposed to all the operations  
of their vengeful enemy. On the right  
and on the left there was no escape  
—cannon, bayonets, and sabres,  
menaced them on every side—certain  
death was on their rear—in their  
front alone was there any hope  
of safety—and frantic with the de-  
perate alternative, thousands upon  
thousands flew towards the Berezina  
some plunging in the river, but most  
directing their steps to the newly  
constructed bridges, which seemed  
to offer them a passage from their  
enemies. Misery had long disor-  
ganized the French army, and in  
the present dismay no voice of order  
was heard—the tumult was tremen-  
dous, was destructive of each other,  
as the despairing wretches pressed for-  
ward and struggled for precedence  
in the moment of escape.

"Vitgenstein stood in horror,  
viewing this chaos of human misery,  
to close it at once in death or in ca-  
pitulation was the wish of his brave  
heart; but the enemy was frantic  
—nothing could be heard but the  
roar of cannon and the cries of de-  
spair. The wounded and the dying  
covered the surface of the ground—  
the survivors rushed in wild fury  
upon their affrighted comrades on  
the bridges.—They could not pene-  
trate, but only press upon a crowd  
at the nearest extremity—for the  
whole bodies of these passages were  
so filled with desperate fugitives that  
they crushed on each other to suffo-  
cation and to death.

Trains of artillery, baggage, ca-  
valry and wagons of all kinds, be-  
ing intermixed and driven pell mell  
to one point, hundreds of human  
beings were trodden down, trampled  
on, torn and mangled to pieces. Of-  
ficers and soldiers were mingled in  
one mass; self preservation was the  
only stimulus, and seeking that, ma-  
ny a despairing wretch precipitated  
his comrade to destruction, that he  
might fill his place on the bridge.—  
Thousands falling to the river, thou-  
sands threw themselves into the hi-  
dious stream, hoping to save them-  
selves by swimming, but in a few  
minutes they were jammed amidst  
the blocks of ice which rolled along  
its flood, and either killed in the  
concussion, or frozen to death by  
the extremity of the cold. The air  
resounded with the yells and shrieks  
of the dying, wounded and drown-  
ing; but they were only heard at  
intervals, for one continued roar  
seemed to fill the heavens, while  
the Russian artillery poured its  
floods of dreadful retributions on the  
heads of the desolation of the coun-  
try. Welcome indeed were the  
deaths it sent; few were his pangs

who fell by the ball or the sabre,  
compared with his tortures who lay  
mangled beneath the crushing feet  
of his comrades, or expired amidst  
the crashing horrors of a world of  
ice. But the despairing of these fa-  
ted wretches was not yet complete.  
The head which had planned all  
these evils might still be amongst  
them; and the bridges, groaning be-  
neath the weight of their loads, were  
to be fired! The deed was done; and  
still crowd upon crowd continued to  
press each other forward, choking  
up the passage amid bursting flames,  
scorched and frozen at the same in-  
stant, till at length the whole sunk  
with a death-like noise into the bo-  
som of the Berezina."

## B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and  
the public generally, that he has received  
a variety of articles in the

### Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching  
season, all of which he will sell low for  
cash, and as usual to punctual custom-  
ers.

Annapolis April 28, 1814. 5 f.

### 30 Dollars Reward,

Will be given by the subscriber, to  
any person who will detect the villain  
who broke open the door of the Repre-  
sentative Hall, a short time since, and  
stole away about 35 yards of green  
baize, a green shift curtain, several pair  
of candle snuffers, and a few other  
small articles.

CALEB STEUART.

April 28.

### NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for  
Anne Arundel county will meet on the  
6th day of June next, for hearing ap-  
peals, &c. agreeably to an act assem-  
bly passed at November session 1812.

By order  
H. S. HALL, Clk. Com.  
Tax A. A. county.  
April 21.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from  
the orphans court of Anne Arundel  
county, letters of administration D. B.  
N. on the personal estate of Samuel  
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, all persons having claims a-  
gainst said deceased are hereby request-  
ed to bring them in, legally proved, and  
those who are indebted to the same to  
make immediate payment, more espe-  
cially those who are indebted for post-  
age on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,  
Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

### DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season,  
at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low  
price of five dollars each mare, and 25  
cents to the groom. Should the above  
sum of five dollars not be paid by the  
first day of October, eight dollars will  
be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half  
hands high, and well made; he is as  
well bred as any horse in America, as  
will appear from the following pedi-  
gree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough  
bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward  
Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hy-  
der Ally, he was got by the old import-  
ed Arabian out of Belle-Air, her dam  
by Othello, her grand dam an imported  
mare from the Duke of Hamilton's  
Stud by Spot, her great grand dam  
by old Traveller, her great great grand  
dam by Cartouch, her great great great  
grand dam by Sedbury, her great great  
great grand dam by Childers out of  
a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the  
imported horse Othello, her grand dam  
by Juniper, who was imported into Vir-  
ginia, her great grand dam out of Col.  
Tasker's famous imported Mare Selma  
by the Godolphin Arabian, and  
his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Ede-  
len's celebrated running mare Floretta,  
by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of  
April, and end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockett.

April 7, 1814.

### Anne-Arundel County, sc

I certify, that Zachariah Brown, this  
day brought before me as a trespassing  
stray, a White Mare, about 9 years old,  
14 hands and 1 or 2 inches high, shod  
before with old shoes, a hanging mane,  
and switch tail—no other perceivable  
mark or brand. Given under hand of  
me, one of the justices of the peace for  
said county, this 30th day of April,  
1814.

Thomas Worthington, Jr.

The owner of the above described  
mare, is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges and take her away.

Zachariah Brown.

April 6, 1814.

### 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.

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery  
Court of Maryland, passed in the  
cause of Abraham Simmons against  
John Simmons, the subscriber will  
expose to public sale, at the town of  
Friendship, on Wednesday the 1st  
day of June next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day thereafter.

**PART OF A TRACT OF LAND.**  
Called, "Kicker's Choice," contain-  
ing 111 acres, and part of a tract called  
"Burridge," containing 39 acres, lying  
on Herring Creek, adjoining the lands  
of David Weems and Thomas Tongue.  
The greater part is well calculated for  
the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and  
corn, with a proper proportion of me-  
adow and wood. The situation is health-  
y and the neighbourhood respectable.

The terms of sale are—cash, on the  
day of sale, or on the ratification there-  
of by the chancellor; and on payment  
of the purchase money the subscriber  
is authorised to give a deed. Sale to  
commence at 1 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

March 12, 1814.

### Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of  
Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at  
public sale, at the old residence of Ri-  
chard Darnall, now the residence of the  
subscriber, a part of the personal es-  
tate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy  
Darnall, infant legatees and distribu-  
tees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, consisting  
of men, women, and children, thirty  
four in number, on a credit of six  
months, on bond with approved secu-  
rity being given for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale. The sale to commence at  
11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day  
of June next, if fair, if not the next  
fair day. These negroes will not be  
sold to any person out of the state, or  
to be sent out, and further particulars  
will be made known on the day of sale.

John Weeks.

May 12, 1814.  
The editors of the National  
Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are  
requested to insert the above once a  
week, for four weeks, and forward  
their accounts to this office.

### Anne-Arundel County, sc

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Har-  
wood, Esquire, one of the judges of  
Anne-Arundel county court, in the re-  
cess of the said court, by petition in  
writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said  
county, praying for the benefit of the  
act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in said  
acts, a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and the said Sa-  
muel Plummer, having stated in his  
petition that he is in actual confinement  
for debt, and prayed to be discharged  
therefrom, it is therefore ordered and  
adjudged, that the said Samuel Plum-  
mer, be discharged from custody, and  
that by causing a copy of this or-  
der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-  
zette weekly, for three months suc-  
cessively, before the third Monday of Se-  
ptember next, give notice to his creditors,  
to appear before Anne-Arundel county  
court on the said third Monday of Se-  
ptember next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and  
to shew cause, if any they have, why  
the said Samuel Plummer should not  
have the benefit of the said acts and  
the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green.

April 12, 1814.

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained  
letters of administration de bonis non  
on the personal estate of John Jacobs,  
senior, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased. All persons indebted to the  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to me, and those who  
have claims against the estate will pre-  
sent the same legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Admr. D. B. N.

March 12, 1814.

### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Rob-  
inson of said county, brought before me  
as a stray, trespassing on her en-  
closures, a sorrel MARE, about 8 years  
old, 13 hands high, with three white  
feet, and hip-shot; no other visible  
marks. Given under hand of me one  
of the justices of the peace in and for  
said county, this 28 day of May, 1814.

Abner Linthicum.

The owner of the above described  
mare, is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take her away.

Elizabeth Robinson.

May 12, 1814.

### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I certify, that George Craggs, of  
said county, brought before me as a  
stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a  
dark iron grey GELDING, about 3  
years old, 14 hands high, one white  
spot on the left side of his back, and no  
other visible marks. Given under hand  
of me one of the justices of the peace in  
and for said county, this 29th day of  
March, 1814.

Abner Linthicum.

The owner of the above described  
horse is requested to come, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away.

George Craggs.

May 12, 1814.

## ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE

## PACKETS.

The subscribers have commenced  
running their packets regularly between  
this City and Baltimore, and will be  
happy in accommodating ladies and  
gentlemen who may be travelling to  
or from either of the above places. Of  
their exertions to insure safe and quick  
passages, it is deemed needless to speak,  
as the establishment is of long stand-  
ing and well known.—They will there-  
fore content themselves with observing,  
that nothing shall be wanting on their  
part, to render every thing agreeable to  
those who may favour them with their  
company. The cost of passage  
and fare must be paid before leaving  
the packet. They will not be answer-  
able for packages and letters commit-  
ted to the care of the hands.

Sensible of the liberal encouragement  
which they have received in

### The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their  
punctual customers, and respectfully so-  
licit a continuance of their patronage.  
The long indulgence given to many  
persons indebted to them, and the total  
disregard shewn to the repeated re-  
quests made for such persons to call &  
adjust their respective accounts, con-  
strain them, though reluctantly, to state,  
that unless such delinquents speedily  
liquidate claims, legal measures will be  
resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very ge-  
neral and well selected assort-  
ment of

### GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at  
the lowest market prices, they will be  
able to dispose of on accommodating  
terms.

George & John Barber.

Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

### PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Balti-  
more,

### A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,  
THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND  
MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN & HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a  
candid and generous public to patronize  
the project which they have now un-  
dertaken of establishing a daily paper  
in the city of Baltimore, feel with no  
common sensibility the delicacy and dif-  
ficulty of the undertaking. Many have  
supposed that the citizens of the United  
States, are so enamored by party ani-  
mosity that it behoves every patriot to  
frown on every new champion who en-  
ters the field of political controversy.  
This hypothesis, if rigidly examined,  
will be found to end in this absurdity,  
that the condition of our country both  
abroad and at home, is so deplorable,  
that all attempts at reformation become  
criminal. If the national treasury is  
exhausted, commerce extinguished, pub-  
lic credit impaired, executive power en-  
larged while executive responsibility is  
lost, if our representatives in congress  
have so far forgotten their own dignity  
and the sanctity of their constitutional  
trust, as to declare that the will of an  
individual forms the law of the land; if  
in addition to this host of calamities,  
we are involved in a foreign war by  
which nothing can be gained and every  
thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be  
told that it is criminal to speak the  
words of honesty and truth? On the  
contrary, it is conceived that the argu-  
ment points directly the other way;  
for in proportion to the desperation of  
our public circumstances, should be the  
zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to at-  
tempt, but it would in them be the  
height of arrogance and presumption,  
to say that they will be able to make  
their paper an interesting repository of  
intelligence. They have no hesitation  
in declaring that its character will be  
purely federal—by which they would  
be understood to mean, that neither the  
pride of power, or the insolence of of-  
fice, shall prevent them from speaking  
salutary, although unpalatable truths.  
Having seen our political circumstan-  
ces growing hourly more desperate; as  
the precepts and example set by Wash-  
ington have been hourly abandoned,  
they deem it no less a right than a du-  
ty to raise one more warning voice,  
and apprise their countrymen of their  
danger while it is yet in their power to  
escape.

Influenced by such considerations  
they respectfully solicit the patronage  
of their countrymen to aid their under-  
taking.

ALLEN & HILL.

See the last embargo act.

### TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at  
Nine Dollars per annum for the Dai-  
ly Paper, and Five Dollars for the  
Country. Advertisements will be in-  
serted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore  
Telegraph will be received at all the  
principal Book stores in Baltimore.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favour-  
able to the establishment of The Balti-  
more Telegraph will give the preced-  
ing proposal a few insertions in their  
papers; and receive the names of those  
persons desirous of becoming subscrib-  
ers.

Subscriptions received at this  
Office.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale,  
**TWO LOTS OF LAND.**

Containing 196 acres each, in Anne  
Arundel county, and lying on the  
Patuxent river, about three miles a-  
bove the Ford Bridge, and in the neigh-  
bourhood of Major Philip Hammond.  
This land is adapted to the growth of  
Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain,  
is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the  
same distance from the City of Wash-  
ington, and 15 from the city of Annapolis.  
On each of these lots there is a  
large proportion of timber, particularly  
chestnut and oak rail, and other valua-  
ble timber. The situation is high and  
healthy, with good springs of water,  
and convenient to a saw mill and gen-  
eral grist mill. The terms will be made  
accommodating, and the property will  
be shewn to any person, inclined to  
purchase, by application to Doctor An-  
derson Warfield, residing near the same,  
or to the subscriber in Baltimore Coun-  
ty, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.  
Alexander Nibbel.

April 21, 1814.

## Anne-Arundel County,

The State of Maryland, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Joh-  
son, brought before me as a stray tres-  
passing on her enclosures, a black  
MARE about four years old, 13 hands  
high, two hind feet white, some white  
spots on the back; no other perceiv-  
able marks. Given under the hand of  
me one of the justices of the peace in  
and for said county, this, the 11th day  
of May, 1814.

Abner Linthicum.

The owner of the above mare, is re-  
quested to come and prove property,  
pay charges and take her away.

Elizabeth Johnson.

Near Elk Ridge Landing.

May 19, 1814.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm  
of Childs & Shaw, are requested to  
make payment to the subscriber, who  
is duly authorised to receive it.

George Shaw.

Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

## DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that  
have been imported into the United  
States; remarkably large and strongly  
formed; will cover this season at Port-  
land Manor near Fig Point; as he proved  
himself last season very sure, and  
his foals have been uncommonly fine,  
the number of mares will be enlarged  
to forty. The price, eight dollars for  
each mare, and half a doll. to the groom;  
the money to be paid in every case be-  
fore the mares are taken away.

William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of  
the neighbourhoods, will in future stand  
on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays  
at Westbury on West River; and  
Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at  
Portland Manor.

March 24.

## J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as  
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the  
United States, for twelve years past,  
has on hand and intends keeping a con-  
stant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the preven-  
tion 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 Persina 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 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, which highly prevents there  
being any doubt.

## Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-  
mon Warrants.—For sale at this Of-  
fice.

April 7.

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND

BY

JONAS G.

CHURCH-STREET,

Price—Three Dollars

MISCELLANEOUS

FRENCH LEGAL

From the German Ob-

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the plain truth.—H  
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