AND POTITICAL INTELLIGIBLE

VOL LEKU.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1814.

duct of the parties in the present

war. They demand information of the conduct of Great Britain, and

tion of retaliation. The information

other.

powers.

latter in such cases.

turalize foreigners:

That although examples may be

stances which belong to their case,

even though many of them may not

have been regularly naturalized are

countenanced by the proceedings of

That if no instances occur of re-

taliation in the few cases requiring

flicted by the native country, might

be accounted for on some principle

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 ei-

ther of countenancing acknowledged

crimes, or of following the example of the party in acts of cruelty, exciting 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, 1844.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session 1813 AN ACT

Relating to Sheriffs and for other

any European nation :

found of the punishment of the native

JONAS GREEN,

Price-Three Dollars per Annu

Although these resolutions are of different dates, and refer to subjects a some respects distinct in their nature, yet as they are connected in their of considerable importance, which bear essentially on the con-

he regiments to which they belong -with copies of any official corres-

The other resolutions request information 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 punished its native subjects taken in arms against it, for which punishment retaliation was inflicted by the nation in whose service they were

Under what circumstances and on what grounds Great-Britain has refused to discharge native citizens of the United States impressed into conduct towards American seamen on board her ships of war, at

The paper marked A, contains the names of the American prisoners who were sent to England for trial by the British commander in Canada-of the corps to which they belong-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 admitted to become citizens, there is no evidence in this department, nor is there any to show whether they were naturalized or native citiders of both governments for reta-liation, and of the correspondence between the respective commissa-ries concerning the treatment of prisoners.

detention, the following are the most

e. Were not to be found on board of the ship stated. 10. Had voluntarily entered into

he British service.
13. Were natives of foreign countries, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, &c.

It is probable that some of the scamen whose discharges were demanded, may not have been native citizens of the United States, but very presumable that the greater part were. Indeed the pretext assigned for their detention seems to admit it. Had they been native subjects 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 protections were irregular-that others had been exchanged as British prisoners
—were impostors—had attempted
to desert—did not answer the des of Prossia, Sweden, &c. it is fairly The first of those resolutions calls to be inferred that the public authority 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 commissary of prisoners in England, it appears that a considerable num-

ber of our seamen had been transferred from British ships of war, to prisons, that their exchange for turalized : British seamen taken in battle was demanded, in the arst instance, but jects to emigrate to foreign counthat that claim seems to have been sinte waved. It might have been expected that the British government on being satisfied, that these subjects taken in arms against them, men, or that any of them were Amethe examples are few, and have eirican 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 irresistable, 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 impressmentfrom 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 inconsiderable number discharged, compared with that which has been demanded. Without relying altogether upon the reports heretofore made to congress by this department, the letter or Com. Rodgers, hereunto annexed, affords data from which

on catimate may be formed.
On this point of correspondence between General Taylor and the Captain of the British ship the Dragon, and Com. Decatur and the commander Chapel, deserve also particular actention. If the British government would order a strick search to be made, through the British navy, for American seamen, it would then be seen how many of our flative citizens have participated in the lot of the unfortunate men mentioned in the correspondence reierred to.

The contrast which these documents 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 impresses into its Navy astive citizens of the U. States, and compelthem to serve in it, and in many instances even to light against their country, white it arrests as traitors

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Gu neral Assembly of Maryland, That if any sheriff, or coroner or elisor, hath taken or shall take into execuand menaces with death, persons suspected to be native British aubtion, may goods or chattels, lands or jects, for having fought under our tenements, under, and in virtue of made or shall me standard against British forces, all any writ of her facias sued out of a his lifetime exect though they had voluntarily entered my court of law in this state, and of conveyance.

into our sym, after having emigrated to the U. States and incorporated themselves into the American tociety. The United States on the other hand have forced so person into their service nor have they sought,
nor are they disposed to punish any
who, after liaving 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 conduct of the parties in the present hath returned, or shall return such writ to the sourt from whence it is sued, stuting that the said goods or chartels, lands or tenements, semain in his hands or possession, unsold for want of buyers, or hath returned, or shall return, that the same remain unsold, by reason of any other legal impediment, and such sheriff, coroner or elisor, bath died, or shall die, without having made sale of the goods or thattels, lands or renements, so retention to renements, so taken in execution, in virtue of any writ of fieri faciar, it shall, and may be lawful for the court, out of which such weit of fierl facias hath issued, or may issue, and such court is hereby authorized and required, on motion, to order and direct a writ of venditioni exponas be issued, directed to the sherequired relates to the following riff, or some one of the coroners (as the case may require) of the county wherein the goods or chattels, lands 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 or tenements, so taken in execution as aforesaid, may be or lie, and such writ of venditioni exponas shall ac-2. As to the punishment of their cordingly issue, reciting in a special manner, the circumstances of the case; and the sheriff or coroner native subjects taken in arms against them, in the service of other to whom any such writ of venditioni exponas shall be directed and de-3. Examples of retaliation by the livered, shall seize and take, and he is hereby authorized and empower-These inquiries necessarily involve ed to seize and take into his posan extensive research into the history and jurisprudence of the natisession, the goods or chattels, lands ons of Europe. For so important a or tenements, mentioned and set forth in such writ of venditioni extask, the other duties of the Secreponas, in whosoever hands or postary of State, have altogether disseasion the same may be found; and qualified him, since the call was made, The approaching close of shall proceed after due notice, to sell the same at public sale, in the same manner as if the said goods or the session does not leave him time for more than the following observachattels, lands or tenements, had been seized and taken by such she-That all the nations of Europe nariff, or coroner, upon a writ of fieri facias to him directed and delivered That they all employ in their serfor that purpose, and shall make revice the subjects of each other, and frequently against their native counturn thereof to the court, from whence the said writ of vendition tries, even when not regularly naexponas shall have issued, and such sheriff or coroner shatt be liable to be That they all allow their own sub-

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 exponss, as above mentioned, the sheriff or coroner, who shall have sold the same, shall execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a deed of conveyance therefor, and such deed of conveyance, being acknowledged and recorded according to law, shall be as operative in law to every intent, as if the sheriff or coroner, in virtue it, or in any of them, by the go-vernments employing such persons, it has been as is presumed, because the punishment which had been inof a writ of fieri facias to him directed and delivered for that purpose had seized and taken such land or tenements, and exposed the same to other than its denial of the right of

sale as aforesa d. 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 exponse, as the case may be, hath issued, or shall issue on application of the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their legal representatives, to order 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 conveyance being acknowledged and recorded according to law, shall be as or perative in law to every intent as if the sheriff, coroner or elisor, who made or shall make such sale, had in made or shall make such sale, had in it such person or persons had not his lifetime executed the said deed been before arrested or taken under

3. And be it enacted, That in case any shariff, coroner or elisor, shall die without having made sale of the goods or chartels, lands or renements. seized and taken under and in virtue of any writ of fiert factus an afore-gaid, his executor or administrator shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half the poundage feen allowed by law; and that the sheriff or coroner who shall make sale of any such goods or chattels, lands or tene-ments, under it in virtue of a writ of according is notes to him directed in 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 he it cushed, That in case any sheriff, coroner or claor, 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 faciat, to him directed and delivered for that purpose, and such sheriff, coreturn 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 attorney at law, snall and may, if before the return day of such writ, obtain a duplicate thereof; or if after 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 require) and such sheriff or coroner may, under such deplicate 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 heri facias. Provided nevertheless, that the executors or administrators of the sheriff, coroner or eliser, so dying, shall not charge, exact, or receive any poundage or other fees, in the same manner, for any neglect of duty of such sheriff or coroner, for services performed under any such writ of fieri facias, by the she-

riff, coroner or elisor so dying. 7. And be it enacted, That the ter to be made by and under any writ of fieri facias or venditioni exponas, shall, in the case of the sale of goods or chattels, be by advertisement 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 chattels ; and in the case of the sale of negro slaves, such advertisement shall also be published before the day of sale in some news-paper having 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 published before the day of sale in some newspaper baving 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 execution any person or persons in virtue of any writ of attachment, of capias ad respondendum, or of capius ad satisfaciendum, and such sheriff or coroner shall die before the return day of any such writ, it sh ll and may be lawful for the sheriff or the time being, or some other of the coroners, (as the tage may be) of the county, on the application of the plaintiff in any such writ, or his counsel, and on producing to such sher if or coroner as aforesaid, the wri under which the person or persons shall have been arrested or taken in execution as aforesaid, and such sheriff or coroner shall be auagain 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 any such writ.

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CHURCH-STREET, ASSATOLIS. IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.
The following message was trans-sitted to the Senste 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:

act of the parties in the present rize them in the same report.

rere selected from the American or trial-their places of residence in the United States-the times when and the courts by which they vere admitted to become citizenswhen and where they were taken ondence respecting the treatment of prisoners of war, and of any orders for retaliation on either side.

and since the commencement of the present war with the United States.

zens of the United States. This paper contains also a copy of the or-

The paper marked B, states various grounds on which the British government has refused to deliver up American scamen, impressed into the British service, on the applica-tion of the agents of the U.S. regularly authorised 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-dact of the British government, towards American seamen on board British ships of war, and since the commencement of the present war. Among the causes assigned for their

eserving of notice : 1. That they had no doonments, or that their documents were irrepular.

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 descriptions given of them in their protections

7. Had accempted to desert.

as on other writs of venditioni exponas to them directed and deliverther been marked by peculiar cir-2. And be it enacted, That any due and legal notice required to be controverted principle, or have pro-ceeded from the passions or policy of the occasion. Even in prosecucumstances, taking them out of the shall be as valid and effectual, as if the same had been made by the sheriff, coroner or elisor, who had seized and taken the said goods or

proceeded against, & his bond as she-

riff or coroner shall be answerable

of the occasion. Even in prosecutions and convictions, having the latter origin, the final act of punishment, has, with little exception, been prevented by a sense of equity chattels, lands or tenements, under and humanity, or a dread of retali-ation. It is confidently believed that the writ of fieri facias. no instance can be found in which the alleged purposes of the enemy against the twenty-three prisoners n question, under all the circum-

Passed at the second session of the lath

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

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

An act for the relief of George Walkington,

An act making partial appropria tions 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 authorise 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 were they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorise 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 ect to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorise 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 authorising 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

An act for the relief of Richard An act for the relief of Daniel

Boone. An act for the relief of William Pintt.

An act for the relief of Henry L'anning An act granting Moses Hook the

right of pre-emption. An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the cus-

toms 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 tor the relief of Joseph W.

An act for the relief of Samuel El. An acl for the relief of Edwin T

Satterwhite, late purser of the Hor-An act for the relief of Daniel

M'Cauly and Samuel Ralston. An acl 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

An ael for the relief of Seth Russel and Sous. An act for the relief of Mary

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

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 hoard of his squadron. Resolution relative to the brilliant chievement of Lieuts. Burrows and

An acl for the relief of Isaac Clas

An act sutherising the President of the U. States to cause certain relisted for the term of five years or during the war.

of the Island of Mantucket.
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.

An acl providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory An act for the better organizing, paying and aupplying the army of the U. States.

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

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

An act authorising 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 authorising the President of the U. States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of Pitchlyn. 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 1814.

North Carolina. An act for the relief of John Cahoone 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 Tennes-An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying George-

town with water. An act for the relief of Joseph

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

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

An act authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla 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

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 o revenue cutters in certain cases. An act concerning invalid pensi-

An act for the relief of Augustus M'Kinney 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 Cut-

An act to alter and establish certain post roads. An act for the relief of George

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

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake E-

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis

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 Attornies, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library. An act in forther 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 acl fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of ad-ditional 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

An ad concerning certificates of commution of claims to lands in

duties on linences to retailers of wines, apprittuous liquots, and foreign merchandise.

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

An act for the relief of George

Shannon.

An acl 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 An act for the relief of John

Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr. An acl making additional appropriations for the service of the year

BOSTON, APRIL 26. 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 hording her seamen, instead of sending them where they are wanted, acls 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

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, Buffaloe, &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

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 Tues-day, 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 enterprize."

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

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

A gentlemen who arrived direct ly from Plattsburg on Sunday even-Champlain has not been out this

UNITED STATES TREATMENT OF THE MILITIA. From the Middleburg (Vt.) Mirror of

April 20. It was mentioned in our last, tha considerable body of the militia had been ordered to repair to Vergennes, for the protection of the sequence 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. Summer. 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 25. 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. Merlin.

Two other small vessels have sailed for Detroit. We learn, further, that Com. El

liot 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 mancuvring this spring :- there must be a great

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

and decisive action fought early in

parallel. The ice on Lake Erie has already

disappeared. On Wednesday last, Maji Gen. Amos Hall and Brig. Gen. Barnet, with their Aids 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 far mers had commenced ploughing-

From the Freeman's Journal. LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERI

The most harrible scenes of barbarity are committed at Venezuela since the fierce monster, Bolivar, joining a band of assassing 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 Briceno, another monater, even more feroclous, if possible, than himself, who comkilled and wounded. A flag who came in after the engagement acknowledged the cnemy buried 12 who were killed near the mill. Captain M.Pherson, it is believed will recover, and also Lt. Larabee. A person from the lines states, that

to death, and extirpate forever, or exercised race of European Ser-lards, together with that of the Ca-narean Islanders, so they are all or cluded from sharing in the expelli-on, however, honest, and patrions they may by a for it is understood that not one of them, must evaluaour vengeance, and remain a British officers are likewise den from serving under our bassiss since they are allies of the Spaniards, unless it should be thought convenient to admit some of them with a previous agreement of the chiefs and officers of our union.

officers of our union.

3. The property of all European Spaniards in the whole extent of the union, shall be confiscated, and devided among the officers and foldiers 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 tip tain.

Bolivar, nevertheless, and Castil-

o, the two chiefs of Banditti, wh had come down from Santa Petodis-turb and desolate Venezuela, did not agree with Briceno in the second are ticle of the convention, though the admitted all the others, and beld themselves responsible for their fell execution. But Briceno, without any regard to this, entered the uillage of San Christoval, and having met therein with 2 European Span-iards, caused both to be immediately shot, and sent to Castillo the blocdy head of one of them, together with a letter, whose first lines be wrote with the blood of that head cent victim. It has been impossible for Castillo to look but with horres upon such barbarous cruelty. He returned to Briceno the head with which that wild beast presented his, and moving to Carthagens, abandes ed the expedition. A few drys if ter, Briceno fell into the hands of the Spanish troops, and was the under a legal conviction of his custmous and abominable crimes, Boilvar was lately defeated, and become an object of general execution 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 Carthages with a very strong force.

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

The gallant and indefatigable Llano, has just signalized himself by glorious atchievements against Morelos. He set out from Merico in a most active march, and fell in a sudden upon Arroyo and several other leaders of insurgents at Hapa-jaqua, 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 Llane to reach that city with the whole of his army, before it should be entered by the insurgents; and therefore, he took a battation from the regiment of Corons, and 190 horsemen.
With only this force he marched & notwithstanding the opposition of the insurgents. He lost but twenty soldiers killed or wounded. The 24th the whole of his army advanted, and joined him and the said detachment, in the face of the enemy. The 25th, he attacked the whole army of Moreles, and cut it to piccovered the field of battle; 300 were made prisoners, and shor; 20 pieces of campon, a great deal of ammunition, wagons, &c. were found in the camp of the enemy. Moreder. Liano paraned him with nare-leuting ardour, and met him at Ic-cambaro, supported by the broken remains of his zemy. In a moment did Liano strack tham; he rook there 16 pieces of artillery and not punkers. muskets, and put to the sword a great number of insurgents. He charged them, when they fied and those who escaped his haids, did full into the hands of Armigo, who has at last put an end to that he

had just arrived in a must valuable that e

P. S. After I ha intelligence has rea the convoy mentions ready near Jalapa; aurgents at all have in the road from the place. I will write tensively the first of perhaps it will be a of money to Hava here. It waits but the convoy we exp the national armies which cannot fail to few days, according given to his Excel roy, and the gover

MARYLAND ANNAPOLIS, THURSD When it was gene

a blow hard been infli by the Allies, which stroy his " tremendo chief," his friends seemed almost read with only a small po pathy-but no soone extracts from Fren this side the Atlan destruction of the ar and Blucher, than j in their countenance telligence, however their rejoicings we that the success gai was so trifling in its scarcely construed i A few months will tuation of the great particular caution bout yielding cred do not appear in an have no doubt tha mately succeed in they may have me ry checks. Their berty, and while th ccute it, they will good wishes of all

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subject, that an i very generally abr was first raised by administration, w effect upon the lo nity now offer for arrrangement, the believe that it w embraced by our ever, that he feel bout the interest fellow-citizens, b ous projects have ted by agenta he them into executi this subject coinc a majority of the an end, as soon sure which has e country, and ro bowever, these colated with a v pression on bank as on individua to the loan, the been defeated, i judge from the the stock is to some other dem a more direct as varies of stock be sufficient to

> LITERARY The follow

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insurgents all the country from Pi-ebla to Guatuzzo, and completely annihilated the whole band under Rincow, A sonvey of goods; pro-visions and several millions of mo-ney, is marching from Mexico to this place, and another from Potosi had just arrived in suid capital the afuable that even came out of Potost.

P. S. After I had written this, intelligence has reached here, that the convoy mentioned above was already near falapas, and that no in-surgents at all have been discovered in the road from the capital to this in the road from the capital to this place. I will write to you more extensively the first opportunity; and perhaps it will be when she frigate that is prepared to bring 8 millions of money to Havanda, shall leave here. It waits but for the arrival of the convoy we expect from Cadiz, carrying 12,000 veterans to reinforce the national armies in this kingdom, which cannot fail to arrive within a few days, according to official notice given to his Excellency the Viceroy, and the governor of this place.

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Feb. 28, 1814.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 5, 1814.

When it was generally believed that a blow had been inflicted on Buonaparte by the Allies, which would forever destroy his " tremendous capacity for misany delay, and ascertain what numchief," his friends in this country seemed almost ready to give him up, with only a small portion of their sympathy-but no sooner had a few garbled extracts from French papers reached this side the Atlantic, announcing the destruction of the armies of D'Yorcke and Blucher, than joy seemed to beam in their countenances. Subsequent intelligence, however, has shown, that their rejoicings were premature, and that the success gained by the emperor was so trifling in its nature, it could be scarcely construed into an advantage.-A few months will disclose the real situation of the great belligerents; and particular caution should be taken about yielding credence to reports that do not appear in an official shape. We have no doubt that the allies will util mately succeed in their objects, though they may have met with some temporary checks. Their principal object is liberty, and while they continue to proscoute it, they will carry with them the good wishes of all civilized nations.

So little has transpired within the week past relative to the expected armistice, and so little is now said upon the subject, that an impression has gone very generally abroad, that the report was first raised by some servant of the administration, with a view to have an effect upon the loan. Did an opportunity now offer for concluding such an arrrangement, there are good grounds to believe that it would be immediately embraced by our President. Not, however, that he feels so much anxiety about the interest and happiness of his fellow-citizens, but because his ambitious projects have been wholly frustrated by agents he has selected to carry them into execution -If his feelings on this subject coincide in any degree with a majority of this nation, he will put an end, as soon as possible, to a measure which has entailed disgrace on the country, and ruin on thousands. If, bowever, these reports have been cir. culated with a view to produce an im pression on banking institutions, as well as on individual capitalists, favourable to the loan, the object seems to have been defeated, if we may be allowed to judge from the tardiness with which some other democratic places. Unless a more direct appeal be made to the avarice of stockjobbers, no report of a constitution of hostilities, or a peace, will be appeared to the stock of be sufficient to procure a market for the Mock the government now offer for and put to the award a tiber of iwaurgents. He nem, when they fled and or escaped his hailds, did the hands of Armigo, who

the Peace, expressed our approbati-on of the plan upon which the work is compiled; and sensible of the atility of such a work, and the diffi-culty of procuring, at present, any treatise on the subject, we were anxious to recommend it to the patronage of our readers. The ofce and duties of a Justice of the eace, when properly understood, and duly appreciated, are far more important than is generally suppos-ed. Magistrates are the Guardians of the public morals, and from their vigilance and integrity we are induced to expect a due enforcement of obe-dience to the laws, and the corrective punishment of the violators of them. Of these high and responsible duties gentleman in the commission should be willingly ignorant, nor ought he to neglect the mean of acquiring an adequate knowled of them. We therefore again recommend, to such of our readers as may have occasion for a book of

this kind, to avail themselves of

this opportunity of obtaining it. As

the expense of printing so large a

work is very considerable, it no doubt would be very desirable to

the publishers to obtain the sub-

scriptions of such persons as may

intend purchasing it, that they may

be enabled to put it to press without

ber of copies it will be requisite for

them to publish. THE FAMILY INSTRUCTOR. This is a very valuable book, and admirably calculated to assist the heads of families in introducing the knowledge and practice of religion among their children and servants. It is ingeniously adapted to every capacity, and suited to every taste. The stile is plain and perspicuous correct and nervous. The narrative is interesting, and highly instructive -it is in the form of a dialogue, between the members of two different families, among whom is every variety of character and disposition represented in all the various situations incident to the daily occurren-ces of life. In the history on each, a moral lesson is conveyed, and the circumstances in which they are placed, and the manner in which they act, are all calculated to shew the advantages of family religion. This little book, which we understand will shortly be published, we have perused with much pleasure, and we thick it calculated to prove of more practical utility than any work of the kind we have hitherto met with.

From the Ohio Federalist

FRENCH INFLUENCE. "In the summer or fall of 1805, Mr. Armstrong, then our minister at Paris, made a communication to our government, containing in substance, the following statement: A gentleman connected with the French minister, one morning alled upon Mr. Armstrong, and presented him a slip of paper, upon which was written in substance, The bearer is authorised to confer with the American minister." He asked Mr. Armstrong if he recognized the hand writing, who replied he did, that it was the hand writing of Mr. Talleyrand. The gentleman then began a conversation in which he set forth the great interest which the Emperor took in every thing that concerned the United States; after much general conversation he touched upon the subject of our differences with Spain. He stated that the emperor was sensible that Spain had been guilty of great wrongs towards the U. S. and that he was disposed to lend his assistance to the U. S. in obtaining redress. Mr. Armstrong expressed his satisfaction at these sentiments of the emperor, and the great anxiety of his government to have their differences with Spain, inuge from the tardiness with which especially that respecting the boun-the stock is taken in Baltimore, and dary of Louisiana, adjusted. The some other democratic places. Unless Frenchman replied, that his majesty would undertake to have the whole disputes between the two nations settled to the satisfaction of the U. S. upon certain conditions.

Armstrong wished to know the conditions; the Frenchman stated that the only conditions would be that the U.S. would pursue a course LITERARY INTELLIGENCE:

The following works are announced in this city, viz.

The office and duty of a Justice of the Frenchipan objection in would

would induce a belief that postifi-ties would be resorted to unline prompt and ample redress was ob-tained. Upon the appearance of this document his majesty would cause it to be represented to the Spanish court, that his sense of jus-sice compelled him to consider Spain the aggressor; that justice ought to be done to the U. States; and if it was not his majesty would and if it was not, his majesty would be compelled to take part with the fatter. This course of conduct the Frenchman remarked, would, without doubt, induce Spain to adjust her disputes with the U. S. upon such terms as his majesty should dictate, and those terms his majesty would undertake, should be satisfactory to the U.S. That in return for this important service, his majesty would expect the United States to pay him a sum of money to be agreed upon, but not to exceed seven millions of

the conference ended. Every man must recollect the course that was pursued. A high toned message was sent to Congress. A confidential message equally spirited, was afterwards communicated and congress voted two millions of dollars to be disposed of in our foreign intercourse, which was to be sent, not to Spain, but to Paris.

posals to his government; and thus

It will naturally be asked, whence an obscure individual in the western woods, could obtain this information? In this too, the public shall be gratified. At that time, Mr. Robert Smith was the Secretary of the Navy, and John Smith was a Senator from Ohio, high in favour of administration; but a juggle like this was entrusted to none from whom it could well be concealed. We received our information from John Smith of Ohio, who stated to us, that he saw a copy of the letter in the hands of Robert Smith, who was, or affected to be; very indignant at the measure-and who communicated the whole transaction to

Many reasons induce us to credit this statement. It explains wherefore Robert Smith was made Secrelefferson remained his tas friend after he was dismissed by Mr. Madison-It explains wherefore John Smith was persecuted almost unto death-as the destruction of his character might render him undeserving of credit-It explains wherefore Mr. Madison told Mr. Randolph that, "France wants money and must have it'-It explains wherefore Mr. Armstrong is now Secretary of War-and it helps to explain wherefore Mr. Gallatin is now sent to Russia-There are few, very few, to whom it would be safe to coulide the secrets of our foreign negotiations ?"

GEN: HULL. Extracts from the sentence and oher proceedings relating to the un fortunate Gen. William Hull: Extract from the sentence of the

General Court Martial: The Court, in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, and specification under those charges, exhi-

bited against the said brig. general Wm. Hull, and after due consideration, do sentence him to be SHOT to death, two thirds of the court concurring in the sentence. The court, in consideration of bri gadier general Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, ear-

nestly recommend him to the mercy of the President of the U.S. (Signed) HENRY DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. Presed't of the Court.

April 25th, 1814. The sentence of the Court is approved, and the execution of it re

JAMES MADISON. Adjutant and Inspector General's

William Huit.

Office. GENERAL ORDERS. The Roll of the Army is not to be longer dishonoured by having upon it the name of Brigadier General

> J. B. WALBACK, Adj. General.

Monday last. Very few persons wentured out, except on prearing business; and so sound was heard out of doors but the voices of the watchmen or the noise of some solitary carriage, cautiously feeling its way through the gloom.—It extends as far as the Downs, a distance 70 miles, but how far in other distance 70 miles. but how far in other directions, has not been yet ascertained. The wind has, in the interval, blown uniformly from the N. E. We understand that there has been nothing like the present fog since the great earthquake at Lisbon, about a half a century ago. The fog then lasted eight days. To a person who came up to London, from a clear open country, during the last two or three days, it would seem as if he had been descending into a coal pit, to see persons walking with a little torch or a candle, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, and trying to find out in their own street, their own habitations, & some of them so bewildered as to knock at their neighdollars. Mr. Armstron informed the Franchman that the would lose no time in communicating the probor's doors to ask where their own houses were. Some of the public stages and coaches were obliged to be left in the roads, and the horses taken out—many were overturned and several people injured.—A post sentative Hall, a short time since, and stole away about 35 yards of green chaise, with four passengers, on baize, a green shift curtain, several pair way from town to Urabald was way from town to Uckfield, was o- of candle snuffers, and a few other verturned into the water, by the small articles. road side, at Brixton Wash, and broken to pieces-the passengers and horses were dreadfully cut and bruised. Several robberies were committed in town, and the villains got off by the aid of the fog, altho' persons was near at the time. Several persons, having missed their way, fell into the rivers and canals and were drowned. The Mail Coaches, which reached town, were

ANNAPOLIS & TALTIMORE PACKETS.

many hours belated, and the passen-

gers were obliged to get out, and the drivers had to lead the horses.

The cry of-Mind! Take care!

Where are you? resounded in all

directions in every street.

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 as the establishment is of long standing 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 answerable 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 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. adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate claims, legal measures will be

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

Annapolis, May 5, 2 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, sc I certify, that Zachariah Brown, this day brought before me as a trespessing stray, a White Mare, about 9 years old, 14 hands and 1 or 2 inches high, shod 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.

Lachariah Brown.
April 5.

hout six years old, inclinable to page, but moves rather awkwardly. Given under my hand this 8d of May, 1814.

Chas. Waters.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove preperty, pay charges, and take film away.

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 be will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual custom-Zapolis April 28, 1814. t.f.

30 Dollars Reward, Will be given by the subscriber, to

CALEB STEUART.

A Private Tutor

A person qualified to instruct chil-dren in mathematics and the English language grammatically, and con produce unexceptionable recommendations of his moral character, will meet with handsome encouragement by applying to the subscriber at the head of Severn, bout eleven miles from Annapolis. Philip Hammond.

For Sale,

wil 28.

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, 3w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arandel county will meet on the 6th day of June pext, for hearing ap-peals, &c. agreeably to an of act assembly passed at November session 1812.

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

Chancery Sale.

In consequence of bad weather the sale advertised by the subscriber, for 23d April, has been postponed until Priday 6th May, or the next fair day thereafter, when in virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be offered at Public Sale, at M'Coy's Tavern, the following tracts of land, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

The First Discovery.

Containing by patent 234 acres of land situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on the road between Baltimore and Washington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery, Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M'-Coys Tavern, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that

The Resurvey on the Gre-

cian Siege,

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey and Luther Martin, Esq. and containing, by a recent resurvey, 229; acres of land. These tracts are unimproved and covered with wood, but from the known value of the adjacent lands, it is presumed that the soil would be susceptible of great improvement, and from their proximity to the Baltimore market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers—The Second Discovery would also present an excellent stand for a tavern. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, and on payment of the whole shall receive a deed from the trustee. The title is indisputable, and all other information relative to the ceptible of great improvement, and all other information relative to the quality and situation of the land, can be obtained on application to Mr. Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge, File Ricks.

M. Murray, Trustee.

開発をログカメロスのははは、直接関係 THE TEMPEST The winds whistle widly across the waste plain,
The fiends of the whistwind terrific

And mingle the clouds with the white fearning main.

All dark is the night, and all gloomy Save when the red lightnings the o ther divide; Then follows the thunder, with loud And echoes in concert, the billowy

But the all is murky and shaded with

Hope, the soother, soft whispers the tempest shall coase; Then nature again in her beauty shall And enamour'd embrace the fair

sweet smiling peace. For the bright blashing molning, all Shall convey on her wings the Creator of day.

He shall drive all the tempests and ter-

And nature, enliven'd, again shall be

Then the warblers of spring shall at And again the bright floweret shall lush in the vale;

On the breast of the ocean the sephy 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 oppress'd. By the tempests of passion, of son

row, and pain? Ah no! for his passions and sorrow 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

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 Mencer, of Liver-pool, by the Rev. Thos. Raffles. "This is an interesting biography of a very interesting youth; eminent for piety, for devotedness to religi-on, and for seal 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 tester mony to the powers of his clos quence. The writer of this had the pleasure of his acquaintance, to which he was first drawn by popular opinion, and with the expec-tation only of gratifying that curi-osity which vulgar fame had excited; and listened to him with great delight, which repeated opportunities increased, and which assigned him the pre-eminence for pulpit talents, after having heard the most renowned of the clergy, both of the Establishment and among the Dissenters. There was in his appearance such unaffected humility, in his devotions such elevated piety, and in his sermons such persuasive earnestness, that it was impossible to remain an

selves as applaud the preacher. His untimely death excited a sympathy which was not only felt in Li-verpool 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's career—that the expectations of society, so well founded, should so soon be disappointed, is among the mysteries of Divine Providence. " Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the gray hair unto man, & unsported life is old age. He pleased Gop, and was beloved of him-and so was speedily taken away. Being made perted in a shore time, he fulfilled a long time, for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hasted to take him away Thus the righteous that is dead shall wars the living, and the youth that is soon pertected quicken the years and the old age of those

unmoved auditor. Thousands who

went to criticize returned to pray-

as much disposed to condemn them-

who survive."
The above work may be obta Mr. Geo. Shaw's Book

May Vest B. U.

court of Maryland, passed in cause of Cadarvellader Edwards. Philip Rogers Sgainet George Higgins, the subscriber will exp to Public Sale, on the pressisce. Tuesday the 17th day of May p if fair, if not the next fair daysh

A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arendel county, called and known by the name of "Linthecum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main read leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the read leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most allgible situations in 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 scree of good meadow land, and about 12 or 15 acres more may be made of superior 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 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 com-mence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee. April 28.

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 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 osed of at private sale before Friday the 4th day of May next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, if fair, if not the next fair day.

April 14.

STATE OF MARYLAND. AN ACT, entitled, A further supple ment to an act, entitled, An act regulate and discipline the Militia of this state.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Ma ryland, That whenever any regiment, squad-ron, or troop of cavalry, shall be called into acservice, that the Governor and C and they are hereby authorised and directed, to ascertain and declare whether the whole, or what portion thereof, shall aft, 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, earbine or rifle, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That whenever any troop

And be stenaced. That whenever any troop of Cavalry, or company of artillery, shall volunteer their services as mounted infantry, or slying artillery, the Governor and Council, at their discretion, are hereby authorised and empowered to accept their services as such, and to furnish each member of such troop with a musket, carbine or rile, and each company of artillery with a suitable piece or pieces of artillery, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates, of the mounted infantry and flying artillery, shall in all respects be subject to the same rules, regulations and discipline, as the cavalry and artillery respectively now are subject to

And be it enacted. That each horse shall, a 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 regiment, aquadron 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 Stree of Maryland to the respective owners thereof, on the claimant producing the certificate of such valuation, or o-

shall be paid by the Stree of Maryland to the respective owners thereof, on the claimant producing the certificate of such valuation, or other satisfactory evidence of the amount of such valuation, to the paymaster, or other proper 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 Gity of Baltimore, shall consist of one lieutenant coloner and two majors, and the commissioned officers of each company of not more than sixty four privates in said regiment, shall consist of duccaptain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant, and that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby antitorised to appoint such and so many officers for said regiment as will with those already appointed make the number hereby required.

And be it enacted, That the field and company officers of said regiment shall be authori-

And he it enacted, That the field and company officers of said regiment shall be authorised to agree upon and determine, what shall be the uniform for said regiment of artillery.

And he it enacted. That is shall be the duty of every officer commanding a regiment, battalion or company, hordering on the navigable waters of this state immediately, upon the approach of the enemy, incrues to be removed by a distarbanent of the militia moderhis command, all the open boars within his district, to some place of security, and to cause the same to be guarded, if necessary, to prevent any improper communication with the enemy.

And he it enacted, That so much of the gringinal law to which this is a applicment as relates to the drill meetings of the officers; be and the same is nearby in ideal.

April 31

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Containing 195 acres each, in Anno-Arundel county, and binding on the Paturent river, about three miles above the Fork-Bridge, and in the neigh bourhood of Major Philip Hammers.
This land is adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the is about 22 miles from Baltimere, the ington, and 15 from the city of Anna On each of those lots there is large proportion of timber, particularly chesnut 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 An-derson Warfield, residing near the same, or to the subscriber in Baltimore county, 12 miles on the York turupike road.

April 21,

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, TORE ENTITLED,

HEBALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE 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-dertaken 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 behaves 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, publie 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 arms the law of the land ; if in addition to this host of calamit 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

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 heaitation 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 ofpride 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. ty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to

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

ALLEN & HILL. + See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

t 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 Telegraphe 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 desirons of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this

nall, iste of Anne Amendel county, do-ceased, it is ordered he give the reduce required by law for excellence to exhi-bit their claims against the said de-ceased; and that the same be published once in each order, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-zette, and one of the Hallimore pa-

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundal county, bath obtained from the orphabi-ourt of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-sonal estate of Rennett 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. Shaoff, 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 fel-lowing tracts of land, late the pro-perty of Dr. John Gassaway deceas-

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 Bhade 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 ne doubt view the premises previous to the day of sals.

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

April 21, 1814. Trustee.

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; ashe 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, to William Pritchord, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of the neighbourhoods, will in future stand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wadnesdays at Westbury on West River; and Thursdays Pridays and Saturdays at Portand Manor. Jarch 24.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines

Bo 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 Billions Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Agus 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

Lee's Persina Letion for tetters and

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatian, a.c.
Lee's Eye Water.
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Tooth Readaches. Loe's Touth Pawder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the counter wrapper the signature of Micuael Lee & Co. * At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphiets containing come of cures, whose length prevents them

ence. The land is arranged from the land of grath in that has been made of clever.

that has been made of thever and pinister answers well/sinderen be used to advantage. There is new 15 to 20 a, orest of good meadew which yields a bundantly, and 50 seres more might is made without much labour, having been lately disched and drained.

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

cy of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title
to 200 acres of land adjoining and laying between the two first mentioned to 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 chesnut 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 creeted. en for the purchase money, by paying

An accommodating credit will be givthe 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 seeded, 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 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 Albinore, February 2 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, 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 postage on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood

Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 21.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockstt'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.

Destrates 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-

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purshased 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 ted 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 Travelles, her great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great grand dam by Sodbury, her great 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 Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Taskee's famous imported Mare Seima by the Godelphin Arabian, soil his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edents. his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Ede-len's celebrated running mare Floretts, by old Punch Season to commence the 10th of April anticend the 16th July Joseph N. Stockett.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. Sale at Gronos Snaw's Store, and at this Office, Price 12 1-2 Cents.

IVOL. 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 ha 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 worthles munity.

" Threats fit or have been thrown in office, to aw submission. " Instead of im

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WM. PARSO Here we honest opini while he w while he wa pressed with man. Every dress came ry sentiment lave of offic have transfe or by profess PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Salem Gazette.

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

"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 changedexcept 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

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or a term of years, is stock of horses, gs, plantation utenints of husbandry, iantity of grain seedor provender, which

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ard H. Harwood Admr. D. B. N.

TATUS

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PICE.

on the picture. THE MEMORIAL OF ALFRED. " Our petitions for redress have been disregarded, and we denounced as the worthless part of the com-

" 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 yiolate our treaty under the pretext of "municipal regulations," and endeavoured 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 republican-

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

Here we have the sincere and honest opinions of John Holmes while he was no office hunterwhile 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

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

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

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 in-

terest in this class of men, and fre-

quently find them entertaining and

ntelligent, 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 mosc 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 bis-cuit. 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 hen 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 trowsers) as you see now-since the war for would give it a place in your Specfree trade & sailors rights, instead of tator. a choice of voyages I've had only the choice to starve at home of rot in a at home, till I was fairly starved out, and then was glad of the first out, and then was glad of the first Put in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 12. was no voyages to be found but coasting, so I shipt for Charleston, and we went skulking along shore the honour of writing to you, datafraid of every thing we saw, hauled the 6th instant, informed you ing 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 sale 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'nt let us come home by water; and Sailors' Rights obliged us to travelabout 1000 miles with nothing to bear our expences. 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's dozen signs with " Free trade and Saiet by profession ; he new thinks he in a stable. In another town there brought the enemy directly to wind manner that reflects the highest ho thirty miles from here we learn that

can acquire a better livelihood by | 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 med but perhaps says I whilst they are drinking sailors' rights, they may give something to relieve his 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'nt 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 dismasted, 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, could name, with a plantation of

> I was so well pleased with the naivete with which this honest tar tod his story, that I thought it worthy a public record, and accordingly send it to you with the hope, that you

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

The last letter I had that unless certain intimation 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 block-aded 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 love of office and love of money lors' Rights;" and yet five of our frustrated, by the wind suddenly Detroit, nobly volunteered his ser-

ing to a given plan, so that each skip might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About ten the ene-my 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 en-gage 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. Ir. vine, 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 per-

ceived 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 two ships remained for some time.

very little assistance from her, and As soon as we got clear of her, I 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. Buchan 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 Bignale of the Dover, commanding the Hunter, displayed the greatest 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.

Lieus. Inglis shewed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck I left the ship in excellent hands; and for I refer you to his letter which he wrote me for your information .-Mr. Hoffmeinster, purser of the have transformed him into a patri- ship's crew could get no lodging but shifting to the south-east, which vices on the deck, and behaved in a

ward. The line was formed accord- | 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 calmnes 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 dissance 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 inclose 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.

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

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 bracecut away, the mizen-top-mast and gaff down, all the other masts bad y 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 Wound-3 officers, 38 men killed ; 9 officers, 85 men wounded-Total, 41

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR. Extract of a letter, dated

killed; 94 wounded.

" 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 intrepidity; but his guns being 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 eian account of the battle after that, ther 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

IST OF THE ricao NAVY,

LIST OF THE tish NAVY. Gronge Suaw's Stere, Ce 12 1-2 Cents.

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 schr. 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 Har-

"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 disambarked 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 depart-

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

Concention for the Exchange of Pri-

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, hos tages, 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 le-

gal 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 eitherparty 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 mercial policy, but of commercial in Canada, from the immense disparity in the number and rank of the prisoners it has restored to the ene-

All officers, non-commissioned of ficers, and soldiers, being prisoners consequence of their wounds, are May next, and to resume military

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant General.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
The editors of the Patrict, with an industry which, on a more honourable occasion, would have done them credit, have translated and published in their paper of Saturday, very long address of a number of French partizans in Spain, charging the British and Portuguese troops with having burnt the city of St. Sebastians, 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 recolled 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 Porruguese 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 alledged 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 embassador 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, to the disadvantage of Great-Britain ; 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 comvengeance, 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 gallanof war, who are not prevented in try. It is not necessary, therefore to say, that this charge is evidently commanded to join their respective false. He proceeds with just indigcorps and stations, on the 15th day nation to vindicate the general and officers of the army against the accusation, which attributes to them

"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. Sebastians, 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

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 com-plains that it is hard that his officers should be treated in the manner they have been by the anthor of this ground less libel, only because an unavoidble 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 effeet, 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, a mounting to 170 out of 250, it could, in a great measure, tho' not entire-

them all in."

ly, 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 then 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 imme-diately 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 Ter considerable loss. On the 11th, blockade of Pamplona, and the loss of the battle of the 31st, as at Bergeres, On that day the corps would have been requisite, had of Sacken and D'Yorcke marched troops been kept in readiness to re- upon Montmirail against the enemy. lieve those that assaulted St. Sebas- A severe engagement ensued for sethe design of plundering and burning

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 Giudad 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. fire with the advanced posts in the I therefore believe that as it is well city, it was found necessary to call known that many houses took fire by

> the British soldiers. The Regency of the Kingdom hastens to publish this explanation of the Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo, to remove the unfavorable impressions which may have been made by the alse 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.

the different explosions, and during

the contest in the city, it will be ad-

mitted that it was not set on fire by

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 dis-

atch dated at Chattillon, the 12th instant, incloses reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the army under Marshal Blucher up to the 12th inst. inclusive. Gen. D.Yorcke 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, hesides his own.

On the 6th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Ver-tus to Stoges. Gen. Sacken being then at Montmiral, gen. D'Y orcke 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 Blucher'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'Yorcke from Dorment, and of Sacken from Montmireil, now reached at Chateau Thierry and La Ferte sous Soarre.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Asufilef being at Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy from Sezanne, and after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire af-Marshal Soult's head quarters were tians, in order that its inhabitants | veral hours, both armies remaining | bleau.

in their positions; General Sacken lost four gun; the hotrest 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 Sack. en was at Chateau Phierry, and D'Yorcke at Biffert ; Marmont with the 6th corps, at Etoges. On the same day Marshal Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and Kossiewitz were in position at Bergeres.

Duplicates of subsequent dis. Stewart, have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

On the 13th, Marshal Blucher'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 apon his rear, particularly by the Consacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert-The enemy bivoucked in front at Fromentiers. In the mean time Buonaparte marched from Chateau Thierry, from whence Generals D. Yorcke and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. The 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentiers to lanvilliers, 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. Avery severe action now took place. Marshal Blucher'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 Blucher 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 the chausser, 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 Kaussiewitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and took a position for the night at Bergeres.

General Blucher'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 Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalong, where he was joined on the 16th by Generals Sacken and Von Yorck. 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 Langerson and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher 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 Wartemberg who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Hardeggattacked the rear of the enemy at Romily and attacked them near St.

Aubin and Marnay, and drove them

upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the

10th. Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Point-sur-Seine, Gen. Wrede towards Bray, the encmy 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 Point-sur-Seine, Gens. Bianchi and Guilay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and mea-sures 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 gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th, dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was ad-vanced 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 Fontain-

Mr. Robinson Wa quainted, on his road on the 17th instan was taken by Coon Thurn, and Gen. Pi my lost some guns and the allied advanpushed on towards 11th Buonaparte a large corps of cava the advanced corp Pahlen, and drove it siderable loss both o lery. Prince Schw withdrew his army On the 19th, t

three desperate at corps of the Prince temberg, posted at occupying the bridg He was repulsed prince of Wurtem cannon. Late, h evening, the arrac and the enemy succ ing possession of t was understood tha over a considerable my. The head qu Schwartzenberg Troyes on the nig On the morning Robinson passed

Blucher's whole a 60,000 strong, in It was marching for nite with the gran of the columns wa Aube, and about miles from Troyes (Thus for the C We are concer

the grand allied a feated with consi Buonaparte pro lay to Troyes, wh collected in great He attacked th early in the morn defeated them wi Government w

the substance o last night, but a ceived in town the following par Fifteen thousa and prisoners, so great quantity of " Bot

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

Letters wer both from Pa coast, the form the coast ment been occasione by the intellige over the alli this month pri Blucher with that Wittgens of the allies, a sisted of 18,00 of 100 pieces

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in chief, and t no firing at Bo borhood to ce achievment. rie mention, the triumphs Nangis and admitted that lic for the s are far from asserted tha has obtained Suchet's arr 18,000 men, disperse the and to oper rear of the a mational tre have been p in the caver

The city from the at the inhabit couriers e mies. It is munication General Sacken hotrest part of willage of Mar.

30,000 strong un-On the 12th Sack. au Thierry, and t; Marmont with Etoges. On the Blucher, with the d Kossiewitz were

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cher's whole loss on estimated at 3,500 ounded and prisoners, emy is stated to have it, as he was exposed us fire of artillery, in was superior. Gen. quently retired to Chae was joined on the erals Sacken and Von of General Winzingead carried Soissons by g two generals and an ; Gen. Winzingerode at Rheims, Counts d St. Priest were rang to join Marshal Bluhole army would speed at Chalons, ready to

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

ittgenstein having advards Point-sur-Seine, towards Bray, the enced the left of the Seine, e bridges, which were d by the allies; and advanced towards Pro-Wittgenstein crossing r Seine, Gens. Bianchi were at the same time n Montereau, and mesaken 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 Wurtemburg, at Villeneuve.

16th, dispositions were eceiving intelligence that lucher had repulsed the sed to him, and was adyond Etoges) to remove narters to Bray, and the Vrede and Wittgenstein towards Melun, that of hi pressing upon Fontain-

quainted, on his road at Troyes, that on the 17th instant Fontainbleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and Gen. Platoff; the enemy 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 Schwartzenberg then

withdrew his army behind the Seine. On the 19th, the enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, 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 obtaining possession of the bridge, and it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army. The head quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.

On the morning of the 29th 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 defeated 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 received 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 Seissons. They insist upon the loss of the enemy amounting at least to 10,000 men .-The Swedish, and Danish, and russian, and Saxon, and Brunswick, and Russian, and English tro 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 Woronzow 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 consisted of 18,000 men, and upwards

of 100 pieces artillery. We should suppose that in any such general conflict, Schwartzenberg would have had the command in chief, and there certainly has been no firing at Boulogne, or in its neighborhood to celebrate such a descisive achievment. The letters from Paris mention, with some exultation, the triumphs of the French arms, at Nangis and Montereaux, but it is admitted that the fears of the public 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, mational treasure, and magnificent works of art, deposited in Paris, have been put in cases, and buried in the caverna of Montinetre.

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

Mr. Robinson was officially ac- ses, Buonaparte has determined, adopting the language of the confederates at Dreaden, not to resume any negociations until every soldier of the invading forces is removed behind 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 prisoners 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

Advices from the head-quarters of 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 22. ult. which gave reason to suppose that Ancona has devolved into the possession of allies, several vessels have arried at that port from Trieste.

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

" You may expect to hear news from us. Our division with Sir T. Picton's, are to assemble in the course of to-morrow and the next day at Esperne, in order to proceed to St. Palais (on the Bidouse,) and Pau on the Grave 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.

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-ir the light artillery could have come up they would all have been taken. However 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces of canada, and 10 colours are said to have been taken." " And thus," adds Buonaparte, " the Silesian army, composed of the Russian corps of Sachen and Langeron, and the Prussian of Kliest and Yorcke, 80,000 strong, has been in four days beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without a general action, and without any loss proportioned to such great results."

We have been so much accustomed to Buonaparte's annihilating armies upon paper, which we find afterwards to be health in the field, that we confess we are not much intimidated by the swelling sentence we have just quot d.

Where Buonaparte was on the morning of the 15th it is not said, but we believe at Montmiral; so that on the 15th h was at the same place he was on the 1th.

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 certainty be soon calculated upon. Such, however, is the present situation of the two countries in regard to each other, that for sometime past, we have been under the influence of a very different impression, and believe that an arrangement will be concluded without delay. While the war continues it is rational to expect that each party will consider itself bound to harrass 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 disposed to think, after so many fruitless attempts to vanquish it, attended with heavy expenditures, and enormous loss es, the sentiments of this statesman, well as those of administration on this subject, have been materially changed. That the British government are disposed to reconcile differences there can be but little doubt, since the proposition came from them to negotiate at Gottenburg ; what obstacle then remains in the way to prevent a reconciliation? None surely, unless our administration still persist in establishing the claims, in their follest extent, the inhabitants, who are receiving which for a long period has been the couriers every hour from the armies. It is mentioned in one com-munication, that since his succes- great certainty calculate on a war of blockade.

hope is, that the administration editor have made repeated attempts to prepare the public mind for an abandonment of this high ground. That it must necessarily be made a matter of compromise

long duration. But what adds a little

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 government forbid a relinquishment of it on the other. This, begins to be so plainly and generally degivered, 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 respect from his fertile genius which would have handed him down the long stream of time, as a hero without parallel, in the marquis Wellington, mentioned his great courage, and splendid atchievthat between the 12th and 14th ult. 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 description start into notice, by atchievments 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. Generals, in pursuit of honor, relinquishing it at every step, and atesmen pursu-ing phantoms of the new morbid ima-ginations, furnishes a teme for the pen-of the satyrist, a subject worthy the genius of Juvenal or Cervantes.

> Summary of News. By letters received at New-London, t appears that the whole coast of the United States, from one extremity to the other, is declared to be under close and rigorous 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 appears from another source that prelimi naries of peace had been concluded and signed by the commissioners of the several contending powers. Dispatches from sir C. Stewart to the British government, 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 powerfuldetachments of the French army, but that he succeeded by the aid of military skill, and superior courage, 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 attacked 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 Stew art; and we are persuaded they will not be disposed to attach as much consequence 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 Gottenburg, dated off New-London, May 4, which states, that on Tuesday he was boarded by the English ship Bulwark, of 74 guns, and informed that he could not go into any port of the United States. The Capt. of the Bulwark informed, that he was direct from Bermuda, and that the Adm. (Cochrane) had ordered the blockade of the whole A merican coast, from Eastport to N. Orleans. That late accounts had been received from England, announcing that an ARMISTICE was signed between Buonaparte and the allies on the 5th of March, and that there would be peace on the Continent. That a formidable force was preparing in England for this coun-

ADM. COCHRANE'S PROCLAMATION. A friend has obligingly favoured us with a copy of a proclamation issued by Adm, Cochrane, at Bermuda, on the 25th of April last. Besides the ports declared in a state of blockade by Adm. Warren, Admiral 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

POSTSCRIPT.

Glorious News. Charleston Gasette Office, 10 A. M. Extract of a letter from our correspon-dent at Savannah, dated May 2, 1814.

THE AMERICAN BRIG PEA-COCK, captain Warrington, has adorn

ed 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 coming up; and in half an hour will be opposite our city, The PEACOCK took out of the EPERVIER TWOSHUN-DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE; and ordered her in for this port. Lieut. Nicholson is the prize master. The E-PERVIER bad 8 men killed and between 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 cruize. Captain Warrington did not deem it necessary to come into port—I 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 Savannah 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 It lasted 40 minutes ; the Epervier lost 8 killed & 11 wounded 1 among the latter her fiirst lieur who lost one kg 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 thou and of which were thrown overboard, 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

ting on the taffirl with a speaking trumpet making considerable noise, frightened the barges away and arrived sale 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 Your's respectfully, WM. CAMP.

chased the latter into shoal water off St. Ma-

ry's, when she sent her barges to capture her ;

out the prize-master, with only six men, open ed her ports and out with tompions, and get

Important from France.

SAVANNAH, MAY 2. Arrived at this port on Saturday, the fast sailing letter of marque schr. Midas, Thompson.

Capt. T. on his homeward passage took 8 vessels, and made 59 prisoners among whom were 14 Priests and 2 La. -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 Bordeaux, while he was laying in the roads "The Emperor is constantly fighting, first about Troyes and then towards Rheims; his presence is necessary every where, for the Allies are pressing hard upon him. The latest accounts

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

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

ROGERSVILLE, (Ten.) April 30. By a gentleman direct from Huntsville, we are informed that an engage ment took place about 15 h instant, be tween the troops under Major General Jackson, and the hostile Creek Indians, 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 Report, That Col. Barelay had made some communication to Adm. Cockburn in relation to an Armistice by water, between the U. S. and G. Britain. We have since been satisfied, that no communication upon that subject has been made by Col. B. to the Admiral.

DIED, at the Government House in this city, Friday morning last, SARAH ANN, daughter of John B. Morris, Esq. Por 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.

next fair day thereafter, PART OF A TRACT OF LAND Called." Kickerton's Choice," containing 111 acres, and part of a tract called "Burridge," containing 39 acres, lying on Herring Creek, adjoining the lands of David Weems and Thomas Torque. The greater part is well calculated for the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and corn, with a proper proportion of mea-dow and wood. The situation is healthy and the neighbourhood respectable,

The terms of sale are-cash, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof 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.

Mach 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 Richard Darnall, now the residence of the subscriber, a part of the personal estate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy Darnall, infant legatecs and distributees 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 security 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. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess 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 annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel 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 Plummer, 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 succes-sively, before the third aronday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending 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, 18

This is to give dotice, That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis uon 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 immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against the estate will pre-

bent the same legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Adam. D. B. N.

May 12, 1814. Sw.

Anne-Arundel Ca I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Robinson of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on her enclosures, a sorrel MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands high, with three white feet, and hip-shot; no other visible

Abner Linthicum.

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

May 12.

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 arey 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 23d day of Abner Linthicum. March; 1814.

The owner of the above described herse is requested to come, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him away; ce Cragge.

MORNING.

h! welcome merry hour of dawn! The fresh breeze rustling thro' the corn The rising sun's prelusive beams, That dance in gold on glassy streams, The gossamer's fine silvery thread, That lightly floats o'er field flowers head;

The dew-drops left the weeping night, That crown green leaves with beads of

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-ey'd blushing day.

EVENING.

BY THE SAME. How beauteous is Evening! the set ting sun shines Like a faint-dying rose, on you

mountains of snow, beauteous 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 cottagers breast

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is duly sutherised 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 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, 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. 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 a penctual custom-

Annapolis April 3, 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 shift curtain, several pair of candle snuffers, and a few other

small articles. April 28

A Pricate Tutor

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, Appl 28 Philip Hammond, 3w.

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

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the 6th day of June next, for hearing apbly passed at November session 1812.

By order

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

ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE PACKETS.

The subscribers have comm ruming 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 far must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answer able 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 respecfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shews 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

George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5,

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

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. 2

said county, this 30th day of April,

1814.

May 17, 1814.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadawallader 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-

A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the name of Linthecum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader 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, & 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 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expence.— 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 fur-ther description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will yiew 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 com

mence at 12 o'clock. Louis Gassaway, Trustee. pril 28.

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. Duvall, living on the premises, or to the subscri

ber living in Annapolis.

Nicholas J. Walkins.

If the above land should not be disposed of at privatesale 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.

N. J. W.

A Water Mill, and other houses, 100 or 303 acres of land. Cash, property in or near the City of Baltimore, may be received in part payment, and a cre-dit (with approved security) given for the balance. The Mill is on a good stream, and plaister of Paris suits the soil. The property may be viewed on application to

April 21:4 K Edmund Brice.

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 a-bove 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 chesnut 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 An-derson Warfield, residing near the same, or to the subscriber in Baltimore county, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.

Alexander Nisbet. April 21.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, TOBE ENTITLED, "

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE 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 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 hegitation 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

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patromage 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 Dai-ly Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be in serted on the usual terms.

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

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

Subscriptions received at this March so.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphane Court, April 5, 1814. On application by petition, of Dr. John Thomas Shanf, executor of the last will and testament of Bennett Durnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for exeditors to exhibit their claims against the said de-ceased; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, 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 ounty, 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 leceased, 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,

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 fol lowing 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 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 purchasers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest, of the said Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said

William Steuart, Trustee.

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 of West River; and Thursdays Fada s 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 prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for pervous 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 Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Lee's Eye-Water.

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 recred.

nty for Sale

the subscribes will add, at sale, all his property, and tation whereon he resides combout 170 acres, which is in a good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, toga-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 undernessin corn house, granary, and excellent sta-bles, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same root. 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 planter answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 cres of good mesdow which yields a bundantly, and 50 seres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoin-ing the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming lend, and is well adapted to clover and plaister; 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 lay-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 an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chesnut 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 hog plantation uten sils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seeded, 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-bourhood 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. banore, 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 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 postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, it 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-

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 impor-ted 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 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 Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Tasker's famous imported Mare Sellma by the Godolphin Arabian, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Floretti, by old Punch

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July. April 7-1814. Joseph N. Stockett.

American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sale at George Snaw's Store,

and at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents .-

JONAS GR

Price - Three Dall

rom the Boston Wee WASHINGTON BE SOCHET The anniversary of nanguration is amo which we are prood national. All men boast of Washingto beast of Washingto warrior and statesm universally grapted, ter and mind present bination of power an litary greatness, whi thustastic had not eve and which it may will remain for ages. His friends have also and it is now acknow who were his enemi motives for this a

we have no concer that they may be

We have one du for the former chart ton. Why do they dant spleen againt sand good citizens have formed a so name—whose only the love of his me country-and who sanctuary, one day commune together and to thank heav example? This known, has no sec not to controul or to overawe the to extend the infl racter and principly by imitating his e up to his instructi our constitution and prays that the ally celebrates it niversary of that came the chief country which b

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that all politi be turned a and endang men, which judged by wilege was a

ANNI DE COMMINGO O MENUMBRANCE DI SCOLL

for Sale.

There is a new elling house, toga-rden, and conveni-entirely new harn 0 by 30 feet, with r cattle underneath, , and excellent eta-

and excellent sta-is, scc. See all under part of the place is rong post and rail is adapted to the of grain; the trail of clover and plass and can be used to

is now 15 to 20 a. ow which yields a cres more might be

labour, having been

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for a term of years.

his stock of horses,

hoge plantation uten-

ents of husbandry.

quantity of grain seed-

ther provender, which

is situated in Anne-

near the Fork Bridge

ver, and in the neigh-or Hammond, 12 miles

nd 22 from Baltimore.

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m the following pedi-

s out of the thorough

ard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

TATUS

very mare.

ruary

TICE.

drained.

JONAS GREEN, CHPROH-STREET, AMMAPOULS.

Price-Tires Dallars per Amoun From the Boston Weekly Blosses

From the Boston Weekly Messanger.

WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT

SOCIETS

The anniversary of Washington's inauguration is among chose days which we are proof to calebrate as national. All men among us now boast of Washington as the great warrior and statesman. It is now universally grapted, that his chracter and mind present a singular combination of power and virtue—a solitary greatness, which the most enthusiastic had not even conceived of and which it may be well feared, and which it may be well fear will remain for ages unapproached. His friends have always felt this—and it is now acknowledged by those who were his enemies. With their motives for this acknowledgement

we have no concern, save to pray that they may be honest.

We have one question, however, for the former chemies of Washington. Why do they yout such abundant spleen agains those two thousand good citizens of Boston, who have formed a society hearing his name—whose only bend of union is the love of his memory and of their country—and who assemble in the sanctuary, one day in the year, to commune together upon his virtues, and to thank heaven for his life and example? This society it is well known, has no secrets, and attempts not to controul the government, or to overawe the citizen. It seeks to extend the influence of the character and principles of Washington, by imitating his example, and acling up to his instructions. It venerates our constitutions of government, and prays that they may be supported. The season in which is especially celebrates its patron, is the anniversary of that day when he be

niversary of that day when he became the chief magistrate of the country which he had saved. The place of this celebration is the ancient town in which the principles and feelings of our independence first sprang—the rown which Washington himself honoured and loved.

Now why is it, that they, who once opposed Washington, but now profess to love him with a zeal at once chastened and fervent, are so intemperate in their calumnies against ington himself honoured and loved.
Now why is it, that they, who once opposed Washington, but now profess to love him with a zeal at once chastened and fervent, are so intemperate in their calumnies against an institution, whose origin is so natural, whose purpose is so undisguised so useful and so consistently pursued? Do they fear that the association which bears witness to the virtues of Washington, will be more honour.

Santly bound in red morocco, which he receives as a present. The youths were accompanied by a separate band of music. They marched with great precision, and their distribution.

The military excort, consisting of the Boston Light Infantry, Winshington, will be more honour.

Col. Sargeant, performed their da-

Washington, will be more honour-ed than accieties which celebrate the triumphs of his enemies? If they do fear this, it behaves them to be silent—for their silence might they do fear this, it behaves them to be silent—for their silence might be mistaken for contempt, while their calumny only betrays anxiety, and is sure to confer honour. Do they fear the contagion of good example, and that the great body of our fellow-citizens, both old and young, will be induced to join the new association, in praising and imitating the father of his country? This fear would only prove that the former anemies of Washinton are false in their professions of love for him, and that they are as much opposed to his policy now, as they were in his lifetime. Do they think that all political societies are dangerous, and teat that this society will be turned against the government and endanger the country? Let men, whether alone or united, be judged by their actions. This privilege was granted to the democrats when they astablished the fraternities of '93, and their feelings and

purchased of Edward Sally was got by Hys got by the old impergrand dam an imported Duke of Hamilton's er great grand dam by her great great grand ch, her great great great edbury, her great great and dam by Childers out ; and Sally's dam by the Othello, her grand dam was imported into Virgrand dam out of Col. when they astroblished the fraternities of '93, and their feelings and purposes were, accordingly well and derstood and justly astroated. The uniform friends of Wastington at no other charity for themselves, they need no other protection. It is no argument against all political societies, that the jacobine club of Peris helped to obsert the ancient government of frances as that the declaration of the accountry formed on the same model, and cherished by the author of Genet, and cherished indeed apread points of Joan Willett imported Mare Seli dolphin Arabian, and of the dam to Dr. Ederunning mare Floretta, commence the 10th of Joseph N. Stockett.

ST OF THE

can NAVY, LIST OF THE sh NAVY. LORGE SHAW'S Store, at this Office. 12 1-2 Cents.-

the wise polity of Washington. They aimed at no object which a thoughtful and honest mind would not have shrunk from—no object, which if attained, would not have entangered our happiness and freedom. Washington sid indeed frown on institutions like these, and warned us of their dangerous power. But it comes with an ill grace from those, whom he condemned, to any that he would, if alive, discountenance the united, any more than the instrudual, efforts of honest men, openly to maintain the principles of a wise and honest policy.

We can see no objection to political associations in our country for useful purposes, plainly avowed, and

useful purposes, plainly avowed, and tonsistently pursued, except thisthat the democrats may be resiter,
by base missepresentation, hold them
up as precedents—as authorities for
reviving the jacobin club of 93.

But as they have not yet offered this objection, we shall reserve our remarks upon it, till it shall come from them.

We have only to add, that, in the present state of parties among us, we must expect to see honeat men persecuted, and useful institutions unisrepresented and slandered. But Washington "lived down the calumnies of malice, and the judgments. nies of malice, and the judgments, of ignerance;" and we doubt not that those, who walk in his steps, will be able to do the name.

PUBLIC PROCESSION. On Saturday last, the public proent Society took place, in pursuance of the arrangements which have been before published in this paper. The procession was exceedingly splendid, and embraced a great portion of the respectable population

on of the town. The number of the youths who marched in the centre of the procession, was 404. They were all nearly of a size, were nearly dresspantaloons, and all wore similar wreathes of flowers about their necks, and arnaments of Rowers a-boat their hats. Each wore, sus-pended at his breast by the wreath, a copy of Washington's Legacy, assatly bound in red morocco, which

and Suffolk Rangers, commanded by Col. Sargeant, performed their duties in the manner which might have been expected from the officers and privates of these corps. These companies being composed of young gentiemen, whose character, education and skill would fit them to company the composed of the company. mand, if there were occasion for their services, always acquit themselves whenever they parade in pub-lic, so as to attract general notice, and meet the universal approba-

The following gentleman officiatcd as side and marshala:

L. M. SARGRAST and H. Conmax, Esquites, as side to the president of the society.

DAVID S. GRERNOUGH, jr. Esq.

as chief marshal, and Messra. Gro. Lynan and Liewis Tappan, as his

Bearing of Standards and Bunners, Standards. Benj. C. Dunn Cha. C. Poster Esra A. Bourne Wm. Lawrence Aaron Willard jr. Chas. Barrell Fr. W. Waldo Luther Parker Geo: Wright Wm Taggard John Baker Samuel Edes Moses Williams Abligh Fisks

Geo. Jackson Ghas: Winslow Ghas. Tracy Windlew Lewis James Chark Wm. G. Bond Thos. Hughes Samuel Hare

Asahel Plimpton, Elijah P. Clark, and George Basa.

During the moving of the procession a little rain fell, but not so much as to occasion any material injury or inconvenience.

The members of the society completely filled the lower floor of the church, and the gallenes were filled by ladies. The excreuses and the manner of their performance, were such as to afford great gratification to this crowded audience. A copy of the oration has been requested for the press, by vote of the standing committee of the society, and was published on Monday last. The odes and hymn follow: odes and hymn follow:

ODE Tune Roderick Dhu.
[Song by Mr. Doren]
Hark! 'tis the children of Washington, The full tide of song to the conque ror's praise,
Those brows our young eagle, trium
phantly sparing
From the dun amoke of battle, en

And while the choral song
Floats on the air along,
Blending the tones of the mellowing

strain,
Bright o'er the melting soul New scenes of glory roll, Glory that spreads its broad bleze o'er the main.

Hail to the brave, who in language of thunder.

Borne on the form-crested billows to Chaim of their fee no inglorious plunder. The trident of Neptune and victory's

And while Columbia's stars Wave o'er her gallant tars

deep; See, o'er the bloody wave, Many a Briton's grave,
The proped queen of ocean disconso-late weep.

hate weep.

Hall to you orient star, that adorning And gilding the skies with its reviehing light.

Blazes unquenched on the forehead of morning.

And dispels the cold gloom of oppression and night.

'Tis by that ruddy glow

Slaves and their tyrant knew

Freedom and hope to the world have return'd;

return'd;
So shone the pilot star,
Hail'd from the east afar,
That over the manger of Bethlehem
burn'd.

Peace to the dost that in silence reposes Beneath the dark boughs of the cy-Beneath the dark boughs of the cypress and yew;
let spring deck the spot with her earliest roses.

And Heav'n wash their leaves in its holicat dew.

Calm as the hero's soul,

Let the Potomic roll,

Wat'ring the willow that over him

And from his glassy wave.

Softly reflect the grave

Where all that was mortal of Washington sleeps.

fail, holy shade I we would proudly The fiame that once deign'd in thy bosom to glow.
While yet but one spark of thy patriot

Thy gudlike behavelence lingers be

Never let thy favirite tree
Sacred to liberty.
By suarchy's sniph ry strocco be riven
But in immortal bloom
Rise o'er its planter's fomb
Rich with perfame as the breezes of
Therem.
ODE.

ODE.
To the spirit of washington.
Tone—Ye Mariners of England.
[Sing by Mr. Stebbas.]
Descend, thou hallow'd spirit,
And guard our native land;
Where every fiend of faction rosms,
And discord waves her brand—
Oh! wheen has fled the patriot fire,
That learnt from thee to glow.
On our shore, seen so more,

CHORUS.

While the storms of faction blow,

While weakness o'er our councils sw
And the storms of faction blow,

outh the storms of faction blow, and the storms of faction blow, and the storms of faction blow, and any brave one rampires and the storms of conserved arms or non-service symmetric sure native sweet parcelled.
Then Washington, curvallying was Shall args us on the feet.
In the light, we'll enite,

No invading war we wage; But half smoot range! thy bleet seture To hugh base fuction's rage.

HYMN Tune Old Hundred

[Sung by a full Choir.] On Europe's realms, of mouruful fame, Through deepest gloom, lot freedom breaks; And millions rise to adore are name, Who justly chides, but ne or foreakes.

The floods of ruin backward roll; He, whom whole nations late obey'd, Humbled, deplores God's high contro Almighty power! we own thy grace, Ofr interposed to save our race ; From THEE have sprong our blissful

days;
By THEE we live, to hope and praise. Through arm, thy mercies we have

Whose public worth, and boly life, Have still our shield and safety been From lawless rule, and civil strife. From him our virtues may we learn, May his example trace our path; And may we yet thy blessings carp, And yet escape thine awful wrath.

From the (Phil.) True American. HULL'S TRIAL

The "apecifications" of the charges against the late Gen. Hull, had so much of the wordiness of the law, or rather of the lawy composition, that we could not find room for them. But as the Editors of the Washington City Gazette. who did not publish them for the same reason, have taken the trouble to make a concise sketch of them, by "disrobing them of their legal garb," we copy their sketch, that our readers " may see the particular facts with which he was charged, without being obliged to wade thro's a waste of words."

CHARGES.

Treason against the United States, between the 9th of April and the 17th of Aug 1812.

1st Specification charges General Hull with traitorously hiring an un-armed vessel under the pretext of transporting certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospi-tal stores to Detroit; and with putting on board of the same vessel trunk containing an official correspondence between him and the Sa-cretary at War, relative to the declaration of war, and the intended organization of the northern army; & also certain official muster rolls of total returns that the said wessel might be, as it was, captured by the enemy, and thus traitorously furnish-

ing the enemy with information.

2nd Specification charges him with traitorously conspiring and combining with certain enemies of the United States, to quit and abandon his military post mear Sandwich, to pre-vent the attack and reduction of Mal-

vent the attack and reduction of Mal-den: and with having traitorously abandoned his military post.

3rd Specification tharges him with having traitorously combined and conspired with certain enamies of the U. States, shamefully and trai-torously to abandon and socrender fort Detroit, and with having then and there traitorously surcended the said fort to the ellemiss of the U. States.

CHARGE 2.

ng personal alarm, agrasans of mind and privation of judgment, by standoning his design of astacking Malies—by quitting his position at Sandwich, and by recreating absorptive out of the British presence to Detroit without cause for so doing. and Specification charges him with having during the continuance of the canonade at the part of the enemy at Detroit, shamefully misbehaved himself, by manifesting great feat and apprehension of personal danger, by various timed and cowardly actions and expressions, in the presence of the affects of the army.

the presence of the officers of the army.

3d Spesification charges him with chamefully and cowardly avoiding all personal danger: First, from not making an attempt to prevent the enemy's crossing the river Dettor.—And 2ndly, not encountering the season in battle on the march of the enemy towards the said fore of Detroit—with hastily aciding Hage of truce with overtures for capitulation—with withdrawing his person from the American troops to a place of comparative security—with an irresolute fluctuation of orders—with forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy—with calling the troops from the field—with a precipitate declaration that he surrendered the fort and army, before terms of capitulation were signed, or even suggested.

suggested,
4th Specification charges him with
having shamefully and disgracefully,
capitulated without one honourable
etipulation, with having shamefully
abandoned and surredered, and given up the fort of Detroit with all the troops, public stores, &c. to the enemy, without any adequate cause whatever, by which the territorial sovereignty, rights and property of the United States were shamefully ceded, and a brave and patriotic army wantonly sacrificed, by the personal fears of the commander.

CHARGE 3. Neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct, while commanding a sepaand the 17th of August, in the year

1812. 1st Specification charges him with neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct in omitting and neglecting to my onder his command; and with neglecting to prepare an order of battle, & to make it known to the army on their march from Dayton in Ohio to Detroit, by which the discipline of the troops was in danger of being relaxed-their confidence in the skill of their commander diminished, and the army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat in the event

of an attack. 2d Specification charges him with neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, by hiring an anarmed vessel, and putting on board sick sol-diers, bospital stores, public papers, &c. and sending her from Miami to Detroit, having reason to believe that she would be raptured by the enemy, as was done.

3d Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting, during the time of his possession and command of Fort Detroit, to repair & streng-then the works of the Fort and even-ry thing necessary, to put it in a proper state of resistance, by which it became an easy prey to the ene-

4th Specification charges him with not seasonably repairing, fitting and transporting the guns and gun carriages necessary to the operations of the war—with a useless and injurious waste of time at Sandwich, without making an attempt to reduce Malden—with wasting time in con-biliating the British inhabitance and Indians—with postponing and abandoning as investment and an attack upon Malden—and wish finally evacuating. Upper Canada without providing for the safety of the inhabitants who had accepted his inextation to join the American Standard, without having accomplished she design of invasion.

Gowardice at & in the neighbourhood of Detroit, between the 1st
day of July, and the 17th day of
Aug. 1812.

1st Specification charges General
Hall with misbehaving before the resemble at Sandwich by shamefully
manifesting an undue fear and apprehension of danger, by a course

without having accomplished she design of invasion.

5th Specification charges him with
suffering the chemy to cut off a comnumerous between Datroit and
the army of the United States and
the military poar on the river Raisin—with theire anding as insidequate force, knowing it to be inside-

neglecting and omitting to maintain or attempting to maintain, the possession of a bridge over the river. Aux Canard; and with neglecting and omitting to proceed to the immediate investment and attack of fort Maiden; by which the advantage and accounting said bridge. tage of acquiring said bridge was improvidently lost, and the prospect of a successful investment of Mal-

den speedily vanished.
7th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to prevent the enemy from creeting batteries on the banks of the river Detroit, op-posite 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 Betroit 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 Lon-don dates to March 7th, in the after noon, 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 Neapelitan troops.

The Cossacks had the good for tune to liberate about 1000 English prisoners in the interior of France, by attacking and dispersing their es MARCH 2.

The further adjournment of parliament to the 21st uit. 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 flag of truce had been sent to Bay onne, 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 imporwe nope 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 after-noon, came from Lord Castlereagh and Lord Burghersh, 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, direct attacks. The country thro' in which the allies had obtained a which the line of retreat lay, was victory. Count Wittgenstein, Whohas exerted himself with great real 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 Fe-bruary 14. It will be remembered that Buonapaste claimed to have taken in this battle, 10,000 prie n ers, 10 pieces cannon, and 10 stand of colours.].

Foreign Office, Feb. 26.

The Right Hon, Frederick Re-binson arrived at this other with despatches from Sir C. Stewert, da sed Feb. 17, covering the following

ing 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 Chareau Thierry; Gens, D Yorck and Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town and retired behind the Marne. Yeaterday morning Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Promentiers, F. M. Blucher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had and not a single one, during the under his orders only the corps of whole of the time, was broken or Gen. Kliest and Gen. Kapsiweitz's lost its order. As night came on, 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. Seve ral prisonera fell into his hands, from them it was learnt, that Buo naparte 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 Blu-

cher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chausee 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 ene-my'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 adthe 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 generally open, without enclosure, out 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 savdry 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 Eto-ges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussee and on each side of it, with the evident de-termination to har the passage. At thus moment Field Marshal Hugher

artillery opened a heavy are on the cavalry, that had planted itself on the chausee, which was succeeded by valles of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to guit the chapsace, and leave the passages on each side of it open and to limit their further attacks solely to thier flanks and rear.

The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally astailed whole of the time, was broken or the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Ecoges, they were assailed by vollies of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Gens. Kleigt and Kapsiewitz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Beregeres, where they bivousck-ed 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 dou-ble; 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 excessive. I want words to express my admi-ration of the intropidity and disci-pline of the troops.—The example of field marshal Blucher himself who was every where in the most expos-ed situations; of generals Kleistand Kapsiewitz; of general Giffespan, 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 sur-

The position of Chalons present ing the advantage of forming a juncmy, Field Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Gen, D'Yorck and Sacken had artived at Rheims, and that General Winzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the army of Silesia, 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 Silesia, Chalons, February 16, 1814.

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 13 and how often alledging the paren-pieces of cannon. Gen. D'Yorck tal dignity and the respect due to grey hairs, he robbed both of their following, and with that of General dignity; sending the one so prison Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. General Winnings ode is marching upon Epernay, Field Marhal Blucher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the people from satisfying the whole of his force. This union, with Gen. Winzingerode's success, pre-sent the prospects of a fall compen-sation for any losses that have been sustained. Buonsparre was at Eto-ges yesterday afternoon at 40'clock. Vield Marshal Blugher's head quar-ters will remain here to day. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE. Lieut. Gan, the hom. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

marchal Bligder's army renated, and on its march from Chalons to join the grand stray. 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 Schwatzenburg's head quarters.—After the severe action in which this incomparable arms had incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troop composing it, who smounted to nearly sixty thousand men.

I have the honor to be, &c. F. ROBINSON.

This is the remnant of that arms irch Buonaparte beasted that he had "in four days, beaten, dispersed, amilifated, without any general engagement."]

PROCLAMATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN

Hanover, Feb. 6. His Royal Highness the Grown Prince of Sweden has addressed the following proclamation to the French nation ;

" Frenchmen ! " It is not a stranger who address es 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 him-self 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 shose 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 observ-

" Unhappily so many acts of violence were rewarded with the con-sular dignity, and soon after the imperial purple. "After he had attained the su-

preme 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,

"Europe was still allent, stupi-fied by so many horrors, but so far was the patience of the princes and was the patience of the princes and people from satisfying the man whose yoke too bear, that his ambition seemed only to be increased by it. We saw him apphiliate his own work, fall upon his allies as upon his one mues; tear one of his brothers from the throne which he had himself create throne which he had himself create of the 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 shat of another, and in his convulsive rage rob Europe of

mains of an army but lately so stretched out upon the des, perishing by the three fold death of cold famine, and wounds! See the author of all the sufferings of these wretch es, renounce every sentiment of pity; thinking only on his flight, h yet ventures to appear before yo to demand from you new exestions.

new levies of troops. "He has obtained but too many. Again have 200,000 Frenchmen per rished, to drench with their blood the soil of Germany, whose inhabit tants 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 explains tyranny. The painful sacrifices you have again made have not been able to stop the progress of your mission

"Now, Frenchmen, Germany is free; but Napoleon driven brek 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 Naples to Stockholm, from Lisbon to Moscow, will talk to you of the boundless ambition of his adversaries. But your reason will teach 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 purened the aggressor.

"The allies will not divide France. They desire it to be independent inself, and acknowledge the indepen-dence of all other nations. They offer it peace, they demand it be-cause the world requires, and because they make it shell glory to ask peace from the French Senate, and af the senate do not venture to decide for this peace universally desired, they demand it of the aropulation, loaded with taxes, wonnded in its noblest feelings-robbed of its children, whose industry is ferred, and who since Napoleon has governed it; has neither peace for the present nor security for the fature.

" Frenchmen ! look around you; the abyes is still upon—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 periah? And do you not perceive that nothing can better the inhuman man whom fate has burled over you f 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.

which is required from you.

"On the other hand, should the dreadful evils which result from a tyrandical government prevent the French people and its armies 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 Cossican, inviolability of the territory, peace and friendship with delivered brance."

Prince George's County, to mit:

I hereby certify that Gan. Stephen West, of the county aforesaid, brought beforeme as a stray temperating of his enclosures, a buy MARE, about 12 years old, and about 16 bands high, shod all round, doesed, but not breaded; she is with fort, and has a small white spat on the right side of her neck, trots and gallops. Given under my hand one of the justices as the peace for the county aforesaid, this side of her the county aforesaid, this side of here the county aforesaid.

top gallant back stay

few shot through

touched our hull;

spars are as sound as

the enemy struck, he water in his hold,

mest was over the been shot away, his nearly in two and toti rigging and stays at howaprit badly wound abot holes in his hull were within a look of By great exertion, washing order just as the In fitteen minutes a struck, the Pestock another action, in ev her fore-yard, which fished and had the fo in 45, minutes, such and activity of our of the Epervier had two an English her brig, a Russian and which all hanled t stood to the E. N. I mined upon puraning found that it would leave out prize in h state, and the more as we found the had specie, which we so this sloop. Every and marine did hi the highest compli-them. I am res

P. S. From lieute report, who was t Epervier's crew the and 15 wounded.

BAVANNAL I have the gre being able to repor val of the Pescuck age to day, and of the Epervier o I have now to deta son of our separa sail as mentioned in evening of the 29t next aftergoon we with the vessels ou when 2 large ship seen sometime pre-northward of the ly ascertained to chang of us. In the augmention of son, I cook out a sixteen officers to the southward wind, leaving his of his way for place I felt confid as the weather is too far to the le phortened sall ar ward and again

er before you, lew exertions, but too many. renchmen per whose inhabite French, and

f ill creatment

ne justice has

ts of expiring

l sacrifices you e not been able of your mission n, Germany is a driven beek from your new n them he will es intend to diwho wished to ke all nations. ockholm, from will talk to you oition of his adur reason will hor of the war. without remisl countries and o have only rek and purened

divide France. independent in a the indepen-nations. They demand it bequires, and besheir glory to he world. They French Senate o not venture ace universally id it of the arith taxes, wooncelings—robbed since Napoleon neither peace security for the

ok around you; pen the hand last of you in? whole populati-to perish ! And e that nothing man man whom r you? In the of the beautiful, where is the is freedom, his e commands of reached? Comnelude the peace rem you. and, should the i result from a

ent prevent the the allies must annot reach the but through a steem, and even e- War with clability of the I friendship with ROAD STATE

femily, to institute that Can. Staphen afforessid, brought trespessing on his LARS, about 12 to be hands high, and has a small right side of her p. Given under a furnasid, this 4th Small Breaker.

Shore many, is described.

Shore many, is described.

lon. Not a maying the Peacors was killed and only two wounded neither dangerously so. The late of the Experies would have been determined in much tess time, but for the circumstance of our fore yard being estally disabled by two round shet in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived as of the use of our fore and forestopsails, and compelled as to keep the ship large shroughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a lew topomast and top-gallant back stays, cut away a few shot through our sails, is the only injury the Peacock thas 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 water in his hold, his main top-must was over the hide, his main top-must was over the hide his remain top-must start his hide, his hide fore-must must hide fore-must must hide fore-must must hide fore-saliset again in 45, minutes, such was the spirit

fished and had the fore sail set again is 45, minutes, such was the spirit, and activity of our gallant crew.—
The Epervier had under her convoy an English her hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hauled 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 price in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found the bad in \$ 120,000 in specie, which we soon transferred to this sloop. Every officer, seemen and marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them. I am respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From lieutepant Nicholson's report, who was counting, up the Epervier's crew there were 11 tilled and is wounded. . L. W.

Let have the great satisfaction in being able to raport to you are are; and covery assistance that can, and the Pascock at this amplior, age to-day, and also the arrival of the Esperyier on Monday Instance of the Esperyier of the Esperyier on Monday Instance of the Esperyier on Mon 5AVANNAH, 51ay 4, 1814. I have the great satisfaction in

Florida shore to Cape Canaveral ; not a single running vessel has been through the Gulph in all this time. The fless sails from Jamaica undes convoy of a 74, two itigates and two sloops from the lat to the 10th May. They are so much afraid of caretriaers that several ships in the Havana ready for sea, which intended to con it (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival sof the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier, and fler convoy, were the first English years!

had seen.

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

and water.
The Epervier is one of their finest briga, and is well calculated for our service; she sails extremely fast, and will require but fittle to send het to sea, as her armament and stores are complete. I inclose you a: list of the brig's crew as accurately as we can ges it. I am, respectivity, L. WARRINGTON.

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

As my letter of pesterday was too late for the mail, I address you sgain in the performance of a duty which is pleasing and gratifying to me in a high degree, and is bur doing justice to the merits of the deserving officers ander my command of whom I have highery command.

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 filling a in agreat measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced. For indepent, has been twice successfully engaged)
I received every assistance that Real,
arder and experience could afford.—
The fire from their two divisions

Haver near Pennacia. Six of soven towns have surrendered at discretion, and Weatherford, who headed the massacre as Port Minns; has delivered himself up. The Indianacknowledge themselves conquered —a treaty is to be held on Munday next. The Tenumane troops have referred to Fort Williams—the temainder of the army mathic junction of the Coass and Talipota. Com. Pinkney commends in person.

NEW-FORE, MAY 13. Extract of a jetter from the com-mander of the cartet, arrived at Providence from Nassau, dated May 10

"I am earry to inform you, that our sloop of war Frolic, Bainbridge, has been captured by H. B. M. ras-GATE Orphens, and sent to New-Providence. She arrived two days before I sailed. She had thrown 11. of her guns overboard, and cut away some of her anchors. She was tazes. I had not time to get the particulars from the officers,"

MARYLAND GAZETTE

SNAPOLIS, PHURSDAY MAY 19, 1814. then Hull, ip an address to the people of the

As my letter of pesterday was too late for the mail, I address you egain in the performance of a dury which is pleasing and gratifying to me in a high degree, and is burdoning justice to the merits of the deserving officers ander my command of whom I have hitherto retrained from speaking, as I considered it most correct to make it the subject of a particular communication.

To the unwarried and indefatigable attention of Livut. Nionolison (lat.) in organizing and trails after crew the success of this follow in agreet measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced. For judgment, cooliness, and decision in which the has been successful. His greatest pride is to gath a companied or instead of beiring it.

Fram Lieut. Helbey (24,) and lieutement Voorheos (acting 3d, who has been twice successfully engaged) I received every assistance chat such as the policy of the many to the American received every assistance chat such as the proposed of the successfully engaged I received every assistance chat such as the proposed of the american received and incommand, yet it would be allowed in the source where he degree his command.

To the unwarried and indefatigable attention of Livut. Nionolison (1st.) in organizing and trails after the success of this followed in the success of this followed in the success of the successful trails and the successful. His greatest pride is to gath a companied of the control of the successful, the successful trails and the successful. His greatest pride is to gath the successful trails and the successfu

Being desirous of giving our readers the highly important intelligence received by the Ealz American from Liverpool and the ida 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'clork A. M. Two gratiemen, just arrived in the western stage confirm the report of Oswego being taken

Latest from Oswego —We learn verbally, from a passenger who arrived this morning in the Steam Bost Paragon, from Alhaoy, that the firitish 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 bear bower cable for the new ship Superior, building at Sockett's Harbour, and burns one or two public stores. Dur garrison in the fors, thring the two heat strucks made upon it, lost 14 man killed, and between 30 and 40 wounded; the loss of the British is supposed to be much greater.

PRANUE.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

By the polite attention of captain Adams, of the ship Pair American arrived at New York, the editor of the Foderal Gasette has been favored with a Liverpool Courier Extra, which contains the following

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS. Liverpool Courier Office, April 8, 2

We have this moment received the highly gratifying and important intelligence of the Allies baving entered Paris on the 31st uit.

ris on the 31st uit.

SECOND EDITION.—Sus Overes.
OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

War Department Tuesday, April 18th.

1814
General six T. Graham has transmitted to Lord Bathdist an extract of a letter to gen: Aldergruts, Chief of the Staff, under the Prime Reval of Sweden to the Governor of the Low Counties, dated Liege on the twenty-ninth of March. It states that an aid decamp of general Falcancians was just arrived at Liege from Farre Champs.

The movements of Rapoleon were closely followed and observed by pen. Winsingervice at the head of 10,000 flores.

Marchal Blucher's edvanced grard was expected to arrive at Meaux on the evening of the 25th off.

THIRD EDITION

Sun Office, Four o'closic.

Captain Harris, aid de camp to the Charles Stewart, has reached early thirst's with the official details of the entry of the Allies into PARIS. We have sent to appearable the particulars. We considered had previously seen letters direct from Paris, from one of the very highest of Buomaparte's own officers, who says "all is alarm and confusion here, the most important events are passing, and the established order of things fulling to the ground. Buy Consols."

Consols FOURTH EDITION.

Butrance of the ALLLES into PARIS. An officer, we understand, is on the road with Despatches, stating that,
THE ALLIES HAVE ENTERED PARIS, after defeating Buonaparts in a battle on the 30th ult.

PARIS SURRENDERED by CA-PITULATION 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. Blacher was afterwards joined by Schwartzenburg, and the joint army amounted to one new DRED AND STORTY THOUSAND MEN.

BRODARD STORTY THOUSAND MEN.

BRODARD WAS ALMOST THOUSAND MEN. sixth Edition — Sun Office.

War-Department, Dowing at April 5, 1814: Letters received from sir C. Stewart

dated Heights of Beleville, 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 Prussa, who enjered 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 Mesers. Rath-bones, who informed me that an express had just arrived from London, bring-ing mtelligence that the Allied Sovereigns were in Paris, treating for peace with the Senate, independent of Buo-naparte. This intelligence was from Gen. Gascoine, Member of Parliament from Liverpool. JACOB ADAMS.

Gen. Gescoine, Member of Parliament from Liverpool. JACOB ADAMS.

New-York, May 16.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEW The Fair American carried arrived a new Hook on Sanorday evening, and Mr. Ed., of this city, reached here yesterday morang, politely favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with Loftdon papers to the 60t of April, the fair American left Liverpool on the 8th. The following important news is copied from the lasts paper—

It is the opinion of a gentleman who came out in the Fair American, that there would be a preach between this country and Great-Britain in the course of the present summer. For your letters also express the mane opinion, No Commissioners had been appointed to measure at Gottenburg, the news of the sailing of the John Adams not having reached English. Adm. Cochrane was interested with discretionary powers. Nothing was ambietly known there about the general blockades of our cash. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, April a, annunced that the negotiations which had lately been carried on for the conclusion of proce with France, was how at an end, in consequence of Buomsparts a claiming the nomination of the paper of G. British on the influence of the France in the House of Lords and the Admenting an emisreement of the Franch territory beyond the ancient limits. Besides, he would not consequence of House with a consequence of the paper of G. British is man and known.

Messes. BAYARD & GALLATIN, our Ministers to Russia, were at a systemism to meet ours.

The British Parliament was in sension—

Locepha Proclamation.

King Joseph Lt. Gen. of the Emperor, Comminance in Chief of the National Guard, 10 the gittrens of Faiss.

"It is advanced on the road from Germany, but the Emperor position has taken possession of Means.

"It is a provided to the a three commy meet his dispense to his.

"It is a provided to the charty of the Emperor leaves to the few to man.

"It is a not for the commy meet his dispense of was.

"It is not sent the commy meet his dispense of was.

"It is not sent

thinkers Up his arrival at Househaus he found she place tranged and in positives of the British too Pertugues? the white the Bowbert Byong, and the wine cockede dispised in almost every personn has other people appeared to be much placed with the change.

OFFICIAL FRENCH BULLETIN.

Problemed as Robelle, April to How it of the arrival of the arrival of the almost of the arrival of the persons and expresses a sad captured from the othery much bargage, many pieces of canada. Information of the arrival expression of the arrival expression of the arrival expression of the arrival expression.

Me the bosons do Missemburg, Minister of Arrival in England, recursing from London with the equal of Palfi, his secretary of legation, the Swedish Lie Gert Schilderbrand, minister of Swedish Lie Gert Schilderbrand, minister of war. Pignichen Messa. de Tolston and de Markow, and two other officers, all going on missions to the H. Q. of the allies have been taken by the lines an masse, and brought to the H. Q. The capture of the persons and their papers which have all been taken is very important.

The front of the Russian array and all its equipages, were at Bar-sur-Aube. On the first news of the movement of the array, they have returned forwards Belors, which deprives the exemy of his munitions converse of restreed towards Belors, which deprives the exemy of his munitions converse to facilitate the arrival of the arrival on persons of infantry, to maintain his line of operations, to facilitate the arrival of the artillery, Immunition and provisions, of which the exemy stood in the yeastern head.

The division of Gen Milliand, and the carrival of the grand under Sebastiani, passed the food of Valcout the jobs March, marked the food of Valcout the jobs March, marked the food of Valcout the jobs March, marked the follows.

eatest need.
The division of Gen Milhand, and the ca

The division of Gen Milhand, and the ca-valry of the guard order Sebastiani, passed the ford of Vaicous the 20th March, marched apon the cavalry, and after fine charges rowed it 1000 of the Russian cavalry, in my of them of the imperial guard, have been killed pe caken. The 18 piaces of cannon which the entry had, with his baggage, have been taken. The county left the woods and meadows spread with dead. All the comps of cavalry ensurement, distinguished themselves.

The Duke of Ragina pursued the enemy to Barantoforman.

Bar any Orman.
On the 20th the H Q of the Emperor were at Troyes; the convoys of prisoners, the number of which exceeds 6000 men, follow the

army,
In all the villages the inhabitants are its
arms, exasperated by the violence, the crimes
and at the razages of the enemy—they wage

and at the carages of the enemy—they wage a mortal was.

April 3. The emperor who had mired his head quarters to Troyes, the tyth made forced marches by Sens upon the capital.—His majesty was at Fontainblead jast March in the morning; but he there learned that the enemy had arrived as hours before the French arm and occupied Paris, after having met as these nate resistance which cost him many news. The corps of the flukes of Treviso and Ragional and that of general Commans, who have sa, and that of general Compans, who have united in the detence of the capital, bare reassembled between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor has taken a position, with all the army which is arriving from Troyes.

His Majesty enjoys the best beside.

Jacob Rose,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has established a BILLIARD TABLE, in the long room BILLIARD TABLE, in the long room formerly occupied by Thomas H. Edelen. The room is large and commodition, and great exertions have been made to gut it and the table in complete order. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments for the many and liberal favours received from a generous public, and hopes by his sudeactura please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

May 19, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County,

The State of Maryland, to wil!

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Johnson, brought before me as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a black MARE about four years old, 13 hands high two thind feet white, some while spats on the back; no other percelulable marks. Given under the hand is me one of the justices of the passaged and for said county, this, the 11th day of May, 1814. After Liefhicum.

The owner of the above mare, is re-

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

Elizabeth Johnson.

Near Elke Ridge Landing.

May 19, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, 5C.
I certify, that Zuchariah Brown, 1918
day brought before me as a tresp sing
atray, a White Mare, aboust years old,
14 hands and I or 8 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
mild county, this 30th day of April,
1816. Themas Worthington, Jr.
The owner of the shove described
mare its requested to come, prove proporty, pay charges and take her and yZuchariah Browne.

AGAINST SOLITUDE [Batract from Byron's Giapur]
IF solitude succeed to griet,
Release from pain is alignt relief;
The vatant bosom's wildsruces The vacant bosom's wilderness.
Might thank the pang that made it less We loathe what nome are left to share. Even blies—"twere woe alone to bear'. The heart once left thus desoiste, Must fly at last for ease—to hate. It is as if the dead could feel.
The sey worm around them steal. And chudder, as the reptiles creop. To revel o'er their cotting sleep, Withput the power to scare away. The cold consumers of their clay! It is as if the desart-bird, the whose beak unlocks her bosom's atream,

To still her famish'd nestlings sprea

Nor mourns a life to them transferr Should rend her rash devoted breast And find them flown her empty nest The knenest pungs the wretched find Are rapture to the dreary void— The leafless desart of the mind—

The waste of feelings unemploy'd.—
Who would be doom'd to gaze upon
A sky without a cloud or sun?
Less hideoue far the tempest's roar,
Than ne'er to brave the billows more-Thrown, when the war of winds is o'er A lonely wreck on fortune's shore, Mid sullen calm, and silent bay, Unseen to drop by dull decay ;— Better to sink beneath the shock Than moulder peacemeal 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, & destroys the fruit. This egg is deposited by a small beetle, called circulie, 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 every insect that comes within the pen. If one or two toads be penned on as ant hill, they will in a very few days antirely devour the anta.

To proceed 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 daly authorised to receive it;

George Shaw. Apapolis, May 5, 1814 Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

Was taken up as a stray, on the 1st of May, 1814, trespassing on the en-clesures 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 blase in his forshead, near hind foot partly white, shed all round, (pretty much wors) 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 porte is requested to come, prove pro-

Thomas R. Cross. 3w.

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-

Anospolis April 28, 1814. tf.

Will be given by the unberiber, is any person who will detect the villaln who broke open the door of the Representative Hull, a short time since, and atole away about 35 yards of green baize, a green shift curtain, several pair of candle snurfers, and a few other small articles.

CALEB STEUART.

NOTICE.

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

By order

The 8 HALL, Cik. Com.

Tun A. A. count

Burridge, containing 30 acres, lying on Herring Greek, 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 meadow and wood. The situation is healthy and the neighbourhood respectable. The terms of sale are—cash, on the deep of sale or on the ratification there-

dsy of sale, or on the ratification there of by the chanceller; 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,

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 ea-tate of Henry Darnall and Dorotliy 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.

May 12, 1814 The editors of the National Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are requested to insert the above once week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, so

April Term, 1874. On application to Richard H. Har ood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arandel county court, in the recess 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 annexed to his petition, and the said muel Plummer, having stated in his petition that held 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 Gasette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September 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. 3m. 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 immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against the estate will present the same legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Admr. D. B. N.

Blay 12, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, to mit:

I hereby entify, that Elizabeth Robinson of said county, brought before me as a stray, traspassing on her onclosures, a social 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.

The owner of the above described mare, is requested to come, prove pro-

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

Mans Arandel County, to wet:

I certify, that George Craggs, of and county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a dark iron grey GELDING, about 3 years old, is hands high, one white aput on the left side of his back, and no other visible marks Given under hand of me one of the justices of the passe in and for said county, this 22d day of March, 1814.

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

Hearge Craggs.

Hay 12, 1814.

part, to render every thing agreeable to these 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.

Sentible 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 requests made for such persons to call & adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily

They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assort-

liquidate claims, legal measures will be

GROCERIES.

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

George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED.

THE BAUTIMORE TELEGRAPHE 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, publie credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress 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, 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 housety 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

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 purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that heither the be understood to mean, that heither 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 darker of the precept and example set by the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a darker of the precept and ty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to

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

ALLEN & HILL

TERMS.

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

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

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

E.F. Subscriptions, received at this

Dilige,

same distance from the City of Washington, and he from the city of Annipolis. On each of these lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chesnut and oak rail, and other value ble timber. The situation is night as healthy, with good springs of water and convenient to a saw mill and save rail grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the paperty will be shown to any person becomes by application to Doctor Anderson Warfield, residing near the same or to the subscriber in Baltimers country, 12 miles on the York turnpike road. ty, 12 miles on the York turnpike roa April 21. April 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premiers, 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

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Pardy'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 trustes will convey to the purchaser or purchasers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest, of the said Dr. John Gussaway in and to the said

William Stewart, Trustee.

DON FERNANDO,

A JAOK 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 prov-ed 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 ease before the mares are taken away, to William Pritchard, Manager.

The above Jack, for the convenience of the neighbourhoods, will infuture stand the neighbourhoods, will intulure stand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Westbury on West River; and Thursdays Pridays 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 calebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billions Pills, for the preven

Lee's Anti-Billions Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billions Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir forviolent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Wurm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to oure by one application (without Mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and

Lee's Persina Lotion for tettars and cruptions.

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 Playster.

Lee's Corn Playster.

Lee's Anodyne Editor, for the cure of head sches.

Lee's To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Machana Line & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had grain, pamphilats containing cases of cures, whose length prevants there being herewith inverted.

Blank Bouds, Declara-loss on Boud, Appel Bends, & Com-nos. Warrants Fire gale at 6th Of

decise, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety are acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and on half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half. He acres of which is in woods, of the best chesnut and only rail timber, and will be a never falling support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the altustions high and besting. A good stream of water masses through one place on which a mill might be exceted.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase mossy, 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, extile, sheep and hogs, plantation mensils, and implements of bushandry. Each place has a duantity of grain seeded, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is altuated in Appendix of the second property is altuated in Appendix to the subspace of the second property is altuated in Appendix to the subspace of the second property is altuated in Appendix to the subspace of the subs

ed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anna-Arandel County, near the Fork Bridge over Faturent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 92 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applieston to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Albamore, February

23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arendel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Avandel county, gainst 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 los 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 pair gree:

DENTATUS is put of the thorough

will appear from the following pourgete:

Destrative is put of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq, and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the ole imported Arabian out of Bells Air, her dan by Othello, her grand dam as imported mare from the Bude of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Travellen, her great grand dam by Cartouche her great great grand dam by Children as of a Barb Mare; and fally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Junipor, who was imported into Tirguis, her great grand dam out of Caltaster's famous imported Mare Selims by the Godolphin Arabian, as his hire was out of the dam to Br. see hep's calebrated running mare Flores, by old Panels.

old Panels.
Sesson to commence the lott of princed end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockell.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STREET'S LIBE OF THE British NAVY

Sale at Grossas Syrw's St

and at the life Office.

-- Price at 4-2 Genter

IVOL LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLI

JONAS GREE CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price-Three Dollars pe

MISCELLANEO

From the Boston Ce To the People of the Uni

It is no common occa could have justified th The interest you have in which have taken place commanded one of your your knowledge of my p tion, I presume, will re pology unnecessary. I a connected with you, by ing ties of a fellowhave no other relation to ment, but what is com arise from the persect experienced and the inj suffered. Having recei secution and injustice servants, for my cond your service, it is a c owe, both to you and m sent to you a true stat case, to satisfy you faithful to your interes

the unjust sentence, w pronounced against me Whilst I was an offi vernment, considerati and a sense of propri me from making any c to you, in vindication conduct.

to your judgment, for

I fully expected in a on before a tribunal or the constitution and convinced you that du tary command I had of my country. But been my expectation having been honourab your confidence, I ha ed with the imputat the most wounding to an honourable man, emanating from you me the highest sente for acts dictated by tives, and the highes Although your presi ted this sentence, it on to me. The rem life which has unifor

ed to honourable p worth preserving in I am an innoces brave now as when standard of Washin memorable fields wh were fought which dependence of our

In the critical and sible situation in wh

I did what I believe I still believe I did have done. I am no the calamities to ou have been much g pursued any other o standing what I hav rejoice, that I had courage to do my du which your interes per and necessary the solemn appeal expect to satisfy y The object of this quest you to suspe until you have before ment of my case an done as soon as the ject will possibly a jority of the court young officers, re and had seen no From their want o ence, they were i ing a correct opin of an officer com In a government peal must be four The tribunal of highest of all tri the sovereign por mination therefor conclusive. To

> pastly I have bee Newtown, Ma

low-citizens, in r

decision will pr I have been perse PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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.

e, and the

TUS

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 toyour 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 ted 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 in-

dependence of our country.

In the critical and highly responsible situation in which I was placed, Idid 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 maority 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 ap-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 fel-low-citizens, in the last resort I ap-peal, in the full conviction that your lecision will prove, how cruelly I have been persecuted and how unpastly I have been condemned.

Wewtown, 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 maining and rendering invalid the form of man, are certainly not the least :- I am led to make this remark, by having myself been a pity-ing 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 Queen'stown, and several subsequent ones, I frequently had opportunities of visiting the hospitals, and of witnessing there, the most acute suffermanlike 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 sculls, broken bones, &c. were almost without number. How dismal the spectacle ! to behold youth, beauty, strength and activity, thus marred 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 specu-LATORS on war-Ye, who in your drawing rooms, beside a cheering fire, blest with every comfort which affluence can provide, can decide so nicely, and decisively upon NA-TIONAL HONOUR, and NATIONAL RIGHTS-Ye little think or little care, how many of your more pame the highest sentence of the law, triotic countrymen—how many pracfor acts dictated by the purest motives, and the highest sense of duty.

tical patriots, "feel, at those moments pain, and all the sad variety ugh your president has remit- of woe !"-And while ye recline on From the Liverpool Mercury, April 7 your sofas, or repose your pampered limbs on beds of down, your thot's 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 dewey 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 Adver tiser.

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

" By Commodore PERRY-THE Town or 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 launchng, 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 Eric, 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 Li-verpool, 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 a way. The Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

Sir Charles W. Stewart is ap. pointed 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. Adjourned.

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 Nimeguen, 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 Frankfort, upon the demise of Chs. D'Albert, Archbishop and Grand Duke of Frankfort. The nature of the indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with.

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

of France and Navarre, to our very the pledge.

dear and well beloved nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, grand-

on of France, greeting:
Our intention being that you should repair without delay to our province of Bearn, 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 ar-rival 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 resestablishment 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 adacent 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

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

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

The present powers shall cease to have effect, and be regarded as numbered 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 king-We command and ordain all out

officers civil and military, to cause to publish 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 cloathe them in their accustomed forms.

Given at Hartwel, 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.

By the King, BLACAS D'AULDS. 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 lillies, 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 dissentions by that Louis, by the Grace of God, King affecting union of which he will be

The promises which he ha made to you, and which he so lemnly 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 Rois

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 adjoin 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 commond 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

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

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

4. The same shall rule hold as to Mayors: I authorise you however to nominate provisional ones. You will also cause the two do-

cuments hereto adjoined, 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 CARERRE. Prefect of the Department of the Landes, Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, March 13, 1814.

We, Joseph Marie de Carrete, 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 Ma-jesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters patent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of ast Jan.

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

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 petmitted to express our sentiments of respect, love, and fidelity for our legitimate severeign, to imitate the ever memorable example which the

To still her famish if nestlings sever to Nor mourns a tife to them transferred a Should rend her man devoted breast. And find them flown her empty nest. The keenest pangs the wretched find Are rapture to the dreamy soid—The leaflest desert of the mind—The waste of feelings unemplay'd.—Who would be flown'd to gaze upon A sky without a cloud or am I Less hideous far the temperia roar, Than ne'er to brave the billows more—Thrown, when the war of winds is o'en A lonely wreck up furture's shore, 'Mid sullen calm, and silent bay, Unseen to drop by dull detay;—Better to sink beneath the shock Than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the stock of the moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the shock than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the stock of the still of the shock than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the shock than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the shock than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the shock than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the shock than the shock than moulder peacement on the rock to the still of the shock than the shock than the shock that t

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

From a Kentucky paper of April 11.

To Preserve Stone Fruit from Worms All stone fruit but particularly plums of every species are plerced whilst young, an egg deposited, which shortly becames a worm, & destroys the fruit. This egg is deposited by a small beetle, called circulio, 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 penned or an ant fill, they will in a vary few days amirally devour the ante.

To measure the stone fruit, it will be accessive 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 daly authorised to receive it: Anapolis, May 5, 1814

Anne Arundel County, to mit.

Was taken up as a stray, on the 1st of May, 1814, trespassing on the enclosures 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 forshead, near hind foot partly white, shod all round, (pretty minch wors) appears to have worked in humass, about six years old, inclinable to pace, but moves rather awlowardly. Given under my hand this 3d of May, 1814.

Chas. Waters.

The owner of the above described orse is requested to come, prove procesty, pay charges, and take him a-

Thomas R. Cross 3w.*

B. CURRAN

Here have to inform the citizens and a public generally, that he has received a warriety of articles in the Dry Good Way, nitable for the present & approaching saion, all of which he will sell low for mah, and no usual to punctual custom-

broken spen lips door of the flags and live Hall, a short time allow, and away shout 35 yards officering to green unif curtain, avoral pair adds swiffers, and a few ather lasticies.

NOTICE.

the 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 up payment of the purchase money the substriber is authorised to give a ded. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Locas Garraway, Trustee.

Public Sule.

Public Sule.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anna-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, at the old residence of Richard Darnall, now the residence of the subscriber, a part of the personal estate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy Darnall, infant legatest and distributest of Francis Darnall, late of Anna-Arundel county, decessed, consisting at usen, women, and children, thirty four in number, on a credit of six months, on bond with approved security 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 Wests.

May 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, sc

April Term, 1811.
On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the henefit 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 as he can ascertain them, being an-nexed to his petition, and the said Samuch Plummer, having stated in his petition that help in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plumthat by causing a copy of this or der to be inserted in the Maryland Ga-zette weekly, for three months succea-aively, before the third Monday of Sep tively, 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 Test. Wm S. Green.

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 immediate payment to me, and those who have clams against the estate will present the same legally authenticated.

David Bidgely, Adms. D. B. N.

Anne-Arandel County, to mid-Lingreby cautify, that Elizabeth Ro-binson of said county, brought before me se a stray, trespessing on her en-closures, average MARE, about 8 years of 15 hands high, with three white closures, aversel MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands high with three white feet, and hipshot; no other visible marks. Giren under hand of me one of the junious of the paner is and for sud county, this 2d day of May 1816.

The owner of the above described usars, is requested to come, prove pro-

The Grocery Line,

They present infeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgeness given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shown to the repeated requests made for such persons to call 5 adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate chains, legal measures will be resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very go-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 George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5, 2

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

THE BAUTIMORE TELEGRAPHE AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The subscribers, while they solicit a The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronise the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feal 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 behaves 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 that the condition of our country both shroad 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 calemities,

individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign was by which nothing can be gained and everything is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of housesty 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 citeumstances, should be the seal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them he 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 indered—by which they would be understood to mean, that betther 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 baye been hearly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a dety-to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to ascence.

Influenced by such considerations

influenced by such consideration they respectfully subcit the patrona of their countrymen to aid their under taking:

ALLEN & HILL

Public Sale.

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

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Pardy's Choice, and The Addition, containing by estimation 733 acres, more or less. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, Quarter, Tohacco-houses and Barn. These lands lie between South and Rhode Rivers, are well wooded, and convenient to the water, and abound is wild fowl, fish and cysters. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the value of the above property, as those who are inclined to 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 ratidization of the same by the chancellor; upon which ratidization taking place, and the terms being complied with, the trustes will convey to the purchaser or purchasers 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 Steadet, Trustee.

DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spamsh breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strengly formed; will cover this season at Portland Mamor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his feals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and halfs 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 above Jack, for the convenience 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 Pridays and Haturdays at Portland Manor.

March 24.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as

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-Hillions Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billions Fevers &c. Lee's Infallible Agos and Fever Dropa Lee's Warm Destroying Losenges.

Lee's Warm Destroying Losenges.

Lee's Report Mestorative for assessed by one application (without Mercury)

Lee's Grand Restorative for assessed disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Veneral.

Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and cruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract or Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Essence and Extract or Mustard

for the Rhotmatism. Acc.

Let's Eye. Water.

Let's Tooth date Brogs.

Let's Tooth date Brogs.

Let's Dounes Lip Salve.

Let's Con Fluster.

each Anotype Elicit, for the curv of head acnes.

Lac's Tooth Powdes.

23- To detect counterfeits, observe the agrees of Mace and Line & Co.

At the places of site may be at gratic paraphlets containing him of three whose length persons the color herewith invocated.

Blant Board Declars

NOTICE.

The subscribes having obtained he orphans court of Anne Ar N on the personal ustate of Sampel Green, late of Anne Avadele county, decreased, all persons having claims against said decreased are hiroby 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 pastage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Hormood,

Admr. D. B. N.

DENTATUS

Feb. 24.

Will stand to cover marts this senter, at Mes. Mary Stockett's at the lost price of five dollars, each marts, this lost price of five dollars, each marts, and ment of five dollars not be, paid by the first day of October, eight dellars will be charged for every mare.

Dany a ros is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as wall brod as any horse in America, as will appear from the following periods.

Dany a ros is out of the thorough bred mare bally, purchased of Edward Arabian out of Bella Air, her camby Otholio, her grant dams as imported

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STREET LIST OF THE

IVOL LEXIL

JONAS GREE CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price-Three Dollars pe MISCELLANEO From the Boston Ce

To the People of the Uni It is no common occa-The interest you have in which have taken place commanded one of your your knowledge of my pr tion, I presume, will re pology unnecessary. I a connected with you, by ing ties of a fellow-c have no other relation to ment, but what is com all. My claims to you arise from the persecu experienced and the info suffered. Having recei secution and injustice servants, for my condi your service, it is a d owe, both to you and m sent to you a true stat case, to satisfy you

the unjust sentence, wh pronounced against me Whilst I was an offi vernment, considerati and a sense of proprie me from making any co to you, in vindication conduct.

faithful to your interes

to your judgment, for

I fully expected in a on before a tribunal or the constitution and convinced you that du tary command I had of my country. But I having been honourab your confidence, I have ed with the imputat the most wounding to an honourable man, emanating from you ! me the highest senter for acts dictated by tives, and the highest Although your president ted this sentence, it on to me. The rem life which has unifor ed to honourable p

worth preserving in I am an innocen brave now as when standard of Washin memorable fields wh were fought which dependence of our c

In the critical and

sible situation in whi I did what I believe I still believe I did have done. I am no the calamities to ou have been much g pursued any other c standing what I have rejoice, that I had conrage to do my du Which your interes per and necessary t the solemn appeal The object of this quest you to suspe until you have before ment of my case an which it is founder me as soon as the ject will possibly ad prity of the court young officers, re and had seen no from their want o ance, they were i ing a correct opini of an officer comm In a government The tribunal of highest of all tril the sovereign pow mination therefore conclusive. To

> I have been perse justly I have been Newtown, May

low-citizens, in r)
peal, in the full codecision will pro-

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BT

JONAS GREEN, CHUBCH-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 endear-ing 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 mili-tary 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 tives, 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 respon-sible situation in which I was placed, did what I believed to be my duty. 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 rejaice, 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 me as soon as the nature of the subject will possibly admir. A large maority 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 determines. mination 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 un-

partly I have been condemned. 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 maining and rendering invalid the form of man, are certainly not the least :—I am led to make this remark, by having myself been a piry-ing 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 Queen'stown, and several subsequent ones, I frequently had opportunities of vi-siting the hospitals, and of witnessing there, the most scute suffermanlike fortitude) of the bravest of our countrymen. Never can I forget those heart sickening scenes !-Scenes too indefibly 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 sculls, broken bones, &c. were almost without number. How dismal the spectacle ! to behold youth, beauty, strength and activity, thus marred 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 specu-LATORS on war-Ye, who in your drawing rooms, beside a cheering fire, blest with every comfort which affluence can provide, can decide so nicely, and decisively upon NA-TIONAL HONOUR, and NATIONAL RIGHTS-Ye little think or little me the highest sentence of the law, triotic countrymen—how many pracfor acts dictated by the purest motives and the highest sense of days. ments 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 thot's 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 dewey 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 com-mand our fleet on Lake Eric, with the rank of Commodore. He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the Soch ult. [Richmond Enquirer.]

FOREIGN.

[Further extracts from papers received by the ship Fair American, from Li-verpool, 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 ap pointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Pussia.

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 fail-ure 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 regotiation 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 ad-

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 Nimeguen, and part of the line of the

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 Buonsparte 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 Frankfort, upon the demise of Chs. D'Albert, Archbishop and Grand Duke of Frankfort. The nature of the indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with.

LOUIS XVIIITH. Prefecture of the Landes. In the names

of France and Navarre, to our very the pledge.

dear and well beloved nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, grand-son of France, greeting:

Our intention being that you abould repair without delay to our province of Bearn, 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 ar-rival 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 resestablishment 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 reing 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

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 ha 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 nu 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 trans-mit to you orders in his capacity of Lieutenant General of our king-

We command and ordain all our officers civil and military, to cause to publish and affix our present letters patent, wherever it may be ne-cessary, and each, in his sphere, to assist in their execution, although circumstances do not permit us to cloathe them in their accustomed

Given at Hartwel, 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.

By the King, BLACAS D'AULDS. 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 lillies, 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 dissentions by that Louis, by the Grace of God, King affecting union of which he will be

The promises which made to you, and which he so-lemnly renews this day, he is ar-dently desirous to fulfil, and to sig-nalize by his love and his deeds of beneficence, the fortunate moments which, in giving him back his sub-lects, restored him to the his subjedts, restores him to his children .-Vive de Rois

By his highness Monseigneur the Duke of

Count ETIENNE DAMAS.

St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

Monsieur de Carrere. The au-Monsieur de Carrere. The au-thority of the King having been yes-terday acknowledged here by public acclamation, and the white flag e-very 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 ad-join herewith a printed copy as well as an Address to the French. 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 commond 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

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 3. If there are sub-prefects to be

changed, you will propose to me proper persons : 4. The same shall rule hold as to

Mayors: I authorise you however to nominate provisional ones.
You will also cause the two documents hereto adjoined, 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 CARERRE.

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

We, Joseph Marie de Carrete, 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 Ma-jesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters pa-tent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of last Jan.

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

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 publis cation and affirment 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 severeign, to imitate the ever memorable example which the giving to France, to replace our-solves under the ancient banner of the Lillies, 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 benceforth 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 Angouleme, 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 Bourdeaux to Marshal Beresford.

General! The generous pation 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 Bourdeaux, 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 animat-

"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 grati-

" 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 Bourdeaux. to his royal highness the duc D'. Angouleme.

SIR. How glorious is this day for the city of Bourdeaux, 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 prosperit

amid 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 Bourdeaux to the Duke D'Angouleme.

"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 alternate-

ly 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 more than 7 or 8000. the unfeigned assurance, that in his dominions he will not find subjects more faithful or more devoted."

LORD WELLINGTON. 4 Despatches have been received. from the Marquis of Wellington, da-ted Tarbes, March 20.

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

"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.

"Soulc 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 bas been inconsiderable, and he has not transmitted any returns.

"His Lordship's army encamped on the night of the 20th on the Larget 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 assail-

We also learn by this arrival that the city of Nantes, has espoused the Bourbon cause. Nantz is to the great river Loire what Bourdeaux is to the Garrone, 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 Ga-

rone on Monday last. The French frigate whose destruction we announced on Saturday,

was the Uraine. Lord Cochrane does not go out to America in the Tonnant. Captain Skeene is appointed to the com-

mand, which he assumed at Portsmouth on Saturday morning. Murat has gained a victory in Ita-

ly 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 Bergherst of the 26th and 27th ultimo.

Upon Buonaparte's march to Vittry, the Prince of Schwartzenburg 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 prisonon the 27th Prince Schwartzen-

burg was at Colommier; Blucher at Ferte sous Jeuarre.

They were to pass the Marene on the 28th, gen. Blucher at Meux, Schwartzenburg at Lagny, and take the position of Montmartre.

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 im-perial guard. His first column which passed through Espernay, was only 15 or 16,000 strong; and the coed through Chalons, amounted to no

Gen. Jomini has shewn, by an accurate calculation, that within the last two years there have been rais-The list of French frigates cap-clusive of Roman, Dutch and Han-tured within these two months, seatic departments, not less than ed within the French territory, exwill stand thus: the Trave, Weser, one million three hundred thousand hundrigene, Alcmene, Clorinde, Sulman sacrifices to the mad ambition tane, Etoile, Terpsichore, & Sirius. of a single individual.

Agreeably to the notice and pre-vious arrangements of the commis-tee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland at their last annual communication for that purpose, the different Lodges in the city of Baltimore were essembled 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 join-ed 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 Prosbyterian Church in the following or-

Tyler with drawn sword, brother

Lodges agreeably to ancient usage, the junior lodges preceding the other lodges. In the ranks of the different lodges were stationed many distinguished brothers 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 sealous members of the fraternity.

Band of Music. Grand Tyler with drawn sword, brother Cook. Stewards, brothers Milhau and

Marreste. Cornucopiæ 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-

(Guests, brethren J. C. Herbert, speaker of the house of representatives, Solomon Etting, William M.Donald, 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 Jen-

nings 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 galleties 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 Praim Paraphrased, "Do-mestic Love and Happiness"—sung by a distinguished choir of vocal performers, accompanied with muic, under the direction of Mr. Jno. Cole and Mr. Meinicke organist.

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

Masonic Ode, composed for the cession by Mr. John Cole. Anthem composed by Mr. Meinicke Concluding prayer by the grand Chaplain.

Benediction. From the church, the procession then delivered the same to his Ex. S. and it was expected moved in its first order to the foundation of the new Masonic Hall, Brother Simkins to the stone, in a above date.

Authem composed by Mr. J. Cole.

Gen. S. Smith and E. Fromentan Genators of the U.S. Sentimen of the Bar. Medical Faculty. Directors of the Washington Mo-nument, and officers of the army &

navy of the U.S. When the advance of the proces sion arrived at the north west corner of the building, they again opened the ranks to right and left, and the M. of C. Brother Simkins conducted the Rev. Clergy and the other distinguished visitous 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 erecled for them, and the different lodges under the direction of the marshals, formed themselves within the foundation, the whole protected by Gapt. 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

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, bro-ther 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 so-lemn air. His Excellency was then conducted by Brother Simkins, M. of C. to the stone, when he gave it three esphatick 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 adstas Discimus succurrere miseris et Deum laudare.

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

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

On the reverse. Societas Fraterna; Lapicidarum Marylandica; Hunc lapidem angularem posuit ; Die XVI Maii. Anno Lucis VMDCGCXIV.

SECOND TABLET. Profitemur omnes amare prosequi Deus nos adjuvet exercere quod pro-

On the reverse, This Corner Stone of a Masonic Hall, was laid in solemn porcession on the 16th day of May 1814, under the jurisdiction of Levin Winder. Esquire, Right Worshipful Grand Master, and Governor of Maryland. In the 38th year of American Inpen-

Which was read by him in an audible voice. The Grand Treasurer Brother

G. M. a diamond bible entirely o Baltimore manufacture : presented by Brother E. J. Coale. Washington's Valedictory Address; presented by ditto. The various Coins of the United States. A Gold Medallion, containing a miniature likeness of General Washington, presented by Brothers Simkins and Caldwell.

Woodyear, then presented the D.

An enameled likeness of Gen. Washington; presented by Brother S. Cole. A Silver Medallion, 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.

ons articles, together with the in-ferent News-papers of the day prin-ed in this city; he then directed the operative mason to put the tag stone in its place. His Excellence then ascended to the surface of the earth, and said May the Gram Architect of the Universe grant a Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this building, the found ation 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 Steware and Stapleton gave the Grand Wardens, Brothers Jennings and Galt, the silver vessels containing wine and oil, who pre-sented 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 boun-teous Author of Nature bless this city with an abundance of Corn, Wine and Oil, and with all the necessaries, conveniences and com-forts of life! and may the same almighty power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest

GRAND HONORS. Oration by Brother George Hume Stewart.

His Excellency addressed the Architect:

" Brother Small, the Grand Lodge of Maryland having the highest con-fidence 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. Str-I am sensibly im-pressed 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 agreesbly 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 ut-most exertion of Masonic zeal and industry-To Br. Warner, Grand Marshal, and Brother Sam'l. Myers and Etschberger, 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 fgenerally, for the use of their church. For and in behalf of Brothers.

WM. CAMP. EDW. G. WOODVESR. | Committee Jos. K. S. SANUEL COLE, Arrange-J. LAURENCE, ment. ELI'SIMPKINS, Sec'y.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 12th March, states, that the Prince of Orange has appointed Mr. Ghaug-nion, of Leyden, Minister to the U. S. and it was expected he would em-bark on his mission shortly after the above date. [Phil. Gaz.]

marque Regent, Lapt. I ed from Nants on the April Capt. Bartlett heing he brought no papers, but l confirmation of the new

da, from Rochelle, and merican from Liverpoo bowever in some parti states, that-The combined armies Prussia, and Sweden, days hard fighting, under of Paris, (the 28th, 29th mered that city on the

nitulation. That there was no ot except that it was re 20,000 men only had en under the command of Prince Royal of Swede them ander severe disci ser, but that the Frenc liberty to chuse 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 Toulous part of the south of

no longer in posses French. That the people of generally pleased with having a new ruler; excess officers of the N were afraid to perfore the inhabitants having

defiance.

Letters from Nantz April, say, that it wa where Buonaparte was will and testament, w we find on the margit paper of the 4th of A my genius-my exploit rers-to my partizans ledger of the national creditors-to the Fren of my crimes-my ex tyrants-to France h

kings-and the hospita The following is an ex ter brought by the Painbof, (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, don of the politicians." [It will be perceived of the above letter i April, which that be day after the sent r

ALARM AT PORT PORTSMOUT We understand th U. S. troops, now in tution are under march

the western frontiers. The government is quainted with the da this place is expose manding officers have discharged their dut early and pressing r of the necessity of means of protection; with no ordinary degrathat the people of the cinity see their government when addit imperiously demande approaching exigency a part of the prote

We have on the satisfaction of stating be activity and pe manding officers, the put in the best order provided to resist ho

We learn that Car ceived information. ces periect confidence at Bermuda designed tack upon the 74 bi menth N. H. The be furnished with Congreve rocketa— design an embargo Bernada. It is as armament is already that it will discover after the present at the day print a directed the put the day b Excellency urface of the y the Graw rerse grant a ig, the found we have now dence enable every other dertaken for

RE, then gave the apleton gave Brothers Jenilver vessels V. G. M. His red the Corn. nd Oil on the the all bounre bless this nce of Corn th all the ne. es and comthe same alve this city to the latest

t, and the ad.

ressed the Ara e highest cond integrity as w intrust you their accomsent you with him the square hich you will according to a draft of the ted to virtue and may the with wisdom execute, and

George Hume

this work, and ngaged thereeplieda sensibly imby the Grand this occasion. e charge coms excited feelnich I am at xpressing. I remark that f the grand arse) I will use execute your anner, for the aft, and an or-

c. Benediction. Grand Lodge eded to Lodge nbrace this opg their thanks aplain, Brother articipation in day-To Brotewart, for his so short a noequired the utsonic zeal and Varner, Grand r Sam'l. Myers ney and Buck, or the ability ceremony was the same time

gratulate their

order, solem-

ich auspiciousout the whole o feel it their the obligations gentlemen Athe choir of an Church, and ncient company nded by Capt. Dr. Inglis and st Presbyterian ased to accept rty thanks, not for the use of and in behalf of

a. Committee Arrangement. PKINS, Sec'y.

sterdam of the that the Prince ted Mr. Ghaug-inister to the U. ed he would emshortly after the [Phil. Gaz.]

rived yesterday afternoon, she sailed from Nants on the sinth of

Capt. Bartlett being hurried away, brought no papers, but brings a full confirmation of the news per the Imerican from Liverpool, differing however in some particulars. He

states, that— The combined armies of Russia, Prussia, and Sweden, after three days hard fighting, under the walls of Paris, (the 28th, 29th and 30th) entered that city on the 31st by ca-

That there was no other account except that it was reported that 20,000 men only had entered Paris, ander the command of Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, who kept them ander severe discipline—That they do not pretend to give a master, but that the French nation has liberty to chuse one for them selves.

That the English Gen. Berresford says the same at Bourdeaux, That the Emperor of France is

was said, was at Fontainbleau with 80 000 men. That the Empress, the King of Rome, and the Court, had retired

to Orleans. That Lyons was taken on the 21st March; that Toulous, and most part of the south of France were no longer in possession of the

French. That the people of France were generally pleased with the idea of having a new ruler; and that the excise officers of the Napoleon code were afraid to perform their duty, the inhabitants having put them to

defiance. Letters from Nantz of the 7th of April, say, that it was not known where Buonaparte was, but his last will and testament, which follows, we find on the margin of a Nantz paper of the 4th of April. "I leave to the internal regions

my genius-my exploits to adventurers-to my partizans infamy-the ledger of the national debt to my creditors-to the French the horror of my crimes-my example to all tyrants-to France her legitimate kings-and the hospital to my rela-

The following is an extract of a letter brought by the Regent, dated Painbof, (30 miles below Nantz) April 10th, at New-York.

" The news of this day is, that the emperor has re-taken his capital, and entered Paris at the head of 200,000 men. The truth of this rumour is, however, doubted by many of the politicians."

[It will be perceived that the date of the above letter is the 10th of April, which must have been one day after the sent sailed.] [N Y. Paper.]

ALARM AT PORTSMOUTH.

We understand that 100 of the U. S. troops, now in Fort Constitution are under marching orders for the western frontiers.

The government is perfectly acquainted with the danger to which this place is exposed. The commanding officers have undoubtedly discharged their duty in making early and pressing representations the necessity of more ample means of protection; it is therefore with no ordinary degree of surprise, that the people of this town and vicinity see their government, at a moment when additional force is imperiously demanded to meet the approaching exigency, withdrawing a part of the protection we now

We have on the other hand the satisfaction of stating, that through activity and perseverance of ptain Hull and the military commanding officers, the several forts and works in this harbour have been put in the best order, and are well provided to resist hostile attacks.

We learn that Capt. Hull has received information, in which he places periect confidence, that a powat Bermuda designed to make an at-tack upon the 74 building at Ports-menth N. H. The markent is to be furnished with a great number of Congreve rockets—To further the

The principal part of the regular troops who were stationed at the fort there, have lately received orders to march to the frantiers. But about an equal detachment of 12 months men, were yesterday order ed thither from this town, and they are now an their march. The neighbouring militia in New Hampshire and a regiment at Newbory, in this state, are ordered to be in readiness for immediate service.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 28, 1814. Public attention is at this time so much occupied by the great events in Europe, that scarcely a moment can be spared to reflect on our own situation We know that it is far from being happy, because we feel a load of difficulties continually pressing upon us-but it is some relief to the mind, when cir cumstances of importance occur abroad to draw the attention from the gloomy picture represented at home. Involved in a war, waged rather for ambitious projects than to protect the insulted dignity of the government, we have been compelled to witness disasters of the most mortifying as well as destructive nature. Our army has been disgraced, our finances wasted, the usual resources of our revenue dried up, and the trade of our citizens almost destroyed. In some portions of this state, as well as other states which lie exposer to attacks from the enemy, they have been denied the protection they had a right to demand. Independent of these circumstances the channels of commerce have been so changed since the declaration of this unnecessary and Quixotic war, that many years must clapse before it will return to its former course. The evils done by this war are much more easily conceived than described ; and it will not require a genius very fertile, or an imagination very brilliant, to figure a representation of our country as it appears at this moment. Our cities, once so flourishing, now exhibit the appearance of decay, and the agriculturalist meets with so little encouragement from the sale of his produce, that he engages in business with none of that enjoyment with which his labours were formerly attended. To such an egregious extent has our destinies been linked with those of Buonaparte, by the misguiding policy of our administration, that we have not only viewed with great concern the decline of our fortunes, but looked with no small degree of apprehension as to the final result of the contest. When the time arrives which brings us peace, and the nation shall have had an opportunity of reconciling the schism which now divides and distracts it, we hope a different sentiment may prevail in the country as to the authors of the war, and the causes which led to it. Sufficient has already been said to elicit public attention, and as every one can see and feel for himself, the calamities which have been brought upon the country, we must leave them until another time to draw their own conclusions as to the events which may yet probably grow out of

Reports contradictory to those bro't by the Ida and Fair American, have prevailed a few days past; but being of so extravagant and improbable a cast they are not generally credited. Until the affairs in Europe have been finally settled, we may expect reports to be fabricated for the express purpose of tantalizing the public. If Buonaparte possess supernatural powers he may recover ; if not, from the idea we are led to form of his situation, he must necessarily be completely overthrown.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of

May 18. In the Lisbon papers lately received, there are many Madrid and other Spanish dates, but we find no mention either of the ratification of the treaty with Buonaparte, or of the return of Ferdinand. On the design an embargo has been laid at Bermuda. It is supposed that the contrary, it is apparent that the war armament is already on our coast, & that it will discover itself very soon after the present atorm is over. Ac-

surrise, the enemy's fleet communicated is beavy and spirited fire upon our hautefles at the mouth of Otter Creek River Vergennes. Commodote Macdonough came down the river with his new sloop of war and several of his gallies, and in one hour the enemy were compelled to retreat without our losing one man, or suffering the least injury! In the afterthis town on their retreat.

THE OREER WAR. Official despatch from Gen. Jackson to his Excellency Gov. Blount,

Camp, at the junction of the Coos and Talapoosee, April 18th, 1814.

I am happy to inform you that the campaign is at length, drawing to a prosperous close. We have to the Coosee and Tallapoose, and the intervening country. A part of the enemy on the latter river made peir escape across it just before our irrival, and are flying in consternation towards Pensacola. Many of those on the Coosee and the neighboring country, have come in and surrendered unconditionally ; and others are on their way and hourly arriving to submit in the same ways

We will overtake those who have fled, and make them sensible there is no more safety in flight than in resistance. They must supplicate

Many of the negroes who were aken at Fort Mimms, have been deivered up, and one white woman, Polly Jones) with her two children They will be properly taken care of. The Tallapoosee king has been arrested, and is here in confinement The Tostahatchee king of the Hokory ground tribe has delivered himself up. Weatherfield has been with me, and I did not confine him. He will be with me again in a few days. Peter M'Quin has been taken, but escaped. He must be taken again Hillinhagee, their great prophet, has ilso absconded; but he will be found. They were the instigators of the war, and such is their situation.

The advance of the eastern division formed a junction with me at Hallawellee, on the fifteenth and accompanied me to Fort Decatur opposite Tuckabatehee, and the rest will arrive in a few days, except what will be left for the retention of the posts. Major Gen. Pinckney will join the army at this place to morrow or next day. The business of the campaign will not I presume require that I or my troops should remain here much longer. General Pinckney and Col. Hawkins, who is to make the treaty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant, AND. JACKSON. Major General. His Excellency Willie Blount, Governor of Tennessee.

The following is a specimen of that bold eloquence which nature seldom bestows, and still less seldom bursts forth from the uncultivated

Wetherford, the Speaker, has been through this war, one of the most active and enterprizing chiefs. As a leader he has frequently opposed his enemy where he was little expected. Seeing that it was in vain any longer to resist, he voluntarily came in and delivered himself up; in a private interview with Gen lack-son, he made the following short though forcible and bold address, which was forwarded by a person who was present:

"I fought at Fort Mimms-I fought the Georgia army—I did you all the injury I could—had I been supported as I was promised, I would have done you more. But my warriors are all killed-I can fight you no longer. I look back with sorrow, that I have brought destruction on ne nation. I am now in your power, do with me as you please—I am a soldier."

[Clarion.]

SAVANNAH, May 12. Yesterday arrived in this city Brigadier Gen. Pinckney and suite

from Milledgeville. On Tuesday put in here the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Lieut Kerney from

Several coasters have also arrived rom the northward and southward. PEACOCK AND EPERVIER. The dimensions of both vessels.

The Peacocks length 118 feetbreadth of beam 32 feet-depth of hold 14 feet, tonge 509.

From the Plattsburgh Republican o

Information was received on Sunday night and Monday morning, at Plattsburgh, that the enemy's flowills composed of a large brig mounting twenty two guns, three armed sloops and thirteen gallies, of different sloops are sloops are sloops and thirteen gallies, of different sloops are sloops. ent sizes, had crossed the line and were bound up Lake Champlain.-Several of their row gallies were cruizing on Tuesday, the 10th list. between Cumberland and Grand-Isle; they pursued and fired upon a revenue boat, which made its escape through the Gut, between the south and north Island-Bell's Ferry Boat, on the west shore of Grand Isle, was taken, and his house plun-

The whole of the British flotilla, with the addition of several transport sloops, said to be loaded with provisions and munitions of war for the supply of their fleet, were distinclly seen from this place beating up the Lake against a very light south wind, on Wednesday and

Thursday; they are now out of sight. The light boats of the enemy are scouring the shores of the lake on both sides, and take every beauthey find, even to a canoe. They have not thought proper to come near this village, where preparations have been made to give them a warm re-

ception. It is expected that the British will attack or blockade our flotilla in Otter creek, and fears are entertained ter creek, and fears are entertained purpose of recommending a trustee for that captain Macdonough is but their benefit, and to shew cause, if any poorly prepared to give them battle or to repel an attack. Should this be the case, we may safely say, that the British fleet will sail this season undisturbed, on Lake Champlain. And why this? And why suffer the enemy to obtain an ascendancy on our lakes? And why the tardy preparations to maintain the superior power we had on Lake Champlain last year? The neglect lies somewhere-a neglect through which consequences of the most serious

nature may ensue. Had even a part of the flotilla been in a state of readiness at the breaking up of the ice, the army might have co-operated with it in assuming and maintaining a position near the boundary line; whence, with the help of a land battery, they would have, infallibly, blocked up the British floating force within their own waters, and prevented the innow with me, have been appointed jury that the neglect of that precaution will probably produce.

> NEW-YORK, MAY 22. By the Steam Boat.

From the Albany Register of Friday last. THE BRITISH AGAIN AT OSWEGO.

After a part of our impression was struck off last evening, we had a conversation with a gentleman from Onandaga; who left there on Tuesday morning, and informed us, that an express arrived the evening before from Oswego, with the disagreeable intelligence that 16 boats and other water craft belonging to the enemy, had made their appearance again off Oswego about noon on that day-that they contained a very formidable British force which were about landing when the express came away-that Col. Mitchell had left the Falls and marched towards Oswego-that reinforcements had been sent for from Onandaga and the adjacent country-that the greatest consternation prevailed that the bells at Onondaga were to ing when our informant left there -the bridge between Oswego and the Falls, where our stores were deposited had been destroyed, and the people were felling trees in the road to prevent the approach of the enemy towards the Falls.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

The capt. of the Duque de Tala-vera, arrived at Beston, informs, that the U.S. frigate ESSEX had been at Roque, where she expended a 20,000 for cattle, &c. which she salted & dried, & sailed thence to the Southward about 12 days before he left Pernambuca, which was about the 1st of April.

For Sale or Rent. The subscriber offers his HOUSE

The subscriber or rent. in this city, for sale or rent. W. Kilty. May 26.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.
For figures information inquire at the
office of the Maryland Gazatta.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orpheus court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, short letters on the personal estate of Eleanor Browning, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally anthenticated, and those in any insener indebted to make immediate payment to

Emily Caton, Adm's. Will annexed.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.
On application to Jereman Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the set of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereventdebtors, and the supplements there-to, on the terms mentioned in said acts to, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on bath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by charged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inser-ted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of Septembar next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term. 1814. On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being an-nexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by compe-tent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two pro years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his pe-tition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom ; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday, of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of reon the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his pro-

May 24 and Govern Sm.

Jacob Rose,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has established a BILLIARD TABLE, in the long room formerly occupied by Thomas H. Edelen. The room is large and commodious, and great exertions have been made to put it and the table in complete order. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments for the many and liberal favours received from a generous public, and hopes by his endeavours to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronnec.

May 19,

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 bay MARE, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. shod all round, docked, but not branded ; she is with foal, and has a small white spot on the right side of her neck, trots and gallops. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace for the county storesaid, this 4th day of May, 1814. John Smith Brooker;

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

Stephen West.

May 19, 1814.

THE VIOLET.

wholet, in her green wood bower, There birchen bough with hazel

mingle,
May bosst itself the fairest flower
In glen, or copse, or forest dingle. Though fair her gems of agure hue, Beneath the dew-drop's weight reclin-

Two seen an eye of lovelier blue, More sweet through wat'ry lustre

The summer sun that dew shall dry, Ere yet the day be past its morrow; Nor longer in my false love's eyes 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 encomiums from different reviewers. The following is copied from the account of the crossing of the Beregina by the French, in their retreat from Russia.

"Two bridges had been completed, 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 moment that was ascertained, he followed with his suit and principal generals, a promiscuous crowd of soldiers 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 passage for escape and life, for the Russians were in their rear-the thunder 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 vengefulenemy. 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 desperate 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 disorganized the French army, and in the present dismay no voice of order was heard-the tumult was tremendous, was destructive of each other, as the despairing wretches pressed forward and struggled for precedence in the moment of escape.

"Vigtenstein stood in horror, viewing this chaos of human misery, to close it at once in death or in capitulation 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 despair. The wounded and the dying covered the surface of the groundthe survivors rushed in wild fury upon their affrighted comrades on the bridges .- They could not penetrate, but only press upon a crowd at the nearest extremity-for the whole bodies of these passeges were so filled with desperatorugitives that they crushed on each other to suffo-

cation and to death.

Trains of artillery, baggage, cavalry and wagons of all kinds, being intermixed and driven pell mell to one point, hundreds of human beings were trodden down, trampled on, torn and mashed to pieces. Officers and soldiers were mingled in one mass; self preservation was the only stimulus, and seeking that, many a despairing wretch precipitated his comrade to destruction, that he might fill his place on the bridge.— Thousands fell into the er, thou-sands threw themselves noto the hier, thouto the hideous stream, hoping to save themselves 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 shricks of the dying, wounded and drowning ; but they were only heard at intervals, for one continued foar seemed to fill the Heavens, while the Russian artillery poured its floods of dreadful retributors on the heads of the desolation of the coun- For Sale at Grouce SHAW's Store, try. Welcome indeed were the deaths it sent; few were his pange

compared with his torture who lay mangled beneath the crowding 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 beneath the weight of their loads, were to be fired! The deed was done; and still crowd upon crowd continued to press each other forward choaking up the passage amid bursting flames, scorched and frozen at the same instant, 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-

Annapolis April 28, 1814.5 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

CALEB STEUART. JAPA 28.

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 of 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 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 pedi-

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 impor-ted 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 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 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. Sprik7, 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 property, pay charges and take her away.

April 53 Zachariah Brown.

3w

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. and at this Office.

-Price 12 4-2 Cents --

cause of Abraham Simmons against John Simpoens, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the town of Friendahip, on Wednesday the lat-day of June next, if fair, if not the

next fair day thereafter,
PART OF A TRACT OF LAND
Called, "Kickerton's Choice," containing 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 mea-dow 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

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Macc. 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 Richard Darnall, now the residence of the subscriber, a part of the personal es-tate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy Darnall, infant legatees and distributees 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 hond with approved security being given for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at Il 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. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess 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 annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel 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 Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this or der to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September 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.

3 Test. 3 pril 12, 1814. 3m.*

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 immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against the estate will pre

sent the same legally authenticated.

Rivid Ridgely, Admr. D. B. N.
2, 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 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.

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

Elizabeth Robinson.

3w*.

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 end county, this 20d day of March, 1814. Abner Linthicum.

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

George Craggs.

May 12, 1814.

3w.

running their protects regularly below this City and Battimore, and will happy in accommodating ladies gentlemen who may be travelling or from either of the above places their exertions to insure safe and que passages it is decomed as all 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 commitable for packages and letters commit-

Sensible of the liberal encouragemen which they have received in

The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respecifully 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, 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 ge neral 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

George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, TOBE ENTITLED,

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE 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 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, 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 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 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 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

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 Dai-ly Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimere. Telegraphe will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimere. P. S. Editors of newspapers favour-able to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraphe will give the preced-ing proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming substri-

Office. Subscriptions received at this

Armdel county, and binding on the Patusent river, about three miles above the Forte Bridge, and in the aughbourheed 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 Washington, and 15 from the city of Armapolis. On each of those lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chesnut and oak wil, and other valuable timber. The situation is high and healthy, with good springs of water and convenient to a saw mill and are ral grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the property will 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 rounty, 12 miles on the York turnpike

April 21.0

Anne-Arundel County,

The State of Maryland, to wit : I hereby certify, that Elizabeth John-son, brought before me as a stray tre-passing on her enclosures, a black MARE about four years old, 13 hunds high, two hind feet white, some white spots on the back; no other perceisable 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. 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.

Annepolis, 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 Menor near Pig Point; ashe prov-ed himself hat season very sure, and his fould 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 cor

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 fustly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven-

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.)

tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.

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. Loo's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Leb's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elizir, for the curs of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

had gratis pamphlets containing cases of cures there night prevents there being its warm is acted.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants For spic at this Of

VOL. LXXII. PRINTED AND

JONAS G CHOROR-STREET,

MISCELLA PRESCR LEGISLA From the German Ob

Price Three Dolla

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