

employ. But... a stream that is fed by an abundant spring, and not about forth a little frothy water on some giddy day and remain dry the rest of the year. Of this character is the eloquence of Mr. Quincy. It is the living image of a sprightly and animated, as well as erudite and profound genius. It is an amalgamation of the several properties of a great speaker of force and persuasion—of precision and perspicuity, and of a copious and rich imagery. But this talent alone, would not have raised him to the high station he now holds in the public estimation. It was necessary that he should possess other, and perhaps I may add, higher qualifications. It was requisite he should be a statesman and man of business, a patriot and christian, as well as a scholar. His eloquence would have given him a reputation, but these, alone, could not have preserved or made it the instrument of extensive usefulness. In order to this effect it was necessary that he should pervade the circle of the sciences—his mind should range through all the walks of literature, & impress into its vicarious knowledge from all quarters. With this fund of information he was prepared for every emergency which might arise in the administration of public affairs. To him no posture could be new, no effect take place, which he was not able to refer to its cause, or no cause whence his sagacity could not discover the latent effect. The principles of government and laws, the interests of America, relatively to the other nations of the world, and of each of those nations, with respect to each other, the causes of the rise, grandeur and declension of nations, were the familiar studies of his life, and well understood by him. This no statesman knew better how to promote the prosperity or administer energy to the causes of a nation's advancement, or cure the defects and vices which hasten the decline of a government, than Mr. Quincy. 'Twas these preparatives which fitted this gentleman for the important part he has been destined to act on the public theatre. The principles and ends of his political conduct being fixed on and established, his adherence to the former, and the attainment of the latter, formed the business of his public life. The collision of cabinet measures, with these grand cardinal principles, which constitute the landmarks of public morality, and a departure from which Mr. Quincy held inconsistent with integrity and sound policy, was the foundation of his steady and unremitted opposition. In this capacity he has done honour to himself and country. The distinguished share he has ever taken in those interesting discussions which have been produced by the war with England, has enrolled his name, along with those of Hamilton and Ames, on the lists of fame. It would seem indeed, that Providence had mingled with the societies of mankind certain ætherial spirits, whose task it is to enlighten and direct, to warn and admonish their fellow-men, when lost in a labyrinth of perplexity. Of this class is Mr. Quincy. His course has been one continued blaze of light. Of the first stage of the present ruinous system, Mr. Quincy with a prophetic eye, foresaw the mischief that was to follow. With boldness and candour he has denounced his fears and suspicions to the American people. He reasoned against, exposed and ridiculed the wild fantastic projects that were started by the administration party, to remedy existing grievances, growing out of our relations with foreign powers. He showed their measures were mere temporary, short-lived expedients—not just, efficient and permanent arrangements. He proved to a demonstration, that their interests are measured by their passions, and their patriotic affections narrowed down to mere personal regards. That country, and every consideration connected with its interests, were to be sacrificed to the altar of selfish ambition. To rule by faction, and gratify that faction by every possible indulgence, whether consistent with the public interests or not, is the maxim of the cabinet. That this principle which has plunged the nation into a disastrous, unjust and unnecessary war, after oppressing commerce, and sowing the seeds of division and distrust and jealousy, between the several sections of the country, to such a degree as to endanger its union. Mr. Quincy despairing of being able to reform the public morals, of enlarging public sentiments and of infusing into the nation the spirit which has hitherto preserved its free institutions, has retired from the public stage. His fame will follow him to his retreat and enlighten his obscurity.

**MR. MADISON'S WAR.**  
Has been already examined, and its character deflated by one of the ablest writers and best citizens of our country. It would be alike unnecessary and improper to travel over his ground, and to re-entertain the opinions that the few men who for the last twelve years have moved all the springs of public action, directed all public measures—and aimed to involve it in a war with Great Britain—to indulge their inveterate hatred of that country; to subvert the views of France, and to secure themselves in possession of power. For to the passions and prejudices of the people in favour of the French and against the English, which those men have zealously and perseveringly excited and cherished, they are deeply indebted for the power now in their hands. This is true that for many years past their partisans have deemed it sufficient to pronounce him a friend to G. Britain, or in their language of vulgar abuse a British Tory. And this is the lot of every independent citizen who expresses his abhorrence of the abominable policy of the French, and condemns the mischievous and unwarrantable measures of his own government.  
While France assumed and bore the name of a Republic, professing the broadest principles of liberty; and unperformed as were most men (myself among the number) as to the nature of French liberty and French republicanism, the American friends of France had an apology for their French partialities; partialities for a "sister republic."  
But a few years were sufficient to show, that in the name of liberty the rulers of republican France put in practice the most horrible and merciless tyranny at home, and the most ambitious and unprincipled projects of conquest in relation to all the neighbouring nations; among them, overturning every government and state which bore the name of a republic. But this display of the most detestable tyranny and ambition by France, abated nothing in the zeal of a certain portion of her American partisans for her cause; not even when the government of that country, seized by a single tyrant, exhibited the most ferocious, cruel and bloody despotism that ever afflicted the Christian world—A demonstration that the professions of liberty and republicanism, with which those French partisans filled the public ear, were all false and hollow. The real lover of justice and liberty, the friend to the rights of mankind, must instinctively detest tyranny, under every form, and however exercised, whether by many, by a few or by one. Why the same men hate England, and with a passion probably surpassing their love to France, may be accounted for: but the investigation would require more detail and illustration than time permits or the occasion requires. Suffice it to say, that his hatred on one hand, and love and his sympathy on the other, while they contributed to preserve the public power in their hands, effectually barred a settlement of our differences with G. Britain. I should speak more correctly if I said, that the scope and indulgence given to those passions, combined with the love of power, originated some of the differences. I say further, that the course of their proceedings and their own official documents are sufficient to satisfy discerning, candid and unprejudiced inquirers after truth, that it has been the inveterate determination of presidents Jefferson and Madison, not to make a general treaty, comprehending all the subjects in question with G. Britain, on any terms compatible with her safety and independence. I go still further, and add, on my responsibility at the bar of truth—and, if Mr. Jefferson please at the bar of justice—that amidst a profusion of amicable professions towards G. Britain, and multiplied declarations of a sincere desire to adjust all differences between that country and the U. States; and when he had been long carrying on negotiations for a general treaty of amity and commerce with that nation, by his ministers in London, to whom, by his secretary of state, Mr. Madison, those multiplied professions of friendship and reconciliation were communicated; Mr. Jefferson avowed to one of his friends (in these words, or words of the same import) "that, in truth, he did not wish for any treaty with G. Britain." This shameful avowal of his Machiavellian policy appears to have been made about the time when he rejected the treaty which his own favourite ministers, Monroe and Pinkney, had negotiated with the British government; and will account for the rejections without his having it before the senate for its consideration. For, notwithstanding the ill-placed confidence of some, and the derision of others to his system of administration, it was possible the senate might have advised its ratification.  
Mr. Jefferson well knowing the insuperable difficulties attending the question of amendments, and the former unsuccessful attempts as well as the long and fruitless efforts of his own ministers to settle it by treaty—it must have occurred to him, highly probable, nay almost certain, that G. Britain would never ratify its claim of right, nor formally stipulate its renunciation of the practice of im-

pressing her own seamen from neutral merchant vessels on the high seas. Hence arises the presumption, that Mr. Jefferson made that relinquishment a sine qua non an indispensable condition, in any treaty to be negotiated with that country; because it would insure the gratification of his wish, "to have no treaty with England."  
The British commissioners frankly told Monroe and Pinkney, that the board of admiralty, and the law officers of the crown, were united in the opinion that the right in question (of taking British seamen from neutral merchant vessels) was well founded, and ought not to be relinquished; and that under such circumstances no ministry would venture to relinquish it, however pressing the emergency might be. With this knowledge of the fact and with the official document in his hand, Mr. Madison might very safely renew the warm professions of his predecessor and fellow laborer, of his sincere desire to adjust all differences, and to settle the terms of a friendly & commercial intercourse with G. Britain—without the hazard of being surprised into a treaty, while he continued to insist on the relinquishment of impressions of British seamen from American merchant vessels; a renunciation which he was morally certain would never be made; a renunciation which he now continues to insist on as the condition of peace, as it is the only remaining alleged cause or pretence for persisting in the war; which therefore must continue during the four coming years of Mr. Madison's presidency—unless the People, in the exercise of their rightful and constitutional powers, compel him to make peace.  
With my personal knowledge of the characters and conduct of the men who for twelve years have directed and controlled the affairs of our country, and with the evidence existing of the real origin of the war—of which the alleged causes were but pretences—I have had no hesitation in pronouncing it an unnecessary, unjust and now especially a wanton and profligate war. With such views of the nature and origin of the war, it will be impossible for me, as a member of the national legislature to give my vote for men or money to continue it. We have seen that the men who declared the war—fearful of losing their popularity and of hazarding the re-election of Mr. Madison—last year refused to lay the taxes indispensably necessary to support it or even to pay the interest of the monies loaned for that purpose. Another session has passed away, and still no taxes have been laid—although taxes alone, and those heavy beyond all example can furnish funds equal to the redemption of the enormous public debt they have incurred and are incurring.  
It is an acknowledged maxim, founded in reason and experience, that funds, actually provided for the reimbursement of public loans, are essential to the establishment and support of public credit. Those therefore who lend their money to the government without such funds and so without any security—acting with their eyes open—will merit no consideration hereafter. Will it be said that the faith of the U. States is pledged for the repayment of the loans? So was their faith pledged to redeem the continental money, which congress issued, to the amount of \$200,000,000 to carry on the war of our revolution—a just and necessary war: yet that pledge was never redeemed.  
**TIMOTHY PICKERING.**  
March 8, 1813.  
**NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**  
We have received returns of 26,052 votes, in which Mr. Gilman has 2506 majority.  
No doubt is entertained but that every branch of the government is completely regenerated. [Boston pap.]  
**From the Richmond Enquirer.**  
We understand, that if the mediation of Russia is accepted by Great Britain, the negotiation may be transferred to St. Petersburg under Mr. John Quincy Adams on the part of the United States, and Lord Cathcart on that of Great Britain.—The negotiation will thus be conducted under the immediate eye of their common friend the Russian emperor.  
Brig. Gen. Flournoy, of Georgia, is directed to take the command at New-Orleans in lieu of Gen. Wilkinson.  
**A NIGHT OF ERRORS.**  
The cruiser, which is stated in the letters to the executive, to have encountered three of our gun-boats in Plank-tank, turns out to be the American privateer FOX. Fox as she is by name she was not cunning enough to escape a brush with his own countrymen. Capt. Sinclair, the commandant of the Gun-boats who had first suspected her of being an American, was right at first and wrong afterwards.  
**GEN. HARRISON is in a very critical situation.** An express who travelled with unexampled celerity, arrived yesterday forenoon from the seat of war, bringing information to government, that the British had received a reinforcement of 2200 men, and that they meant to attack General Harrison, with every prospect of success. With such an additional force to contend with, his chance of escape must be slender indeed. [Feb. Rep.]

The senate of Pennsylvania have passed a bill authorizing the governor, in case the government of the U. States should within the present year, issue proposals to obtain money on loan, to subscribe to said loan on behalf of this commonwealth, one million of dollars and making it the duty of the governor to negotiate a loan or loans with any of the incorporated banks or other bodies, politic, or individuals, within this commonwealth for such sum or sums, at an interest not exceeding six per cent, per annum, as may be necessary for enabling him to pay the amount subscribed by him to the loan of the U. States; the said loan or loans to be reimbursed within six years.  
Now remember!—the governor is first required to subscribe one million to the U. S. loan; secondly, he is to negotiate a loan, to obtain on loan, as much as will enable him to loan one million of dollars as part of the United States loan, provided he can procure the said loan "at an interest not exceeding six per cent, per annum," and as this loan, thus loaned to the U. S. will yield an interest of seven per cent, per annum, the state of Pennsylvania will patriotically gain one per cent, per annum, on the said loan, without loaning any of its own money towards the loan of sixteen millions of dollars! Can our city Stock Brokers equal this? [Poulson.]  
**WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 19.**  
We have no further certain information on the subject of the detachment sent off from general Harrison's army for the purpose of attempting the destruction of the British shipping at Malden, which marched, we believe, on the 25th ult. A report has reached the city in a letter from Buffalo, dated the 6th of March, of an express having brought information that general Harrison had retaken Detroit. We are inclined to disbelieve it, because we have never understood it to be his object at present to go there, and because it was not in the line of his operations at Malden, as we understand them.  
Extract of a letter from Lieut. Sinclair, dated U. States' schooner Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 11, 1813.  
I was until the 10th inst. reaching the mouth of the Potomac, where I received direct information that the enemy were in Lynhaven Bay with 4 74's 5 frigates and some small vessels; and that 2 other frigates with 2 armed Baltimore built schrs and a sloop, were off New Point Light committing depredations in every inlet and on every bay craft they could come across. I immediately proceeded down the bay, and made a harbor under Gwin's Island, the wind being a head and a prospect of bad weather. After having anchored in a line across the channel with two gun boats in company (the other not being able to fetch in had gone into Rappahannock) I was hailed from an armed schr. within us, to know who we were. I informed him, & upon requiring to know who he was, he went to quarters immediately and ordered my boat aboard him. I had anchored with springs upon our cables and our men at quarters. I ordered him to let me know who he was, and upon his insisting on my boats being sent to him, I fired a musket ahead of him, which he instantly returned with a broadside of round and grape shot with a constant fire of small arms. Being well assured from this conduct, that it was one of the enemy's schrs. I opened a fire on her from this vessel, and in 15 or 20 minutes silenced her. I now ceased firing and desired the nearest gun boat to hail him and know if he had struck to us, and who he was. He made no reply, but immediately renewed the action. I then ordered a general fire from all the vessels, and in about the same length of time silenced him a second time. He acted, upon our ceasing our fire, precisely as he had before done, and it was now half an hour before he was a third time silenced. Although his conduct did not deserve a third indulgence, yet humanity induced me to stop the effusion of blood which our well directed fire must evidently have caused on board his vessel. I was now in the act of sending an officer on board him to take possession, when I discovered he had made sail and was endeavouring to escape under cover of the darkness of the night. I immediately cut my cable and made sail after him; but after a running fight of half an hour his great superiority of sailing and the extreme darkness of the night effected his escape. The last we saw of him he appeared to be on a wind

down the Bay. This procedure added to his other conduct, and his having as I am informed by the inhabitants of this place, anchored here just at night without showing any colors, confirms me in the opinion of his being one of their light cruizers. He has no doubt suffered severely in killed and wounded, as we were at all times in good grips, and canister distance, and from the quantity of his bulwarks, which were floated on shore near where he lay, his hull must have been as much shattered, as we could see his rigging appeared to be, by the light from his guns.  
Our damage has been very trifling, only one man severely wounded and our rigging a little cut. I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and crew of this vessel.  
Extract of a letter from Lt. Sinclair, dated United States schooner Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 13.  
I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have this day received information that the unknown vessel we engaged on 10th at night, and of which I gave you the particulars in my letter of the 11th, was his Britannic Majesty's schooner Lottery, and that she sunk that night before she could reach the Fleet at New-Point-Comfort.  
**BARBADOS, JAN. 16.**  
The ship Ramoncita, Venables, of London, arrived at Demerara, on the 31st ult. and furnishes the following particulars of her having gallantly beaten off the American ship of war Hornet:  
"Nov. 25, lat. 32, 18, N. long. 21 W. at half past 2 P. M. a sail was discovered on our starboard beam—at 3 found her to be a ship bearing towards us, under a heavy press of sail. We then bore on a wind, got ready for action, and continued on the same tack, in order to be convinced how she could sail with us; her superiority, however, was soon apparent. Being now within gun-shot we tacked and crossed him ahead.—Evening fast approaching, we thought it prudent to show our colours, for the purpose of preventing any mistake in the dark, should the ships near each other. The enemy however, did not follow our example until we gave him a shot, when he hoisted British. By his superior sailing, he was soon after under our lee. He then hailed, and asked what ship ours was? We answered, H. B. M. armed ship Ramoncita; and enquired what ship that was? he replied, H. B. M. ship Indian, and desired to send my boat on board; receiving for answer, we should not until convinced he was British. He declared he would fire at us; to this we replied, if he did, we would return it. After a few minutes, he hailing again, we lowered our boat, and manned her with an officer and two of our weakest hands, sent her along side, and was almost immediately after returned with an officer from the ship. The gentleman was soon marched into the cabin, where we again enquired what ship it was? He however said that his captain had ordered him not to inform us. We then enquired what flag he sailed or fought under? and his reply was, they had British colors flying. We then informed him we were convinced he was an enemy, and therefore should detain him, and commence the action. On this, he cautioned us against commencing an action with a ship under British colors. We then proposed, that if we permitted his return, would he pledge his honor to send our boat and men back, with the information as to what ship it was? he answered he would. It was now 6 o'clock—and in about ten minutes, those we expected came, and it was then found, that it was the U. S. sloop of war HORNET with 22 long 24's and 18's, and 250 men, our officer having been permitted to examine the vessel. By our officer a message came, that if we did not strike immediately, he would sink us. By this time he hailed, and asked if we had struck? We answered we should convince him of the spirit of Brisons so long as we had a man on board, and gave orders to fire; the enemy being nearly yard-arm and yard-arm. The broadside was soon returned and a most severe fire kept up on both sides for three hours and a quarter; when we found that all his guns but three, on the larboard side, were silenced; hitherto we had a windward position, but now the wind flew suddenly round on the starboard beam, which made us become the leewardmost ship; he soon bearing on our larboard side, and his yards nearly locked in our braces the action was renewed with great vigor, and continued about an hour and a quarter longer, when it was

evident that we had also silenced the gun on that side, except two, he then bore away. On mustering our brave crew, we found two men killed, and twelve wounded. The situation of our ship was very bad, having had two feet and a half of water in the hold from the commencement of the action, scarcely a shroud or back-stay left to hold the masts, the yards without braces and the sails in a shattered condition, the main-top-gallant-mast and yard shot away, and the main-mast severely wounded, a 24 lb. shot having passed through it; the mizen-top-mast likewise severely wounded, and much shattered in our hull.  
[For the information of our readers, we will state facts relative to the above battle, and leave them to make their own comments. The vessel which engaged the Ramoncita, was no other than the privateer ship Alexander, Wellman, of Salem, mounting six 9's and ten six pounders and having at the time 150 souls on board, all told she fought the Ramoncita, 2 hours and three quarters, and but for a dark rainy and squally night, would no doubt have captured her. The Ramoncita, mounted twenty 9 and 12 pounders, and had nearly 100 men; she made her escape in the night, in a rainy squall.]  
**CHARITABLE SOCIETY'S Lancasterian School.**  
Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Bassford, the teacher, the Lancasterian School could not be opened on Monday last, as was announced.—It will be opened on Monday the 29th inst. Terms of tuition 75 cents per month, and no expence will be incurred for books, the cards which are used in the school superceding the necessity of them. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer, or to two of the managers.  
March 25.  
**Farmers Bank of Maryland.**  
22d March, 1813.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first of April next; or after Monday the fifth of April next; to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney or by correct simple orders.  
By order,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.  
March 25. 3w.  
**General Orders.**  
Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.  
The Volunteers and Draughts composing this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April 10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty.  
The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the Volunteer infantry and cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service.  
The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake, and its tributary Rivers, on the Sea Board, will be on the alert to discover and repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy.  
By order,  
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.  
March 25. 3w.  
**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscribers have a power from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to settle the personal estate of Mrs. ASSEATH WARFIELD, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them to Thomas Hall Dorsey for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment as above, who is authorised to settle the same. Given under our hands this 20th day of March 1813.  
LANCELOT WARFIELD,  
THOMAS H. DORSEY.  
March 25. 3w.  
**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,  
All that part of a tract of land called Norwood's Beall, now in the possession of Mr. John B. Weems.  
This land is nearly adjoining to the city of Annapolis, and no part of it is more than a mile therefrom. A great portion lies on the waters of Severn River, which afford in their respective seasons a great abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl.  
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the day of sale, when the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning.  
JOHN BREWER, Trustee.