

POETS CORNER

TO A BEAUTIFUL QUAKER.

By Lord Byron.

Sweet girl, though only once we met; That meeting I shall never forget; And though we never may meet again, Remembrance will thy form retain; I would not say "I love," but still My senses struggle with my will; In vain to drive thee from my breast, My thoughts are more and more repress; In vain I check the rising sighs, Another to the last replies: Perhaps this is not love, but yet Our meeting I can never forget: What though we never silence broke, Our eyes in sweetest language spoke: The tongue in flattering language deals, And tells a tale it never feels; Deceit the guilty lips impart, And blush the mandates of the heart; But souls' interpreters, the eyes, Spurn such restraint, and scorn disguise, As thou thy glances oft conversed, And all our bosoms felt rehearsed, No spirit from within reprov'd us; Though what they utter'd I suppress, Yet I conceive thou'lt partly guess, For us on thee my memory ponders, Perchance to me thine also wanders, Thus for myself at least I'll say, Thy form appears thro' night, and day, Awake, with it my fancy teems, In sleep, it smiles in fleeting dreams; The vision charms the hours away, And bids me curse Aurora's ray For breaking slumbers of delight, Which makes me wish for endless night; Since, oh! whatever my future fate, Shall joy or woe my steps await, Tempted by love, by storms beset, Thine image I can never forget, Alas again no more we meet, No more our former looks repeat; Then let me breathe this parting prayer, The dictates of my bosom's care: "May Heaven so guard my lovely Quaker, That anguish ne'er may overtake her, But blessed be ye her heart's partaker, Oh may the happy mortal fate To be by dearest ties related, For her each hour new joys discover, And lose the husband in the lover! May that fair bosom never know What 'tis to feel the restless woe, Which stings the soul with vain regret, Of him who never can forget.

From the Federal Gazette.

Fellow-Citizens of Maryland, The circumstances of the times render the approaching election of delegates to our General Assembly, peculiarly interesting. If the duty it imposes on you be faithfully performed, you will have the credit & the consolation of having shortened the period of our sufferings, by accelerating the termination of the war.

Happily the reason which ought to influence you in the selection of candidates, is obvious to the most common understanding; the choice, in the present instance, lying simply between the advocates of war; and the advocates of peace; two descriptions of men well known to the voters in every county and district. Notwithstanding, however, the plainness of the case, various arts and practices are resorted to; in order to seduce you from your duty and mislead you in your choice. Are not the advocates of war exerting themselves at this moment, in every place, to prevent the election of the advocates for a speedy peace? Suppose the endeavours of these men to be attended with success, and their candidates elected, will not this marked preference by the people be considered, in the cabinet at Washington, proof conclusive that the war meets their approbation? You will thus, by your own act, have prolonged the war, and thereby rendered yourselves responsible, with its authors, for all its subsequent calamities.

Take a retrospective view of the conduct of those men, the advocates of the war, who would still lay claim to your confidence. To fix their real character, it is only necessary for you to recollect how often they have deceived you. While they were flattering you with perpetual peace, they were engendering in your breasts hostility to England, and secretly preparing the path of war. They promised you and your posterity an exemption from an incumbering public debt; and the debt already incurred by their war exceeds thirty millions of dollars, and should this war be continued but another twelve months, calculating on the present ruinous scale of expenditure, it will add to this sum above eighty millions more.

They told you that you should see no taxgatherers at your doors; and you believed them. I have now lying on the table before me, a ticket formed by these patriots for the good people of Washington county. This ticket is headed in large type, "No excise, no stamp duty, no eight per cent. loans, to raise armies to keep the people down," and is signed Nathaniel R.

...and John Tyler. Although Mr. Rochester was president of the Hagar's town Bank, and the other a respectable citizen, they were not thought too good to be employed on this occasion, as decoy birds, to ensnare their unsuspecting countrymen. This bait, which was generally used throughout the state succeeded; the authors of the war & of most of the acts, which have ruined our commerce, and brought us into our present situation, were elected; and now, as if it were a judgment on our credulity, we are to be afflicted with these very plagues, "an excise, stamp duties, and loans to raise armies to keep the people down." But then we are assured by the agents in all this mischief, that these taxes are only to be levied during the continuance of the war, and two years after its close, a promise which will be kept like all their preceding ones.

Again: These patriots tell you, that our cabinet at Washington have at all times regarded with an equal eye the injuries and affronts done and offered to us by G. Britain and France, and would have you to turn a deaf ear to the suggestion that it submits its proceedings to French influence. It may not be out of place to examine under this head, a few facts. You have all read the French minister Turreau's letter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Smith, recently brought to light, and published in most of our newspapers, and are ready to acknowledge that more insolence and insult could scarcely be penned. It is in evidence, that this letter was received and translated by Mr. Graham, translating clerk in the office of state. What was the notice taken of and the course adopted by the cabinet on this occasion? All knowledge, that such a letter had been received, was carefully concealed from congress and the public. The same clerk informs us, that it is not on the files of the office, and we are given to understand that it was withdrawn or returned to Mr. Turreau, and here it seems the matter ended. Sometime after this Mr. Jackson the British minister to the U. S. addressed a letter to the same secretary Smith, which was said to contain some expressions or allusion that might be construed into an insult. Did the President direct steps to be taken to induce Mr. Jackson to withdraw this offensive letter? No! Did he order it to be returned to the writer? No! Did he order it to be refused a place on the files, and cast over it a veil of secrecy? On the contrary, Mr. Smith was directed to answer the letter, and to complain of the insult. To this charge Mr. Jackson observed, that the letter in question really contained an insult he could assure him none was meant or intended. Was this apology accepted? No! The insult, which it would have puzzled the most acute critic to discern, or the most ingenious logician to have verified, was considered in so deadly a light that nothing could wipe out the stain it had occasioned, short of suspending all further intercourse with this minister and sending him back to his master. What think you, occasioned this marked difference in the treatment of these two letters and their respective writers? I offer no opinion. The impartial will determine, whether so extraordinary a bias to one side can be accounted for, without calling in the aid of some extraordinary influence.

Again: You all remember that fifty thousand dollars were paid to one Henry, for certain papers showing that the said Henry had been employed by the Governor of Canada as a spy in the U. States. These papers, though void of importance, were immediately communicated to Congress, by a special message from the president, evidently with a view of affecting elections then depending, and preparing the public mind for war with G. Britain. This war has taken place; and now see what is done, and by whom to prolong its continuance. Its devoted partisans in one of our maritime cities, have procured by subscription or otherwise, between 16 and 20,000 dollars, for the express purpose of preventing the election to our General Assembly, of candidates known to be decidedly in favour of a speedy peace, and causing to be chosen, men of pliant materials, who will vote for such resolutions as may be manufactured at Washington. This information, be assured, is derived from an unexceptionable source, and may be relied on. That this money is already on duty, will be apparent to men of observation, from certain in-

dications and circumstances; that neither cunning or duplicity is able to conceal.

To conclude; It is morally certain that the anxious wish of a vast majority of the citizens of Maryland is for a speedy peace; and it is no less certain that peace has always been, and still is, in our power to obtain on the most honourable terms, but it is also to be concluded from past experience, that the wishes of our rulers and the people are far from concurring in the same object, and hence arises the absolute necessity for such an expression of the public will, by their election of delegates, as shall convince those in authority, that the state of Maryland is unequivocally for a speedy termination of the war.

A FRIEND OF PEACE.

From the (N. Y.) Evening Post. HAMBURG LETTER.

Whoever can read the contents of the letter published this evening, which was handed us by a friend and is dated "near Hamburg," without feeling a deep and sorrowful sympathy with the writer, had better quit this country in the first vessel going to France. He is a fit subject for one of the vassals of the scourge of the earth. And to further the views of this sworn enemy of the human race is this nation now engaged in a ruinous war—a war without object or end other than to gratify the wishes and insubordination of the commands of this blood thirsty villain.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated near Hamburg, June 23, 1813.

"What shall I write to you my dear friend? Political events have no doubt come to your knowledge, and as to myself, to say that I am at all in existence is all the good tidings I can give you. I left the city and after having for sometime acted a rather conspicuous part in its defence, am again an individual without distinction. I would call myself another Cincinnatus but I have not learnt to plough.

Alas! the dream is over and with it our enthusiasm has fled; we are now more miserable than before, after having tasted for a moment our ancient liberty, our chains are drawn still closer.

How to depict to you the misery of our ill fated city I know not—a gloom is spread over every countenance, and how could it be otherwise? We have no longer the means to provide for our subsistence here, much less to satisfy the rapacity of our oppressors, and contributions which exceed our power. It grieves me to see so many unfortunate people, many of our mechanics and other professions, whose situations were formerly very comfortable now reduced to work in the fortifications for a bare living. Our city is declared in a state of siege, and the French are continuing those fortifications with ability and zeal which the Russians had begun, without either of those qualities. Martial law has been established, and several people have been arrested for alleged crimes and many of them will no doubt be sacrificed on the altar of tyranny. The rich and poor are involved in the same fate; our worthy alderman D. who certainly was a good citizen under all established governments here, has been arrested unexpectedly and sent to France with about 30 others for no other crime than being rich, as hostages for the payment of an enormous contribution of 48 millions, which we are unable to pay, having been so long deprived of all commerce, and although bills, materials for building ships, or any other goods, except colonial, are taken in payment, yet have we not been able to raise the first installments.

Our leader, Van Hesse, has fled, he was not adequate to the task which his presumptions led him to accept. This age it seems produces no more Tells or Washingtons. If there existed a head capable to guide, hands would not be wanting to execute.

It is vain for us to search for the motives of providence why one generation should pass their lives in happiness and their descendants undeservedly doomed to misery—but so it is. History records a continual change. Empires like individuals, when they have arrived at that renown which fate intended for them, decline, either gradually, or are overthrown by some great convulsions of nature. The Supreme council has chosen that phenomenon Buonaparte to oppress Europe; perhaps to give the new world a chance

to rise also and after some centuries to experience the same instability. The philanthropist, seeks some consolation in the idea that still a spot on the globe remains, though hitherto but little noticed, where rational freedom is yet cherished, and which, to the astonishment of the world, will rise as other nations sink. Be it so! and may that nation possess not only sufficient virtue long to preserve such a blessing, but also strength enough to repel aggressions, for what is virtue to a nation without strength?

We have read with interest the unexpected deeds of valour of a young nation, as yet without a character or reputation, but who dared to assert her rights against the colossal power of the mistress of the ocean. Where conquest is not her object, she will have the good wishes of all those who from congenial feelings must hate oppression, whoever may be the oppressor. You must have heard of the armistice which was concluded on the 4th June; what the result may be, no one knows; we wish for a peace on any terms—it might mend our situation in some degree, for every other hope has vanished. The poor Prussians fought like lions, but the Russians are accused of not co-operating so cordially since their own territories were no longer in danger; who knows what intrigues may be employed to detach them from the cause—common fate of alliances!

The Swedes have upwards of 20,000 men in Mecklenberg; they might do much but remain inactive; it is not difficult to foresee what game the Crown Prince means to play. It would seem that all wisdom had fled from British councils when we survey their conduct since the unhappy attack on Copenhagen. To chase a Frenchman for the deliverer of Germany against French oppression! He will dupe them all, at least such is our impression. How ill have they managed the Danes, who at one time had the power to turn the scales? The Danish soldiers were already fighting our battles when England guaranteed to Sweden the conquest of Norway. The King of Denmark was exasperated, and his unwilling soldiers were ordered to join the French. Nine thousand Danes are now under the command of Marshal Davoust England's treatment of Denmark has certainly been unwise from the beginning. Whatever weakness that government may have been guilty of, they have at least always been reputed faithful to their engagements with a sense of honour bordering on chivalry, little suited for these times. It is possible that kingdom will become a prey to its neighbours, as their finances are almost annihilated, but as I believe they deserve a better fate, I cannot help feeling for them.

This letter will be taken care of by a friend who is travelling to —, thus it will not come in contact with any post-offices, otherwise I should not venture any ideas on paper. Remember when you write to me that the seal affords no security; thus I will dispense with any remarks on your part, though no doubt I shall be deprived of much of that interest which otherwise your letters could give me. Let us often know that you are well and hope for better times. \* \* \*

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

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

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Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
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Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Prices, \$1.50 in Board, \$2.00 Bound.

The Report

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

Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house, and every exertion that our disinterested situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country. Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the true source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous and interested party. We are immediately interested in directing the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, on the 14th inst. a NEGRO slave who called himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet high, is one which should be satisfactory to G. Britain as well as to the U. States. And my strong doubts whether the offer of the Russian mediation has proceeded from the Emperor, and been tendered to the British, well as to our own government, had abated in consequence of information received at Washington through a respectable channel, which seemed to render it probable that they were the facts. But though the channel of information was entitled to respect, its source ought to

Washington County, July 16th, 1813.

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JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Boston Gazette.

We are happy to lay before our readers, this day, the commencement of a series of letters from a venerated statesman and patriot, on a subject which has excited the highest interest in the public, and which immediately affects the character of a member of the cabinet.

LETTER I.

To the People of the United States.

I again address you, fellow-citizens, under my proper signature; because a primary object in view being to state facts, these ought to be supported by evidence; by public documents, where applicable to the subject and attainable, or my own testimony, or that of others, who, in my opinion, are entitled to credit. I am desirous also, that the observations, I make on facts, may be presented to your consideration, with that degree of interest to which a long practical acquaintance with public affairs and public men give me some claim. And I hope the time is at length arrived, when strong, not unfounded prejudices, favorable to one set of men, and adverse to another, may give place to wholesome, though to some perhaps, unpalatable truths. On such a salutary change in the public mind, the salvation of our country depends.

For five months subsequent to the last winter session of congress, you were amused with the talk and cheered with the prospect of PEACE, under the mediation of the Russian Emperor. With this subject President Madison opened his message to congress at their late summer session suggesting with his usual art, what might induce you to think that G. Britain ought to agree to a peace to be negotiated under that mediation. That the sentiments of G. Britain (said the president) towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the U. States to the terms on which they are willing to close it, is certain. To which after some observations, sufficiently philosophical and obscure, on the subject of impressions, he adds: "If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from these considerations could guarantee their fulfilment, a just peace would not be distant."

Thus the president meant to prepare the good people of these states to throw all the blame on Great Britain of peace did not speedily take place. And an attentive examination of the message warrants the opinion, that the president himself did not expect peace to result from this project of the Russian mediation. Accordingly, his remarks immediately following the passage last quoted, far from tending to keep up and aggravate all the angry passions of the people towards Great Britain, to induce their acquiescence in a continuance of the war. That the president had much reason to doubt of success in his mission to Russia, will appear from the views of it which I shall offer to your consideration.

I am the more inclined, and indeed constrained, to examine this subject, because at one period, during the session of Congress, I said that was then disposed to believe our administration intended to make peace. For several of Mr. Bayard's friends had informed me, that he had his instructions were broad enough to admit of a practical peace; and that it was one which should be satisfactory to G. Britain as well as to the U. States. And my strong doubts whether the offer of the Russian mediation has proceeded from the Emperor, and been tendered to the British, well as to our own government, had abated in consequence of information received at Washington through a respectable channel, which seemed to render it probable that they were the facts. But though the channel of information was entitled to respect, its source ought to