

POET'S CORNER.

From the (Boston) Weekly Messenger.

The democratic papers are filled with odes in celebration of the heroes who have drawn the sword in this war; but we have seen none in honor of the teamsters or their occupation, although their prosperity has been highly promoted by the war.

SONG.

Ye waggons of Fredon, Whose chargers chew the cud, Whose wheels have braved a dozen years 'The gravel and the mud—

Your glorious haic buds yoke again To take another jag, And send through the mud, Where the heavy wheels do drag,

Where the waggon's creak is loud and long, And the jaded oxen lag, The spit of your fathers Shall start from every sod,

The dung cat was their field of fame, And whiskey was their god— Where Hodge and gallant Humphrey went

Your manly steps shall tug, And send through the mud, &c. &c. Columbia needs no wooden walls, No ships where billows swell,

Her march is like a terrapin's, Her home is in her shell: To guard her trade and sailors' rights, To march through the brush,

Where the jaded troops do lag, Where the paper wars are lead & long And the dourty generals brag.

The meteor war of conquest Shall yet our fingers burn, Till James' troubled mind depart, And the star of peace return:

O then, ye waggon warriors, The song and least shall flow, To the fame of your name, When the wheels have ceased to go,

And the carts have ceased to go.

GENERAL MOREAU,

Was born at Morlaix, in Basse Bretagne. His father was a man of great respectability, and on account of his integrity, disinterestedness, and various private virtues, was commonly called the father of the pair.

On the breaking out of the revolution, such was the general confidence in his honesty, that he was selected by the nobility and gentry of Morlaix and its neighbourhood, principally those who proposed to emigrate, as the proper person to be entrusted with the management of their affairs.

The great number of commissions and deposits which he received on this occasion from the nobles and emigrants, contributed not a little to bring him afterwards to the guillotine under the government of Robespierre. He was put to death at Brest; and eye-witnesses declare, that the people present at his execution, shed torrents of tears, exclaiming several times, "they are taking our best father from us!"

Such a worthy father could not be disappointed in the liberal education which he gave his son, on account of the excellent example which he constantly set before him.

Moreau had, from his early youth, a strong prepossession for a military life, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted himself as a soldier. His father, however, who considered his conduct as the effect of imprudence, bought his *conge*, and sent him back to resume his studies. Whether the study of law was an unpleasant task to him, or whether his propensity for arms got the better of every other inclination, it is certain that he soon enlisted again. His father, hurt at this second act of rashness, with a view that he might feel the hardships of the life he had chosen, suffered him to serve as a private during four months or thereabouts, after which he was prevailed upon by his friends, not to let the young man continue any longer in that low condition, as it would occasion him to lose the benefit of his early education. Before the revolution, a man who was not of the *cast of the noblesse*, had little hope of advancement in the army, whatever might have been his conduct or merit. Moreau was therefore, almost in spite of himself, compelled again to return to the dry study of the law, and to follow the profession of his father, who was, we have already noticed, an eminent lawyer.

When the revolution broke out Moreau was Prevot de Droit at Rennes, a mark of superiority among the students in law. In that

office he acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of his fellow students. It is said, that when M. le Chevalier de Bremer brought the edicts of May, 1788, to the parliament of Rennes, to be registered, Moreau, then a supporter of the privileged order, against the court, went to the literary chamber, and offered the students, together with a great number of other young people, to the parliament, as volunteers to support it against the measures of the court. Observing, however, the stubbornness and want of principle among the privileged orders, he soon relinquished his concern for their interest, and espoused the party of the people.

In the month of October, 1788, the States of Brittany assembled at Rennes; but the *Tiers Etat* were then not willing to sit with two other orders, composed of nobles and priests. The latter, therefore, summoned the *sindicks* of all the corporations to appear among them, but were constantly opposed; and the summons, instead of quieting, increased the disaffection of the people against the two orders. At length, with a view to force them to put an end to their sittings, the people assembled on the place called Le Champ Montmorin, and at the same time about 1200 young men of Nantes, zealous supporters of the new order of things, arrived armed at Rennes. The city magistrates were unwilling at first to let them enter the city; upon further consideration, however, they received them and lodged them in the bourgeoisie. These young men lost no time in joining the people, who continued assembled on the Champ de Montmorin, and who were preparing to besiege the hall of the states.

In these circumstances, the states sent out a deputation to request the people to send delegates into the hall to examine the register of the deliberations, and to make their report to the people. Young Moreau, who enjoyed not only the confidence of the young men of Nantes, was sent with three others into the hall where the states were sitting. He there conducted himself with so much ability, that the result of this conference was the complete triumph of the people. It was agreed on both sides, that the states should dissolve, and that the young men of Nantes should return home peaceably. Such was his moderation on this occasion, that even the most inveterate enemies to the popular cause bestowed on him the greatest praises.

From that time his reputation daily increased; and upon the formation of the national guards in 1789, he was made colonel of the battalions. This honourable situation furnished Moreau with the opportunity of indulging his inclination for a military life. He accordingly soon abandoned the dry and tortuous study of the law, and applied himself to military affairs and tactics, with such steadiness, that in less than three months he was perfectly master of the command which had been entrusted to him. Expert military men have assured the writer, that Moreau became so great a proficient in his new study, that he was better acquainted with the management of a battalion, and knew better how to execute all the evolutions and manœuvres, than many old officers.

Such, at that time, was the persuasion of Moreau, of his capacity for military affairs, that he was heard several times to exclaim, "I shall soon become a general in the army!" He indeed laboured so successfully to obtain his object, that his skillfulness and courage were not long unnoticed, especially when serving under Pichegru.

Moreau was not disappointed in his expectations; for in June, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of general in chief, and conducted the siege of Ypres, which he took in 12 days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison, consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners; & 100 pieces of cannon, and 29 standards were taken. This event occurred on the 29th Prairial, 2d year, (17th June, 1794.)

In the following August, he took fort L'Ecluse, containing 152 pieces of artillery. If, however, this young general distinguished himself in a striking manner to all the different commands with which he was entrusted, in 1794 and 1795, the campaign of 1796 was destined to eclipse all his other achievements. In June he commanded three columns of the army of the Rhine and Moselle; with one of these he attack-

ed Fort of Kehl, which soon after surrendered; with the second he crossed the Rhine at Watznaui; and with the third at Selt.

On the 28th of June, the great battle of Kenchen was fought; in which Gen. Moreau, after having been joined by his cavalry and artillery, forced the Austrians to retreat in great disorder, with the loss of 1200 men prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, all their artillery, &c. The field of battle was covered with the slain.

July 5th, another general engagement took place between Moreau & the Archduke Charles, when the Austrians were again completely defeated. From this victory he flew to a third, equally glorious, and more profitable to the French republic. Upon the Upper Rhine he forced the Duke of Wirtemberg to solicit a suspension of arms, on conditions which were at once honourable and useful to the republic; and while the army of the Sambre and Meuse were retreating under Jourdan, that of the Rhine and Moselle, under Moreau, was pursuing its victorious career, even to the gates of Ratisbon, thus shaking the German empire to its centre.

It would occupy too much space in this volume, to give a detail of all those military operations in this campaign, which contributed to crown the brow of Moreau with unfading laurels. The most glorious epoch of his military history was his masterly retreat out of Bavaria, which, in the judgment of his most inveterate enemies, and of all military men, was far more honourable to his talents, than any victories which he has gained. Like Turcotte, Moreau served the interest of his country, more by that retreat than by the most dazzling conquest; and if we account Turcotte a consummate general, rather for his having kept in check superior bodies of the enemy, by his well concerted marches and counter-marches, than for any splendid victories obtained by him, we should in like manner attribute to Moreau the character of a great general, for his memorable retreat of 1796.

About the middle of September, affairs began to take an unfavourable turn; and Moreau, till now victorious, was forced to quit his position on the west bank of the Yser. He was pursued by the Austrian general Latour, and on the 29th, the enemy having made themselves masters of the highest part of the mountains of the Black Forest, and of the rivulets, which, running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgau; Moreau had no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians in order to obtain the Val d'Enfer, which descended into the Brisgau by the town of Friburg, or to make his retreat by the territory of Switzerland. Finding himself closely pursued by Latour, Moreau attacked him, but was repulsed with great loss, while, on the other side, the Austrian general Petrasch, posted between the sources of the Necker and Danube, incessantly harassed the rear of the French. At this critical moment it was reported and believed that Gen. Moreau was completely surrounded by the Austrians—that his army, in consequence, could not escape—that they must capitulate—that no possible art nor exertion could prevent their total defeat—and that not one of his soldiers would ever reach France to bring the news of the misfortune. Europe, however, soon witnessed the inexhaustible means and resources which are in the power of a truly great general.

Early on the 2d of October, the left wing of the army crossed the Danube at Reidlingen, and repassing it at Murrkingen, turned and defeated the corps which general Latour had passed betwixt the Federsee and the river. The Austrians then attacked him in front, and after an action of six hours, maintained with great obstinacy, he forced Latour to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothambach. Thus a retreating army, by the unexpected audacity of its general, took more than 5000 of its pursuers prisoners, together with 20 cannon.

General Moreau having thus far succeeded in his design, recommenced his march by the route of Stockach, and on the 18th October reached Friburg and established his headquarters at Furg.

This retreat will always be a memorable epoch in the annals of the republic; and the name of Moreau will stand conspicuous among the Buonapartes, the Turcottes, the Marlbro's the Eugenes, the Vil-

larses, the Fredericks, and others, the most celebrated of modern generals.

We shall finish this article by recounting an anecdote, which does no less honour to the character of Moreau, than his valorous military exploits achieved within the compass of so short a period.

His unfortunate and virtuous father, before he was guillotined, made a will, in which he advised, with paternal affection, that his son should marry a lady whom he named to him. Moreau, like the dutiful son, and able general, quitted the army as soon as its duties would permit, came to Morlaix, shed tears upon the grave of his father, and married the amiable lady who had been recommended in his father's will. Filial obedience is in common men a duty, in great men heroism.

[Biographical Anecdotes.]

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber will attend on the ninth day of Dec. next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Marlboro', at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose of making a dividend of the assets in hand amongst the creditors of the late Samuel Whittington. Those persons interested will please attend.

WM. WHITTINGTON, Admr. of Saml. Whittington. Calvert county. 15th Nov. 1813. 3X 3w

B CURRAN, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has moved his store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gilson White, where he has on hand a variety of DRY GOODS, and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON weaving. Annapolis, November 11, 1813. tf.

NOTICE. All persons are forewarned that either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender. JEREMIAH T. CHASE, November 11. tf.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court. September 11, 1813. On application, by petition of Beale Gaitier, administrator of John Reynolds, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reynolds, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1813. BEALE GAITIER, Admr.

NOTICE. CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, September 20, 1813. The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment. By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Cashr. Sept. 30.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 15 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STULL. Washington County, 20 July 15th, 1813. \$

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Mole-skin and Costings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles, Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

ALSO Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

LIKEWISE 7 Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, or Cash, at the Factory Price. Annapolis, Oct. 21. tf.

NOTICE. I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders. FREDERICK MACKUBIN, November 4. tf.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE. The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P.M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A.M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P.M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public. Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners. WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Oct. 21, 1813. tf.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office. —Price 12 1-2 Cents.— October 28.

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

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itell Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Board—\$2 00 Bound. The Report Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Mobs and Riots in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITION Taken before the said Committee.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, BRUSH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum. From the Albany Argus, Editor, October 27. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT. From General Wilkinson's Order, &c. HEADQUARTERS, French Mills, adjoining the City of Lower Canada, Nov. 21. I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this report, for the particulars of the operations of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence. I will endeavour to exert my endeavours to detail to you the striking and important incidents which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, on the 23d of August. The corps of the enemy, Kingston, which followed me on my rear, and in consequence of heavy galleys and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retake the place. I was strongly tempted to halt, turn about, and put to the test of my troops; but, alas! confined to my bed, Major G. Lewis was too ill for any exertion, and, above all, I dare suffer myself to be divided single day from the prosecution of the views of government, written to Maj. Gen. Hampt. on the 6th inst. by his Adj. G. Col. King, and had ordered a junction with me on the Lawrence, which I expected to take place on the 9th or 10th. I would have been unpardonable had I not deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign. The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, the active universal hostility of the inhabitants of the country, who enabled them to employ to the best advantage. Thus while my army, by a respectable force in the front, at every critical pass, which obliged me to march, which obliged me to march, and this impeded progress.

On the evening of the 9th the army halted a few miles from the head of Lounge's Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the order was issued. General I marched, agreeably to order, but noon we were apprized, by report of his artillery, that he engaged some distance below. At the same time the enemy observed in our rear, and the bay and gun-boats approached, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, not from it compelled the enemy to retire, and to march with their troops, after some time, with the advanced parties. At this time, in consequence of the working and re-embarking the men, the day was so far spent, our pilots did not dare, enter but (8 miles a continued rapid) therefore we fell down about five miles and came to for the night the next morning, every man in readiness for motion, having received no intelligence from Brown, I was still delay and caution prescribed. I was the result of his affair, I committed the flotilla to the care of the general in the afternoon, in which the general informed me he had foresaw the result would reach the foot of the river early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the boats, at which instant the gun-boats appeared, and began to shoot among us. Information was brought at the same time, that Gen. Boyd, and the troops were advancing in no immediately sent orders to halt them; this report was contradicted. Their gun-boats were to scratch us, and a report of their movements were the result of their success, which