

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Attorney-General of the State of Maryland, vice JAMES HOUSTON, Esquire, who declined accepting.

On Saturday last the U. S. brig Argus, Captain Lawrence, arrived at this port from New-York.

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The Knot.

MARRIED, on Tuesday 23d ultimo, in Charles County, by the Rev. Mr. WHEAT, JOHN IGLEHART, of Anne-Arundel County, to Miss ELEANOR SMOOT.

The Knell.

Departed this life on Monday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLAUDE, of this city, in the 47th year of her age, after a short though severe illness, which she bore throughout with calm and pious resignation which ever distinguished the dying moments of the "pure heart." We need not resort to the pen of a sycophant to portray the virtues of this good woman, for the unfeigned tears of her precious friends mingle with the lamentations of her disconsolate relatives to appreciate her worth, and express their loss; in one word, she was a Christian indeed in whom there was no guile.

When charity, benevolence, and love, the precious soul had fitted for thy God, then we, blest sister, were bereav'd of thee. Prayers and alms & all thy good endeavours did not behind, nor in the grave were trod; as faith pointed with the golden hope, shew'd thee up to joy and bliss for ever. Rest, happy spirit! In the will of God, compliant to his wisdom, we submit.

SCRAPS FROM BRITISH PAPERS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ARTICULARS OF GEN. REIGNIER.

This officer is considered in France as one of the best informed in the art of war. A native of Switzerland, he entered the French service at the beginning of the revolution. He was employed on the staff of the army of the north, at first as adjutant, and afterwards as adjutant-general. Pichegru, it is said, had a great opinion of his talents. His official reports when employed with the Mareau, in the army of the Rhine, in 1796, showed that he well deserved his situation of head of the staff. An officer who was well acquainted with him has told me that he was not in the field the same man that he was in the closet. Although his bravery is undoubted, he possesses neither that presence of mind, nor that justness of perception, which are indispensable in the field for the success of operations. Such is the opinion entertained of him by generals Desaix, St. Arnaud, and St. Sulpice.

After the peace of Campo Formio, in 1797, Reignier, who was then only in the 37th year of his age, wished for an opportunity of acquiring military fame. He requested to be allowed to accompany Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt. His services were distinguished rather by zeal and utility, than by brilliant exploits. He fought bravely and assiduously in ameliorating the position of the troops—and his leisure moments were employed in satisfying his curiosity for the arts, and his taste for the sciences.

Buonaparte did not think it proper to grant him the same honours that he had done in the modesty of Reignier, and he was unjust to his military qualities. The siege of El Arish was of much greater consequence than the battle of Nazareth. Why was it not made the subject of competition among the artists of Paris? Because Reignier was nei-

ther an aid-de-camp or flatterer, or spy of Buonaparte's. At the battle of Heliopolis, Reignier executed the orders of Kleber with admiral precision. He continued to discharge his duties of gen. of division until that colony was taken possession of by the English. On his return to France he published some observations, which created him many enemies. Gen. D'Estaing challenged him, on account of something he had written of him. They fought with pistols in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris. D'Estaing received a mortal wound; he died on the spot. Buonaparte who was soon informed of it, having seen Reignier at the audience at the Thuilleries, refused to receive him and sent him orders to withdraw. He gave him an employment in the South of France.

When Buonaparte sent his brother Joseph to Naples, he attached Reignier to him. In the month of March, 1806, the general went into Calabria. The French column was guilty of many horrors against the Calabrians, notwithstanding the endeavours of Reignier to diminish as much as he could the misfortunes of war. On the 9th of July, he was defeated at Maida by gen. Stuart; he lost half of his little army and was obliged to evacuate the farther Calabria.

The inhabitants had risen in arms, but as soon as Reignier received reinforcements, he recovered the ground he had lost. The two Calabrians suffered much from the French army.

I can venture to affirm, that in whatever country Reignier is the inhabitants consider themselves happy in having him, comparatively with his colleagues. His intrepidity, his polite manners, his firmness, and his humanity, have gained him the esteem of all those who know how to appreciate those qualities. He is perfectly acquainted with the theory of war; but nature has not endowed him with those rare qualities which matter victory on a field of battle, where he has the sole command of the operations. Having been defeated at Maida, after having practised his profession under PICHEGRU in Flanders, MOREAU in Germany, and Kleber in Egypt, a campaign under the orders of MASSENA does not hold out a very flattering prospect.

It is the general opinion in France, that REIGNIER is out of his place at the head of a corps of the army and that his great talents can no where be turned so well to account, as in putting him at the head of a staff of a first-rate Commander.

On the 31st, a most awful and tremendous explosion of smoke and flames issued from the watery element at the distance of half a league, or two English miles from the shore, in the western direction of our Island, which struck the inmates of the contiguous villages and hamlets with dismay and consternation, yet thank God, has not hitherto been followed by bad consequence. The scene was awful beyond description, and from the bowels of the inflammatory substance, forming its passage upwards 80 fathoms deep in the ocean, issued smoke, fire, cinders, ashes and stones, of an immense size. Innumerable quantities of different kinds of fish, some nearly roasted, and others as if broiled, floating on the surface of the sea towards the shore. This dreadful eruption of fire has perhaps been the saving of the island and its inhabitants. The fire has now materially subsided, but our anxiety still continues. May the Almighty protect us, at whose disposal we are!

From the (Norfolk) Public Ledger. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, our town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered to have been occasioned by the French privateer Revanche de Cerf, John Jacques, master, at anchor in the river, being on fire. The flames had made such progress on fire. The flames had made such progress and an alarm prevailing that had a considerable quantity of powder on board, prevented any exertions being made to save her; and the burnt to the waters edge, having been towed off to prevent her from doing damage to the other shipping, which lay very near her.

It was suspected that she had been set on fire deliberately, and no doubt remains that she was. It appears, from the examination of two boys that were on board, that two boats came along side of the privateer, manned with about 15 armed persons, who took the two boys out of the cabin, tied their hands behind their backs, and then took a tub which had fire in it into the hold, and thus set fire to the vessel.

It has not as yet been discovered who were the authors of this very unjustifiable deed; which was not only highly wrong as regards the destruction of the property itself and the violation of the hospitality of our country, but the very imminent danger to which other vessels were thereby exposed, (particularly a ship with 3000 barrels of naval stores which was moored very near) and indeed the town itself. The two boys, who have been examined, say that they were carried over to the hospital point, and there landed, and that the persons who came in the boats spoke no other language but English.

Such conduct cannot be excused or even palliated, though the causes which produced it may not be difficult to imagine. The individual who commanded this privateer, had rendered himself obnoxious by capture of American vessels heretofore: within these few days, he was publicly recruiting men for the purpose of going, as was supposed, on a cruise. These circumstances were viewed with indignation, much heightened by the very atrocious destruction of American property by French cruizers, accounts of which are daily detailed in the papers. The Revanche de Cerf was detained about 8 or 9 months since by Commodore Rogers, and was lately restored by an order from the admiralty court.

The following was issued by the Mayor of Norfolk on the next morning.

"Whereas information has been lodged with the Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk, that a body of men armed with pistols and cutlasses, did last night go on board the French schooner Revanche de Cerf, John Jacques, Master, and having two Negroes then on board, and removed them from the said vessel, did wantonly and wickedly set her on fire, in consequence of which she was utterly destroyed and the other shipping in the harbour and the Town itself thereby jeopardized.

"To the end that such wicked and criminal conduct should receive the punishment of the laws, all constables, watchmen, and citizens, are required to use their best endeavors to detect the authors or abettors of this villainous act."

Every true American must rejoice when he is informed, that an article so necessary to the prosperity of the manufacturing interest of his country, as Burr Stones, (commonly called French Burrs) are to be had in the U. States in quantities, more than sufficient for the consumption of all Europe, above what may ever be wanted for the use of America.

This valuable discovery has been made in North-Carolina, where a gentleman of this city now has a number of hands employed in quarrying them; the quality is found equal to that of the best French Burrs, and the quantity to all appearance inexhaustible, there being a mountain of them more than 20 miles in extent.

[Balt. E. Post.] BOSTON, APRIL 25. BATTLE NEAR CADIZ. Mr. Greene, who arrived in town last evening, in 42 days from Algiers, via the Vint-

yard, informs, that it was asserted that an engagement had taken place between the English Spanish and Portuguese troops, and the besieging army before Cadiz. The English 3500—others uncertain—French 8 or 9000. It commenced the 11th of March & continued till the 3d. The first two days the English were warmly supported by the Spaniards, and on the third permitted them to lead but they soon fell back before the French artillery, & put the British in confusion, who were surrounded by the enemy, but cut their way through, 2000 only, however, reached Cadiz. The loss of the Spaniards and Portuguese not ascertained. French lost 8000. The 28th regt. was entirely destroyed.

A Vineyard pilot spoke April 19, off Block-Island an English ship of 20 guns, and was informed she had despatches, and was bound to New-York.—[Capt. Chase, arrived last night from Philadelphia, spoke off Montauk, 17th inst. an English letter of marque ship of 20 guns from Lisbon for New-York; and she is probably the ship alluded to as above.] A letter from N. Orleans dated March 14 after mentioning 8 failures, concludes, "and I may venture to say 40 or 50 more persons with whom you are not acquainted."

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between Thomas Shaw, & Co. is this day dissolved. Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to George Shaw, and those who have claims against it to present them to him for settlement. April 30, 1811.

The business will be conducted at the same place by John Shaw, WHO HAS FOR SALE, A general assortment of Books, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Durable Ink, Backgammon Tables, Cards, Razors, Cases and Straps, Shaving Boxes, Soap and Brushes, Paint Boxes, Lead Pencils, Pocket Books, Powder Horns, Flasks, & Shot Bags, Flutes, Pipes, Violins, Music, Telescopes, Trunks, Clothes, Head and Tooth Brushes. A General Assortment of Ironmongery. Book Binding neatly executed.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, at her dwelling-house in the Swamp, on Friday the 24th instant, ALL the personal estate of JOSEPH JENIFER, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, farming utensils, slaves, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. All sums not exceeding 10 dollars to be paid on delivery of the property; and all sums exceeding 10 dollars a credit of 3 months will be given. ANN JENIFER, Executrix. J. Shaw

NEW STORE.

Childs & Shaw, Have opened, and offer for sale, at their Store, adjoining Mr. Joseph Evans' & Mr. H. G. Munroe's, opposite the market-house, an Assortment of New & Seasonable Goods, Comprising most of the Articles that come under the denominations of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

DRY GOODS. Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, 4-4 Irish Linens & Sheetings, Russia Sheetings, Brown and White, Russia Duck, Burlaps, Brown Rolls, Hessians Ticklenburg, Coloured & Mam Nankens, Patent, do, White Jeans, An assortment of Dimities, India Cottons, Domestic, do, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Umbrellas, Regency Muslins, India Mull Mull do, Plain & Fig'd Leno do, Net Scarfs, 4-4 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Muslin handkerchiefs, Lace do, A la Grecque Chintzes, Undressed do, An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams, Fashionable Vest Patterns, An assortment of Silk and Cotton Hose, York Stripes, Superfine Counterpanes, Bombazines and Wild-boars, Bombazine, Ribbons, &c &c, Groceries, &c. Lisbon, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Brandy, Spirit, Whiskey, Rum, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong Teas, Leaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Spermacetti, Mold and Dip Candles, Coffee, Rice, Alspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Salt-Petre, Sweet Oil, Indigo, Figs Blue, Starch, Alum, Coparas, Powder, Shot, Cotton, Silvers, Traces, Leading Lines, Bed Cords, White Rope, Scythes, Spades, &c &c. These, and many other articles not enumerated, they offer for sale at reasonable prices, and they flatter themselves that their goods will be found upon examination at least equal in quality and as low in price, as at other places.

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The Emperor has determined not to take any determination about the American affairs at the present. This is positive. I had the confirmation of it from the Director of the Custom-house. Be good enough to inform me if an order of the same nature reached your town, and if the Catharine Ray is to be included.

Yours, A. G. "Wishing you a good and a speedy voyage,

I am, Sir, A. VAIL.

The Catharine Ray was cleared at the Custom-house on the 10th March, all the passengers and the pilot being on board.—The Commissary-general of the Police having made his search, she got under way and came to anchor in the bay: the next morning after, the Prefect embargoed her, and she was to sail on the 17th, when the Prefect altered the arrival of that day's post permitted her to sail, which she could not do till the 22d, on account of head winds.

Passengers, Messrs, John Darcie, Baudouin, John and Peter Buckley, C. de la, Andw. Duchene, Verger, Gobert, Vignie, and Lewis Labranche, Mr. de la, Mrs. Perillat and son, Wm. Hoskins, M. and Mrs. Bachaud, Mr. Legend and family, Poudana, Latiman, Duval, Lecouet, Baudouin, Durat, Lacotte, Argis, Delcampo, Constant Provost, madame Labranche and daughter Fleury, and Capitanier.

Captain E. White of Newport, Barron of Bolton, Mr. Howland (mate of the Charles, condemned of New-York), 2 failors of the Charles, and 13 failors belonging to ships also condemned.

ST. LOUIS, (Louisiana) MARCH 14. We understand that Mr. Bates, late time since in the exercise of the government has transmitted to Mr. Gritterden, Attorney General, now on the circuit at Genesee, information of the arrest, by the Olage Indians, of eight men, who were found in their country without licenses. That Capt. Walker, late of the U. S. Army is one of the prisoners, and the head of the party.

In connexion with the foregoing, a report also circulates which we believe to be authentic, that the Secretary's dispatches to the Attorney General, contain some censures or avowals of Capt. Walker, and of Mr. Scott, one of his associates, of an enterprise contemplated against the Mexican provinces. Capt. Walker's party, it seems, was in the vicinity of the main body, for the purpose of securing the most convenient route. Three hundred men, well equipped, from Kentucky and Illinois Territory, was expected to rendezvous at the mouth of the Caranah forks of the Arkansas river, by the 25th of this month. The object is said to be the release of Messrs. Smith, McClanahan, Patterson and others; and to bring off the gold they could conveniently seize on such a course offered fairer prospects of liberation) to join the revolutionary party.

We are happy to know, that our local officers are properly impressed, with respect to the positive wrong, and the mischievous tendencies of these illicit expeditions.

Mr. Wilson P. Hunt left this place last Monday with a well equipped barge, to join his associates, at the Otto village, to proceed on his expedition to the Columbia river.—His party amounts to about seventy bodied men, nerved to hardihood.

We understand, the New York Fur Company, to whom Mr. Hunt is attached, has dispatched a well furnished ship to meet the party on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Hunt is accompanied by Mr. Brachery and a Mr. Nuttall, who are deputed to the country to explore and make known its riches in the animal, vegetal and mineral kingdoms; for which purpose, they are provided with the necessary tests. Mr. B. has devoted nearly 12 months to the examination of this neighbourhood, and has been enabled to introduce to England, a very considerable number of plants, before unknown to the botanists of that country. From the superior advantages which the country of Lehart Missouri furnish, we trust these gentlemen will return with a rich scientific harvest, gratifying to the philosopher, and probably useful to society in general.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21. The ship William Penn, Faherty, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in 36 days from Lisbon. Sailed, March 13. The French were still retreating, pursued by Lord Wellington, who was constantly sending in French prisoners by hundreds, whom he took from his flying enemy. Marshal Beresford had crossed the Tagus with a strong corps, in order to place Massena between two fires—10,000 British troops just arrived at Lisbon had been immediately marched after Marshal Beresford, to reinforce him.

Rear Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. is appointed commander in chief at Jamaica, in the room of admiral Rowley.

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