transaction Mr. W. sales at he moved these resolves discharge of what he deemed to his constituents and his

The declarations of the h minister had a great bearing reputation of the country reputation of these persons their official characters reprethe dignity of the nation. ace their conduct in its proper he presented to the consideratithe House the following reso-

ter any great degree of interest. The

the of the lower house has been priu-

ally occupied on contested elections,

the question relative to stenogra-

3-but it is very well known that

nch warm and animated debate has

kea place in the Senate on executive

igess, although they have been in

ret session every day since the sessi-

commenced. The subjects discussed

not generally known, yet sufficient

been made public to warrant the be-

that their business has been of a

important nature. The mission of

thin has excited a degree of warmth

that body seldom or never before the seed; and it is pretty well ascer-

ired, that his appointment will not be

mirmed, unless he be first removed

the president from the treasury. In

H. Mr. Speaker Clay will be placed

event of his removal, it is believed

the head of that department. If

matin had not been hurried from the

niry just at the moment he was,

here is no probability that he would

are gone to Russia, if we may judge

n the disapprobation that has mark-

the conduct of the senate as to his

cintment. What may be their de-

nination is not known; but from the

enstrance that has been made a-

hist making so important an office as hit of Secretary of the Treasury a

ese sincoure, it is believed, and with rol reason, that Gallatin's removal

ast be made a preliminary to a con-

imation of his embassy. Those who

ation, and seemed ready to approbate

heir policy to the utmost extent, are

ow the most violent against that sys-

en of destructive measures pursued

or them, and which has so often been mid out against by the distressed si-

Mr. Madison in relation to Gallatin,

eems like dictating to the senate what

them on the propriety of any particular feature in his policy. He may cre-rectives, and fill them, and because

the appointments were made during a

recess of the national legislature, he

would seem to insinuate that what he

had done, must of course be sanctioned

at their next meeting. It is to be hoped

there ext, that he will find his calculations have been made with too great rapidity, and that the senate will exercise

heir prerogative to the fullest extent.

To see Mr. Gallatin sent from the

enatry on a foreign mission, but two

reeks previous to a meeting of congress,

vidently shews that some doubt was

entertained by the president whether

is nomination would be confirmed by

the senate. It is believed by many who

thre noticed with attention the signs of the times, that this mission is a kind of political pantomime, got up by the abinet to amuse the people of this centry, and guil them into a belief that nothing is more anxiously desirable.

red by our chief magistrate than peace.

But fortunately it has been so badly played off that the effect which was atended has not been produced, and

instead of blinding, has opened the eyes of many. It is quite unnecessary to

mmark farther on the deliberations of thesenate, for a short time only is ne-

they will not be carried into operation.

The resolutions of Mr. Webster, calling

on the president for certain information relative to a repeal of the French decrees, will doubtless produce much animated debate when they are called up to be discussed. As yet the attention of the house has been confined to business, which is of little or no importance to the public.

Much anxiety yet prevails respecting the fate of the Chesapeake. Whether the has been captured or not, has never

jet been ascertained, but there is too

much reason to apprehend that this has been the case. A variety of reports of

very contradictory nature have been

in circulation, respecting the engage-ment, and but very few of them are en-

taled to the least degree of credit. Some

have gone so far as to say that she is certainly captured, and that it was ef-

tettal by very dishonorable means; but to no official account has 'get appeared, it is unnecessary to indulge in idle conjectures respecting it. Considering, however, the brilliant victory atchieved, by larrenge on a recent, occasion, we do

Awrence on a recent occasion, we do

ot deem it presumption to say, that he

his not disgraced himself or country on

be present. If the loss has been occa-

sioned, as mentioned, it was by an accident wholly unforescen, and conse-quently unavoidable

Great difficulties seem to exist in the

bold and dignified stand the senate

tion of our country. The conduct

solved. That the President of Inited States be requested tointhis house, unless the public est should, in his opinion, forich communication, "when by , and in what manner the first igence was given to this goment of the decree of the goment of France, bearing date ne 29th of April, 1811, and purng to be a definitive repeal of lecrees of Berlin and Milan." solved, That the president of United States be requested tointhis house, whether Mr. Russel, charge d'affairs of the United es at the court of France, hath admitted or denied to his goment the correctness of the deation of the duke of Bassano to Barlow, the late minister of the ted States at that court, as statn Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the secretary of e, " that the said decrees of Atwenty-eighth, eighteen hund and eleven, had been commai ated to his (Mr. Barlow's) pre-essor there;" and to lay before

s house any correspondence with . Russel relative to that subject, ich it may not be improper toconnicate; and also, any corresponnce with Mr. Russel relative to it subject, which may be in pos-sion of the department of state. Resolved, That the president of U. States be requested to inform s House, whether the minister of ance near the United States ever formed this government of the exence of the said decree of the 28th April, 1811, and to lay before

e house any correspondence that ay have taken place with the said inister relative thereto, which the esident may not think improperts communicated. Resolved, That the President of

e U. States be requested to comunicate to this house any other inormation which may be in his posession and which he may not deem njurious to the public interest to dislose relative to the said decree of he 28th of April, 1811, and tendig to show at what time, by whom nd in what manner the said decres was first made known to this government or to any of its representative

Resolved, That the president be equested, in case the fact be, the the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April 1811, ever received by this govern ment of any of its ministers or agents was communicated in May, 1812,5 the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barles the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow and by him to his government, amentioned in his letter to the secretary of state, of May 12, 1612, the accompanying papers, to inform this house whether the government of the United States, hath ever response to a short time only is necessary, for a short time only is necessary, which will senter the results of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of the long attalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very the should be acceptable to the fate of

of the United States, hath ever re ceived from that of France any en planation of the reasons of that d cree being concealed from this g a time after its date; and if suche planation has been asked by this g vernment, and has been omitted be given by that of France, wheth this government has made any! monstrance, and expressed any affection, to the government

France, at such concealment. Mr. Grosvenor having requir the yeas and nays on the question proceeding now to consider the solution they were found to be follows:

For consideration Against it

The resolve was ordered to lie the table accordingly.

NOTICE.

The Chancery Office is again of and business will be transacted wi delay. All persons who may have pers belonging to said office will p return them as soon as possible subscriber is under the necessity forming the Gentlemen of the Bar papers must not be taken from the lice without an order from the Char

JAS. P. HEATE Reg. Cur. 0

N. B. The Editors of the Fed Gazette, American, Frederick T Herald, and Hager's Town Gra-will give the will give the above three insertions forward their accounts to Mr. He

MARYLAND GAZETTE Mr. Madison's certainly reduced to very singular diferrma by the opposition LANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17. o his favorite schemes, from those who out a short time sines would have fol Nothing of importance has yet been lowed any path he should please to me in either house of congress, or ra mark out for them. her nothing has transpired which ex-

ORATION OF MR. CUSTIS, OF ARLINGTON, Delivered at the Celebration of the RUSSIAN VICTOBIES,

on the 5th instant. Though feeble in health, yet being honoured as your choice. I will humbly endeavour to execute the task; which your teo partial favour has assigned

The purpose of this association, is at once novel & interesting. It has hereto fore been deemed a full measure of du ty for nations to celebrate events which may have had immediate relation to themselves, but generous America will set to the world a nobler example, and forgetting for a moment that selfish impulse, which directs our feelings to our own immediate welfare, let us evince a laudable sympathy, in the welfare of

When we fought for liberty, many were the foreign bosoms, which beat in unison with our cause. Perhaps under the fur garment of the distant Russian, America and her efforts may have excited that cheering warmth, which virtuous bosoms nourish. Then reciprocate the generous feeling, and shew to the world, that grateful for our own liberties, we deem it a bounden duty, to rejoice in the liberties of others. Sure, Americans should feel interest, in the successes of those who war for the right of self-government, whatever may theclime they inhabit, and wish strength to the arm, which strikes for national liberty, whether it wield the lance of the Cossack or the Highlander's claymore.

Amid those great events, which of late years have so convulsed the civilized world, the invasion of Russia forms a most grand and predominant feature. It seems as if the last energies of Europe were aroused to this con summate struggle. Napoleon mighty in genius, and vast in resources, like a Colossus, had long bestrode the European World, and fired with the rage of conquest, sought to plant his standard on the banks of the Neva. His march is like the Siroc of the desart, spreading ruin and desolution around himhis course is known by the smoke of villages cooling in human blood-his triumphs are heard in the lamentations of human misery. The host of Prussia retires—all seems his prey, until urged by high destiny he seeks to rest from his labours in the Palace of the Czars, and finds in the flames of Moscow a funeral pyre for his ambition. Immortal Moscow !- Magnanimous people! Who rather than their ancient capital should afford to the Tyrant a domicil, seize the torch, and fire at once, the altars of their God, the temples of their Saints, and the sepulchre of their Kings-And are these the people whom the world has been pleased to denominate Barba-rians? True—the sun of science hath as yet but feebly twinkled in their frozen clime, but by Heaven, this late act of theirs would have done honour to the most splendid æra of ancient virtue-Aye, it would have immortalized Old Rome even in her Fabian age, or Lacedemon in the days of Leonidas.

Though Moscow remains but an heap of blackened ruins, still from its ashes may be raked a GEM of purest, brightest value. I mean its great example! which tells to the nations of the world, that when a people are resolved to serve their own rulers, and obey their own laws, among that people corruption can never enter, nor can tyrants subdue them.—Had the Austrian, the Italian or the Swiss, fired his Vienna, his Milan, or his Berne, Europe might long since have been saved Their misfortunes have taught them an useful lesson, but now, if after the wis dom, which burning Moscow has thrown upon surrounding nations, they are a-gain enslaved, a long night of tyranny must overshadow a despairing world.

From the history of these events, let nations learn to place a firm reliance on the all-wise disposer of human affairs, who even in her darkest day, raised up for Russia the avenger of his country's wrongs, the aged, the illustrious Koutosoff. This venerable chief had been the soldier of other wars. His spring of youth first budded in the fields of honour; his meridian summer blazed high on the walls of Oczatchoff, and though age may fade the leaf of his autumn, stern winter can never wither a leaf of the laurel which binds his silvery brow-it must bloom, even amid his na

tive snows. Russia go on! Thine own chains broken, break thou the chains of others.

Loose from the fell Tyrants Car the panting nations, who too long have tugged under his merciless lash. They faint and fall, unless speedily relieved.

Grey warrior of the North! If thine and from hear hear rooms ken bear north. aged frame can bear more ho nours, go whet thy avenging sword on the tomb of Suwarrow, and again thunder in the plains of Italy—climb the glacier steeps, where the descendants of Tell pine in where the descendants of Tell pine in ignominious bondage, and sigh for their native liberty. Burst that confederation, linked only by power, nor furl thy conquering banner, till it shall feel the breezes of the Rhine. his taken ngainst them. Rather than the all Gallatin from Russia, he will, without question, he removed from the Then pause! Give to each nation bessury, and this will create a schism the government it may choose, and

which it will be difficult to reconcile tetiring to the polar forests, the bless ings of millions will cheer thy declining days, and a brilliant halo of glory en-circle thy immortal fame. The name of Kautosoff, will not be ranked with the destroyers of nations. but will proudly swell the list of virtuous he roes, with Vassa, with Tell, with Wallace, with Washington, deliverers of their country, and benefactors of man. Ere we leave the field of fame, let

us pay due hemage to the memory of the brave. Bagration the prince of Russian chivalry, the patriot, the hero, now sleeps in the bed of honour! But not unremembered hath he fallen-for whenever the roving Coseack shall gallop over Borodino's plain, his wild and warlike eye will rest with delight on the Tumulus which contains Bagration's ashes.

Russia farewell !- So long as thou shalt wield the sword of justice, the deliverance of nations mark the progress of thy march, may the Eagle of Victory perch on thy standard, and the prayers of rescued humanity speed the triumph of thine arms.

riumph of thine arms.

Americans! let the events which have lately distinguished the theatre of Europe, be held up as a mirror, in which you may view the fate of nations, and learn to protect your own from those evils, which have befallen so many others. Think not because a vast ocean intervenes, the frantic ambition which has desolated the fairest portion of the old world, will look unconcerned toward the new. It was customary with chieftains of other days, to pause in the high career of ambition. Rome's great Julius, when arrived at the Rubicon, debated with himself whether he should pass those limits prescribed by the laws, and infringe those libertics which his illustrious family had founded, and himself sworn to protect; and Philip's war-like son, when in the midst of submissive nations, listened to counel, and retraced his conquering steps But what limits, what barriers shall ever curb Napoleon's ambition. Think you, that he who hath scaled the Alps would not attempt the Andes? And that mighty genius, which scared the Chamois from the snowy heights of St. Bernard, would too disturb the lonely Cendor, on the cloud capt summits of the Chimboraze.

We should have thought, that the monster's ravenous maw must have long ere this been gorged with human sacri-fice; but we should remember, that the marked characteristic of the Royal Tiger is, that if once he tastes of human blood, he abandons not the banquet while a victim remains within his reach.

But, happy Americans, you enjoy this tyrant's love !- There was a time, when a tyrant's love would have gone hardly down in my country-it was in the stern pure age of the Republic-He loves you, for sooth! yes! as Polyphemus loved Ulysses—with one hand he beckons you to friendship, with the other grasps a stone for your destruction.

Americans, if in steering the national bark through the tempestuous seas, which now surround it, but two courses are left us-the one to meet the embrace of this hungry Scylla-the other to combat the roaring Charybdis of the main-kindred genius of my country, seize the helm and nobly dare the gulf. If we perish, a ray of glory will gleam distant on the horizon of our fame; but if ever we permit the arms of the monster to entwine our liberties, we are strangled without a struggle!

Returning from abroad the delighted American beholds rich triumphs at home. They seem like an Elysian dream, from which we fear to awaken; but the vision hath passed away, the glorious truth bursts like the morning light

been found hardy enough to assert that America should meet in equal combat the mistress of the main, and that too upon her usurped clement, and there should deal her an harder measure of battle, than she hath dealt even to her meanest foe, that man would have been called a fool. But now, my friends, the experiment has been so oft repeated, that we have proved to our country and an admiring world, the glorious fact, that we too can "march upon the mountain wave"-we too can share " in

the empire of the deep."

Our noble fine fellows, have so well employed their time, that already are they teachers of thatvery science in which their enemy has always claimed the mastership, and American seamen deserve a patent right for the destruction of armed vessels, on principles and

practice wholly their own.

Nay, even were great Nelson living, whose last sigh still dwells in glory on Trafalgar's wave, his generous soul would have given to his enemy the just meed of praise.

On the outermost cliff which o'erlooks the main, we should erect a naval trophy, adorned with the busts of our heroes, that when the future sailor boy shall thither roam, his delighted eye may rest on the monument of our carly fame, and his youthful heart be fired

with a generous emulation. And who have atchieved these glories? The nurslings who have long fed at the boson of public bounty, and gam-bolled in the sunshine of public patron-age and protection—Say rather—it is the neglected children of our Washing-ton—they who for a long, long time have endured their country's scorn, and been deemed unworthy of her con-

fidence or esteem. Yet when dangers assail, and misfortunes press hard on their native land, see them mindful of the example of their chief, forget their wrongs, and shew their generous nature. And are these the men, who but the other day bore the hard names of traitors and of tories? And has it been left for traitors and tories to strike Britannia's flag upon the ocean? My country for shame! Will you never know your friends? So when your old soldier died the brave, the virtuous Lingan, these tender epithets were the cruel comforts of his parting hour-They were the tender mercies offered to soothe an hero, at the end of a blameless life-They were the pious blessings with which he closed his eyes forever!! Americans have you forgatten this old man's wrongs? There is a God of justice

and humanity, who may forget you.

Let us go back for a moment to that gloomy, yet interesting period when in pious assemblage, we paid our last duties, to the memory of the brave.— You must all remember that while I feebly breathed my poor tributes of praise to the manes of the martyred Lingan, I dared to say, that the hand, which should "nail the flag of my country to the mast" would belong to one of those, who then bore their country's odium and persecution. I thought knew my brethren-knew those fellows to be of no mongrel breed, but the true, legitimate children of our chief, and such, most worthily, have their deeds proved them to be.

Encouraged by success in one prophecy, I prophecy again, and now will say that the heart, which shall direct the energies of this great nation, to the accomplishment of that high destiny the meritorious life of her Washington founded, must feel the principles, and be warned by the virtues of that immortal man!!

How doth every day, more and more bring to our view, that wisdom & foresight, which distinguished the father of our country? He, to whose humble grave, this ungrateful nation hath not yet rolled, even one poor stone. It was he, first laid those leels, which now triumphant plough the main. He first hoisted that flag, which now flies victorious on our conquering decks.

How acceptable to the shade of our

parent, must be the glorious deeds of is children. They rise like a grateful incense to cheer his departed spirit, in the realms of bliss.

Go on my brethren, the eye of the chief still rests on his beloved country His affections are coincident with his glory. However she may have forgotten her duties to you, forget not the high duties, which you ewe to the land of your birth. If she deny you her honours and rewards, there is left you the sweet consolation of having deserved them. It remains not to say, whether our rulers are wicked, or unwise. If so we but share in the common fate of nations, all of whom at some time or other have been unfortunate in these respects. An enemy's anchor, now clings to our soil. Be firm my friends, be mindful of the heroic fame of your fathers; hug to your hearts your recent triumphs, and shew to posterity, and the world, that in the hour of danger. Americans will venerate their laws, and give their lives to the liberties of their country.

Samuel Ridout, Esq. has been appointed one of the Executive County, vice Walter Dorsey, Esq. resigned.

Millinery & Fancy Store. The Ladies of Annapolis and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that

ELIZABETH HURST, Has just received an Elegant Assort-ment of

Straw Bonnets & Hats, Among which are some of the newest patterns. Also an elegant assortment of RIBBONS

Plain and Pearl edge, Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Silk Cords, Sheneal, and al Flowers, Silk Cords, Sheneal, and Gimps, Silk Laces & Paris Net, White and Coloured Satins, Virginia Silks, Laventines, Plain and Plaided Mantuas, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured, Plain, and Plaided, Kid Gloves Extra Long and Short, Catguts, Fans, &c. June 17

FERRY

ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE. The fast sailing sloop Caroline, is now ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent-Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles by much the shortest route. A care ful, sober, obliging captain is employed. Ferry Office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's,

near the dock.

June 17.

N. B. The editors of the Easton Star and People's Monitor, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Charch-Hill, Queen-Anne's county.
R. I. J.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. JOHN-CHILDS. June 17.-

NOTICE.

A meeting of the chikens of the first Plection District, will take place on turday the 26th inst. at a spring near Mr. Joseph Watkins's Black amith shop, within a short distance of South River church. The attendance of as many of the gentlemen of the other districts, as can possibly make it convenient to atend, is also requested. June 17.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been apstates, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vac-cine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The. application must be made by post—and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own fami. ly from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or ex-

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH. U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore. June 17.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market street, where he intends carrying on the DRY GOOD business, under the firm of White & Sexcell, he particularly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to him in Baltimore, or to Ridgely & Pindell, Annapolis, who are authorised to give receipts for any monies paid them on his account.

GIDEON WHITE. June 17.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order, THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk. Annapolis, June 17.

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne Arundel county, and having aflotted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent applications at the residences of persons the payment of taxes will of course be impracticable, therefore I am induced by a feeling consideration for individual convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effect to induce every person concerned to pre-pare to meet the call when made. To ay that I naturally feel inclined to show indulgence, would be unnecessary, it is proved by numerous instances; but weighty considerations make it an imperious duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by law; for, although it may be alledged, the circumstances of the times has in many cases lessened the facility of raising money, this may be urged with equal force against me, by those who have claims on the levy list; therefore my particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facilitated my collection, by making payment of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please accept my sincere thanks, and I again solicit a continuation of their favours in the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorised to receive monies and pass reccipts.

R. WELCH, of Ben. Collector A. A. County.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of John Wasteneys, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, from the orphans court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in la tate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are in are manner indebted to said estate to

make immediate payment to
JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm. Z June 10. D. B. N. W. A.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

Gustavus Warfield, Charles Alex. Warfield, May 21, 1813.