

...borrowing money for posterity to pay. In the downhill road to ruin, the first step gives a kind of impulse to the second, and that to the third, and so on, till irretrievable ruin is consummated. This remark holds good particularly in regard to nations, which are equally repelling nations as individuals. The interest of a nation, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, is called a commonwealth, or an estate in common. If this estate in common, be in debt and under mortgage, it is with every member of the great community the same as if his private estate were in debt and under mortgage. If it cost an individual one quarter or one third of his clear income to discharge the interest of the debts contracted by the government of the commonwealth of which he is a member, it is just the same to him, and to his children, as if his private estate were under a mortgage to the amount of one quarter or one third of its value. Nor does it make any real difference whether he is to pay the interest of the public debt by direct taxes, or indirectly by duties enhancing the prices of his necessary raiment and food; except that in the first instance he pays annually, and in the last daily.

In old times, not even the most despotic monarchs in Europe were able to carry on their wars any longer than they had cash in hand to defray the expenses; and of course, their wars generally speaking, were of short duration. Necessity was laid upon them to desist, as soon as the expenses had become too heavy to be borne by their subjects or vassals; the art of accumulating public debts for posterity to pay, not being then known. For this invention the world is indebted to the little republic of Florence. In the year 1344, Florence adopted the policy of throwing the burthen of the national debt upon the shoulders of posterity—by borrowing every year the sums necessary for the current services of the state, and creating thereof a transferable fund, they imposed no more taxes than sufficient to pay the interest of the sum borrowed."

That Italian policy was presently adopted by France, and some other of the governments of Europe; and it enabled them to subvert the liberties of the nations under them, by enrolling them to keep up and maintain large standing armies, but the government of England, awed and restrained by the jealousy of the people did not adopt this policy till late; having, however once adopted it, that government ever since has been wading deeper and deeper into the ocean of debt.

In the year 1688 the British debt was but little upwards of one million sterling. In 1697 it was about 24 millions and an half. In 1739 it was little short of 47 millions. In 1763 it was 139 millions. In 1804 it amounted to 531 millions and a half nearly. And at the present time it is thought to be 800 millions at least.

It is obvious to remark that if the present war be continued 3 years from its commencement, the expenses of it will, of themselves, create a debt of about equal amount to the whole British debt as it stood in the beginning of the last century. It is also obvious to remark that this war is less than 4 years will increase the American debt as much as the British debt had been increased in the whole course of 42 years; that it is say from the year 1697 to the year 1739. And when would such a debt be paid? Probably never. To pay merely the interest of it, would require heavy internal taxes, yearly, and without end; unless the whole burden be laid upon trade, which would crush and destroy it.

In short, posterity will be in a condition similar to that of the borrower of a wealthy prodigal: they will be introduced into the possession of an estate encumbered with a prodigious debt, the interest amounting to a considerable part of the whole income. They are not idle speculations; they are truths which will be deeply felt ages after the madmen who had contracted this debt shall be laid in their graves.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger. The arrivals at this port since our last paper, have brought us news from Europe about a month later than before received: comprising very important period of history. The armistice between the belligerents in Germany expired on the 10th of August, the six days notice required by the terms of it having been given on the 10th by the allies. During the period of its continuance

...from the 5th of June, to the commencement of hostilities, both parties were vigorously engaged in preparing for the renewal of the contest. The allies received a great accession to their strength from the Emperor of Austria, who declared war against France in due form on the 10th of Aug.

It will be remembered, that in the beginning of May last, the allies possessed all that part of Germany north of his Austrian majesty's kingdom of Bohemia, which lies on the north easterly side of the river Elbe. Soon after hostilities commenced in the spring, Buonaparte drove the allies across the Elbe, and before the date of the armistice penetrated easterly 200 miles to the banks of the Oder near Breslau, in Silesia, and occupied a tract of territory about 100 miles in breadth from north to south. This tract (bounded northerly by a line running near the towns of Brandenburg, Potzdam, Berlin, and Frankfort on the Oder; northeasterly by the Oder as far as Breslau, and southerly by a line running near Canth Striegau, Borkenhayn and Rudelstadt in the border of Bohemia) remained in the possession of the French until the termination of the armistice.

When hostilities recommenced on the 17th August, the force of the allies was disposed of in four distinct armies, beside the Russ reserve of 80,000, which was advancing through Poland under Gen. Bennigsen.

The 1st or Northern army, under his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, including 40,000 Swedes, 25,000 Russians under Winzingerode, and 40,000 Prussians under Bulow, was stationed on the northern boundary between the Elbe and the Oder as described in our paper of the 15th inst. The 2d or Eastern army, under the renowned Prussian Gen. Blucher, on the eastern boundary in Silesia, near Breslau, about 100,000 strong. This army consisted of Russians Prussians, and the Gens. York, Sacken and Langeron held commands in it. The 3d or Grand Army, was in Bohemia, on the left bank of the Elbe, and south of Dresden. This army consisted of Austrians under the Prince of Swartzenburg, Russians under Generals Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Milloradovitch, and Prussians under Gen. Kleist, estimated in all at 200,000 men. With this army were likewise the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, and the French Gen. Moreau, who had just joined the allied army, after an exile of some years in this country. The 4th was an Austrian army, under Gen. Hillier, to act in the south of Germany against the Viceroy, who had assembled an army in Italy.

Dresden was the centre of Buonaparte's operations. Davoust who was near Hamburg with his corps, and the whole Danish army, and Oudinot who was stationed with three corps of the French army at Dahme, about 50 miles south of Berlin, were destined to act against the northern allied army. Five choice corps, under Ney, Lauriston Macdonald, Marmont, and Poniatowski, were stationed on the eastern line, and the remainder of the French army under St. Cyr, Bonnet, &c. remained to defend Dresden and the other posts in the neighbourhood. On the 15th of August, Buonaparte with his guards left Dresden for the eastern frontier. He seems to have been at this time uninformed of the amount of the force which the allies had assembled to attack him from Bohemia on the left bank of the Elbe. He arrived on the 21st upon the Bober, a river about 100 miles east of Dresden, running north into the Oder, upon which the eastern allied army had advanced. Here, after much fighting, in which great losses were sustained on both sides, the allies were compelled to retire 20 or 30 miles upon Janer. On the 23d Buonaparte left a part of his army in this quarter under the com'd of Macdonald, & with the remainder, including the old & young guard, the corps of Ney, Marmont, and a part of the artillery and cavalry, returned to Dresden. This march of more than 100 miles, was effected in four days.

In the meantime the allied grand army advanced from Bohemia, and after having beaten St. Cyr and Bonnet, on the 25th the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. On the morning of the 26th Buonaparte entered Dresden, and on the afternoon of the same day, commenced the battle of Dresden, in which the allied army, which was endeavouring to retreat to Bohemia, sustained great losses. On the day following the fighting continued, & Gen. Moreau was mortally wounded. The French official account states the loss of the allies on these two days at sixty thousand men. The first French corps, under Gen. Vandamme, which had been from the 26th advancing between the Elbe and the right wing of the allies for the purpose of intercepting their direct communication with Prague, had arrived on the 29th at Peterswalde, and on the 30th were surrounded and attacked by Generals Tolly and Kleist. Gen. Vandamme, with 5 other generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners, and 80 pieces of artillery were taken. On the 2d of Sept. Buonaparte left Dresden again for Silesia, the disasters of his army there under Macdonald, requiring his presence, and on the 5th, the grand army which had retired within the borders of Bohemia, again moved forward towards Dresden. From this army 50,000 men were dispatched to co-operate with Blucher.

After Buonaparte had left the eastern frontier for Dresden on the 23d of Aug. Macdonald took a strong position in the neighbourhood of Janer, about 30 miles west of Breslau. There on the 26th he was attacked by Blucher, and driven from his position, leaving on the ground 50 pieces of artillery, and sustaining a loss of 10,000 men taken prisoners. On the two following days Blucher pursued the retreating enemy, and took 50 more cannon, and 5000 prisoners. The French retreated across the Bober, the Queisse and the Nisse, still closely pursued by the indefatigable Blucher, until they were met on the 4th of Sept. by Buonaparte, who had proceeded by rapid marches from Dresden to their aid. Here according to the French account, Blucher again in his turn retreated across the Neisse and the Queisse, and the emperor again returned on the 6th and 7th to Dresden, leaving the French at Gersditz, distant about 60 miles. Gen. Bennigsen had arrived on the Bober in the rear of Blucher on the 6th, with a reinforcement of 80,000 Russians and Prussians.

During these important operations, the northern army was advancing under Bernadotte. After the battle of Dresden, Ney had been dispatched by Buonaparte to reinforce and to command the French forces in this quarter. On the 6th of Sept. a great battle was fought at Bannitz, near Jutrooch, 70 miles northwesterly from Dresden, in which the French were compelled to retreat precipitately with the loss of 6000 killed, 10,000 prisoners 80 cannon and 400 ammunition wagons. The advanced corps of Bernadotte were on the 10th of Sept. the latest date from this quarter, at Seftenberg and Ruthland, within 30 miles of Dresden, and his flank was in communication with the advancing army of Blucher. Buonaparte is thus surrounded, except on the left of the Elbe towards Torgau, by the three victorious and advancing armies of the allies.

Davoust, after taking Lauenberg, advanced towards the Baltic as far as Schwerin, and the division of Gen. Loison attached to his corps advanced as far as Wismar, a distance of 60 miles from the Elbe. But on the 2d of Sept. they commenced their retreat, and at the date of the last accounts had retreated the Steinknitz into Holstein, towards Hamburg. Generals Vegetas and Waldomen, who are under Bernadotte's command, pursue them, the former near the Baltic, and the latter in the neighbourhood of the Elbe.

The southern Austrian army it is said, has defeated the viceroy at Laybach, in Austria, 40 miles from Trieste; but of this there is no official information.

A MONSTER!
James S. Campbell, an inhabitant of the city of Williamsburg, was apprehended in this town on Sunday evening by virtue of a warrant under the hand of Henry Skipwith, Esq. senior alderman of Williamsburg, said Campbell being charged with the murder of a negro man named James King, the property of Mr. Joseph Hague. The circumstances of this case as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:—The deceased was hired by a lone woman, with whom Campbell cohabited (not upon platonic or matrimonial terms;) and upon a supposition that a pig, which was misused, had been stolen by the unfortunate negro, she delivered him over

to Campbell to torture him into confession of the fact. This kind of human shop, finding that the negro would not estimate himself, chained him down upon his back, with his feet in the fire, and kept him in that posture until they were entirely burnt off; upon which the miserable victim was taken with a lock jaw, of which he expired. His body was discovered in this dreadful condition by some of the citizens, upon whose informing an inquest was immediately summoned, who gave in their verdict: Willful murder by James S. Campbell. A warrant was thereupon issued to have the monster apprehended, but he had previously made off, & directed his course hither, where, as if Heaven had determined that such monstrous barbarity should not elude the avenging arm of Justice he was taken up and lodged in gaol, as before related.

As he is in the hand of justice perhaps it would be unbecoming in us to endeavor to excite a stronger feeling than already pervades those unacquainted with the particulars of the case, but we cannot forbear the mention of one circumstance: we never saw a more ruffianlike physiognomy—a countenance which so strongly betokens the most hardened villainy and depravity, as that which appertains to James S. Campbell.—This to be sure is no fault of his, it being the work of nature; but it is not the less remarkable. The face was to be taken as an index of the heart, he stands condemned.
[Norfolk Herald.]

AUBURN Oct. 27.
On Sunday last, a body of troops, (about 4 or 500) arrived at Gayuga village, from Virginia, and embarked on board of boats for Sackett's Harbour.

On Monday, Col. Scott, with about 800 regulars, and 3 pieces of artillery, from Fort George, passed thro' this village on their way to Sackett's Harbour.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Utica, October 22, 1813.

"The official accounts of our armies are so manufactured, that it may be new to inform you what is really the situation of our army in this quarter. You know they have been all the fall preparing to go into Canada. The troops have been drawn from Fort George and arrived at Sackett's Harbour long since, all the boats of the country were collected there, and the militia called in on pretence of guarding Sackett's Harbour, when the regular troops were marched into Canada, but really in hopes of spiriting them up to enlist and volunteer for the expedition—About ten days ago the cold weather set in and the snow fell here not deep, but in some places on the Black River at least 12 or 18 inches—the troops embarked and made one or two attempts last week to proceed, but were prevented by the weather; at last, on Saturday morning last they proceeded, but had not got far from the Harbour before the weather began to be stormy—they attempted to return—the wind increased, the Lake became rough, the boats got scattered every one making the best of his way 17 of them were cast ashore on an Island, drums and baggage were seen drifting on the Lake, and it is reported that 60 or 70 men were lost, the rest made land, and on Sunday they were collecting them together again in hopes the weather would become more favourable for the attempt, but it has been cold and blustering here all the week—Thermometer yesterday and to day 22 at sunrise, and several small flights of snow.

"I imagine Kingston is the object—for Burn's regiment of cavalry, which had been sent to Ogdensburg, were last week ordered for Gravelly Point.

"Strange that an expedition of this kind should have been deferred till winter set in. I have no doubt that in Canada the snow is already deep."
[N. Y. Evening Post.]

OBITUARY.

Died—Yesterday morning, in this city, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah Goodman—For sometime previous to her dissolution, she seemed perfectly conscious of her hopeless situation, and met it with the characteristic fortitude and resignation of a christian.

On Saturday last at his residence in the Western Precincts, in the 53d year of his age, Daniel Delozier, Esq. many years Surveyor of the port of Baltimore. By this afflicting event the public has been deprived of an able and zealous offi-

...whose undeviating rectitude in the execution of his duty was a counterpart of his general conduct through life. In his private relations with society, he was eminently distinguished, as well by his kind and affectionate feelings towards his relatives as by his warm and unalterable friendships, the effusions of a heart overflowing with benevolence and hospitality. The estimation in which this good man was held, and the anxious sympathy evinced by all, in his sufferings thro' a painful and protracted illness, constitute a record of his worth—He is gone to another and a better world, where a more lasting reward awaits him. [Balt. American.]

B. CURRAN,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon 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.

50 Dollars Reward!!!
STOLEN, a few days ago from Tulip Hill, on West River, SIX SHEEP—Whoever will apprehend the THIEF and give such information to the subscriber, Manager at Tulip Hill, as will enable him to convict the villain, shall receive the above reward. The persons on board of an Oyster Boat, which was several days in a creek which divides Tulip Hill Farm from Col. Mercer's estate, are suspected.
FRANCIS BIRD.
Nov. 11. 3w.

NOTICE
That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on Thursday the 25th of November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
L. C. A. A. C.
Nov. 11, 1813. 125.

Take Notice.
I hereby forewarn all persons hunting with either dog or gun, on my farm in South-River Neck, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.
JOSEPH N. STOCKETT.
Nov. 11, 1813. 3w.

NOTICE.
All persons are forewarned hunting, 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 14, 1813.
On application, by petition of Beale Gaither, administrator of John Reynolds, late of Anne Arundel county, 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 GAITHER, Admr.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of William Atwell, sen. near the Black Horse Tavern, the following property to wit:

A parcel of Crop Tobacco, now in the house, Horses and Cattle; one Cart; Feather Beds, and Household Furniture—also, a Negro Woman named Flora; mortgaged by the said Atwell to Walter Clagett. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Oct. 28, 1813. 15.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to Sale, on Saturday the 13th day of November next, at her residence near South River—All the personal estate, (negatives excepted) of Samuel Johnson, deceased, consisting of one Cart and Hogs, two Milch Cows, and a Heifer two years old—likewise some Hogs, Farming utensils and Household Furniture. Terms of sale—for all sums under five dollars, cash; all above five dollars, a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security—Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.
ANN JOHNSON (now Carman) Administratrix.
Oct. 28. 15.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, passed in the case of John Duvall, of Marsh, & wife, & Stephen Beard and wife, & others, against Mary Ann Rawlings, & others, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter. Part of a valuable tract of land, situated in Anne Arundel county, called "Beard's Habitation," containing about 228 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the Sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with good security for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
JOHN DUVALL, of Marsh, Trustee.
Oct. 28, 1813. 15.

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.

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Public Sale.
Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all that part of
A Tract of Land
Called White's Ha: in Anne Arundel county, the present residence of Joseph Hopkins, containing about 215 or 20 acres. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and tobacco; plaster of Paris acts well on it. There is a comfortable dwelling house, with a handsome meadow before the door, and a fine orchard, on this farm. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that whoever wishes to purchase will view it ever previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be accommodating to a punctual purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. M^r Gerard Hopkins, living on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to purchase.
RICHARD SNOWDEN.
Oct. 21. 15.

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.

An Overseer Wanted.
The subscriber wants for the ensuing year, on his farm on the North side of Severn, a single man as an Overseer. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended for his integrity, sobriety and industry.
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Field, Oct. 28, 1813. 4w.

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.