

POET'S CORNER

PEACE AND GLORY

Where is now the smile that lightened
Every hero's couch of rest?
Where is now the hope that brightened
Honour's eye and pity's breast?
Have we lost the war-armor we braided
For our weary warrior men?
Is the faithless olive faded?
Must the bay be plucked again?
Passing hour of sunny weather,
Lovely in your light awhile,
PEACE and GLORY, wed together,
Wandered thro' the blessed Isle;
And the eyes of PEACE would glisten,
Devy as the morning sun,
When the timid maid would listen
To the deeds her chief had done.
Is the hour of alliance over?
Must the maiden's trembling feet
Waft her from her war-like lover,
To the desert's still retreat?
Fare you well! with sighs we banish
Nymph so fair! and guest so bright;
Yet the smile with which you vanish,
Leaves behind a soothing light!
Soothing light! that long shall sparkle
O'er your warrior's sanguine way,
Through the field where horrors darkle,
Shedding hope's consoling ray!
Long this smile his heart will cherish,
To its absent idol true;
While around him myriads perish
Glory, still will sigh for you.

MELANCHOLY NARRATIVE

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The following melancholy narrative, derived from an authentic source, we deem worthy of preservation, not merely from the interest naturally inspired by the misfortunes of others, but because it evinces that there is no situation in life, so desperate, as not to admit of some alleviation from our own exertion, or some consolation from the protection of Providence.

In March 1810, the King of Naples by a sweeping decree confiscated 35 sail of American vessels, some of which had come as friends to trade, and others of which had been brought in by the Neapolitan privateers. As a natural result of this measure, a number of Americans who had been thus deprived of their property, waited with anxiety an opportunity of returning to their families and friends.

The ship Margaret, William Fairfield master, belonging to Salem, about this period had been recovered from her captors, by compromise, giving up half her cargo; and was preparing to return to the port she belonged; of course there were many applications for passages; 31 being all that could be accommodated were immediately engaged.

On April 10th, the Margaret sailed from Naples with a valuable cargo of brandy, silks, &c. estimated value in America one hundred thousand dollars. Her officers, and crew were fifteen in number; her passengers as before stated, 31. In 12 days they had passed the Straights and were in the Atlantic. The 13th of May the ship lay to off Flores, while some of the passengers and crew went on shore at this beautiful island to obtain an addition to their live stock and fresh water. Thus far the passage had been delightful; the ship sailed like the wind, and the weather had been moderate, and the company were happy in the idea of soon being at their own fire-sides.

The weather generally is found boisterous in the neighbourhood of the Western Islands; it was so with the Margaret. For several days she experienced a succession of gales; on the 20th of May, however, in lat. N. 39 40, long. W. 40 the wind appeared settled and steady from E. S. E. all hearts were cheered with the prospect; every rag of sail that could draw was set; top-gallant studdensails and royals were spread aloft; but in a moment how changed the scene! About noon the wind freshened considerably, the passengers, who were below, talking of their homes and their expectation of soon being there, were called up to help to take in sail. The wind accompanied by rain and hail, in a few seconds increased to a perfect hurricane, and shifted fast, first to the S. and then S. W. The helm was hard up to keep the ship before the wind; it changed however too quick for her, and gradually, though in an instant, laid her proud masts in the sea! She was hardly on her beam ends before all hands were on her bottom, most of them clinging to the chains. Cut away the masts was now the general cry; as she was obtained from the carpenter's chest, which had been lashed to the now upper part of the deck; at intervals as the swell would recede, the deck was cleared; the weather shrouds and stays being cut, a man made

fast with a rope soon hacked away the masts; the guns, camboose, anchors and boats, were also cut away. The ship now righted, but under water! The crew crowded to the bowsprit and taffel rail, which was all that the sea did not cover with every roll.

What a moment for reflection; 46 souls on a wreck with barely a space above water sufficient for them to stand on—at least 8 degrees from the nearest land, and half passage across the Atlantic! One or two of the boys were affected to tears, and expressed aloud their lamentations; the men generally displayed a fortitude that did them honour.

The boats were the next subject of consideration. The pinnace was in pieces; they yawl full of water, her stern nearly out; the long boat lay bottom up among the masts and spars; after much difficulty however she was brought alongside the wreck. The first attempt to clear her proved ineffectual from the holes stove in her bottom, several of her plank ends being started, and the gunwales torn off; she was therefore again turned bottom up; some lead nailed on her principal leaks, old canvas and pieces of spars forced into the others. After five hours labour she was in a situation to float though a third full of water, and leaking so as to require two men constantly bailing. Fourteen persons immediately jumped into her and pushed off, promising to return for the rest when the boat would admit of it.

Daylight was now disappearing; the wind had lulled, but the sea was still high; a young man however dropped from the taffel rail and was taken into the boat. She lay to leeward of the wreck, to which she was fastened by a hawser. The crashes on the wreck, occasioned by the friction of the masts and spars against the sides, and the spouting of water from the hatches and sky lights, caused by the motion of the sea, was great and intimidating, from the idea of the deck's being forced up, or the wreck torn in pieces; it was kept aloft thus far by the brandy, which, however, from time to time dripped away; the sea was also covered with mattresses, chests, trunks, drowned goats, sheep and hogs. When anything passed near the long boat that could be of use, it was secured; by this means sewing silk to caulk the leaks, a barrel of oil, a drowned hog, and some sea soaked bread were obtained. Next morning with the assistance of the yawl, which with difficulty was kept afloat, a keg of brandy, a spar to make a mast and part of a royal for a sail, were taken from the wreck.

The people on the ship, tired with their anxious night, began to be impatient at not being taken off, which in fact was impossible, from the situation of the boat, which could not hold more than she had on board; they had obtained wine, water, bread and pork, which they refused to share unless the others would come along side; they had compasses, quadrants, which they would not part with.—About 10 o'clock, some men who had swam from the wreck were driven back; others showed an inclination to make a like attempt; those on board the long boat wished to remain by their shipmates, but informed them it would be impossible if they made another attempt to sink her, which would be the inevitable result of their crowding on board; and declared that any one leaving the wreck would be a signal for the hawser being cut, and leaving them to their fate.

Those on board the boat already suffered excessively from want of food and water, notwithstanding which, about mid-day, they were forced, by the determination generally evinced by those on the wreck to swim to them, and some of them having jumped into the sea (who however regained the wreck in the yawl) to hoist their sails and commit their lives to the mercy of Providence. The cries and groans of their companions left behind, long sounded in their ears. Five days they scudded before the wind with the heavens as their compass; and after suffering every thing that human nature could bear from hunger, thirst and fatigue, they were taken up by the brig Poacher, capt. Dunn, from Alicante, bound to Boston, on a short allowance of provisions and water. Thus the sufferings of those exhausted beings did not end here. The Poacher cruised several days in search of the wreck, without success.

On the capture of the long boat (Monday May 21st) they hoisted a signal on the wreck, by lashing a royal mast to the stump of the main mast, and making fast a cabin quilt about thirty feet above deck; they then erected a stage laying spars across the quarter rails and a sail on the spars, which made them tolerably comfortable. Two days after a large ship passed so near that they saw the hull, and the yawl, shattered as she was, despatched to board her, but being small and a heavy sea running it was impossible to make much progress; they, however, got near enough to see the people on deck, but they were passed unheeded. On the 24th they caught a turtle, and having found in a chest a tinder box which was dried in the sun, they made a fire in the ships' bell, and with a baking pan cooked a mess of soup for all hands; they could never strike fire afterwards. In the course of six days they had secured three casks water, one barrel wine, salt pork and beef, hams, corn, potatoes, bread, &c. sufficient to have lasted two or three months, but unfortunately there came a gale on the 28th, and during the night, the spars which lay along side, a heavy sea running at the same time, beat away all the upper works, with them the staging went, and they lost all their provisions except a little salt meat and about three gallons of wine. In the fore part of the night there were four men in the yawl, which had been previously mended, but it blowing so fresh and the boat making so much water, two of them were obliged to get on the wreck, leaving the others to steer and bale. Next morning it being more moderate, three more got into the yawl, and were employed taking the people from a bait net to the bowsprit; shortly after the quarter deck floated off, carrying with it the stump of the mizen mast.

On the 30th they succeeded in making a stage on the fore castle, which kept the company dry; after this nothing material happened until the third of June, when a sailor died, overcome with fatigue and reduced by famine. The wine was now gone and the men were all on allowance of a wine glass of vinegar every 24 hours, not having had any water since the 28th ult. The 4th they went to work to get a pipe of brandy out, which they effected by noon when many of the people having drank a quantity of salt water, which had increased their suffering to a great degree, inadvertently took brandy to quench their raging thirst; fourteen persons died the next day, and in 24 hours one more experienced the same fate. By the 6th the whole of the upper deck had gone, and every thing that was between decks had floated away, leaving nothing to subsist on but salt beef and pork, which could not be eat without water.

On the 7th finding the ship had drifted too far S. to be in the track of our vessels, being in lat. 28 degrees 12 minutes, the yawl left the ship with five persons in her; they having previously heard prayers, which had been regularly said since the wreck; they took with them about two and a half gallons brandy, some pork, and a small quantity of vinegar; they endeavored to stretch to the northward. Ten persons were still alive on the wreck, five of whom retained sufficient strength to hold out for some time, if not washed into the sea. For sixteen days those in the boat had no relief and were reduced to every shift to allay their thirst; it rained on the night of the 22d June, and they saved by the means of their hankerchiefs two quarts of water; the next day one man died without a groan, overcome by his sufferings; that day they caught some rudder fish, which with partial showers that fell on the 27th, kept body and soul together. The 28th another of the small crew breathed his last without a moan.—The 29th, the sea running high, the oars and masts were lost; having nothing to keep the boat out of the trough of the sea, every moment they thought would be their last; after some difficulty however they managed to invent a rudder and keep before the sea. The 30th, at 3 P. M. the boat being nearly half full of water, when looking round, between hope and fear, they descried a sail, which, with considerable difficulty they approached; and at four o'clock overpowered by their feelings and gratitude to God, they were taken on board the sch. Gen. Johnson, capt. S. L. Davis, from Lisbon bound to Boston, in lat. 40 deg. 12 min. N. 45 deg. W. the Captain treated them with utmost tenderness and consideration, giving them at first light food and in small quantities, increasing

their rations with their strength.— This was the 8th sail seen since the shipwreck; four before they left the ship, and four afterwards; they were on the wreck 17 days, and in the boat twenty three.

There were saved in the long boat five captains including Fairfield, four mates, a supercargo, and five seamen; in the yawl one captain & two mates; and one captain 3 supercargoes, five mates and 19 men were lost.

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, Moleskin and Coatings,
Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4,
Striped do.
Carpets and Carpeting,
Russet 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, Stationary and Groceries,
All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

LIKEWISE
Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars,
For Cash, at the Factory Prices.
Annapolis, Oct. 21. tf.

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, Cash'r.

Sept. 30.

Notice is hereby given,

That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county.

September 17.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. No one need apply who cannot bring the best recommendation.

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

ANN CHESTON.

West River, Oct. 14, 1813. tf.

Caution.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with either dog or gun or in any manner trespassing on the land of the subscriber, lying on Herring Creek Swamp, West River, as he is determined, after this notice, to prosecute all such offenders.

JOHN PARISH, of Aaron.

3v.

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-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch 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 headaches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the late and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer.

That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—

If Federal Reports are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during this session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people.

The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published
And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—
\$2 00 Bound,

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagerstown, 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 in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 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, 2 July 15th, 1813. 5

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BY

JONAS GREEN,

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, NOV. 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived in this port the Swedish ship Neptunus, capt. P. S. G. By the politeness of Mr. Proud, of Baltimore, a passenger, we have received a file of London papers from the 9th to the 26th Sept. inclusive. The evacuation of Dresden by the French, which is the only article of news, is an event of some importance in itself, but more so as it proves that the defeats sustained by Buonaparte have not been exaggerated in the reports of the allies. Nothing but his inability to defend it, could have induced him to abandon this capital. His experience in Russia, must have taught him that a retrograde motion, however it may tend to bring him nearer to his resources, is not calculated to augment them.

Quarter Office, London, 12 o'clock, Sunday, 26th September.

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Helligoland mail with letters from Hamburg to the 20th and from Altona to the 19th: these state that Buonaparte having concentrated his force in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of sanguinary engagements had took place prior to the 13th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipzig, and that the allies entered Dresden on the 13th.

It is added that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army was on the left bank of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in the Helligoland papers nor any foreign Gazette circulated. The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

HELIGOLAND, Sept. 23.

Our accounts from the opposite coast continue to be satisfactory—all the favourable reports are in some manner confirmed, by the silence of the newspapers under French control.

Near Dauenburg, in the neighborhood of Lubeck, a corps of 8000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also reported to have been entered on the 13th. A victory has been gained by the Vistery in Italy. Napoleon is confidently asserted to be retreating towards Magdebourg—and a corps of the allies are acting on the other side of the Elbe. [This corps is commanded by count Walmoden.]

At Hamburg the inhabitants are in high spirits, considering their certain deliverance to be near at hand. Both Fiume and Trieste it is said are in possession of the Austrians.

On the above account a friend and correspondent remarks.

The previous movements of the armies indicated that Napoleon must either retreat or fight, or perhaps both.—It will be recollected that the Prince of Schwartzenburg had gone to Zittau in Lusatia, to reinforce General Blucher with 50,000 men, which is only 20 miles from Gorlitz, the place where the French accounts admit Blucher to have been on the 14th, and Goerlitz is only 40 miles from Dresden. This large army threatened the French front and was in communication with the left wing of the Crown Prince of Sweden the 10th Sept. On the other side it will be also recollected, that the grand allied army had debouched in two columns from the frontiers of Bohemia into Saxony, by the Perawalde and Altenburg roads threatening the rear of Dresden, and the advanced posts of the Russian General Wittgenstein, and the Prussian Gen. Kleist, were stated on the 14th to have been in sight of the city. The distance from Dresden to Hamburg is about 280 miles giving abundant time for the transmission of the intelligence.—The distance between Jutterboch from which place