

A REPORTER WANTED.
A person qualified as a reporter of Debates, would meet with some encouragement during the next session of the Maryland Legislature, which commences on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

We do not pretend to be well acquainted with the plans of our generals, nor the movements of the army, but from the best information that has been received, we cannot avoid thinking that their objects have been totally frustrated. Some have conjectured, that Hampton's late movement towards Montreal, was intended to create a division of the British troops towards that point, and leave Wilkinson an opportunity of making an attack on Kingston, with more certain prospects of success. If this were the object, it seems totally to have failed; for while Hampton was directing his attention to one place, Wilkinson was stationary at another, leaving the force under the former to be repulsed with considerable loss. It might be construed into arrogance for common people to pretend to have any knowledge of their schemes, or fathom their vast designs, for they are as mysterious as the Sybils, beyond the comprehension of geniuses not as capacious as their own. The public have been anxiously looking for some brilliant achievement from the combined force of our army, which would raise our country another niche in the temple of fame; but to the utter disappointment of all parties, they have suffered months to elapse in almost total idleness, until the season has so far advanced, and the weather become so inclement, that little or nothing further can be expected from the campaign. Should they stop, however, or be unsuccessful in their attacks, they leave the enemy a whole winter to make additions to their naval force, and other preparations for obstinate defence. The rumour of the day is, that Wilkinson has been defeated at Grenadier Island, but it comes without any circumstances to authenticate it, and therefore is not generally credited. From the inactivity of our generals, if such an event has not already taken place we do not think it the least improbable it will soon happen.

There is no news of the enemy's having advanced far above the Potomac, but it is said they have destroyed property to a very considerable amount on the Maryland side.

As Buonaparte is, at the head of his armies in the North, it is not probable that Mr. Crawford's mission to the French government will prove of any great immediate benefit. Perhaps, however, at the opening of the next session of congress, we may have a budget from Mr. Madison on this subject, detailing information of the greatest importance, that the public are yet wholly unacquainted with. As he has hitherto dealt in mild and delicate language when speaking of the French government, we can easily imagine what will be the style of his next message to congress. Not a word do we expect to see about French aggressions that is not softened with the "milk and honey of human kindness."

By examining the different accounts that are given of Hampton's affair with Sir G. Prevost, we are

inclined to believe that the former was beaten with very considerable loss. The reports vary in such a manner, that it is very difficult to form any opinion as to the extent of the injury, but they seem generally to agree that a skirmish at least has taken place, and that Hampton has fallen back from fifteen to twenty miles.

The death of Moreau may justly be deemed the most serious calamity that has happened to the allies in the north of Europe, since the commencement of their war. Not only is there a probability that the loss will be severely felt by them, but the whole civilized world, His military science, his known experience as an able officer, and the popularity which he had obtained among the veteran part of the French troops, would greatly have aided in emancipating the European world from bondage, and restoring each prince and potentate, who had been pillaged of his possessions by ruffian violence, to his ancient dominions. Scarcely was his arrival at the theatre of war known among the French forces than a spirit of dissatisfaction began to appear, and it was only by the interposition of the emperor in person, with a strong detachment of his national guards, that it was checked. They could hardly forget the general who had so often led them to victory and glory, and particularly when in an advanced age he had risked his life and fortune to rescue them from the oppressive power of a despot. Officers who had served under him, and others who knew his fame only as it is recorded in story, felt an inclination to abandon the standard of tyranny, and flock to a person whose virtue had enlisted him to fight the battles of freedom, and make any sacrifices to alleviate the miseries of his countrymen. He fell at an unlucky moment, when all eyes were fixed upon him, and the hopes of thousands, nay millions, hung upon the wisdom of his plans, and the heroic zeal with which they would have been executed. Even the short time which he was at the head of the allied troops seemed to inspire them with additional fervour, and draw to their assistance from the side of the enemy, men distinguished not only for their valour, but their knowledge in the science of tactics. A more general desertion would doubtless have taken place had he lived; but even yet we cannot but hope, that the allies will be enabled, without the advantage of his talents, to triumph over the enemy of every free and independent government existing on the habitable globe.

For some time past the democratic editors of newspapers have, with the most apparent delight, circulated a report, that Josiah Quincy, Esquire, known as a conspicuous member of congress in opposition to the war, made a contract with government to manufacture cannon balls for them. This turns out, as we always believed it would, a base fabrication, and the candid of all parties will require no other evidence of it than his own letter, to which we refer our readers.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
The Seven and a half million Loan.
After all the boasting of the Democrats relative to the seven and a half million loan, what does the subscription to it prove, but a scarcity of public credit on the side of the government, and of money on the side of the community? Or, if this last be not a correct conclusion, it follows that even in these miserable and hazardous times, individuals prefer

laying up their funds or vesting them in depreciated stock & other property, rather than loan them on equally advantageous terms to a administration, not only bankrupt in credit and resources, but without honour, without energy and just political views. Suppose we were to hear, that GERRARD of Philadelphia, or GRAY of Boston, had borrowed 100,000 dollars at 12 per cent. discount, what should we think of their credit, when told that they received only 88,000 dollars in cash, not deducting 1-4 of 100 brokerage. To set the case in a stronger light, and show how completely credit rests on resources, suppose a Bank were to take up a sum at the same rate, can we doubt but that its bills would soon be depreciated even in a greater ratio, perhaps become as worthless as Continental money? The great loan lately negotiated, after a conference of half an hour, in England, at 4 per cent. 100, compared with our loans, shows beyond any question the difference between the resources and credit of the two governments and countries. The national bankruptcy of Great Britain has been a theme of declamation and vaunting to the French politicians, and to such American statesmen as JEFFERSON, PAINE and MONROE, for many years past. If our country weathers the storm of this war as successfully, in this respect, as Great Britain has withstood the tempest of the French revolution, we shall esteem ourselves most fortunate. But our progress has been dreadful indeed, if we already borrow money at 12-100 discount, and dare not provide adequate means for its repayment. If there be not already a bankruptcy of funds, it looks not a little like insolvency in credit.—It is bribing the money-changers to stand their own insurers, by the temptation of exorbitant discounts.

From the Boston Centinel.
HON. MR. QUINCY'S LETTER.
Quincy, 21 Nov. 1813.

SIR,
In the "Boston Patriot" of the 6th Oct. last, was published a series of observations, purporting to have originated in "The Yankee," and commencing with the following statement:
"The morality, religion, and patriotism of Mr. Quincy, may well be appreciated by the public when they are informed, that he is now carrying on a foundry for casting cannon balls, and has a contract at this moment with Mr. Secretary Jones for furnishing the government with nine hundred thousand pound of balls to annihilate the enemy; and very probable the very balls that destroyed the enemy on Lake Erie were manufactured at his foundry."

The succeeding remarks tend to impress the public with this idea, that notwithstanding in my public capacity, I had opposed the war, in my private, I had consented to derive an advantage from it. "An inconsistency," the writer concludes "only to be reconciled on the score of avarice."

To this calumny it was my intention to oppose no other shield, than that which conscious integrity spreads over its possessor. Nor should I now deviate from my original purpose, had not letters from friends in other states, assured me that the story was gaining credit, at a distance; the boldness of the assertion having had the effect of evidence. It being difficult for honourable minds to conceive, that so unqualified an allegation could have been made unless there was something in the nature of my engagements, to give it countenance, or at least a pretence.

Under these circumstances, I feel myself called upon to state, that I am not, and never have been concerned, or had any interest, remote or contingent, direct or indirect, as a principal or partner, or attorney, or in any other manner whatsoever, in or with any foundry for casting cannon, or any other foundry or manufactory whatsoever; that I have not, and never have had any contract or interest, or share in any contract, made by myself, or any other, with Mr. Secretary Jones, or with any department or officer, or agent of the government, or with any person in its behalf; that out of the public treasury I have never,

in the course of my life, received any money, to the amount of one farthing, except the ordinary compensation of a member of the house of representatives, and that the paragraph in the above quoted paper is an impudent falsehood, without any, to me known, colour or apology.

I have been thus distinct, because the facts warrant the above declaration, and because the malignity, which could invent so unwarrantable a calumny, must be fully competent to the meanness of suggesting some subterfuge, should the terms of my denial be limited to the tenor of its inventions.

Of the base men, who could fabricate such a falsehood, or, knowing its nature, could circulate it, I cannot condescend to ask the contradiction of it. But I have a right to expect from my political friends an extensive circulation of this denial. And I cannot but believe, that even political opponents, who have been unwillingly instrumental in spreading such a calumny, will not be so absorbed by party passions, as to be unmindful of what they owe to truth and to justice.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
JOSIAH QUINCY.
Benj. Russell, Esq.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.
CHIEF JUSTICE PARSONS.

We cannot suffer the first impression of our paper after the death of the late Chief Justice to pass without some reflection upon the event. We mean not to make a formal display of his character; much less a studied eulogy. It belongs not to capacities like ours even to appreciate the qualities of such a mind. An attempt to exaggerate them would be wasteful folly.

There are some points of intellectual character in which no man of this age and country has ever been mentioned as the rival of CHIEF JUSTICE PARSONS—his power of attention—the retentiveness and accuracy of his memory—and his various, we might almost say, universal erudition. The second of these qualities was doubtless in a great measure the offspring of the first, and to the energy of both, united with an uncommon degree of industry, he was indebted for his unparalleled acquisitions in science and literature. The power and habit of attention was, we believe, the chief basis upon which was erected this mighty mass of intellect. So intense was that power, and at the same time so susceptible of immediate transition, that observers have often been disposed to imagine that he possessed, and frequently exercised the faculty of carrying on two intellectual processes at the same time which philosophers have denied to the human mind. He has often been observed while at the bar, and in the legislature, during the argument of an opponent which he was expected to answer, to be reading upon some subject foreign to the debate; but when he rose in reply, he never failed to convince his audience that nothing had escaped either his notice or his memory. After some of these occasions his friends have accused him of bestowing only an apparent attention upon his book, while his mind was in truth solely occupied in preparation for the effort he was about to make; but he has always proved, by giving them an analysis of the subject of his reading, that he had extracted from it more than would have been done by any other man who in the same time had made it the only object of his study.

The habit of his mind was that of ceaseless activity, and the sphere of its range was little less circumscribed than that of human knowledge. There were few subjects upon which he could not give light, all, except perhaps those who were professionally conversant with them. He was not inexpert in the study of medicine; he was well versed in political and historical knowledge; an eminent classical scholar; deeply read in theology; as a mathematician few could be ranked as his superiors; and as a lawyer he had no equal.

So much did his mind delight in variety of exercise, that the ephemeral productions, the poems, and even the novels of the day seldom escaped him. Different portions of the same half hour, were not unfrequently occupied in legal research, in the amusement derived from fictitious narrative, and investigation of abstract mathematical truth. He possessed great talents for investigation, which are not always, perhaps not usually united with

great powers of acquisition. He mingled in no degree numbers with his own mass. Each separate article in the vast storehouse of his memory, seemed not to wait for his research, but at the precise moment best adapted to its use, spontaneously to rush to his aid. Still the multitude of his thoughts produced no confusion; the rapidity of his reasoning did not affect its clearness. He was never unprepared, and the flashes of his intellect often overpowered, and, as it were, extinguished the feebler light of his antagonist.

So great was the activity of his mind, and with such celerity, from a long habit of intellectual exercise, did it pass from premises to conclusions, that as no space of time was discerned to intervene, there appeared to be no steps in the progress; and he seemed to have discovered the result, not by reason, but intuition. To this cause, united with a wish to save the public time and money, and perhaps with a desire, which if not a necessary ingredient in a great mind, is its almost constant attendant, to cause its own powers to be perceived, is probably to be attributed his predominant inclination in favour of a compendious method in the trial of causes, & in a great degree to dispense with the aid of counsel. It is true that men of less rapid minds, who had not passed through the course of investigation necessary to arrive at his conclusions, did not always immediately acquiesce in their correctness; and it is not strange that gentlemen of the profession should not uniformly applaud a system which had some tendency to lessen their usefulness and impair their dignity. Still it is apparent that injustice was seldom done, from the fact that his decisions were never reversed.

As a lawyer, we believe that his reputation, towering as it was, had not, except in this commonwealth, and among those individuals of other states who had personally witnessed the display of his powers, reached that point of unapproached elevation to which his transcendent powers should entitle him. The reasons may be these. Since he has presided in the Supreme Court, either from the accidental course of business, or from a desire to effect the greater good, many, we believe, most of his elaborate opinions have been given upon points of statute law, or provincial usage peculiar to this commonwealth. In all his opinions pronounced from the bench, he seems to have affected the merit of original inquiry rather than of erudition. They have all the riches of learning, but none of its parade. Unnecessary citations are scrupulously avoided. It would not therefore be wonderful if there are instances of men, who building their own fame upon the names of others, have, in the opinion of the superficial, risen to equality with Judge Parsons. His vast and minutely accurate learning was more frequently displayed in the course of trials to a jury, or arguments at bar, than in the opinions subsequently published to the world. The lawyers of this commonwealth, know that in the few years of his judicial life he has done as much to deduce from crude and variant, if not contradictory laws and usages, an harmonious and well ordered system for the administration of justice, as could reasonably have been expected from the progressive jurisprudence of ages.

He was eminently adapted to social converse. He had amassed an uncommon fund of anecdote, which he delighted to detail. His wit was keen and various, and its exercise was so constant as in the opinion of some to detract from the dignity of his character.

There was not in this man any ill suited element of essential deficiency which prevented the union and conjoint effect of these great qualities. He was prudent and adroit. He had studied men, and he knew them well. He was skilful to address the ruling though latent motive, and could make their passions, their prejudices, and the obliquities of their characters subservient to his ends.

There may be men who possess more of that indefinable quality vaguely termed genius, but few have known more, and still fewer have employed their knowledge to more useful purposes than this lamented magistrate. Neither our limits nor our plan will permit us to notice any other than the intellectual part of his character. We hope that a sketch of his biography will be published.

We cannot however refrain from extending so far as in our power the benefit of the example which this great man has afforded by dying, as he did, an humble and confiding christian.

Died.—On Thursday morning last at his farm on the south side of South River, after a severe illness, which he bore with the fortitude of a man and a christian, Mr. Thomas Woodfield, an upright and respectable man.

Notice is hereby given.
That the subscriber will attend on the ninth day of Decr. next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Marlboro', at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose of making a dividend of the assets in hand amongst the creditors of the late Samuel Whittington. Those persons interested will please attend.
WM. WHITTINGTON, Admr.
of Sam'l Whittington.
Calvert county,
15th Nov. 1813.

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.

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. t25.

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.

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
September 7, 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 therefor, 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.

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.

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.
Belfield, Oct. 28, 1813. 4w.