

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1814. [No. 2]

[VOL. LXXII.]

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Committee delivers the following report and address.

THE Committee appointed on that part of the Communication of the Executive of this State, "which relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the State has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence," beg leave to report. That in obedience to the order of instructions, to them passed by the House, and in the spirit of the said instructions, the committee have prepared an address to the Congress and President of the United States, from this House, in behalf of the people of Maryland, which is herewith respectfully submitted for consideration together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the honourable the speaker of this House be, and he is hereby requested, to cause the same to be printed.

times escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the Republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortitude and fidelity. If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the civilized usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The Government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sanguinary retaliation, which in its consequences may occasion

viewed by this government, was communicated to Mr. Barlow in the letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation. The notice taken of the subject in the letter of the secretary of state, to Mr. Barlow, of the 14th July, 1812, thus cited, is to be found at the close of the letter, which concludes in these words: "On the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, I shall forbear to make many observations, which have already occurred, until the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The president approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell."

It is possible that Mr. Barlow might not have understood this paragraph as an instruction, "with a view to the requisite explanation." But as the report of the secretary further stated, that Mr. Barlow's successor had been also "instructed to demand of the French government an explanation," the people of the United States might have been induced to expect that this important matter would be fully developed; and we have therefore seen with serious concern, by the late message from the president to congress, that the views of the since the close of by the recollection try has hung over whose public out- had beaped up- of contumely and

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1814. [No. 1]

[VOL. LXXII.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 19. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing letter of marque brig Mary, Capt. Isaacs, arrived at this port yesterday in 51 days from Bourdeaux, whence she sailed on the 28th of November.

Captain Isaacs has brought despatches from the French government and from our minister, Mr. Crawford, for government.

Markets in France were very dull for colonial and American produce. Captain Isaacs has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris papers to the 21st, and Bourdeaux to the 25th November, both inclusive, which do not contain any news of moment; and has also favoured us with the following extract of a letter, dated

amidst the memorable events of this campaign. It shuddered at the dangers your majesty encountered. It is in vain that the efforts of the enemies of France have been seconded by the defection of her allies, by unexampled treasuries, by extraordinary events and fatal accidents, your majesty has surmounted every thing; you fought for peace.

Before the renewal of hostilities, your majesty offered the meeting of a congress to which every power, even the smallest, would have been invited, to conciliate all differences and to lay the foundation of an honourable peace to all nations.

Your enemies, Sir, opposed the meeting of that congress. On them, therefore, is to fall the whole guilt of the war.

Your majesty, who is better acquainted than any body else with the wants and the sentiments of your subjects knows that we pant for peace. Nevertheless all the people of the continent need it far more than we do, and if notwithstanding the wish and interest of upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of souls, our enemies refusing to treat, were intent in imposing conditions upon us, to prescribe us a sort of capitulation, their fallacious hope would be frustrated; the French demonstrate, by their devotedness and sacrifices, that no nation has ever better known than they their duty towards the country, honour, and their sovereign."

Bourdeaux, 23d November. "Letters received from Paris this day state, that a congress is to be held at Mannheim for a general peace. The Duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt) for France, Lord Aberdeen for England, and Prince Metternich for Austria. The plenipotentiaries for Russia, Prussia, &c. are not known. The public stocks say, 5 per cent. had risen from 3 fr. 50s. to 55 francs. Bank stock from 800 to 815 frs.

"Lord Wellington with a formidable force of English, Spaniards, &c. is within half a league of Bayonne. The northern frontiers of France are menaced with an invasion from the confederated powers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, &c. The French forces there, do not exceed perhaps 80,000 men; some taxes are doubled in France, and 30 per cent. is increased on the rest. Three hundred thousand men are ordered to be raised from a class heretofore free from the conscription."

PARIS, NOV. 14. This day, Sunday, at noon, His Majesty the Emperor and King, seated upon his throne, surrounded by the grand dignitary princes, ministers and grand officers, grand eagles of the legion of honour, and officers on duty near his majesty, has received the senate; conducted to this audience by a master and aid of the ceremonies; introduced by his excellency the grand master and presented by his serene highness prince Vice grand elector. His excellency count De Lapeyre, president, delivered a speech in the following words:

"Sire, The solicitude of the senate has constantly accompanied your majes-

the first ages of the monarchy. France was then as now, the great obstacle to the success of these invasions of the northern people. Our country has always been the bulwark of civilization and an object of jealousy to the other powers, because it is also the country of the arts, the centre of illumination, and the model for nations in every thing which is noble and glorious.

It is then this ancient hatred against France, this desire of annihilating its glory, this wish to annihilate its power, which directs at this day the plans of our enemies. This truth it would be useless to dissemble; for it is in difficult circumstances that we recognize the greatness of nations, like that of individuals. The nation delivered from the present danger, will feel that its safety depends upon its own energy, and its unlimited confidence in the government. Great sacrifices are necessary—all private considerations ought to be silent before the general welfare. The enemy is at our doors; we must repulse him; Frenchmen must shew themselves again once more worthy of their ancestors, whose glory is like a sacred deposit entrusted to their patriotism. May they at last be found worthy of the name which they bear, and the sovereign who has so often led them to victory by participating in their fatigues and their danger.

Our enemies have forgotten that France is the domain of the brave and the country of honour. They have forgotten that at the call of a threatened country, there is not a Frenchman who does not know his duty, and who is not ready to fulfill it. They imagine, perhaps, that we will await quietly these undisciplined hordes which carry in their train wherever they go, pillage and devastation. Their attempt will be disappointed. Our public monuments, the masterpieces of the arts, the immortal trophies of our victories, every portion of this natal soil, so favoured by nature, every thing that is French is the safeguard of all; it is thus from Mayence to Perpignan, from Brest to Toulon, from the Alps to the Pyrenees, every citizen will be ready to fly to the succour of his fellow-citizens.

Our frontiers are threatened. Implacable enemies whose ranks have been swelled by treason, would invade the French territory. The war lighted up in Europe by the intrigues of England cannot be estimated by the common calculations of policy. It is no more a question about partial cessions of territory; it is the north precipitating itself upon the south, as it formerly did in

PARIS, NOVEMBER 18. We have already seen the Prussians in Champagne, we have seen the Russians on our frontiers, we have read those proclamations, in which menace was mingled with insult, and it only wanted a single movement of the nation to dissipate every danger. Behold then, the noble example which it becomes us this day to imitate. Let every Frenchman awake then, at the call of the government which

directs our resources and our efforts; let every one of us recollect that he has nothing to fear, provided he responds to the appeal of his sovereign. It is by an effort, unanimous and glorious, that we will scatter, far from our cities, far from our wives and our children, far from the sacred sepulchres of our fathers, the torch of war, insult and devastation. We are Frenchmen, and we will never cease to be so.

[Journal of Paris.]

The speeches pronounced in the bosom of the senate, make us acquainted with the circumstances in which the empire is placed. These circumstances are critical, they are imperious; the French nation must rise in all its greatness, in all its power, or she must renounce the glorious rank which she has always held. The enemy threatens our frontiers, he devours with a greedy eye our rich cities, our fertile fields; already he wields the sword of vengeance and of destruction. But let us assume the firm attitude which becomes us, and his projects will be once more foiled. Our armies cover the Banks of the Rhine, behind this rampart of iron, rise fifty fortified places, masterpieces of nature and of art; there watch the cohorts of the national guard, collected at the first cry of alarm; there, assembled together the new legions which march from every quarter, and there will come to waste their fury, all these irritated waves which have raised themselves in vain against our borders. But to profit by these military advantages of the frontiers of the empire, we must make great efforts; we want men—we want money. These sacrifices may impose a momentary burthen on industry, on commerce, on all classes of society; but they are indispensable, they are of the most urgent necessity. The days of our brothers, of our sons are dear to us; but if we do not present to the enemy a front of numerous battalions, they will murder by thousands a multitude without arms; if we do not offer to government a part of our revenues, the stranger will come and carry away the whole of our fortunes. Is there a husband, a father, a proprietor, a merchant, a citizen, who does not tremble with horror at the idea of an ungovernable enemy, master of our lives and our property? Is there a man attached to this beautiful country by sacred ties, by tender affections, by happy recollections, who is not ready to defend, with arms in his hands, all the precious objects which an hostile invasion would expose to the most cruel dangers? Doubtless a part of our numerous youth will suffice to form

ly characteristic of a strong addition, test with England. ruler was disclosed, British orders was if the government reinstating the re- had been thus em- so much exagger- antive cause of war, satisfactory arrange- who were selected goriations with the occupy high stations all other causes of wo countries, pro- sincere wish for a for an event which se burdens, and loss, without the pro- fit.

as far as it has been of the Canadian Profusion of blood and we inclined to regard version of territorial situations is not suit- ment. A war of this habits, and evil pas- liberties and morals seen subjected to var- because all the real enterprise is de- while the means of efforts and necessa- mer. To carry on the to cut off commerce; Bill of 1774 is again to sale. Upon the poor cious for being all that go act. lately passed, work of destruction,

might have been avoid- dishonor to the coun- favourably for a recon- honestly desired: The Europe, have humbled th. With the malignit- "bad eminence," the body discord and dissenti- for his arts could reach, he and happiness of every irreparably broken, we tly set to his inordinate cease from troubling; the wanton and dreadful lid, we do hope that, his inated or restrained, no illy intercourse between other in battle array of human liberty. We trusted authorities of this stituted may be carried nging them to an amica- stable and pernicious war with all its blessings and on again on our shores, to exists, and to dispel the ens, in its continuance, to and the liberties of this Uni-

B. CURRAN,
Respectfully informs his friends
the public generally, that he has removed
his store to the house formerly occu-
pied by Dr. Gideon White, where he
has on hand a variety of
DRY GOODS
and he constantly keep a good supply of
SPUN COTTON
for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. U.S.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Sunday morning, the
17th of December, 1813, a tall
man, belonging to the subscriber, and
residing since about fifteen months with
Mr. Charles Valente. He goes some-
times by the name of HENDERSON, but
more commonly JACOB. He has a plea-
sant countenance when spoken to, is
In gait, about 6 feet 6 inches high, and
26 years old. If stopped in the city, a re-
ward of 10 dollars will be given, if ten
miles from the city, twenty dollars, if
out of the state the above reward, and
all reasonable charges paid. He had on
when he went off a white waist coat,
jacket and brown pantaloons patched on
the knee.

GERMAIN DUCATEL,
BALTIMORE,
January 12 1814.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting,
either with dog or gun, or trespassing
in any way whatsoever, 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.

GEREMIAH T. CHASE,
November 11.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from
the orphan's court of Calvert county,
Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of Levin G. MacKALL,
late of said county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the first day of
July next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of said
estate.—All persons indebted to said
estate are hereby requested to make im-
mediate payment, otherwise the law
will be enforced against them without
delay. Given under my hand, this seven-
teenth day of December, 1813.

NATHL. T. WEEMS,
Executor,
lawt

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a
line of stages from this city to Wash-
ington and Georgetown, to commence
on the first Monday in November next.
The stage will leave Crawford's Ho-
tel in George-town, every Monday and
Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and ar-
rive 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.

The proprietors are determined to
spare neither pains nor expense in this
establishment, and respectfully solicit
encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with
the usual allowance of baggage. All
baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER,
Oct. 21, 1813.

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.—

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 con-
stant supply of
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven-
tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Loxage.
Lee's Isth Ointment, warranted to cure
by one application (without Mercury).
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous
disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian-Vegetable Specifics, 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 Diamond Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of
head-aches.
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 their
being here inserted.

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