

# 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 three copies of the following address to be printed and distributed to the House.

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 the sacrifice of every American officer and soldier.

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 all 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 French government have received no elucidation since the close of the last session." This concern is heightened by the recollection of the happy mystery has hung over our government, whose public opinion, and have heaped upon us species of contumely and

B. CURRAN  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Dr. Alden White, where he has on hand a variety of  
**DRY GOODS**  
and is constantly keeping a good supply of  
**SPAN COTTON**  
for weaving.  
Annapolis, November 11, 1813. U.S.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway on Sunday morning, the 12th of December, 1813, a tall young MAN, belonging to the subscriber, and residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Vallette. He goes sometimes by the name of HENDERSON, but most commonly JACOB. He has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, is in his 26 years old. He stopped in the city of Annapolis, and was seen by the subscriber, who offered him a reward of 10 dollars if he would give information of his whereabouts, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons, painted on the knee.  
**GERMAIN DUCAPPEL,**  
BALTIMORE,  
January 12, 1814.

**NOTICE.**  
The plan upon which the work is compiled, as disclosed in the prospectus, is we think, the most judicious that could be adopted.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
In presenting to you a detail of a recent affair between Maj. Stuart, of the U. S. Army, and myself, I feel under an indispensable obligation to apologize for the introduction of a subject a vagabond to your attention. Indeed, were I certain that his attack upon me would only be circulated within the sphere of mutual acquaintance, I should rest not only content but highly gratified, at so decided a manifestation of his hostility. To provide, however, for its possible excursion beyond the reach of the influence of the major's character, (which fortunately is a sovereign antidote to the poison of his slander) I have thought proper to state to the public the subsequent facts. On Friday last I received by Capt. Merrick, the following note: "In answer to this, I verbally stated to Captain Merrick, that it was wholly untrue that I had promised to bring Mr. Hanson to the Hotel; and moreover, that Major S. had not even asked me to do so; that the only request on his part was, that I would inform him, if he called upon me at the dock, where Mr. Hanson could be found, which I promised to do; and in consequence of my promise remained at my lodgings at the tavern until 11 o'clock; and before I left the house directed the bar-keeper, in case he called, to inform him that I could be found at the State House; that between twelve and one, I had seen him enter the State House, at the same instant with Mr. Hanson, but that so far from availing himself of the admirable opportunity then offered of presenting this challenge, which was burning in his pocket to be delivered, he had studiously avoided Mr. H. & that at 2 I encountered the major myself at Parker's hotel when, instead of resenting the deadly offence, which it seems he had received four hours previously, his manners were so very conciliatory, that I could form no other conclusion than that he had entirely forgotten his conversation with me the night before, (a conclusion which was strongly corroborated by the recollection that he was very much intoxicated when it occurred.) Upon these grounds, I should have felt myself justified in treating his note with utter contempt. But upon these grounds alone, I did not rest my justification. I knew that this major Hobdell had been twice kicked and posted as a coward; and should he have the effrontery to deny it, I am prepared to prove the fact; that in addition to his cowardice, his character was polluted by the perpetration of every species of enormity that he could muster courage to perpetrate, and that to kill him would be to practice a downright fraud upon the penitentiary, whether in the natural course of human events, he must sooner or later terminate his career. But because I did not think it incumbent upon me to degrade myself to his level, it did not follow that I should permit his insolence to remain unchastised. I delayed my departure from the city until I sought him every where, that I might inflict that sort of punishment which his conduct, in this instance, and his general character, alone entitled him to. The debates in the house were no longer interesting to him; he did not come there. I passed and re-passed by the boarding house which he generally stayed at, but all in vain. I sought him where he never before was absent so long, at the bar of the tavern; but for once he was sensible of the danger of indulging himself. With no anxiety as to the decision of the world upon this subject, I shall dismiss the Major, as the government must do whenever he receives a trial for the twenty specific charges made and signed by two thirds of the officers of his regiment."

**HYMENEAL.**  
Married at Shoal Creek, Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bain, WILLIAM H. FITZ-HUGH, Esq. of Virginia, to MISS ANNA MARIA GOLDBOROUGH, daughter of the Hon. Charles Goldsborough.

**From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, of Jan. 19.**

Mr. Joseph Copp arrived here yesterday from New-London which place he left on Sunday morning in the sloop Juno. Mr. C. informed us, that four sailors came passengers in the Juno, who stated that they belonged to the Bella privateer, and a brig from New York for Charleston—that they were captured by the Loire frigate and after being several days on board the Loire, they fell in with the frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigott, and were put on board the latter frigate and landed at Block Island, where the Orpheus went to get a supply of water.

Mr. Copp further stated that the four sailors informed him the Orpheus was in a very shattered state; her quarters cut to pieces, and had 63 men killed and wounded, in a short engagement with the frigate President, Com. Rodgers, which they in co. with a 74, gave chase to shortly after the President left Newport. The President fired but three broadsides when the consort of the Orpheus (a ship of the line) came up and Com. Rodgers made sail again.

The sailors who gave Mr. Copp the above intelligence, stated, that they were put on board the Orpheus shortly after the rencontre, that Capt. Pigott, had a leg shot off, and that after watering they were bound to Bermuda to repair.

**From the Boston Gazette.**  
**IMPORTANT LETTER.**  
"GOTTENBURG, Nov. 16, 1813.  
"Hon. Thomas Perkins, Esq. Boston.  
"Dear Sir

"A letter from an old fellow-traveller may not be unacceptable. An opportunity offers for Boston, and I cannot let it go without giving you a brief account of the important events that have just taken place in Europe. They will most probably reach you from England before my letter; but it is possible I may be the first to communicate them.

Buonaparte was completely defeated at Leppic on the 18th October. On the 19th, he escaped from that city, and took the road for Erfurt, where he arrived, as he expresses it in his letter to the empress regent, with a defeated army." He further adds, that it is no longer in a situation "to maintain a victorious attitude." When such confessions are made, you may well imagine his sufferings. He lost at Leipzig, 60,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Since his retreat from thence, the pursuing armies have taken many thousand prisoners. The king of Saxony, with his whole court, were made prisoners at Leipzig. Regnier,

Lauriston, and 24 other generals were taken prisoners: Poniatowski was drowned in the Elster: Auge-reau, Macdonald and Ney are said to have been wounded. Seventeen battalions of Saxons, came over to the allies during the battle on the 18th. The Bavarians and Wurtembergers have joined the allies—the former are 40,000 strong under Wrede. The head-quarters of the Crown-Prince were at Hanover on the 5th of this month. Bremen and Cassel have been taken by the Russians. Dagoust is still at Hamburg, but he must either be taken, or cut his way through Walmoden's army which is twice his strength. Denmark must make peace or be annihilated as a kingdom; she came in at the eleventh hour. It is said the crown prince is pushing into Holland: There is nothing to oppose his going there. Whether they will rise and throw off their yoke, or not, I cannot say; but I should suppose they would not let so favorable an opportunity escape. That great bulwark of France, the Rhenish confederation, has fallen to the ground. The materials of which it was composed will be employed against her. While these great and glorious events were achieving in the north, the allies were equally successful in the south. Pamp-luna has capitulated. Lord Wellington is in France. Beaulieu has been obliged to retreat to the Tagliamento, and must fall back still further.

"The prevailing opinion is, that there will be an European peace in the course of the winter. If so Buonaparte, contrary to the declaration in the empress regent's speech must submit to sit on a "degraded throne," and wear a crown without glory." However grating to his feelings, The allies will no doubt insist on the emancipation of Italy and perhaps Holland. The Rhenish confederation is at an end, and my uncle Cardinal Feuch, must seek for other quarters—Little Jerome's kingdom exists no longer. The Tyrolese have an old and bloody account to settle with the French in Italy. Switzerland too will have a word to say for past barbarities. There is every where in the north, particularly in Russia, a revengeful hostility to France—every individual has some horrid outrage to revenge. They have fought like lions—Blucher who had the honor to be proscribed by Buonaparte, has done wonders. The crown prince, I suspect, has been the projector of the campaign, in conjunction with the army sufficiently to be lamented. Previous to the battle of Leppic, he took a bold position—he crossed the Elbe at Dessau, and placed himself on the Saale directly between him and Magdeburg. Buonaparte hoped to frighten him from it by detaching Ney towards Berlin. He was not to be cajoled in that way, knowing very well that if Ney should

go to Berlin he would not get back; besides, he was too well acquainted with the strength of Buonaparte's army, to believe he could either spare Ney or his army. Consequently, the moment Buonaparte moved from Dresden (which the want of provisions soon compelled him to do,) the Russians and Austrians pressed on his rear. Blucher who had been watching Ney, made a rapid march as had been previously concerted and joined the crown prince on the Saale. Thus hemmed in, both in front and rear, the would be conqueror of the world was completely beaten and obliged to run off in the greatest disorder.

"In a little time the continent will be open from the Weser to the St. Petersburg. What an opening for colonial produce and British manufactures, what an extensive and profitable trade will that nation carry on while we are locked up in our harbors. The war with England was undertaken at the same time that France invaded Russia; both were the effects of madness. The believers in Buonaparte's invincibility of which Mr. Madison was one, never for a moment supposed the attempt would fail. They counted on the subjugation of Russia, and they hoped England would not long survive the entire occupation of Continental Europe by Buonaparte. Under this conviction they declared war. The destruction of the French army in Russia induced them to send out Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard. The National Intelligencer about that time talked about the blessings of peace, and whined about the anxiety of the Government to bring about so desirable an event. After the intelligence of the successes of the French at Lutzen, and Bautzen, reached our government, they began to prick up their ears, and talk big again—little did they imagine their dear friend the Emperor would confess, that he entered Erfurt with a defeated army," and that "it could no longer maintain a victorious attitude."

"You will naturally expect to hear something about our ministers.—All I can say is that they are corresponding directly with England: Mr. Dallas, one of the legation is expected here every hour with despatches for England. Great Britain, undoubtedly wishes to make peace, she has no disposition to be at war with us; independent of which she is put to great expence, and cannot gain anything by it. The whole question turns on this single point—will America make and conclude a peace, waving the question of impressment? If our ministers are instructed to let that question rest, we shall soon have peace; if not, the war will continue as long as the demagogue are in power. Nothing can be fairer than the offer in the Prince Regent's speech—he declares he is ready at all times to negotiate with America on terms of reciprocity

provided it be done without violation of the public law, and without effecting their maritime rights.—It must very soon be known whether our ministers are likely to do any thing. The mediation of Russia was, as might have been expected, not acceded to by England.

"P. S.—17th, Buonaparte crossed the Rhine at Mayence, with 20 or 30,000 men—Stettin has fallen."

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23rd February next, at the late residence of Denton Hammond, deceased, a part of said deceased's personal estate.

Consisting of a number of Negroes, for a term of years; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and other property. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.—The terms of which will be, a credit of four months; the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
SALLY H. HAMMOND, Adm'x.  
Jan. 26, 1814. 3w\*

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally proved and authenticated; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
SARAH WOODFIELD, Executrix.  
January 26, 1814. 3w.

**Land for Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday 11th of March next, at Mr. Gambrell's Tavern, on the head of Severn,

PART of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing nine hundred fifty eight and three quarters acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate near Gambrell's Tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling House, and every necessary out-house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to purchase.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.  
William H. Marriott, Trustee,  
January 22, 1814. ts.

arkably characteristic of is house, strong additional contest with England. Each ruler was disclosed, the British orders was made, if the government were of reinstating the re- we had been thus em- been so much exagger- substantive cause of war, of satisfactory arrange- of, who were selected the negotiations with the now occupy high stations and all other causes of the two countries, probably a sincere wish for a lens for an event which those burdens, and lost- red, without the pro- benefit.

war, as far as it has been rest of the Canadian Pro- nse effusion of blood and uld be inclined to regard extension of territorial onstitutions is not suit- dization. A war of this and habits, and evil pas- the liberties and morals as been subjected to vari- sive, because all the re- tural enterprise is de- lied, while the means of comforts and necessa- sumer. To carry on the to cut off commerce; 'Bill of 1774 is again to scale. Upon the poor ecious for being all that ago act, lately passed, e work of destruction,

ing severely under the ich we would solemnly urther, and look to its n we consider the still d, accustomed to live ry means of subsid- d causes of disgust to the formation of new ry, they must necessari- Councils, where other ined an injurious ascen- ndency of these irrita- immediate and general in the faithful integrity we are free to confess, sicious, that peace lief of the people and

might have been avoid- dishonor to the coun- favourable for a recon- most desired. The Europe, have humbled th. With the maligni- "bad eminence," the dy discord and dissenti- or 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 imaged or restrained, no dly intercourse between other in battle array of human liberty. We truted authorities of this stituted may be carried bringing them to an amica- profitable and pernicious war ce, with all its blessings and red to dawn again on our shores, to tude that now exists, and to dispel this est, which threatens, in its continuance, to es, the harmony and the liberties of this Uni-

had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of error, whose length prevents their being readily inserted.

29