

of Willemstadt and Breda, to which latter place, not thirty miles distant from Antwerp, General Dantzig's headquarters were transferred on the 12th inst. It was on the night of the 13th instant that the French evacuated Lievoetsuys, and endeavored to escape on board a flotilla of seventeen sail lying there. Their object was to run for Antwerp, but fearful of making the attempt they only ran over to Willemstadt.

This place possessing a good harbor, and considered from its fortifications, as one of the keys of Holland, they probably thought themselves able, with the troops previously there, to maintain it for a length of time, but on the 10th inst a French General from Antwerp arrived with orders to evacuate it!—A circumstance extremely remarkable, since it shows that Buonaparte begins to "pull in resolution," and to abandon the policy to which he has so long adhered of keeping up garrisons in distant fortresses. All the world has long seen the weakness of that policy; but obstinacy in error is a distinguishing trait in that man's mind; and fallen, indeed, must he be when he shows symptoms of wavering. The French force at Willemstadt, which is variously stated from 900 to 1600, but more probably the latter, including Douaniers and others, retreated to Burgensopzom, which is about the same distance as Breda is from Antwerp; but before they withdrew, they ineffectually attempted to destroy the flotilla which they were unable to carry off. Some of the vessels were burnt; but others have fallen into the hands of the Dutch.

By the Cadiz papers which arrived yesterday to the 4th inst. we learn, that on the 29th of November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the isle of Leon which are to be resumed in Madrid on the 15th Jan. 1814. All the branches of the Government were removing from Cadiz to that capital.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 24 Nov. were received yesterday, stating that the second attempt of Mediation by Russia having failed of its purpose, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were preparing to take their departure, and were to return by Berlin and Copenhagen. The vessel which had been provided with the cartel for their accommodation having been lost on the voyage from the Gulf of Finland to Gottenburg, another ship was preparing for their receipt.

PROPOSITION OF THE ALLIES.

Frankfort, Dec 1. (Official Article.) Victory has conducted the Allied armies to the banks of the Rhine.—The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of the peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each. The powers confirm to the French Empire, an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew.

We have Frankfort papers, from which we have made extracts. Among them is a letter from Buonaparte, dated so late as the 10th ult. in which after noticing the army of 100,000 men assembled at Turin, he states his determination never to abandon Italy.

The combined Austria and Bavarian army is in the vicinity of Strasburg. A large body of the Allies is near Basle.

We continue our extracts from the French papers.—Some of the articles may entertain, although no direct intelligence can be gathered from them. Buonaparte, it seems, uses every means to enforce the belief, that the neutrality of Switzerland ought to be considered nearly as sacred as the territory of France, whose most vulnerable frontier that country covers.

CAPITULATION OF DANTZIG.

The London Gazette of Dec. 25, contains a letter from Major Macdonald, stating that articles of capitulation for the important fortress of Dantzig were signed on the 29th November. The troops were to march out of the town with their arms and baggage on the 1st Jan. 1814, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of the Gettes Bengel, if before that period the place shall not be relieved by an equal number to the besieging army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the Imperial Guards, and the battalion

of 600 men, shall retain their arms, and shall take with them two pounders and the ammunition waggon belonging thereto. Twenty five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzig shall be prisoners of war, and conducted to France. The Gov. Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that none of the officers or men shall serve until they have been regularly exchanged, &c. &c.

Advices have been since received from Lord Cathcart, dated Frankfort, 12th December, 1813, stating that his Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Dantzig should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

December 25. Lord Castlereagh sets off for the continent on Monday, accompanied by the hon. Mr. Robinson. As yet little has transpired relative to the causes that have induced one of the members of the cabinet to undertake such a mission.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY FEB. 17, 1814.

"If you will declare war (said many of the hottest headed democrats to Mr. Madison) we will pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honors, in support of it." Have these men, who were thus lavish in their promises, redeemed their pledge?—Their honor, however sacredly and solemnly it might have been staked in the prosecution of so disastrous a contest, cannot be expected to accomplish much of itself, and as for their lives and fortunes, few, if any, have yet been sacrificed to bring this war, which they affect to consider so highly just and necessary, to an honorable termination. Although they have been solicited, time after time, to come in pairs or singly, and partake of the glory that awaited them in Canada, yet few have regarded these solicitations, these urgent calls, but have looked on and saw the popularity of their great political leader sinking with the disasters and destruction of his armies—without making a single effort, except by senseless clamour, to uphold him.

The amount of their support is little more than this—we will help you to get into difficulties, but you must extricate yourself from the toils as well as possible, without any assistance from us. With this class of men, the christian precept, that "charity always begins at home," has had its full operation, for they have hugged their firesides apparently regardless of any thing but their own security, and shewing their patriotism only by brawling against those who dare to question the propriety and justice of the war. Our recruiting parties parade the streets day after day, and we see none of those patriots enlisting into the army, although the nation makes loud and earnest appeals to their patriotism. Thinking, doubtless, that "a bad promise is better broken than kept," they do not suffer the drum and fife to rattle their military ardour, although their consciences may be often reminded of the pledges they have so repeatedly and solemnly made to government: I, those who have showered their anathemas in torrents on the British, and seemed disposed to wage a war of extermination, falter when their aid is most required to redeem the declining character of the nation, they surely cannot justify themselves in slandering others, who are governed by principle in their opposition to the mad career of administration. Their language is somewhat like that of the disolute paragon, who said to his hearers, "do as I say, but not as I do": for they endeavor to excite others to risk their all upon the uncertain events of the contest, while they keep their own fortunes snug to themselves, and urge others to enrol

themselves in the army, but keep their own dear precious persons as far aloof as possible from the bustle of a camp, or the scene of war.—Such are the men who madly call themselves the exclusive patriots of the country. We care not whether they volunteer in the political crusade which has already wasted millions of treasure, soiled the fair fame of our republic, and consigned many gallant soldiers to the grave, yet it would be some addition to their credit to hush the voice of malignant slander, until such times as they have complied with their engagements.

Every violation of the constitution is a step towards that dreadful state, when the "tempestuous sea of liberty" will subside, and be succeeded by the awful calm of despotism. Measures have been adopted by our own government, more oppressive than those which once kindled the patriotism of the country into a blaze, and checked the power of that government which exercised its tyrannical sway over her. Is there any clause of the constitution which can legalize robbery, or destroy "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers or effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures?"—Altho' the constitution has expressly declared that this right "shall not be violated," yet we see how little that instrument was regarded by the framers of the embargo law, when they delegated power to the agents of government to trample on the dearest privileges of the people. Their houses may be searched, & their effects seized, whenever it may suit the whim or caprice of a petty revenue officer. His bare suspicion is sufficient to subject the most virtuous individual to all the tormenting anxiety of expensive lawsuits, as well as impose upon him the most ruinous consequences in the prosecution of a laudable employment. Is this the liberty that the heroes of '76 purchased at the expence of their blood, and bequeathed as a rich legacy to future generations? Has the constitution been so frequently assailed, that it ceases longer to stretch out its protecting arm, and shield us from the flagrant outrages of unprincipled men? Let the conduct of the collector of New-York be exhibited and it will furnish an answer.

It must afford great pleasure to every one, to see the unanimity which prevailed in the legislature of Massachusetts on this subject. There federalists and democrats may differ on particular points of policy, but whenever their banks are robbed, or their liberty openly assailed, we see the same spirit of resistance actuate every bosom. They will oppose despotism in whatever shape it may appear, for they feel yet something of that genuine patriotism, which first reared in Boston the standard of liberty. Until the names and virtues of Hancock and Warren are buried in oblivion, they will be animated with the most ardent zeal in maintaining the independence of their country, and the rights of their fellow-citizens. But it would seem that the general government are resolved on trying the extent of their obsequiousness, and to drive them to acts of violence in support of what they justly deem their violated rights. If the same sufferings continue to be heaped upon them, and the same irritating causes which are every day thrown in the way to operate on their feelings, are multiplied, as they have been, God only can foresee the ultimate result of this system of persecution. Although their sufferings are great, yet we cannot but

hope, that their regard for the union of the states, and the common interest of the nation, is still greater.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The time was, when for a democrat to vote for a federalist was deemed little less than high treason. Of late days, however, none but federalists, it would seem, are deemed, even by democrats, to be worthy of confidence. When the legislature was electing a governor for the state—it is true the old governor, a pretty good democrat, was put into nomination, but scarcely any of the party could take the oath and then vote for him. It was the same thing in the election of a council. A vacancy occurred in the senate by the resignation of Upton Bruce, and was unanimously filled by George Hebb, who used to be a federalist, and has written a letter to prove he yet is the same thing. When bank directors were to be chosen, the senate could nominate none but federalists; so much for our own state. In Massachusetts a full democratic meeting has taken place, and in looking around them for a fit character, they could find nobody but Samuel Dexter, who by their own account is "a gentleman of federal politics," and by former accounts given by the same men, is a gentleman who could burn down the war office to prevent a discovery of his dark deeds. After all this is happening, may we not hope, that at no distant day the good people will all unite in support of correct principles and honest men.

It is the opinion of some people, that the recent appointment of Clay and Russell, as the ministers of peace, is evidence that peace is not the wish of our administration. For my part, I do not infer any thing from the appointment of these two men, more than was well known before. Peace will not be made if it can be avoided, but it must be made if Buonaparte is destroyed. No doubt the administration is unwilling to conclude the war, because its members are perfectly aware, that a peace at this time, however honourable to the nation, must be disgraceful to them. A peace will be their ruin; but unless the "super-eminent Napoleon" can make one more struggle for his crown, and his allies, a peace, however disastrous to our rulers, will be unavoidable.

Over and over again we have been told, that the war must continue until Canada was taken, and that a peace without Canada would be disgraceful to this nation. But if the war is concluded, it will be concluded without the conquest of Canada, and although nothing is gained by it, and a thing for which we have been contending is given up, yet the tools of administration will affect to rejoice, and will call upon the people to rejoice, and to bless Mr. Madison for restoring to us the blessings of peace.

A PEACE MAN.

Some people pretend to believe, that the opposition which is made to this war tends to prolong it.—Let the nation be united, say they, and peace will soon be offered to us. Now this is so contrary to every thing like reason and common sense, that I hope it will not be thought uncharitable in me to say, that that man must be a sort of a fool who really thinks so. Nothing but opposition to the war will bring it to a speedy close. So many people are interested in its continuance, such swarms of public officers and office-holders depend upon it for a subsistence, that nothing but the voice of the people, openly expressed, and backed by their votes in favour of peace-men, will ever restore to us the blessings of peace. Every vote given to a war-man, whether for the assembly or for congress, is construed into a vote in favour of the war, and wherever a small democratic gain is discovered, we are instantly told that the war there is growing more and more popular. So too, we are told, that if we want the protection of the general government, we must be careful not to abuse the administration. This, to be sure, is very complimentary to our rulers—it is in plain English, to acknowledge that they are not disposed to do their duty, unless they are flattered into it. This, however, is not true. If the people will speak boldly to their rulers, they will be heard and will be obeyed too.

If the general government fails to perform its duty, it is because there are among us so many who will approve of and justify them, as well when they act wrong as when they act right. It is because, that there

are so many characters of this description to be found in Maryland, that it has been left exposed and defenceless. Virginia was not created thus. Our great men knew that the people of Virginia thought for the war, and passionately fond of the administration, would not quietly submit to have their houses burnt down, and their property destroyed, while the whole force of the nation was employed in an abortive attempt to conquer a foreign territory. Virginia therefore received considerable aid from the general government. So too would Maryland, if the people would act as it becomes freemen to act, and demand of their rulers the protection to which the constitution gives them a just claim.

ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

General Armstrong is possessed of information, that Governor Prevost is authorised and ready to agree to an armistice, whenever it is desired by the administration. [Fed. Rep.]

THE HON. MR. KING.

A letter from Washington to the editors of the Evening Post, says, "On the Maryland Memorial, which was presented to the Senate, after it had been presented to the House, where it was treated with great insolence, Mr. King came out. It was woolly the impulse of a moment—I was delighted, entranced and astonished—He thundered dismay into the ranks of the Majority. The boasted Virginia orator (Giles) sunk and expired before him. In times like these, one such man may prove the safety of the nation. Believe me he has, in one half hour taught congress a lesson, which the youngest man that heard it will never forget to his latest hour. The Maryland deputies were in the galleries, and really appeared, as did the rest of the audience, electrified. Could this speech be put in print, it would produce a pulse throughout the country; but what cannot be noted-taking never do him justice; for none can ever follow him; his manner is very much that of Chatham, as related by his biographers; instructive, rapid, fiery, and overwhelming."

From an Urbana (Ohio) paper of January 20th.

"Time, like an ever rolling stream, Bears all its sons away." On Yesterday was interred in the burying ground belonging to this place, attended by a very numerous and respectable procession, EDWARD W. PEARCE, Esq. (aged 29 years, a native of Kent county, E. S. Maryland,) for several years an inhabitant of this place. In the death of Mr. Pearce, society has sustained an irreparable loss. As a lawyer, he was learned, as a soldier, he possessed the most undaunted bravery; and as a friend and citizen, his honesty and benevolence was never surpassed.

Later from Europe.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

NEW-BEDFORD, FEB. 8.

"Late last evening arrived here the Portuguese schr. Viagenta, in 46 days from Lisbon. Capt. Terry, of Fairhaven, a passenger, informs, that a few hours previous to sailing, an express arrived in Lisbon from Lord Wellington, announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that Lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees, consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced, Soult attacked him on the 11th December, & turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict—that on the 12th, 13th and 14th, the fighting continued with increased fury, and finally ended in the total overthrow of the French. Capt. Terry says, the express reported, that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery, when in full fire, and carried them; and that the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the bayonet, man to man, several hours.

The number lost we did not learn, but the express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place 30 miles towards Bordeaux. The action took place in the open country.

[Boston Gazette.]

ANNIVERSARY

Of the Birth Day of Washington. The Members of the Washington Society of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, are requested to meet at their hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 22d instant.

The public exercises of the day will commence at twelve o'clock, at the ball-room. Gentlemen who wish to be present at the celebration, will please apply for tickets to some member of the Committee of Arrangements. Ladies are invited to attend. For them tickets are not necessary.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Shaw, Samuel Maynard, Thos. H. Bowie, Thos. Franklin, George Shaw.

February 17.

Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a Late Law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters. By order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cashr.

Feb. 17. 1814.

NOTICE.

All those whom it may concern will please take notice, that I must and shall proceed to sell all such properties I have taken in execution, under fieri facias, returnable to the County Court in April, or to the Court of Appeals at May Term next, unless the said executions are settled towards the first of March; and all such persons as may, or have already settled with plaintiffs, or their attorneys, will please bring me orders to that effect, otherwise their property will be exposed notwithstanding.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. C. Feb. 17, 1814. 3w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable negroes mortgaged by said Gantt to John Duval. The terms of sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. February 10. 2w.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small farm, about 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 100 acres of well timbered land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms, by application to

W. WOODWARD, 2w. February 10.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

ALL that part or parcel of land, called and known by the name of TRENT, containing 107 acres, more or less, lying in Anne Arundel county, whereon Thomas T. Simmons now resides. Also a number of valuable negroes, mortgaged by said Simmons to John Muir, deceased. The terms of sale are—cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. February 10. 2w.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. January 31st 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next. By order,

JAMES STERETT, Cashier. Feb. 10. 1st My.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Richard Snowden, of John, living near Buck Tavern on the Washington and Baltimore road, this day brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a Bay Gelding, about 9 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, a star on his forehead, and snip on his nose, hanging mane and switch tail, shod all round with old shoes—there are a few small saddle marks—He trots and canters. No perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for Anne Arundel county, this 31st of January, 1814. (Signed)

THOS. WORTHINGTON.

The owner of the above described horse, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. RICHD. SNOWDEN. February 10. 3w.