

The body of Pomiatowsky, a distinguished general in the French service, drowned at the battle of Leipzig, has been found and buried with military honours.

Among the deserters from the French, are all the Polish troops, that have been so long held by deceitful promises that France was just on the point of re-establishing the independence of their country; when favourable opportunities for that purpose have always been neglected.

The Austrians have taken possession of Trieste, their old port on the Adriatic.

The hereditary prince of Orange has been raised to the rank of Major General in the British service.

We have no account yet of the surrender of the fleet at the Texel.

On the 28th of Nov. 22,000 men, under Massena, were marching to Genoa.

At a review at the Thuilleries, Paris, in December, the young king of Rome was exhibited in regimentals.

Louis Buonaparte, who has been a resident in Switzerland, lately set off from that country to visit Paris, but when he had arrived near the city, he suddenly received orders which obliged him to retrace his steps.

Buonaparte by a decree dated November 25, has prohibited the payment of the interest of the French debt, the pensions, &c. to the inhabitants of Illyria, Holland and the Hanseatic towns. It has been since said he has confiscated what was due to the Dutch. How easily could the British retaliate.

All the British vessels of war in the ports of the Channel, at the last date, had been ordered off Bourdeaux to intercept any vessels which may attempt to escape from that place, on the expected approach of Lord Wellington.

It is said the British propose to lay up 20 or 30 ships of the line, as unnecessary in the present relative maritime strength of the world, and to equip with their crews a greater number of frigates.

Previous to Lord Wellington's passing the Nive, the Paris papers stated that 10,000 men had been employed on the fortifications on the banks of that river; that 160 pieces of cannon were mounted, & the places were rendered impregnable. It is said Soult sent the old men, women and children from Bayonne; and that upwards of 1000 wandered to the British camp, to assist in consuming the provisions, considered by us to be scarce there, and so difficult to be procured since our war.

By the last intelligence from Monte Video, its surrender to the revolutionists was expected, unless our speedy arrival from Spain. A great number of the inhabitants had perished for want.

Adm. Cockburn has been promoted from Rear Admiral of the Red to Rear Admiral of the White.

The British frigate *Dædalus* of 36 guns. Capt. Maxwell, was lost off Ceylon, India, July 20. Crew saved.

Sr. James Leith, is appointed Governor of Leeward Islands.

The latest advices in England from the Governor of Canada, were to Oct. 30, and detailed the affair with Gen. Hampton, at Chateaugay. He acknowledged 5 killed, 16 wounded and four missing. Among the wounded, Captains Dayly and Breyers.

Accounts from Gibraltar are to November 12. The fever had ceased in the town; but still prevailed some in the garrison. It was however considered as gradually decreasing there. At Cadiz while it prevailed several members of the Cortes died.

The River Veerbudda, in India, has overflowed its banks, and destroyed 42 villages, and many thousands of inhabitants.

A caravan, with 2000 travellers, going from Mecca to Aleppo, has been overwhelmed in the Arabian desert, and all but 20 perished.

Zera Colburn, the American arithmetical prodigy has been exhibited in England, Ireland, and Scotland. He was at Edinburgh the beginning of December.

Louis XVIIIth, was the last person of whom the Prince of Orange took leave previous to his departure for Holland. At parting, his serene highness expressed a hope that the white cockade would be mounted in France as suddenly and successfully as the Orange in his country. The Royal Exile, pressed the Prince's hand and dropt a tear.

A Russian General landed at Scheveling on the 16th inst.—he

was said to have brought the Cross of St. Andrew from the Russian Emperor to the Prince of Orange.

The Cossack lies down by the side of his horse, and never thinks of refreshment for himself until he has relieved the wants of his dumb companion. The animal becomes so habituated to his master, that he runs to him when he hears his whistle. The following occurrence concerning them is told at the Hague: A Cossack intercepted a French officer, stripped him of his coat, and in trying how it would fit, found some difficulty in getting it either off or on; the *parlez vous*, took advantage of his perplexity, leapt on his horse, and bid him *bon jour*. The Cossack only smiled at this, had recourse to his whistle, and had the Monsieur back in a twinkling, when he gave him rather an unwholesome salute with his spear.

Copenhagen, Dec. 9.

It is generally believed, and the idea gives great satisfaction, that affairs are in a fair train for being adjusted between the allied courts and our government. Count Bombelle, who arrived here a few days ago, has frequent conferences with the minister of foreign affairs; and it is supposed will throw off the French vote, and join the common cause of all Europe. It is understood that one of the conditions is, that Denmark shall furnish 30,000 men to serve against France.

Posen, Dec. 19.

We every day witness the arrival here of detachments (more or less numerous) of Polish prisoners. A few days ago a column arrived of 650 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 115 officers, among whom were Gen. Kimmichen, and the Generals of brigade, Brabrowski and Malach. They were followed by another column of 1600 men, and 126 officers, among whom was the general of brigade, Routenstranch. All these prisoners received from the commandant of this place passports to return to their respective houses.

VIENNA, NOV. 30.

The emperor has given to the king of Bavaria the order of the Golden Fleece. His imperial majesty placed the decorations with his own hands during the residence of these monarchs at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT Dec. 11.

All the infantry of the Russian guard assembled here, and in our vicinity, puts itself in march to-morrow. It is believed that field marshal Bucher will establish his headquarters here.

The duke of Saxe-Weimar departed from here yesterday; that prince will immediately take command of the Saxon army.—The duke of Saxe-Cobourg has also departed.

The army under the orders of the Crown Prince, has occupied Lubek.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, Jan. 8.

The Hereditary Prince's Birth Day.

The 6th was the happy anniversary of the Birth-day of his illustrious Highness William Frederick George Lodewyk, Prince of Orange and Nassau, eldest son of his Royal Highness our dearly beloved sovereign prince. His royal highness having that day entered into the 22d year of his age, the same was solemnly and joyfully celebrated here by the firing of the guns, ringing the bells, and the displaying of flags on all public buildings, as well as private houses.

His Royal Highness our Sovereign on the same day gave audience, and the court was very brilliantly attended; and after the audience inspected a very numerous corps of English troops, which has disembarked at Scheveling.

At the house of Baron Collot d'Escury, where his Highness at present resides, a grand dinner was given to the principal ministers of State, generals and staff officers of the army, and of the troops of our allies now here.

In the evening his highness honored the Dutch theatre with his presence. As soon as he entered his box, the national favorite *Wilhelm van Nassau* was called for, and executed by the Orchestra.—The loud applause and cries of *Vivat Orange Prince*, while under our Sovereign Prince's deeply affected his highness.

At night there was a general illumination.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNEAPOLIS, THURSDAY FEB. 24, 1814.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

CALVERT COUNTY.

John H. Chew, John Turner, Samuel L. Smith, Hilary Wilson, John H. Hurrell, John L. Lavelle, John J. Brooke, Young Parran, Thomas Billingsly, Sutton J. Weems, Barzilla Simmons, Isaac Wood, Howe Summerville, John J. Hillen, Tubman K. Long, Alexander Brome, John Lidwick, John P. Williams, John G. Mackall, John T. Bond, Joseph W. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John Clare, R. D. Parran, John Patterson, James Wilson, Young Dossey.

Levy Court.

John T. Lavelle, Hilary Wilson, John Horrell, Sutton J. Weems, Alexander Brome, John G. Mackall, John T. Bond.

Orphans Court.

John Turner, John H. Chew, Samuel L. Smith.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

William Hildery, Isaac Still Swearingin, David Pawlas, Thomas B. Jones, John Johnson, Jr. Son of John, Frederick Ungelare, Francis B. Sappington, Robert Cumming, Joseph M. Cromwell, George Greager, Jun. Henry M. Eifresh, Belt Brashers, Isaac Atlee, William G. m. s. Junior, Jason Phillips, Henry Williams, William Emmett, John Long, Jacob Mathias, John Stewart, Joseph Sim Smith, Joseph Taney, William B. Head, Curtis Williams, John Clemson, Sen. Jonas Crumbaker, William P. Farquhar, Henry K. nitz, jr. David Richardson, Ezra Mantz, William Durbin, Jr. Jacob Beer, James Murphy, Levin Hays, George Kolb, Mathew Brown, Michael Hawser, Jacob Landes, Jonathan M. Daniel, Benjamin Biggs, Henry Stemble, John Stone Frazier, Jacob Clabaugh, Vachel W. Randall, David Buckley, Samuel Thomas, P. ter Coblenz, Joshua Harley, Henry Burkett, James Simmons, Jr. Jacob Late, George Hoffman, Dennis Poole, Thomas B. Owings, John Ball, Peter Erb or Christopher, John H. Simmons, Richard Thomas or Sam. Abraham Albaugh, Jonathan Norris, Samuel P. Richardson, Samuel Thomas, Jr. John Cocky, Philemon Griffith, John Cook, Patrick Reid, Sen. Baker Jameson, Tobias Belt, Joel Jacobs, Ozwell Jameson, Thomas C. S. t, Philip Rohr, Otha Sprigg, William Coughlin, Robert G. M'Pherson, John Cumming, John I. James, Charles Talbot, Roger Brooke, Thomas Pole, Joshua Howard, Andrew Smith, near Middleton, Samuel Ogle, Andrew Smith, near Emmitsburgh, John Wolfe, Greenbury Magers.

Levy Court.

James Johnson, Alexander Warfield of Charles, Benjamin Biggs, Joseph Taney, Stephen Steiner, Wm. Hildery, Joseph M. Cromwell.

Orphans Court.

John M'Pherson, Ignatius Davis, Henry Steiner.

CELEBRATION

OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Tuesday the 22d inst. the anniversary of the birth day of the father of his country, was celebrated in this city, by The Washington Society of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County, in a manner peculiarly appropriate and interesting. The exercises of the day were commenced by the Secretary, who addressed the President in the following manner:—

Mr. President,

The rich stores of moral and political wisdom contained in the Valedictory Address of this departed father of our country, render it eminently proper that the reading of it should constitute a part of the exercises to be performed in commemoration of this glorious anniversary. I therefore move, that the gentleman who has been selected for the purpose, be requested to commence the reading of the same.

Upon which Thos. H. Bowie, Esq. arose, and read with proper emphasis & feeling, that invaluable legacy, so highly prized by the disciples of him who bequeathed it. The reading of the valedictory was succeeded by a splendid Oration, replete with classic elegance and political truth, delivered with feeling, energy and spirit, by Lewis Neth, jun. Esquire, to a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. We regret it is not in our power to favour our readers with the speech in this day's paper; we hope to procure it for our next.

At the conclusion of the oration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Lewis Neth, jun. Esq. for the eloquent, appropriate, and dignified address, which he has this day delivered; and to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. for the emphatic and feeling manner in which he read the parting address of our political father.

Resolved unanimously, That Lewis Neth, jun. Esq. be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of his address, for publication.

The democrats, in congress, have proposed an enormous bounty to soldiers, and thereby acknowledge to the whole world, that just and necessary as this war is, and popular as they chose to represent it, there is not patriotism enough in the nation to support it. Surely if the people be really fond of the war, and believe as many of them say, that it is waged for our independence and dearest rights, no apology can be received for their backwardness to enlist upon the old terms, and rally around the standard of their country. Where now are our life and fortune men? Where are the men who at the time of elections harangue so eloquently in favour of the war, and abuse so unmercifully all those who refuse to give it their support? Is it really true, that all their promises and professions were mere vapouring—that after pledging their lives in support of the nation's rights and the nation's independence, they will continue to stand off and withhold their services when the nation so loudly demands them, when their beloved Madison so earnestly implores them, and when merely for the want of them their darling object, the conquest of Canada, cannot be effected?

Let it be no longer believed that the friends of peace discourage enlistments.—They have never attempted to dissuade any of these gentry from taking the bounty money.—They are now emphatically called upon to redeem the pledges, which they have so often given, to fight the battles which they have long been so anxious to fight, and to risk the precious lives which they have again and again tendered to their favourite rulers. Will they say, that it is the fault of those who oppose the war that they do not enlist? or will they pretend that they are not sufficiently numerous to fill the ranks? Surely those who profess to be the majority every where, and who certainly on election days often prove the most numerous, would be sufficient for the conquest of Canada. If these men still hold back, and for the want of soldiers the conquest of Canada is abandoned, and our national rights surrendered, how can they excuse themselves?

For the Maryland Gazette.

It would seem that some of our great men, after all their blustering, begin to be seriously apprehensive that by our mad and wicked war, the nation may be brought into serious difficulties. Our friend, and august ally, the supereminent and invincible Napoleon being some what unsuccessful it is feared that he will, no longer be able to afford us any protection, and if he should chance to make a peace, or if a peace should take place on the Continent of Europe before the conclusion of the war, even our most redoubted heroes begin to fear that our affairs may not be in the most enviable situation. Doubtless the men who now rule us have done every thing to render our condition desperate, and a wiser policy, than they seem able to discover, must be pursued, or the nation is ruined. They plunged us into a war with England, when every consideration, whether of prudence, humanity or patriotism forbade us to "mingle in the conflict"—they commenced a system of most unrelenting warfare against commerce, and thereby beggared the treasury, as well as ruined the people, when every thing should have been

done to sustain our resources, and to reward our industry—their conduct, to make Spain our enemy when she ought to have been conciliated, and her friendship cultivated—they were guilty of the most subject submission to France, and patiently endured from her every species of insult and injury, and ultimately would have united the destinies of this once happy nation to those of that country, just upon the eve of the overthrow of French power; in short, they have done every thing which a set of men can do, if their sole object had been to heap upon us disaster, disaster and ruin. From such statements therefore, what are we to hope? Our situation it must be admitted is perilous, and it is high time for honest men of all parties, seriously to consider in what way we are to be brought out of our difficulties, and again to be made a prosperous and happy people. We must now forget that we are party men; and must cease the inquiry, what measures are most likely to keep in power those who have so shamefully abused power. It is one thing to consult the interests of a party, and a very different thing to consult the interests of the nation. We would therefore implore our democratic brethren to lay aside their party feelings, to forget Mr. Madison and his interests, and seriously to reflect for themselves, upon the best means of extricating the nation out of its difficulties.

The first step to be taken in order to save the nation, is to conclude an armistice. I know that there are numbers among us who would violently oppose this measure. To all those who are getting rich by the war, and fattening upon the distresses of the land, any such measure would of course be disagreeable. But it is our duty to consult the general good, not the interests of swarms of office-holders. By this measure our citizens will be enabled to stay at home, instead of performing tours of militia duty; our houses and farms on the seaboard will be saved from pillage and destruction; and our wives and children permitted to sleep undisturbed. An armistice, moreover, would lead to peace. While hostilities are carried on with varied success, and fresh cases of irritation daily arise, it will be impracticable for ministers, stationed at Gottenburg, to adjust all these points of controversy, and settle definitively the relations of amity. Now is the propitious moment for making arrangements for the protection of our seafaring brethren, and but for the war no rational man can doubt that provisions the most satisfactory to all descriptions of people might be obtained.

In the second place, we must abandon the embargo, and other restrictions upon commerce; we must give to our citizens what we ourselves have so long denied them, a free trade, and to our sailors their rights, by permitting them to resume their employments. Neither the merchant, nor the seaman, whose the government any longer to this special care of their interests; such friendship is death, such protection is ruin. Trade free and open trade, will give wealth to every occupation, and again fill the national coffers, and national and individual prosperity can alone make us respectable abroad; or happy at home.

In addition to this, and more than all this, it is essential that our friends of the democratic party, (such of them as are friendly to the nation and have no views distinct from its welfare) should cease to give a blindfolded and implicit support to the measures of administration. They must reflect that perfection is not the lot of man, and therefore no man is to be considered as infallible—that the acts of men in power ought to be freely scrutinized, and if found to be wrong, should be openly condemned—that no man is bound to support measures which he conscientiously believes to be wrong, because they are the measures of a particular set of men; and although by condemning these means, the tools of a faction may choose to denounce him as an apostate. Freely so investigate, and fully to condemn, whatever in the conduct of our rulers is wrong; is not only the privilege, but the imperious duty of every American freeman; and it is because this privilege has been surrendered by so large a portion of our people, and the administration has been assured of their support, in every measure which might be adopted, that we have now to deplore the distresses and ruin of the country.

From the Portsmouth Gazette.

HAD DOGS.

My Son Joe is the best fish all this town, said old Mr. of Hatford. But then (as the dog is usually, its always g

The Democrats are the best men and the best patriots of the world; but alas! they are un they are always unucky. Whatever they strongly op which was finally carried into tion by the federalists, hap to turn out well; but this was ing to the federalists' being. Whatever they proposed, an ed by strength of party, turned ill; and produced nothing but to the country; but then th always owing to their being —not to their want of foresig lent or patriotic.

They opposed the adoption of Constitution, and consequent Union of the States; for nothing this could have kept us together; this time they opposed the F System, which was the main, our national credit; they of the Proclamation of Neut which was the sole cause of t mence commercial harvest v joyed previous to the Berlin c they opposed the building of F and Seventy Four, to which n now indebted for all that is co tory to our pride; they oppos British Treaty, which was s ficial to us while it lasted, as the only thing that enabled keep and maintain the blessi neutrality; and finally, and sum in one object, they opposed on and ever to be revered W as ron, the saviour and parent, beloved country. In all the their opposition failed, and no standing their prophecies c contrary, the nation was high melited by their want of succ all these works of Federalism ed out well.

Far be it from me to say wanted honesty, wisdom c troitism, in all this oppositio deral measures. No; it was ing to their being unucky. T doubtedly meant well, but the fortunately possessed an obli vision which distorted the app of all national objects, and re ted them out of their true s on.

On the other hand, they a ted, and adopted many me which to them seemed to pro national millennium; but they an turned out ill & destrucive best interest of the country; tless, this was not owing to want of foresight but entir their being unucky—so very ly.

They advocated discrimina ties, in the trade between us a gland and France, so as to France favours which they to deny to England. What they, shall we treat our friend and benefactor, no bett we treat our enemies? Shall tions with whom we have t fare no better than those with w. have none? What induc will nations have hereafter t into treaties with us, if we nne this rigid neutrality? the arguments, they were unucky. The people saw t this light, thought their arg good, displaced the federalis put the reins of government hands of the descendants of ron, who have, like true, or that sublime and daring drove on the downward Car with such velocity, as nearl us all in a conflagration.

They began their career b string of such conflicting cheering promises, that c most celebrated quack do world ever produced; wou been put to the blush, & gett himself outdone in the glo of gulling.

The ground being thus, then followed some of the m time experiments ever hatch head of a Philosopher.

First a charming warm D was planned, in which our ships were to be stowed, w many Egyptian mummies n comb; but this did not ra was discovered it would ha dancy to perpetuate federal

The next experiment wa duced by the force of fair an infinite number of creep ingas, each armed with a which naturalists have g name of Gun Boats; this q the philosophical idea, v whole includes all the parta force of all the parts mu goal to the force of the This plan was said to be di