PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Baltin inore,

> A NEWSPAPER TOBE ENVITED, THE

Balimore Correspondent. AND .

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics DAILY ADVERTISER.

THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER. THE proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon thanost impartial principles-that it shall comprise the following articles, via : all toreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the diferent states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed, it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most con-

venient day. The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

"TERMS.
"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance-the paper for the country at three deliars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless therwise contracted for by the year. Arrangements are now making

to anticipate news by letter. January 12, 1814.

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20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuosday the 4th just a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, statters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quartity Fingall. His cloathing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much a spotted swandown under jarket much worn, white fulled country tloth trowsers a good deal mended coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat will a broad brim; as he has other cloathing he may change to suit his parpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former inster he aften took these trips, and when any he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Bitimore; he was taken up some year ago and confined in Frederick gaols for has a brother in George Town, ir-ing with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fel-low mand deliver takes up the

low, snot delivers him to met or confine him lostery good so that I got him sold shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their period.

Anne Arunde county, January 8: 1618.

January 8, 1814.

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VOL LXXII

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1814

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHUBCH-STREET, ANNAUGLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum.

AN ORATION

BY FRANCIS'S KEY ESQ. Delivered as a meeting of the Wash-Ington Boolety, of Alexandria, on Tuesday 22d inst. ORATION.

The return of this days in times like these, presents us with a new and affecting proof of the uncertainty of all humaniespectations, of the vanity stamped upon every work &

purpose and device of man.

A nation in the pride of its triumph, in the exultation of prosperrity, sets apart the birth day of its deliverer as a day of national festi-vity, and decrees that its annual return shall be welcomed by acclamauniversal gladness, But alas! a few short years pass away, and the pride of triumph and the exultation of prosperity 'are' gone. The feelings that once prompted the song of deliverance and the voice of thanksgiving are dead.

In the gloom of present distress, in the still more awful anticipation of approaching calamity, the usual exhibition of national rejoicing would be impossible. A period arrives in which patient courage, pious submission, and humble enquiry into the means of preservation are the virtues demanded of us.

That all the vicissitudes of human affairs are ordered and controlled by the Almighty Governor of the world-who means, in all his dispensations, mercy to man-is a truth we boldly acknowledge; but how faintly do we feel it? how little do we manifest by our conduct its influence upon our hearts?

Hence, when affliction is sent among a people, we are all too ready to charge it exclusively upon those to whose fault or folly we chase to impute it, and each man deems himself an innocent sufferer for the offence of others. And hence those mutual revilings and reproaches which shew a spirit unsoftened by adversity, which present neither remedy nor alleviation, but serve to aggravate the common guilt and the common punishment.

If then, in the dark and evil times that have come upon us, this day must lose its brightness—if the sad and dispirited heart seeks in vain to be revived by the recollections it excites, it will become us to observe it with a solemnity, suited to the circumstances in which it finds us. If it may no longer give unmixed delight it may teach us wisdom, may flompt'us to timely consideration. be called on to endure

I shall not endeavour to distress you by a display of the fall of our national prosperity, the causes which produced or the consequences to be specied from it; nor shall I enter ons that occupy and disturb the pub-

Were I to speak of these things. I should speak of them as they are, and it would be a task, I trope, as repugnant to the feelings of those, by whose request I have the honour to address you as to my own, to exerte in your minds those porten-tous forehodings, which at times fill and agitate my own bosom, which I feel to be adverse to my own prace, and the discharge of my own daties; and which I therefore strive to re-

This day is here celebrated by a society formed for no low and ordis Bery purpose, seeking no political distinction of emplument, seeking nothing for reself, but aiming with a nothing for teach, but aiming with a substantial and devoted patriorism, to premote the good of all our country by actual works of benjficence. A society, which it these were not its motives and its views, would be just to shame by the name which it has assumed.

I have thought that he who speaks to sail at such a time.

has distinction which is to be ob gravitude and praise cannot be with-

sect of politicians and denouncing another that the speaker of a iety bearing the name of your Washington a society loving that name to enthusiasm, possessing and chorishing his principles, imitating his example; should not be so us mindful of that name, of those principles, of that example, as to minitter to the pride or passion of party feeling, and avow allegiance to any thing else than his country. And I have the gratification of believing that such a discharge of the duty I have undertaken is neither expected nor desired by those who have condescended to call me here.

To give due honour to the illus, trious object of our regard-to call up his image before you-to awaken your recollections of his worth, of his zeal and devotion to your service to select, from the innumerable proofs of his affection, some signal and useful token of his love-and to make the memory of what he was, even now that he is no more, a continual defence and blessing to usthese are subjects well suited to the proper commemoration of this day to these considerations I would lead you,

To do honour to the name of Washington-to awaken the glowing recollections of his countrymen -to warm, with those recollections, the hearts of those who were not only his countrymen, but his neighbours and associates-Is this the task I have undertaken? and can I hope to fulfil these expectations? Where is the human eloquence that shall be found equal to such a subject? Shall it be displayed in exhioiting to your view the bright course of a long and honourable life, the assemblage of all the varieties of virtue which have constituted him your hero, your patriot, the deliverer and the father of his country!

Is his worth to be thus sought after, and his services to be thus enumerated? No my friends! the excellence of your Washington is of no common character. It is that excellence that makes panegyric poor -that defies description-that overpowers eloquence.

This part of my duty is done-I call the feelings that are now glowing in your bosoms, to witness that it is done, and "bid them speak for me." They have paid a ready tribute of affection and of reverence that I should be ashamed to attempt to express. The name of Washing ton has been sounded in your earsat that sound where is the Heart that is not kindled into rapture-where is the eye whose glance does not confessit? Can words, poor words, do any justice to these feelings ! Can I give language to that which the coldest bosom must feel to be too big for utterance? The memoof man can receive no higher homage, a mortal name cannot be more and prepare us for the trials we may ennobled, than when at the mere utterance of that name, as if a magic spell had been pronounced, the tide of transport rushes from every heart and throbs through every vein of all who hear it. Let the advocate of Talse greatness, the assertor of a doubtful tame, the encomiast of successful ambition, let him exhaust the embellishments of rhetorick to blazon forth a worth which is neither seen nor felt, and to warm with some artificial heat the unaffected minds of his, hearers; but let him who speaks to you of your departed chief remember that he cannot be exalted in your affections-let him name the name of Washington, and catching the contagious impulse it has excited, join you in the reverential homage of the heart.

In the midst of these contemplations, I trust, we shall all remember the high and solemnduty they so ob-viously suggest to us. That in a time of great national calamity, a deliverer was appointed to us, that he was gifted with every quality required by every emergency, guarded for our sakes in the midst of danger, and preserved to establish us in peace, security— That we have even yet left to us the benefit of his, example, the deathless glory of his name and the inostimable excellency of his principles -these are blesto sau ar such a rime, under sport a sings which a kind Providence has sings which a kind Providence has

this national duty slot us sanctify the commemoration of this day by this reasonable and acceptable service.

It is not merely for some tempo rary purpose and only for the benefit of the age in which we live, that Heaven, in compassion to the necessities of a people, vouchsafes to raise up a great and favoured man in their datence. The good as well as "the epil meh. do, lives after them"— and never was richer inheritance bequeathed the expiring patriot to his country than we have receiv-'ed from ours. Lasting as his name will be, the blessings achieved for us by his life, if we are not wanting to ourselves in that name alone he has left us a defence and a perpetual excitement to the bighest efforts of patriotism. If the native of England may justly boast that-

"Chatham's language was his mother tongue,"
"And Woolf's great name compatriot

with his own;" What should be his exultation who remembers that, in the name of American, he bears a title ennobled

by the deeds of Washington ?-

Deeds which asserted and establish-

ed his country's pre-eminence over

the proudest and greatest nation upon earth-in that conflict, when-"All the budding honour on her crest" Were cropt to make a garland for our

Nor has he left us only his name I trust, he never felt the chilling thought that that name would be forgotten or disregarded; but he well knew that even those who might feel the sincerest veneration for it, would be frail and fallible, subject to the assaults of passion, the arts of prejudice, and all the various sources of error which might make their efforts, however well intended, worse than useless. He has provided for this, and I have chosen a subject for our reflections this day from that instance of his anxiety for our welfare, which I consider the consummation of his character.

I allude to that iast and most interesting act of his official life, when on his retirement from the government, to the humbler duties of a private station, he made his parting address to his lamenting country-That concern for your intermen. est, which had animated all his labors, was still working at his heart. and would not suffer him to take his final leave of the nation he had saved, without adding to his prayers for his country, those maxims of political wisdom which I trust will never be forgotten, & which at this time it particularly becomes us to call to mind. In selecting any of the last words of our beloved chief, I need not fear that I have chosen an unwelcome topic. In our recollections of a departed friend the mind rally turns to the last acts of kindness, for the dying declaration of attachment-advice offered under such citcumstances is received with peculiar regard, and though often neglected in the wantonness of prosperity, it recurs in the day of trouble with more than its original in-

In this address we have every thing to excite our veneration and affection. It exinces, a disinterested devotion to our good, which no folly can be preposterous enough to deny, no wickedness base enough to question; and it will ever be dur own miserable neglect if the wisdom and patriotism of the coursels it contains, do not continue to be at all times, and under all dangers our guide, our refuge and preservation. He has here laid down for us a course, which in every situation in which we may be placed, will lead us safely and honorably, through all the difficulties that may oppose us. No evil can befal us against which he has not guarded us, no temptation can come upon us, where his monitory voice has not supplied us with a caution. The remotest of our decendants, to whom the political blessings: we have received may be allowed to be transmitted, we find these pareny tal councels sanclified by experience. and happiness of the nation, and the observance of these hallowed pre-ti peaceful and prosperous as dur own.

come (which may Heaven be propidown from our greatness when civi discord, corruption or usurparion shall bend the necks of freemen to a miserable and hopeless bondage then shall the sorrowing patrior, who may survive the hierors of that day; point to the disregarded admonition of your Washington, and the tear, that he drops upon the ru-ins of his country, will be empitter-ed by the recollection of her follies and her crimes.
The feelings which prompted him

to endeavor to perpetuate our bless-ings are thus affectingly displayed in his own words in the conclusion of this address : "In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate triend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial henefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare,

by which they have been directed."
To do justice to this inestimable warning, to point out to your view the various excellencies that distinguished it, is a task far too great for the present occasion. I intend therefore only to offer to your consideration its most essential and solemn injunction: one, of which no individual of any nation should ever be unmindful, which, without exception or excuse, is the bounden duty of every citizen, the indispensable obligation upon the conscience of a patriot. It is that admonition of your Washington which recommends to your regard the religion to which he bore his honorable testimony. Hear then the words which he addressed to you upon this all important subject.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the cribute of patriotism who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere po-litician, equally with the pious man ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity."

I cannot avoid remarking that there is scarcely a memorable incident or official acl of his life in which the strong and just impressions of manifested. In all our national deli verances, we see him ascribing all the glory to their true and Almighty Cause, and calling upon his countrymen to acknowledge and praise the power that defended them.

I hope I shall be pardoned for pre suming to address you on such a sub-ject. I have felt how little I was qualified for such an office, and I have undertaken it, relying for all claim to your attention, upon the influence of that name in which we are assembled; and believing that nothing could be presented to you more worthy of your thoughts, or more rpplicable to our present situation. When a people are suffering under divine correction, when the arm of the almighty is raised in wrath against them, surely it is not unreasonable to expect that they wil " call their ways to remembrance," and endeavor to ascertain the ini quity that has provoked chastisement. If we do this faithfully, it will lead us to the only remedy for all the evils we either endure or anticipate, and affiction will have "done its errand." But if we are hardened against such suggestions. we need not look to the history of past ages or the speculations of fancy, to learn the nature and extent of the visitation we may expect. The fall, in our own view, of the proudest nation of the earth, once edness, gives an awful warning of the fate that may await us.

It has been said that the exalted virtue of patriotism finds no place in this religion, and is moompatchie with its reners. Se strangely erroneous is this opinion, that a just and disinterested love of country springs from religion as from its natural and proper source, and is ever nourished by its influence. Let the men of of ther principles tell us; whether the divinity, the work of men's corrupt. Imagination, which they have set in and which they worship, can supply the patriot with that armour of proof which religion furnishes ; and if deligided by the error they have loved, they tell us that it can, let us look among the lives of those who live only for this world, and in obedience to its rules; for instances to prove it. If we are dazzled by a few shiing exceptions, how are they ournumbered, by thousands of the fairest promise, whose famentable fall shews us the weakness of the power that upholds their virtue?

A man may wear out his life in the toils of the cabinet, or hazard it by his darmg in the field, yer if he is prompted to this from the love of power, the dream of ambition, the glory of a name-if these are his motives who can doubt but that it is his own power, his own amble tion, his ow. glory, that he seeks -that it is he iself, and neither his country nor his God, that he loves and serves.

A man may offer himself to death -may fall exulting in the trappings and decorations with which honor adorns its victim; but if unimpelled by that love to God and man, which is the only incense that can sanclify such an offering, it is a sacrifice un-acceptable to Heaven, it is a sacrifice to self.

Look at the efficacy of these principies in the day of trial. temptation come upon him; fet his evil passions solicit indulgence; let the pomp and glory of the world spread their allurements before him; let a secret path of crooked policy seem to lead to the eminence for which his heart pants; and what shall stop him in his way? Alas! feeble are the barriers which the wisdom of this world can present to the madness of ambition ! He who submits to be guided by the

divine light of revelation has learn-

ed the nature and condition of manthe engagements, to which he is called, and the dangers that oppose him. He has heard of his high original, of his wretched fall, of his glorious redemption, of the awful and everlasting destiny which awaits him .-Grateful for his deliverance, thankful for all the blessings of life, and exulting in the hopes of eternity, he has acknowledged the Almighty as his Lord, and devoted himself to his service. Anxious to manifest the his mind upon this subject were not | warmth of his gratitude by the fidelity of his obedience, he has humbly enquired into his will. Finding himself associated with numberless fellow creatures, "framed with like miracle, the work of God," he has been solicitous to learn his relation to them. He is told they are his brethren, that he is to love them, and that it is to be his business to fill up the short measure of his life by doing good to them. Engaging in this work, he has perceived himself peculiarly connected with some who are brought nearer to him, and therefore more within the reach of his beneficence. He has observed that he is a member of a particular social community, governed by the same laws, exercising the same privileges, & bound to the same cuties. His obligations therefore to this community, are more obvious and dishe is immediately responsible, by whose institutions he has been cherished and protected, has therefore a peculiar claim upon him. That he may acknowledge this claim, that his zeal may want no excitement to rouse him, it is there that his blessings are fixed, that the charities of life have been exercised, and an impulse of filial affection is awakened within him, that binds him unaliena. bly to the land of his birth.

While therefore it is his endesyour to cherish the kindest affections towards the whole human fami-