

ly, while he extends his benevolent wishes over all the nations of the world, and would seem to seek unjustly the aggrandizement of his own country at the expense of another, yet his reason tells him the good he would do to all men must be inclined to those who are within his reach. Here the patriot is presented with an object which all his exertions. Here he has that substantial foundation on which his patriotism is erected, to promote the great interests of those with whom he is thus connected in the direct engagement to which his religion bids him, the ruling impulse which it excites.

He lives not for himself—his own ease or advantage is beneath his concern, when the sacrifice of either can advance the common cause. What can be wanting to render the discharge of an engagement, thus solemnly considered and undertaken, effectual for his country which his religion does not afford him? Are trials and temptations to be encountered? Shall not he be enabled to overcome, who knows that, whatever is appointed him, a power will be given proportioned to his need? Who knows what is his infirmity, and where is his help? Who, in the failings of his own strength can call up an Omnipotence or aid?

Are trials and perils and sufferings and death the sacrifices which his country's good demands? He will not shrink from these in whose estimation they are trifles—Who knows that "the sufferings of these present times are not worthy to be compared with the glories" of that "hereafter" to which he looks.

Not only is he provided with motives to impel him, but wisdom to direct him. Dark and perplexing on some occasions are the paths of life, and our political duties are subject to no inconsiderable intricacies. The patriot who feels himself in the service of God, who acknowledges him in all his ways, has the promise of Almighty direction, and will find his way in his greatest darkness "a lantern to his feet and a lamp unto his paths." Whatever may be the situation of his country or of himself, the peculiar duties resulting from that situation will be made plain before him. Who that observes the strange and unaccountable delusions which confound the wise of this world, and knows that these great and ready helps are offered to all, but must wonder that man should persist in leaning to his own understanding & slighting that wisdom which is from above. How innumerable and incalculable are the evils which have flowed from the mistakes of those who are thus misguided? He whose life is governed by the plain precepts of christianity, will be unmoved by the sophistry which would entangle him in the most dangerous errors. Thus, for instance, he whose religion teaches him that the least deviation from right is not to be justified by any consideration, that he is never to do evil that good may flow from it, that he is not to be solicitous about the consequences of doing his duty, but trust them to the wise Providence that directs them—he who is thus taught, will never be brought to believe that truth and justice ever dispense with their precepts, that the political conduct of the public that is to be released from the strictness of moral obligation which he acknowledges in his private capacity that he may be allowed to practise some artifices, to be a little insincere in his professions, a little unfair in his contrivances. He will not allow any distinction that justifies dishonesty on the plea of necessity or the pretence of patriotism. Should he therefore be called to share in the councils of his country, they will be conducted, as far as he is concerned in them, without intrigue, with the same simplicity and rectitude which mark his private character. He will remember that Washington declared "he held the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs that honesty is the best policy," and however foolish or impracticable such a rule of political conduct may appear to others, he knows that he can produce in its great author, the rare and illustrious instance of a statesman who never disregarded it. He will therefore seek to establish for his country, in the eyes of the world and in the estimation of her own citizens, such a character as shall make her not unworthy of the name of a christian nation.—He will strive to save her from the reproach of bearing the name and disowning the obligations it imposes. He will endeavour to advance the public happiness by promoting public virtue. Wherever there can be

done for the establishment of sound principle and correct habits, for the suppression of vice and the encouragement of piety, will receive his unwearied support & constitute the chief aim of his labours.

In any public trust committed to him, the patriot who has never sought or desired it for his own advantage who feels religion prompted to undertake it as a trust which providence assigned him, and for the discharge of which he is to render an account, will be in little danger of prostituting it to selfish purposes.

He will be mindful that all the capacity of usefulness he possesses, and the favour which may be given him in the eyes of his countrymen are talents delivered to him, not for individual aggrandizement but for the general good.

In his intercourse, in such a situation, he will be regulated by the principles of the same religion which has taught him the social virtues he has practised in a private station; a religion which enjoins forbearance, moderation, patience, gentleness, charity to all. He will oppose those whom he thinks wrong with meekness though with firmness, and will sacrifice to his connection with none the independence of his judgment or the dictates of his conscience.

[Remainder in our next.]

FOREIGN.

Translations, continued from French papers received at New-York, per the Criterion, from La Teste.

PARIS, JANUARY 6.

This day his majesty has reviewed at the place du Carrousel, 18 thousand troops of all descriptions, infantry, cavalry, and particularly a park of artillery, remarkable for the beauty of the horses.

An army of reserve for the interior is forming at Soissons, Meux, Nogent, Troyes and Lyons. This army is composed of national brigades from each of the military divisions concurring to its formation. Those national guards will be sent back to their respective homes as soon as the territory shall be cleared of the presence of the enemy.

The departments from which the conscription for the army of the Pyrenees is drawn, shall form for Toulouse and Bourdeaux an army of reserve of national guards, who shall in the like manner be disbanded as soon as the enemy shall have been driven out of our territory.

The garrison of Befort, performs prodigies; it has already destroyed or otherwise rendered unfit for service more than 2,200 Austrians and Bavarians.

Gen. of brigade Count Pac, will set off very shortly for Sevan, where he will take command of the Polish corps, which is stationed there under the orders of the Gen. of division, Count de Flahaut.

January 12.

The army of Prince Schwartzenberg meant to carry Huningue by main force. The enemy has been repulsed. The commandant having caused the sluices to play, has drowned a great many of the besiegers. Since that event the enemy has given up the attack, and converted the siege into a blockade. The corps of troops which was besieging Befort, after having made several unsuccessful attempts against that place, all of which have cost him dear, has likewise converted the siege into a blockade.

Another enemy's column has marched to Besancon, where it is engaged with Gen. Marnez. His scouting parties are scattered in every direction. 1200 men are gone to Geneva, 800 to Lons le Saunier, & 600 to Dole.

According to the general plan of operation, the Duke of Belluno has passed the Vosges; he has transferred his head-quarters to Bacard.

The Prince of Moskwa's head-quarters have been removed to Nancy—Gen. Davignon, occupying the neck in front of Espinal.

The enemy followed the Duke of Belluno, but with cavalry only. A division of 1500 of the enemy's light horse had taken position at Rambervillers. Gen. Birche caused one of his brigades of cavalry to march. Col. Hoffmayr, of the 2d dragons, turned the city on the 9th and took the road to Espinal, whilst Gen. Moezlegier, marched straight on Rambervillers, and penetrated into the city. The enemy's 1500 horsemen were broke at all points. They endeavoured to rally at some distance, but they were impetuously charged, dispersed

and driven upwards of 2 leagues, leaving many dead on the field of battle. A Col. and a Major of the Cossacks are amongst the dead. 60 Cossacks have been taken. Mr. Lacour, commanding chief of the staff of Gen. Birche's division, has distinguished himself. He has killed two Cossacks and wounded several with his own hand.

Gen. Dohensie had his headquarters at Saint-Diz.

Gen. Segur, commanding a brigade of the guards of honour, availing himself of the opportunity when a regiment of Cossacks was engaged in the narrow pass of Severne, fell upon the enemy, killed many of them, and made several prisoners.

On the 9th, an advanced guard of the enemy's Silesian army, which was surrounding Metz, marched to Sarrelouis, where they threw some bomb-shells. The garrison sallied out, and pursued the enemy the space of two leagues.

The Duke of Ragusa has taken a position on the Sarre.

A squadron of troops opposite to Befort, advanced as far as Langres and appeared before the city on the 9th. The national guard had taken the resolution of defending it. The enemy sent a flag officer to summon the city to surrender. The gate was opening to receive him, when in despite of the rules of war, the enemy's squadron rushed forward to force a passage and charge in the street; but M. Faure, officer of the national guard, who was on guard at the gate, gave instant orders to fire upon the enemy, who immediately wheeled round and took to flight, leaving on the spot several dead, amongst whom was a captain. The first lieutenant of the squadron has been made prisoner. This little event is extremely honourable for the city of Langres. M. Faure has been created knight of the legion of honour. The next day 10th of January, Gen. Chouart arrived at Langres with a brigade of 1800 men of the finest cavalry. It would be difficult to express the enthusiasm with which they were received by the inhabitants. This brigade was to be followed on the 11th and 12th, by a great number of troops of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Within a few days a great number of battalions of divers descriptions of troops, well armed and equipped, have left Paris for their ultimate destination.

January 13.

There is to be a grand review this day in the Court of the Thuilleries, composed of 30 battalions of infantry, 40 squadrons of cavalry and a numerous train of artillery.

From the Savannah Museum, March 3.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A friend has kindly handed us a Bahama Gazette Extra, containing LONDON ACCOUNTS four days later than before received. The extra is dated the 8th February, and received at Amelia.

BULLETIN.

War Department, Dec. 29.

A despatch has been received from the Lieutenant Governor of Helligoland, enclosing the copies of letters from the Russian General Tattenborn, dated Tongen the 11th and 18th Dec.

By these it appears that the Allied Army under the Prince Royal of Sweden, had subdued the whole of the Duchy of Holstein, and a part of the Duchy of Sleswig, with the exception of the Fortresses of Gluckstadt and Rensburg. In the latter of these places, the Danish army had taken refuge, after having been cut off from Marshal Davoust's corps, and having been defeated in two actions by general Walmoden and by the Swedish troops. Rensburg has been completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off from relief.

Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburg. By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misfortunes they have suffered; and, upon his march, the French cavalry was overtaken and routed, after a sharp action, by the Russian division under General Woronzow.

The Allied Troops, after this success, crossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Sleswig, when the Danish government solicited and obtained a suspension of arms. By the terms of this Armistice, the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleswig bordering on the Eyder, are to remain in the possession of the Allies; and the Danish army in Rensburgh is to remain unmolested, but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by the allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 24, 1814.

ERRATA.

In our paper of last week, in the second section of the act of assembly respecting the quieting of possessions, &c. after the words "place or" whenever they occur, instead of "county" read "country."

LAW OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1813.

AN ACT To continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such acts and parts of acts of Assembly, as would expire with the present session of assembly, be and the same are hereby continued until the twentieth day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter, except the act, entitled, "A further Supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed at May session, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council.

SOMERSET COUNTY. Justices of the Peace. Henry J. Carroll, John Stuart, John Leatnerbury of Chas. William Rumm, John Dashiell of Jesse, Tubman Lewis, Peter Dashiell, Samuel Smith sen. Daniel Ballard, George Jones, Shiles Crockett, Jno. M. Clester, John Hopkins, Jesse Townsend, William Handy senior, Thomas Humphreys, Adam Elzey, Josiah W. Heath, William Evans, Elisha Parker, Levin Ballard sen. William Tilghman, John H. Bell, Levin Jones sen. Dr. Thomas Robinson jun. William Curtis, William Roach, William A. Schoolfield, Robert J. Henry, William Crockett, William Boggs, Job Allen, Samuel Taylor, Isaac Denson, Jesse Hughes, James Evans, John Moore, Thomas Bevan.

Levy Court. George W. Jackson, Tubman Lewis, William Handy sen. Peter Dashiell, Levin Jones sen. Daniel Ballard, Jno. Hopkins.

Orphans Court. Littleton Dennis, sen. Henry J. Carroll, Peter Dashiell.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. George Smith, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nichols, Alexander Grinn, William Vanlear, Edmund H. Turner, Joseph Hogmire, Isaac Hausler jun. Jonas Ingram, Matthew Vanlear, Adam Ott, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh junior, Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, James McClean, John Bowles, Jas. Prather, James D. Moore, Lancelot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Davis, John Adams, Jacob Schenckly, Archibald M. Waugh, Joseph C. Keller.

Levy Court. William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Waggoner, John Hershey, George Smith, William Vanlear.

Orphans Court. Robert Hughes, Alexander Neill, Richard Ragan.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. John Cottingham sen. Thomas N. Williams, Jesse Bennett, John Dashiell, John Stevenson, (Newtown) Benjamin Ayldott, John Bishop, Sewell Turpin, James Laws jun. Eben Christopher, Abisha Davis, William McGregor, Nathan Gordy, William Schoolfield, Jackson Turner, Thomas Rackliffe, James Tilghman, (Newtown) Edward Robins, Thomas D. Purnell, Lemuel Snowell, Joshua Duer, Josiah Mitchell, Kendall Crapper, Peter C. Evans, John Riley, George Braten, Benj. Richardson of Robert, Joshua Johnson, William Parker, Benjamin Purnell, Joshua Sturges, (Newtown) Levi Henderson, Chas. Hesse, Benjamin Gunby, Nehemiah Holland, John H. B. Parsons, Bory Walston, Parrell Johnson, sen. Billy Fooks, M. Adkins, Levi Drinkin, William Townsend of Bartley, Jas. Dennis of Benj. Purnell Porter, John G. Bacon, Wheatly Dennis, Levin Detrickson, Robt. J. H. Handy, Robt. Smith, Mitchell Gray, Aston Messick, James D. Hayman, John P. Arkinson, Henry Jones, Zadock Marshall, James Dennis (Indian-town) James Patterson, Geo. Nel-

son, John T. Taylor, Samuel R. Smith, Walter Purnell, John Corbin, Caleb Morris, Jacob White, William Harbage, Charles Bennett, Jan. Levin Gunner.

Levy Court. John Holland, John P. Marshall, William Corbin, Robert Mitchell, John S. Marist, William M. Striggor, John Cottingham sen. (Eccomocki).

Orphans Court. Littleton Robin, sen. Zadock Sturges, John Bishop.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. Nicholas D. McComas, Bennett Borsley, John Street, Thomas Ayres, George Presbury, William B. Stokes, James Stephenson, Benjamin Richardson, Hugh Whiteford, Alexander McGowan, Richard Keoley, Thos. S. Bond, James Wallace, Edward Prigg, Henry M. Attee, Zachous O. Bond, David Sraet, John S. Webster, Waldon G. Middleton, Bennet Barnes, Jacob W. Giles, Thomas Jeffery, John Ayres of Thos. Joseph Robinson, Jno. Norris, of Edward, Isaac Hollingsworth, Henry P. Ruff, John Cain, William Pyle, Beniah Boseley, Henry Vansickle.

Levy Court. William B. Stokes, James Wallace, Thomas S. Bond, Henry M. Attee, Thomas Jeffery, Isaac Hollingsworth, John Cain.

Orphans Court. James Wallace, John S. Webster, John Norris, of Edward.

The squirt-gun battery scheme seems nearly to have blown over. There is no doubt it would have been a wonderful saving in expense, provided it could have been carried into operation, inasmuch as boiling water was to have supplied the place of powder and ball. Should we progress with as much rapidity in inventions and improvements for a few years to come, as we have done for a few past; no nation would know what mode of warfare to commence against us, and we might in the end, realize some of the blessings of that system of economy which Mr. Jefferson promised us at the beginning of his reign. To be sure large sums were expended from the national chest on gun-boats and torpedos; but this in the scale of state economy was nothing, as it was in aid of such valuable experiments. Such is the wonderful genius of our country, particularly in warlike operations, that we should not feel ourselves surprised to see in a short time, some plan proposed for draining the Chesapeake, and other large bays in the United States, to supersede the necessity of any other means of defence against a hostile squadron. Such is the boundless extent of our resources, such the liberality of our congress, that the small sum of fifty or a hundred millions might be appropriated on an experiment of this sort, provided their patronage were to be solicited. That it would be as well employed in this way as in carrying on a war to be conducted as this has been from its very commencement; few who judge with candour will pretend to doubt. If we have any mechanical geniuses among us who can make a piston answer all the purposes of a cannon, why may not there be others capable of devising some scheme which would effectually exclude any hostile armament from our waters without the aid of a naval force.—As this is an age of wonders, as philosophy has progressed nearly to its acme, it could hardly occasion surprise to see the extravagant theories of ancient philosophers actually reduced to practice by some of the moderns.—If Archimedes could remove the earth from its orbit by means of a lever, why might not an enemy's face be scaled off his eyes by boiling water discharged from a tub constructed for warlike purposes, was a query with the sage Linkum

Eminent, the prince of philosophers,

"Modern state economy consists in spending or squandering the greatest possible sums in the least possible time," was the remark of a writer of great eminence. No country has this system more fatally exemplified than our own, since the commencement of this war. Congress have at present times, as they have been at former times, expended for by the treasury department granted loans to the amount of pine millions of dollars, bestowing millions of paper money to the amount of fifteen millions more dependent on this, all the revenue arising from the sale of lands and duties on foreign imported goods has been consumed, and the government yet remains a debtor to the public to a very considerable amount. It would puzzle a Jesuit to estimate the manner in which these sums have been expended—for we have not yet been at war two years, both our land and maritime forces have been small. Little has been expended in fortifications, or in equipping a naval force—and one time have we any reason to believe that our army has consisted of twenty thousand men. Indian states have been almost exclusively dependant on their own resources for the means of defence. In no manner then these sums have been squandered, will in all probability remain a secret with those who had them at their disposal.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The administration, and its policies, being utterly at a stand, arguments to justify their measures would divert the public attention from those of their opponents, inducing a belief, that their measures is to get into power, and obtain places which are so unworthy at present.

It is not at all to be wondered that these people have no pure and virtuous opposition administration, when they justify others by themselves. They left what were their own views the violent opposition made by Washington and his successors, and cannot suppose any set of capable of higher and more rested motives; they remember promises which they made, and all these promises have been broken; and in short, have no idea men can be governed by realistic principles, because to principles they are, and ever been, utter strangers.

And can it really be true that thing but a love of power would induce men to find fault with virtuous and distressing policy, present administration, or to this time, and with such embellishments as honourable men would encounter, the opposition very anxious to climb into power. A charge of this kind has been made during the present session in the senate of the United States, and was indignantly rebuffed by the Hon. Mr. Hunter of the Island. "Does the honourable gentleman," said Mr. Hunter, "think that the possession of an office is at this moment an object of desire to enter upon a state and exercise dominion over the people, and run in my party. I prefer our safe cottage comforts, to all the magnificence of power." I prefer situations that belong to us, opposition—of useful dissent, admonition—of occasional support, and at times of bold fearless reproof, to the dangerous elevation, and perilous responsibility, for which the honourable gentleman thinks we are so solicitous. No, Sir, give us peace, and its attendant blessings; give us back our private rights, our personal liberties, the power of writing as we will, and of speaking as we think, and we will sign and ratify a honourable gentleman's inalienable and inalienable rights of reason and enjoyment. How far we are from the present administration, obtaining from the magnanimity of its enemy what it was entitled to from its own wisdom and energy—this opportunity of restoring peace, I am not in the habit of suffering England, that haughtiness and arrogance