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1. All creoles and foreigners are allowed to embark in the expedition... the object of which is to put an end to the oppressors of our country... As this war is designed to put to death, and exterminate forever, the execrated race of European Spaniards, together with that of the Caribean Islanders, so they are excluded from sharing in the expedition, however honest and patriotic they may be; for it is understood that not one of them must escape our vengeance, and remain alive... British officers are likewise forbidden from serving under our banners since they are allies of the Spaniards, unless it should be thought convenient to admit some of them with a previous agreement of the chiefs and officers of our union... 3. The property of all European Spaniards in the whole extent of the union, shall be confiscated, and divided among the officers and soldiers of the expedition, and the state... 5. Every soldier shall be entitled to a promotion in the army, as follows: He who shall present 20 heads of Spaniards killed by himself, shall be promoted to the grade of ensign; he who shall present 30, to the grade of Lieutenant; and whoever shall present 50, to the grade of captain... Bolivar, nevertheless, and Castillo, the two chiefs of Banditti, who had come down from Santa Fe to disturb and desolate Venezuela, did not agree with Briceno in the second article of the convention, though they admitted all the others, and held themselves responsible for their full execution. But Briceno, without any regard to this, entered the village of San Christoval, and having met therein with 2 European Spaniards, caused both to be immediately shot, and sent to Castillo the bloody head of one of them, together with a letter, whose first lines he wrote with the blood of that innocent victim. It has been impossible for Castillo to look but with horror upon such barbarous cruelty. He returned to Briceno the head with which that wild beast presented him, and moving to Carthagena, abandoned the expedition. A few days after, Briceno fell into the hands of the Spanish troops, and was shot under a legal conviction of his enormous and abominable crimes. Bolivar was lately defeated, and became an object of general execration in all Venezuela. In the mean time, it was asserted that Santa Fe had surrendered to the Spanish army, which, after good order and tranquillity were re-established there, had speedily descended to Santa Martha, and besieged Carthagena with a very strong force... Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Feb. 28, 1814. Dear Sir, The gallant and indefatigable Llano, has just signalized himself by glorious achievements against Morelos. He set out from Mexico in a most active march, and fell in a sudden upon Arroyo and several other leaders of insurgents at Hapaja, putting to the sword all their men, those only excepted who did surrender at discretion, and a few who made their escape together with Morelos through the thick woods. The 23d of Dec. he was at the distance of 4 leagues from Valladolid, which Morelos intended to enter during the night of the same day, with a force 20,000 men strong. It was not possible for Llano to reach that city with the whole of his army, before it should be entered by the insurgents; and therefore, he took a battalion from the regiment of Corona, and 190 horsemen. With only this force he marched & entered the city on the same night, notwithstanding the opposition of the insurgents. He lost but twenty soldiers killed or wounded. The 24th the whole of his army advanced, and joined him and the said detachment, in the face of the enemy. The 25th, he attacked the whole army of Morelos, and cut it to pieces. Six hundred insurgents killed covered the field of battle; 300 were made prisoners, and shot; 20 pieces of cannon, a great deal of ammunition, wagons, &c. were found in the camp of the enemy. Morelos was flying in the greatest disorder. Llano pursued him with unremitting ardour, and met him at Tecambaro, supported by the broken remains of his army. In a moment did Llano attack them; he took there 18 pieces of artillery and 700 muskets, and put to the sword a great number of insurgents. He charged them, when they fled; and those who escaped his hands, did fall into the hands of Arriago, who has at last put an end to that hein-

ous army of insurgents near Pat... destroyed the Junta of Chimpancingo, and delivered the town of... On the other side, the intrepid Alvarez has cleared up front insurgents all the country from Puebla to Guatuzco, and completely annihilated the whole band under Rincon. A convoy of goods, provisions and several millions of money, is marching from Mexico to this place, and another from Potosi had just arrived in said capital. The 2d inst. esteemed to be one of the most valuable that ever came out of Potosi. P. S. After I had written this intelligence has reached here, that the convoy mentioned above was already near Jalapa; and that no insurgents at all have been discovered in the road from the capital to this place. I will write to you more extensively the first opportunity; and perhaps it will be when the frigate that is prepared to bring 8 millions of money to Havana, shall leave here. It waits but for the arrival of the convoy we expect from Cadiz, carrying 12,000 veterans to reinforce the national armies in this kingdom, which cannot fail to arrive within a few days, according to official notice given to his Excellency the Viceroy, and the governor of this place.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 5, 1814.

When it was generally believed that a blow had been inflicted on Buonaparte by the Allies, which would forever destroy his "tremendous capacity for mischief," his friends in this country seemed almost ready to give him up, with only a small portion of their sympathy—but no sooner had a few garbled extracts from French papers reached this side the Atlantic, announcing the destruction of the armies of D'York and Blucher, than joy seemed to beam in their countenances. Subsequent intelligence, however, has shown, that their rejoicings were premature, and that the success gained by the emperor was so trifling in its nature, it could be scarcely construed into an advantage. A few months will disclose the real situation of the great belligerents; and particular caution should be taken about yielding credence to reports that do not appear in an official shape. We have no doubt that the allies will ultimately succeed in their objects, though they may have met with some temporary checks. Their principal object is liberty, and while they continue to prosecute it, they will carry with them the good wishes of all civilized nations.

From the Ohio Federalist.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

"In the summer or fall of 1805, Mr. Armstrong, then our minister at Paris, made a communication to our government, containing in substance, the following statement: A gentleman connected with the French minister, one morning called upon Mr. Armstrong, and presented him a slip of paper, upon which was written in substance, 'The bearer is authorized to confer with the American minister.' He asked Mr. Armstrong if he recognized the hand writing, who replied he did, that it was the hand writing of Mr. Talleyrand. The gentleman then began a conversation in which he set forth the great interest which the Emperor took in every thing that concerned the United States; after much general conversation he touched upon the subject of our differences with Spain. He stated that the emperor was sensible that Spain had been guilty of great wrongs towards the U. S. and that he was disposed to lend his assistance to the U. S. in obtaining redress. Mr. Armstrong expressed his satisfaction at these sentiments of the emperor, and the great anxiety of his government to have their differences with Spain, especially that respecting the boundary of Louisiana, adjusted. The Frenchman replied, that his majesty would undertake to have the whole disputes between the two nations settled to the satisfaction of the U. S. upon certain conditions. Armstrong wished to know the conditions; the Frenchman stated that the only conditions would be that the U. S. would pursue a course directed by his majesty, and make to him a reasonable compensation for his good offices—Mr. Armstrong appeared somewhat disconcerted, when the Frenchman observed he would

leave him to reflect upon the subject, and call and resume the conversation upon the next day. When the Frenchman next called, Mr. Armstrong requested him, fully to explain the course of proceedings which his majesty contemplated adopting. The Frenchman then stated that his majesty would recommend, that at the opening of the session of congress, the president, should in his message, adopt a resolute and indignant tone respecting Spanish aggressions; such a tone would induce a belief that hostilities would be resorted to, unless prompt and ample redress was obtained. Upon the appearance of this document his majesty would cause it to be represented to the Spanish court, that his sense of justice compelled him to consider Spain the aggressor; that justice ought to be done to the U. States; and if it was not, his majesty would be compelled to take part with the latter. This course of conduct the Frenchman remarked, would, without doubt, induce Spain to adjust her disputes with the U. S. upon such terms as his majesty should dictate, and those terms his majesty would undertake, should be satisfactory to the U. S. That in return for this important service, his majesty would expect the United States to pay him a sum of money to be agreed upon, but not to exceed seven millions of dollars. Mr. Armstrong informed the Frenchman that he would lose no time in communicating the proposals to his government; and thus the conference ended. Every man must recollect the course that was pursued. A high toned message was sent to Congress. A confidential message equally spirited, was afterwards communicated, and congress voted two millions of dollars to be disposed of in our foreign intercourse, which was to be sent, not to Spain, but to Paris. It will naturally be asked, whence an obscure individual in the western woods, could obtain this information? In this too, the public shall be gratified. At that time, Mr. Robert Smith was the Secretary of the Navy, and John Smith was a Senator from Ohio, high in favour of administration; but a juggle like this was entrusted to none from whom it could well be concealed. We received our information from John Smith of Ohio, who stated to us, that he saw a copy of the letter in the hands of Robert Smith, who was, or affected to be, very indignant at the measure—and who communicated the whole transaction to him. Many reasons induce us to credit this statement. It explains wherefore Robert Smith was made Secretary of State, and wherefore Thomas Jefferson remained his fast friend after he was dismissed by Mr. Madison—It explains wherefore John Smith was persecuted almost unto death—as the destruction of his character might render him undeserving of credit—It explains wherefore Mr. Madison told Mr. Randolph that, "France wants money and must have it"—It explains wherefore Mr. Armstrong is now Secretary of War—and it helps to explain wherefore Mr. Gallatin is now sent to Russia—There are few, very few, to whom it would be safe to confide the secrets of our foreign negotiations!"

GEN. HULL.

Extracts from the sentence and other proceedings relating to the unfortunate Gen. William Hull: Extract from the sentence of the General Court Martial: The Court, in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, and specification under those charges, exhibited against the said brig. general Wm. Hull, and after due consideration, do sentence him to be SHOT to death, two thirds of the court concurring in the sentence. The court, in consideration of brigadier general Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the President of the U. S. (Signed) HENRY DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. Pres't of the Court. April 25th, 1814. The sentence of the Court is approved, and the execution of it re-mitted. JAMES MADISON, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. GENERAL ORDERS. The Roll of the Army is not to be longer dishonoured by having upon it the name of Brigadier General William Hull. Signed, J. B. WALBACK, Adj. General.

ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE PACKETS.

The subscribers have commenced running their packets regularly between this City and Baltimore, and will be happy in accommodating ladies and gentlemen who may be travelling to or from either of the above places. Of their exertions to insure safe and quick passages, it is deemed needless to speak, as the establishment is of long standing and well known—They will therefore content themselves with observing, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to render every thing agreeable to those who may favour them with their company. The cost of passage and fare must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answerable for packages and letters committed to the care of the hands. Sensible of the liberal encouragement which they have received in

The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shewn to the repeated requests made for such persons to call & adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate claims, legal measures will be resorted to. They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at the lowest market prices, they will be able to dispose of on accommodating terms. George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, sc

I certify, that Zachariah Brown, this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a White Mare, about 9 years old, 14 hands and 1 or 2 inches high, shod before with old shoes, a langing mane, and switch tail—no other perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 30th day of April, 1814. Thomas Worthington, Junior. The owner of the above described mare, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Zachariah Brown. April 5, 1814.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive it. George Shaw. Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

Anne Arundel County, to wits.

Was taken up as a stray, on the 1st of May, 1814, trespassing on the enclosures of Thomas R. Cross, and bro't before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a stout strong bay GELDING, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with a very long blaze in his forehead, near hind foot partly white, shod all round, (prutty much worn) appears to have worked in harness, about six years old, inclinable to pace, but moves rather awkwardly. Given under my hand this 8d of May, 1814. Chas. Waters. The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Thomas R. Cross. May 5, 1814.

B. CURRAN,

Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way,

suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers. Annapolis April 28, 1814. Caleb Steuart.

30 Dollars Reward,

Will be given by the subscriber, to any person who will detect the villain who broke open the door of the Representative Hall, a short time since, and stole away about 35 yards of green baize, a green shift curtain, several pair of candle snuffers, and a few other small articles. Caleb Steuart. April 28, 1814.

A Private Tutor WANTED.

A person qualified to instruct children in mathematics and the English language grammatically, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations of his moral character, will meet with handsome encouragement by applying to the subscriber at the head of Severn, about eleven miles from Annapolis. Philip Hammond. April 28, 1814.

For Sale, A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About 18 years old, accustomed to plantation business, and to work in a garden. For terms inquire of the Printer. April 21, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the 6th day of June next, for hearing appeals, &c. agreeably to an act assembly passed at November session 1812. By order. H. S. HALL, Clk. Com. Tax A. A. county. April 21, 1814.

Chancery Sale.

In consequence of bad weather the sale advertised by the subscriber, for 23d April, has been postponed until Friday 6th May, or the next fair day thereafter, when in virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be offered at Public Sale, at M-Coy's Tavern, the following tracts of land, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

The First Discovery,

Containing by patent 234 acres of land situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on the road between Baltimore and Washington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery,

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that place.

The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege,

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey and Luther Martin, Esq. and containing, by a recent resurvey, 229 1/2 acres of land. These tracts are unimproved and covered with wood, but from the known value of the adjacent lands, it is presumed that the soil would be susceptible of great improvement, and from their proximity to the Baltimore market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers—The Second Discovery would also present an excellent stand for a tavern. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, and on payment of the whole shall receive a deed from the trustee. The title is indisputable, and all other information relative to the quality and situation of the land, can be obtained on application to Mr. Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge, Elk Ridge. H. M. Murray, Trustee. April 28, 1814.