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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Centinel.
To the People of the United States.

It is no common occasion, which could have justified this address. The interest you have in the events which have taken place, while I commanded one of your armies, and your knowledge of my present situation, I presume, will render any apology unnecessary. I am now only connected with you, by the endearing ties of a fellow-citizen, and have no other relation to the government, but what is common to you all. My claims to your attention arise from the persecution I have experienced and the injustice I have suffered. Having received this persecution and injustice from your servants, for my conduct, while in your service, it is a duty which I owe, both to you and myself, to present to you a true statement of my case, to satisfy you I have been faithful to your interest, and appeal to your judgment, for a reversal of the unjust sentence, which has been pronounced against me.

Whilst I was an officer of the government, considerations of duty, and a sense of propriety prevented me from making any communication to you, in vindication of my public conduct.

I fully expected in an investigation before a tribunal organized under the constitution and laws, to have convinced you that during my military command I had deserved well of my country. But how vain have been my expectations! Instead of having been honourably restored to your confidence, I have been branded with the imputation of crimes the most wounding to the feelings of an honourable man, and authorities emanating from you have passed on me the highest sentence of the law, for acts dictated by the purest motives, and the highest sense of duty. Although your president has remitted this sentence, it is no satisfaction to me. The remnant of a long life which has uniformly been devoted to honourable pursuits is not worth preserving in dishonour.

I am an innocent man, and as brave now as when I followed the standard of Washington over those memorable fields where the battles were fought which secured the independence of our country.

In the critical and highly responsible situation in which I was placed, I did what I believed to be my duty. I still believe I did what I ought to have done. I am now satisfied that the calamities to our country would have been much greater, if I had pursued any other course. Notwithstanding what I have suffered, I now rejoice, that I had the firmness and courage to do my duty; & to do that which your interest rendered proper and necessary to be done. In the solemn appeal I now make, I expect to satisfy you of this truth. The object of this address is to request you to suspend your opinion, until you have before you the statement of my case and the evidence on which it is founded. This shall be done as soon as the nature of the subject will possibly admit. A large majority of the court was composed of young officers, recently appointed, and had seen no military service. From their want of military experience, they were incapable of forming a correct opinion on the conduct of an officer commanding an army.

In a government like ours this appeal must be founded in propriety. The tribunal of the public is the highest of all tribunals. In you is the sovereign power. Your determination therefore must be final and conclusive. To you then, my fellow-citizens, in the last resort I appeal, in the full conviction that your decision will prove; how cruelly I have been persecuted and how unjustly I have been condemned.

WM. HULL.
Newtown, May 10th, 1814.

From the New-York Gazette.
THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Among the many calamities resulting to the human race, from the most fatal enemy, WAR, those of maiming and rendering invalid the form of man, are certainly not the least.—I am led to make this remark, by having myself been a piteous spectator of the sufferings of my brave countrymen on the western and north-western frontiers. As I had employment in the army, and was present at the battle of Queenstown, and several subsequent ones, I frequently had opportunities of visiting the hospitals, and of witnessing there, the most acute sufferings (tho' endured with the most manlike fortitude) of the bravest of our countrymen. Never can I forget those heart sickening scenes!—Scenes too indelibly fixed in my memory ever to be forgotten! They would have softened a heart the most insensible to blood! There, in the same room, extended on their uncomfortable beds, might be seen young men in the bloom of youth, and height of strength, maimed and disfigured in the most shocking manner; some deprived of a leg; others of an arm; some in extreme misery, occasioned by the amputation of a thigh; others with their features deeply and irreparably lacerated!—Some I saw, who had been bereaved of both legs! Others of both arms—while fractured skulls, broken bones, &c. were almost without number. How dismal the spectacle! to behold youth, beauty, strength and activity, thus mangled or destroyed! Exalted and noble indeed must be the patriotism of those brave sufferers, if it can compensate them for the loss of almost all the gratifications of life—Human nature and human weakness, must, I fear, be annihilated ere it can produce that effect. Cease, ye mere SPECULATORS on war—Ye, who in your drawing rooms, beside a chering fire, blest with every comfort which affluence can provide, can decide so nicely, and decisively upon NATIONAL HONOUR, and NATIONAL RIGHTS—Ye little think or little care, how many of your more patriotic countrymen—how many practical patriots, "feel, at those moments pain, and all the sad variety of woe!"—And while ye recline on your sofas, or repose your pampered limbs on beds of down, your throats rarely wander to that class of your countrymen (your equals by nature, your superiors in gallantry) who have to accept as a substitute for those luxuries—the pointed steel, for a sofa; the dewey surface of the earth for a bed of down!—Forbear, then, O! forbear, to urge the war—'tis unfeeling—'tis selfish—Were you to see what I have seen, 'twould "strike you dumb," your "blanched cheeks" would "manifest" your fear.

M. M. STEPHENS.

From the (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

The following volunteer toast was given by Com. PERRY at the late Naval dinner in Boston:—

"By Commodore PERRY—THE TOWN OF BOSTON—The birth-place of American liberty; whence, should she ever leave the country, she will take her departure."

THE SEVENTY-FOUR,

Building at Charlestown, is in a state of great forwardness for launching, and if not retarded by some unforeseen delays, may be expected to leave her cradle on the 4th of July. An event of this pleasing nature, would add much to the festivity of our grand national jubilee.

[Boston Gazette.]

The Burlington Centinel states, that the whole army is to be consolidated into 15 regiments, and that the supernumerary officers, to the number of at least 1500, are to be discharged from the service.

Captain ARTHUR SINCLAIR, has been recently appointed to command our fleet on Lake Erie, with the rank of Commodore. He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the 20th ult.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

FOREIGN.

[Further extracts from papers received by the ship Fair American, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.]

From a file of London Papers.

Lucien Buonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome. The whole equipment, for North-America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

Sir Charles W. Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Monday April 4.

Rupture of the Negotiations.

The Earl of Liverpool—Before he moved, as he meant to do, that the house should now adjourn, he had to state to their Lordships, that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform them, that the negotiations, which had been carried on for the conclusion of Peace with France, were now at an end.

While his majesty's confidential servants deeply regretted the failure of their efforts for peace which had led to this communication, it must at least be satisfactory to all to know, that both in the principle on which that negotiation was broken off, and in the particular circumstances and causes which immediately produced the rupture, there was the most complete agreement & concurrence amongst the whole of the allies. Their Lordships and the country would expect full information on this subject, and he had to state in regard to that point, that it was the intention of the allies to publish a declaration, setting forth the whole of the circumstances and causes which led to the rupture of the negotiation. It would be the duty of his majesty's servants to lay that declaration together with such other information as might be necessary, before their Lordships, and this would be done with every possible expedition. In the meantime, it would be premature to enter further into the subject, and he therefore now moved, that the house adjourn.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 7.

We extract from the Courier (London paper) the following statement of the demands of Buonaparte.

Whether this statement was authentic or not, will soon appear from the communications which must be made to parliament.

1. He demanded Italy, insisting that Eugene Beauharnois should be king, a nomination that would have made him as much master of that country as he has been whilst Eugene has been acting his viceroy. In this demand of Italy, Venice was included; so that he was more exorbitant in his terms than he was when the treaty of Luneville was concluded, by which Venice was ceded to Austria.

2. He had demanded the line of the Rhine. The Netherlands therefore to remain annexed to France, and he to continue master of Antwerp and the Scheldt.

3. He did not demand that Holland should be restored to him; but he did demand what would have made the independence of that country merely nominal—he demanded Nimwegen, and part of the line of the Waal.

4. Besides the demands we have just stated, he demanded provisions or indemnities for different members of his family, who would be dispossessed of territories or titles. Thus an indemnity for Joseph Buonaparte for the loss of his kingdom of Spain; and indemnity for Jerome Buonaparte for the loss of the kingdom of Westphalia; for Napoleon Lewis Grand, Duke of Berg and Cleves; for Eugene Beauharnois, for the sacrifice of his claim to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, upon the demise of Chs. D'Albert, Archbishop and Grand Duke of Frankfurt. The nature of the indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with.

LOUIS XVIIIth.
Prefecture of the Landes. In the names of the King.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to our very

dear and well beloved nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, grandson of France, greeting;

Our intention being that you should repair without delay to our province of Bearn, we have thought proper to authorise you to represent us, both in that and all the neighbouring provinces, and to specify the powers which you shall there exercise in our name, until our arrival in our states. We thus give you a just testimony of the confidence which you have merited by your zeal for our service and the interest of our crown.

For these causes we have, by these present letters, authorised, & do authorise you,

To employ yourself in the re-establishment of our authority, and of good order, in the provinces of the kingdom into which you may be able to penetrate, as well as in the adjacent provinces;

To levy troops there, and to receive the oaths of those who, having abandoned the colours of the usurper, shall embrace the cause of their lawful sovereign;

To command there all the military, and to appoint general officers to command under your orders, as well as subordinate officers in their various ranks;

To take from the public chests the sums necessary for the execution of our orders, acting, however in this respect, and in every other circumstance, in the manner most conformable to the paternal sentiments with which we are animated towards our subjects, and with which your heart is not less penetrated than our own;

To cashier or suspend all civil & military officers, when you shall deem it necessary to our interests.

To appoint provisionally to the office of commandant, and to all other offices, both in the civil and military administrations, regulating yourself by the views which we set forth to our subjects, in the declarations which we have addressed to them.

It is our will that the provisional commissions which you shall have given for the said employments, places, functions, and officers, as well as all other acts done by you, in our name, under your hand and seal, have their full and entire effect, in virtue of the present letters patent, until it be further provided for.

The present powers shall cease to have effect, and be regarded as null and void, immediately on our arrival in France, as well as in case our very dear & beloved brother Charles Philip of France (Monsieur) shall have preceded you, and shall transmit to you orders in his capacity of Lieutenant General of our kingdom.

We command and ordain all our officers civil and military, to cause to be published and affix our present letters patent, wherever it may be necessary, and each, in his sphere, to assist in their execution, although circumstances do not permit us to clothe them in their accustomed forms.

Given at Hartwell, in the county of Buckingham, under our hand and ordinary seal, and countersigned by the Sieur Count de Blacas, appointed by us to that effect, this 14 day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

LOUIS.
By the King, BLACAS D'AVILES.
Frenchmen!

The day of our deliverance approaches! The nephew of your king, the husband of the daughter of Louis XVI. has arrived among you. It is near the cradle of Henry IV. that one of his lineal descendants has just unfurled, amidst the gallant French, the ancient banner of the lilies, and announced to you the return of happiness and peace, under a reign, the protector of the laws of the public liberty!

No more tyrants! no more war! no more conscriptions! no more vexatious imposts!

May your calamities, at the voice of your Sovereign, of your Father, be effaced by hope, your errors by oblivion, your dissensions by that affecting union of which he will be the pledge.

The promises which he has made to you, and which he solemnly renews this day, he is ardently desirous to fulfil, and to signalize by his love and his deeds of beneficence, the fortunate moment which, in giving him back his subjects, restores him to his children.—*Vive de Roi.*

By his highness Monseigneur the Duke of

ANGOULEME.
Count ETIENNE DAMAS.
St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

Monsieur de Carriere. The authority of the King having been yesterday acknowledged here by public acclamation, and the white flag every where waving, I have assumed the government in the name of his Majesty, in pursuance of the full powers which he has been pleased to confide in me, and of which I adjoint herewith a printed copy as well as an Address to the French.

Upon the report which has been made to me of the public esteem which you enjoy I entreat you, I even command you, in the name of the king, my lord & uncle, to assume the office of Prefect, of the department of the Landes, or at least to perform its functions provisionally; in consequence,

1. You will cause to be acknowledged throughout the whole extent of your departments the authority of the King.

2. You will cause all the branches of the administration to proceed as heretofore, with such exceptions as under:

3. If there are sub-prefects to be changed, you will propose to me proper persons;

4. The same shall hold as to Mayors: I authorise you however to nominate provisional ones.

You will also cause the two documents hereto adjointed, to be published and posted up.

The present letter serving as your authority I empower you to cause it to be published.

Be assured, M. de Carriere, of all my esteem.

Your affectionate,
LOUIS ANTOINE.

(A true copy)
DE CARIERRE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes, Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, March 13, 1814.

We, Joseph Marie de Carriere, appointed Prefect of the department of the Landes,

Having seen the letter written to us from the Royal Palace at Bourdeaux, on the 13th inst. by his Royal Highness Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, grandson of France in virtue of powers which his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters patent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of last Jan.

Having seen the said letters patent, as well as the address to the French by his said Royal Highness, dated St. Jean de Luz, February 10.

Considering that it is our duty to accept the testimony of confidence with which his said Royal Highness has been pleased to honor me.

Have ordered as follows:—The authority of his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, is and shall be acknowledged by all within our jurisdiction. In consequence the Mayor of the different towns and communes in this department shall be bound immediately on receiving the present order, to proceed with the greatest solemnity to the publication and affixment of the letters of his Royal Highness, the letters and proclamation above stated.

Our present orders shall be transmitted to all civil, military, judicial and ecclesiastical authorities. Done at Monte de Mausan, this 15th of March 1814.

DE CARRIERE.
Prefect of the Department of the Landes

The Prefect of the Department of the Landes to all persons within his jurisdiction.

The happy moment has at length arrived for which we have so long and painfully waited. We are permitted to express our sentiments of respect, love, and fidelity for our legitimate sovereign, to imitate the ever memorable example which the