

POETS CORNER.

HYMN.

[The following beautiful hymn for Epiphany, a festival of the Church of England, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by the appearance of a miraculous Star—is from the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, a monthly magazine of sterling merit, published in England, and republished in Boston.]

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
Low lies his bed with the beasts of the stall!
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odours of Edom and offerings divine;
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest and gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gold would his favour secure;
Richer by far is the hearts adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor!

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

From the American Daily Advertiser. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Charles Phillip Count d'Artois.

Now Monsieur, was second-brother to Louis 16th—he married a Princess of Savoy, by whom he has two sons, the eldest of whom, the Duke of Angouleme, now in the south of France, is married to the daughter of Louis 16th—this Prince was in his youth devoted to every kind of pleasure, and was renowned for his amiable qualities, his gallantries and his profusion, but was always considered as a patron of letters. In February, 1800, he was reconciled to the family of Orleans, and appeared with them at the English court; he has lived in great retirement at Edinburg, in the ancient palace of the Scottish Kings, until the late great events called him to the continent, where he appears to have conducted himself with great prudence and ability.

Count de Valence.

Was born at Thoulouse, and was before the revolution a Colonel of dragons—a short time previous to that event he married a daughter of the celebrated Madame Genlis. He devoted himself to the revolutionary party, and became in 1791 a general officer—he served with much distinction under Luckner and Dumoriez, and received several wounds, one a very severe one on the forehead from the sabre of an Austrian chasseur, the scar of which still remains. After the defection of Dumoriez, Valence was too much connected with him not to be suspected—an order for his arrest was issued, which obliged him to leave his country, and the Convention outlawed him. He retired to Holstein, where he became a farmer, and remained concealed until Buonaparte, when he became Consul, caused his name to be struck off the list of emigrants—he was called to the Senate in 1805, and afterwards was made a commander of the legion of honour. In 1806, he inherited a large fortune from Madam Montesson.

Count Pastoret.

Was born at Marseilles in 1756—was an advocate before the revolution, and historiographer of France—he was elected a deputy to the convention in 1791, from which he soon retired in disgust—in his farewell speech, he declaimed against tyrant kings—he was, however, always considered as an aristocrat by the patriots of 1789. Having survived the reign of terror, he was in 1795 elected to the Council of Five Hundred, where he made an eloquent speech on the liberty of the press, & another in behalf of the exiled Clergy; he was afterwards chosen president of that body; he was proscribed at the revolution of September, 1797, but escaped banishment to Cayenne by flight; he was recalled by the consuls in 1799. In 1804 he was appointed professor of the laws of man and nations in the College of

France, and is a member of the institute and legion of honour. It is but justice to state, that he has always been a constant advocate for morals, which he justly considers as the best support of every government. Pastoret is the author of several works written with elegance and perspicuity.

Barbe-Marbois.

Was born at Metz—he was for some time in the United States, and married a lady of this city of respectable family. In December, 1791, he was sent by Louis 16th to Ratisbon and Vienna—after his return to France he remained in obscurity until September, 1795, when he was appointed a deputy to the council of ancients. In September, 1797, he was sentenced to banishment, and was transported to Guiana, where he remained until recalled by the consuls in 1799. In 1801 he was made minister of the public treasury. In February, 1805, grand officer of the legion of honour, and soon after was decorated with the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. He is also the author of several works of merit.

Barthelemy.

Is nephew of the celebrated Abbe of that name, whom he is said to resemble, and was brought up under his direction—he was ambassador to England, and afterwards to Switzerland—he negotiated and signed the peace with Prussia, Spain and Hesse in 1795, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Wickham, the English ambassador at Basle, which proved unsuccessful. He was elected a director in 1797, but in the revolution of that year was transported to Cayenne with Pichegru, &c.—he was fortunate to make his escape and went to England, from whence he passed over to the continent, and remained concealed until recalled by Buonaparte. He soon after became a member of the senate and legion of honour. To great abilities Barthelemy unites uncommon probity, and though an ambassador, and afterwards a member of the first authority in the state, his fortune is still narrow. He was at first notoriously averse to the revolution, but always inclined to a limited monarchy.

Bourbonville.

Was born in 1752, and his parents intended him for the church, but his turn for a military life got the better of these intentions. Private business having called him to India, where his father had large estates; he served there as a common soldier, then as sergeant, and afterwards as major of militia of the Island of Bourbon; on his return to France he obtained the cross of St. Louis. He then purchased a commission in the Swiss guards of Monsieur, (now Louis XVIII)—after the revolution he was employed under Dumoriez, who called him his Ajax. He fought several unfortunate battles against the Austrians, but was famous for his extraordinary reports of them, particularly that of Grewenmacher, where he pretended in a battle of 3 hours to have killed many of the enemy, while he sustained no other loss than the little finger of a chasseur. In 1793, he was appointed war minister. Having been sent to arrest Dumoriez, he was himself arrested and conveyed to the Austrian headquarters, and was confined at Olmutz till 1795, when he was with some others exchanged for the daughter of Louis 16th. In 1797 he was appointed to command the French army in Holland. In the revolution of 1799 he sided with Buonaparte, who afterwards gave him the embassy to Berlin, and in 1805 to Madrid, in that year he was also chosen senator, and member of the legion of honour.

Dembarere.

Is of a noble family—in 1793 he was made a general of division, and commanded in 1798 the right wing of the army of England, so called; he was employed by Buonaparte as inspector general of engineers, and was called to the senate in 1805, & decorated with the insignia of the legion of honour.

Roger Ducos.

Who in 1794 presided at the meeting of the Jacobin Society, passed from the station of director to that of third consul in 1799—soon after became a senator and a dignitary of the legion of honour.

Gregoire.

Served as a curate, and was depicted as such to the states general; his name is conspicuous in the annals of the revolution, he was the

first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, by which he obtained the bishoprick of Blois—he soon after became president of the assembly. In Sept. 1792, he made and carried a motion for the abolition of royalty, stating that, "Kings were in the moral order of things what monsters are in the physical, and that their history was the martyrology of nations." On the 15th of November he pronounced a violent philippic against Louis 16th. He was absent in Savoy during the trial of the king, but wrote to his colleagues that "he solicited the conviction of that perjured monarch." He was accused by Bourdon de L'Oise of wishing to christianize the revolution, for opposing some decrees against the priests. In March 1794, he read an original letter as he stated, of Charles 9th, which he proposed to enroll among the archives, in order "to aggravate the abhorrence of the kings." In September, 1795, he was chosen one of the council of five hundred. In 1799 he was elected to the legislative body, of which he was made president in February, 1800. In December, 1801, he was made senator, and a member of the legion of honour. Gregoire has published a great variety of works, and although his revolutionary opinions were violent, he defended, during the worst periods, the cause of science and literature. In private life he is said to be of an amiable character and winning manners.

Schimmelpennick.

Is a Dutchman, and was a distinguished member of the Batavian national convention in 1795 and 6. He was afterwards sent with Adm. De Winter as ambassador to Paris. In 1799, he controverted the report then spread that his government had requested succours from Prussia, and in his letter he protested, "that the dignity of stadtholder should never be re-established." He was denounced in the jacobin club as an enemy to patriots. He took part in the negotiations at the treaty of Amiens, and afterwards went to England to endeavour to obtain the neutrality of Holland acknowledged, in which he failed. He was always zealously devoted to France, by which he obtained the office of grand pensionary of Holland, and afterwards a seat in the French senate, and the insignia of the legion of honour.

From a Boston Paper.

Touissant, the famous black chief of St. Domingo, that Buonaparte got into his power, was, with sixteen of his adherents, banished by Napoleon to the very island to which he has now been exiled himself. Touissant, however, died before he reached the island.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a paved garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to Wm. Brogden.

June 23, 1814.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of Bar Keeper, who can come well recommended, will meet with an eligible situation by applying to J. PARKER City Tavern, Annapolis.

June 23.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Public Sale.

By an order from the chancellor the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr. Wm. R. Miles' tavern, on Thursday the 14th day of July, all the real estate of the late Mrs. Cowman, containing 330 acres more or less—It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest; and on the ratification of the Chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give a deed. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thos. H. Hall, Trustee.

June 23, 1814.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 22d June, 1814. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I hereby certify, that Allen Dorsey, of Poplar Springs, in said county, bro't before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray, a black HORSE, supposed to be 15 years old, sixteen hands high, with three old shoes on, a little lame in his left hind leg, trots and paces, has some white spots occasioned by the saddle, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me this fifteenth day of June, 1814.

Edward Warfield.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs.

June 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

June 23, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for bateaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE. St. Leonard's, 2d. May 19th, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application with in the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. May 26.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

April 12, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

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 on usual punctual customers.

Annapolis, April 25, 1814.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

Price 12 1/2 Cents.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, APRIL 7.

The Gazette of this city contains the following

TREATY OF ALLIANCE

Between his majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and Bohemia, his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Prussia, signed at Chaumont, March 1, 1814.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity.

Their imperial and royal majesties, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Prussia, having transmitted to the French government proposals for a general peace, and being at the same time animated with the wish, if case France should reject these proposals, to strengthen the mutual obligation existing between them for the vigorous prosecution of a war which is designed to relieve Europe from its long sufferings, and to secure its future repose, by the re-establishment of a just balance of power; and on the other hand, in case Providence should bless their peaceful views to agree on the best means of securing the happy result of their exertions against every future attack.

Their imperial and royal majesties, above named, have resolved to confirm this double agreement by a solemn treaty to be signed by each of the four powers, separately with the three others.

They have named for their plenipotentiaries his imperial apostolic majesty to negotiate the conditions of this treaty, with his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Clemens Winzel Lotharias, Prince of Metternich, Winzenberg Ochsenhausen knight to the golden fleece, &c. minister of state, and minister for foreign affairs; and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on his side, Charles Robert Count Neesselrode, his privy councillor, secretary of state, &c. who being exchanged their full powers have agreed on the following articles.

Article 1. The high contracting powers engage by the present treaty, in case France should refuse to accede to the terms of the peace proposed, to exert the whole force of their dominions for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and to employ it in the most perfect agreement, in order by this means to procure for themselves, and all Europe, a general peace, under the protection of which all nations may maintain and securely enjoy their independence and their rights.

It is to be understood, that this new agreement is not to make any change in the obligations already existing between the contracting powers, concerning the number of troops to be employed against the common enemy, or the contrary of each of the four contracting courts, gain blinds itself, by the present treaty, to keep in the field an army of 150,000 men always complete, & actively against the common enemy, and that relatively of the garrison of the fortresses.

The high contracting powers mutually engage to enter into separate negotiations with the common enemy, and to conclude neither peace, cessation of hostilities, or any convention whatsoever, except by joint consent of them all.

They further engage never to lay down their arms till the object of the war, as they have agreed upon, having themselves, shall be fulfilled.