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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, APRIL 7.

The Gazette of this city contains in the French and German language 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, in 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 Winzler Lotharius, Prince of Metternich, Winneberg Ochsenhausen, knight of 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 Nesselrode, his privy counsellor, secretary of state, &c. who having 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; on the contrary, each of the four contracting courts again binds itself, by the present treaty, to keep in the field an army of 150,000 men always complete, in addition against the common enemy, and that exclusively of the garrisons of the fortresses.

2. The high contracting powers mutually engage to enter into no separate negotiations with the common enemy, and to conclude neither peace, cessation of hostilities, nor any convention whatsoever, except by a 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 among themselves, shall be fully obtained.

3. In order to obtain this great object as soon as possible, his majesty the King of Great-Britain engages to furnish a subsidy of 5,000,000 sterling for the service of the year 1814, which shall be equally divided between the three powers; and their imperial royal majesties further engage to settle before the first of January of every future year, in case (which God forbid) the war should continue so long, the advance in money that may be necessary in the course of the subsequent year.

The subsidy of 5,000,000 sterling specified, shall be paid at London in monthly instalments, and in equal proportions, to the ministers of the respective powers duly authorised to receive it.

In case peace should be concluded between the allied powers and France before the end of the year, the subsidies calculated at the rate of 5,000,000 sterling per annum, shall be paid to the end of the month in which the definitive treaty shall be signed; and his Britannic majesty promises, over and above the subsidies here stipulated, to pay to Austria and Prussia the amount of two months, and to Russia of four months, to defray the expenses of the march of their troops, back to their own territories.

4. The high contracting powers shall be mutually authorised to have officers duly commissioned with the generals commanding those armies, who may freely correspond with their governments, and acquaint them of the military events, and of every thing relative to the operations of the arms.

5. Though the high contracting powers have reserved it to themselves, in the moment when peace shall be concluded with France, to consult with each other on the means by which they may most certainly secure to Europe, and reciprocally to each other, the maintenance of this peace; they have nevertheless thought it necessary, for the defence of their European possessions, in case of an interference to be apprehended from France, in the order of things resulting from the said peace, to make immediately a defensive convention.

6. For this end they mutually agree, that if the dominions of one of the high contracting powers should be threatened with an invasion from France, the rest shall leave no means untried to prevent such invasion by amicable mediation.

7. But in case such endeavours should be fruitless, the high contracting powers engage to send to the party attacked an auxiliary army of 60,000 men.

8. This army shall consist of 50,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with a proportionate train of artillery & ammunition. Care should be taken that it shall take the field at the very latest in two months after it is called for, and in the manner, most effectually for the power so attacked or threatened.

9. As on account of the situation of the theatre of war, or for other reasons it might be difficult for Great-Britain to furnish the stipulated assistance in English troops within the appointed time, and keep them up to the full war complements, his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the right to furnish his contingent to the power requiring it, either in foreign troops in his pay, or to pay an annual sum at the rate of 200,000 sterling for every foot soldier, and 300,000 for every horseman, to the full amount of the stipulated contingent. The manner in which Great-Britain will have to afford its assistance in every particular case shall be arranged by an amicable agreement between the British government and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the assistance is required. The same principle shall be extended to the number of troops which his Britannic Majesty engages to furnish by the first article of the present treaty.

10. The auxiliary army is under the immediate command of the general in chief of the requiring powers; but it shall be led by its own general, and employed in all military operations according to the rules of war. The pay of the auxiliary army to be at the charge of the power requiring.

The rations and portions of provisions, forage, &c. as also quarters, will be furnished as soon as the auxiliary army has passed its own frontiers, by the power requiring—and be supplied according to the same standard as it supplies its own troops, in the field and in quarters.

11. The military regulation and economy in the interior administration of the troops depends wholly on their own general. The trophies taken from the enemy belong to the troops which have gained them.

12. The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in case the assistance herein stipulated should be found insufficient, to make without loss of time, new arrangements for further assistance.

13. The high contracting powers reciprocally promise, that in case one or other of them should be drawn into hostilities by furnishing the succour herein stipulated, neither the requiring party, nor party engaged in war as an auxiliary, shall make peace, except with the consent of the other.

14. The engagements contracted by this treaty shall by no means detract from those which the high contracting powers may have entered already into with other powers, nor hinder them from concluding alliances with other states, which may have for her object the attainment of the same happy result.

15. In order to give greater effect to the above stipulated defensive arrangements by the union of the powers most exposed to a French invasion, for their common defence, the high contracting powers have resolved to invite those powers to join the present treaty of defensive alliance.

16. As it is the object of the present treaty of defensive alliance to maintain the balance of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights and territories of other states, by which the world has suffered for so many years together, the contracting powers have agreed to fix the duration of the present treaty for twenty years, reserving it to themselves, if circumstances should require it, to proceed to the prolongation of it three years before its expiration.

17. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible. In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and affixed their seals.

Done at Chaumont, March 1, (Feb. 17) 1814.  
(Signed) Prince de METTERNICH,  
Count de NESSELRODE.

[The treaties signed the same day with the king of Great-Britain, & the king of Prussia, are word for word the same as the above. The first is signed by Lord Castlereagh, his Britannic majesty's minister of state for foreign affairs; the second by Baron Herzberg, Chancellor to his Prussian Majesty.]

From the Political Register.

The military correspondence laid before Congress by the President, being voluminous, we present to our readers some extracts from the letters of our great men, with remarks by a correspondent.

State of the Army.

"We possess little military subordination or respect."

"The chief of an army is obeyed more from courtesy than from principle or professional obligation."

"It is an Herculean task, to extract order from chaos."

"Sir George certainly presumes on our impolicy."

"Where are the 1000 men reported to me by Colonel Duane?"—WILKINSON.

Answer—Duane and his 1000 men were attending the poles at the election in Philadelphia!

"Lana's and Leonard's regiments have come on with mumps and measles, and totally destitute of the least instruction."

"My force is raw and of a description, that will be forever falling off."

"The officers, with a few honorable exceptions, are sunk as low as the soldiers, and endure hardships and privations as badly; all have assumed their native rags."

"We want a little more Mercury in the ranks at least."—HAMPTON.

"E quis signo, non sit Mercurius."

"No return of any description from your division of the army has ever been received."—ARMSTRONG to HARRISON.

"The most severe attention to discipline must be begun, and the slightest departure from it, whether in officer or soldier, noticed and punished."—ARMSTRONG.

This, rather ex post facto—at the end of the second campaign.

Models  
Of the familiar and figurative style in military writing.

"The main objection to the plan is, that it but wounds the tail of the Lion."—ARMSTRONG.

"Sing Bubera Decedera Grantawel; The fox in the trap, he was caught by the tail."

"This part of the plan cannot be confided to militia—they must be prepped by a regular corps, otherwise the back door may not be sufficiently closed and barred."

"Kingston, or the point below seized, all above perishes, because the Tree is then girdled."

"The resolution of treading back my steps, was taken at Antwerp."—ARMSTRONG.

"The Secretary at War has tread back his steps."—WILKINSON.

"Facilis descensus Avernus. Sed rescare gradum, hic labor."

"If Vincent be within the peninsula, Harrison will rest him out."

"It remains with you, to sweep the rest of the line before you."—ARMSTRONG.

"This armament is to sweep the St. Lawrence."

"The enemy have about 3000 men on paper; shall I make a sweep of them?"—WILKINSON.

"Sweep her, sweep, Without a ladder or a rope."

"With Macdonough's aid, I have put a stopper on the Lake."

"What I am aiming at is, tranquility on the road, by kicking up a dust on the lines."—HAMPTON.

"Major General Hampton must not budge (fudge) until every thing is matured."

"I fear Yeo will avoid a contest, to spin out the campaign."

"Than doth a spinster."

"Sir George has gone to the head of the Lake—to prevent him playing tricks with Boyd, I have sent him the note, &c."

"I hear not a word from Hampton; I hope he does not mean to take the stud; but if so, we can do without him, and he should be sent home."

"Sir George, did not get clear of the ducks."

Erratum—for ducks, read geese.

"I was strongly tempted to turn about and put an end to his teasings."

"Their gun-boats however continued to scratch us."—WILKINSON.

"Bogie here and scratch me there."

"It was probably the Highland regiment with their kilts, that were thus indulging a national propensity."

"This tragedy the enemy, in true dramatic style proposed to end in a farce."—LEWIS.

Tragos Hircus et ovis cantus.

"Tragedy nazedy mum."

"There has been a shameful and corrupt neutrality on the lines.—I have directed these officers to break the truce & should other means fail, to act the part of the mischievous urchin, who to get two peaceable tabbies at making the fur fly, hold them up together by the tail."—HAMPTON.

An impudent assumption of civil authority.

Delusion.

"I keep up the delusion here—"

"I am desirous to keep my neighbours under a delusion as long as possible."

"I shall keep up the delusion as long as possible."—WILKINSON.

Who were the deluders? Their knightships, Sir Yeo and Sir George, clearly were not. Have the good people of the United States been under a delusion?

Militia.

"This part of the plan cannot be confided to militia."—ARMSTRONG.

"I am well aware of the intolerable expense which attends the employment of a large militia force."

"The new drafts from this state (Ohio) are not to be depended on."—HARRISON.

Who coasted "the militia" at a public dinner in Philadelphia?

Answer. HARRISON.

Palaver.

"Should the recruiting service go on less fortunately in the patriotic states of Kentucky and Ohio, you are authorised to call out the militia."—ARMSTRONG.

Blarney.

"My own Kentuckyans."—HARRISON.

Egotism.

"I dictate this under much depression of head and stomach."

"I have escaped from my pallet and with a giddy head."

"I am feeble to childhood."

"I have been during my sickness somewhat of a smellfungus."

"I am well again and that's a good thing."—WILKINSON.

"When I'm sick I'm very bad. When I'm dead I'm out of trouble. When I'm well I gang about, and gar the lassies tail talle."

Tail talle, lilly sde."

The Sublime.

"What an awful crisis have I reached!"—WILKINSON.

"Visions of glory spare my aching sight."

Serious Reflections.

"If our first step should fail, the disgrace of our arms will be complete, the public will lose all confidence in us."

"Our operations in this quarter are but beginning, at a time when they ought to have ended."—ARMSTRONG.

"The moment has arrived, when it is perhaps necessary for us, to be estimated at as much as we are worth."

"Too much not to be expected from us."—HAMPTON.

"These suggestions spring from my desire to increase our own confidence, and to popularize the war."—WILKINSON.

Finis cum fistula popularum jig.

"Washington carried his whole force against the Hessians in New-Jersey, and beating them recovered that moral strength, that self confidence, which he had lost by many preceding disasters. We are now in that state of prostration which he was in, after he had crossed the Delaware, but like him... We may soon... get on our legs again."—ARMSTRONG.

Like him!... We!... Like Washington!... O good sirs... Nay, Mr. Secretary... Not so fast, gentlemen... There is no similitude... The comparison is odious. Washington was never conspicuous for embroidery "more or less," nor distinguished as "the man with gold buttons on his coat."

He, honest &c., brought "order out of chaos."

He was obeyed from "respect and from principle."

He, although occasionally embarrassed was never "sunk," never "prostrate."

He and his faithful followers "endured hardships and privations" not "badly," but cheerfully.

"Like Washington!"—He was no tail-wounding, tree-girdling, back-door closting, step-back treading, out-rooting, Upper Canada line sweeping, eyes right eyes left—patience spuying, stopper-pulling, pole-straddling, caterwauling, furling, mischievous urchin—no dust-up-kicking, snail-racing, not-hyde-ing, stud-taking horse-magging—No trick-playing, dear-deluding, chain-carrying, miniature-sporting, raw-

## 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 within 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. Sm. 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.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Sm. 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 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.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Sm. 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 28, 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.