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FOREIGN.

From the Times. Dec. 30.

Paris.—An anonymous work entitled Secret Memoirs of Bonaparte, has been just published; its author professes to have had the opportunity of a close observation of the Emperor for fifteen years, to enable him to form a conception of the usual levity of French story-telling, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity of the facts. However, he declares a perfect reluctance to give, admits that he has in person given the details to the question, and seems to think that important state interests are connected with his eternal observation.

The first sentence of the work is of the most concise specimens of the sufficiency that has, perhaps, never been offered to the world.

"No man on earth has known Bonaparte better than I; no man on earth could know him better; I will except even himself, for I have frequently divined what he was going to do before he had even projected it." The burst of pleasant congratulation over, he proceeds to give his experiences. "Bonaparte, by temperament, always interiorly more or less occupied. The moment he was left alone, he reverted to him as his natural habit; he frequently joined gesture to his thought, and it always was the same which he used in the same circumstances. My constant observation of those habits cleared up many a problem for me. I could have laid a wager not to have mistaken him, six times in a hundred. An application was made to him, he had cajoled the applicant by promises, or in any way thought he had duped him; his eye was then unequal, rough and dried; he traversed the chamber with his head down and looking at his hands, which he frequently rubbed, his smile dark and fixed, his eyes winking; the left eye, closing almost totally; he was satisfied with himself, and the few broken phrases which he let out, made me master of the fact. Had he been listening to representations made according to his views or his passions, which were always the wisest for the presenter, his aspect was gaily bright, and he frequently used vulgar interjections of What were true! Right wise! Nothing to fault with! But it was after ministerial remonstrance against his violent and gigantic projects, that he fell with an actual epilepsy of rage. His whole system, physical and moral, was then in disorder. This was the state in which he continued longest.—It was then frightful for a human being to look at him. His state was visibly that of suffering."

I believe that when once his passions were utterly unable to restrain it, for he must have known that it lost him the confidence of his best friends, and of two particularly whom he had a strong resemblance to in their despotic feelings. He regretted them actually, but he was too despot to recede. One day, he said to his uncle, in speaking of them, "I know that they suffer with me, and I know that for their employs and their ambition, they would go to the end of the world to avoid seeing me."

When Bonaparte gave himself up to those violences the bravest of the brave was afraid to approach him. He gave an instance. He had a remarkable respect for Prince Poniatowski; yet one of his transports was with that Prince. Poniatowski seeing his left flank exposed, had taken it on himself to make a movement to the rear, and change his front. Platoff took advantage of this movement, charged, and carried off some hundreds of carriages, and the chests of several regiments.

The Prince justified the manoeuvre in his report; but with the emperor he had committed an unpardonable crime. "Poniatowski should," he said, "have sent off his wagons by the high road, and kept his position till the next day." It, however, appeared, that if he had, his corps must have been undone; for, at break of day, the head of the column found five squadrons already in its front, to cut it off. Bonaparte heard this fact, never spoke more on the subject, and the Prince remained uninformed of the whole affair. While the Emperor was in his paroxysm, an Officer arrived with important despatches from Marshal Davoust; the young man was so much overwhelmed by the furious state in which he found him, that he had only strength to put the packet into his hand, and to leave the room: the moment he was in his quarters, he flung himself into his bed, where he remained three days; and yet this officer was distinguished for courage. The most remarkable part of the transaction is, that his master held the packet in his hand at least ten minutes without knowing that it was there: it was I that reminded him of it."

We now have the author very happily set forth again. He entered Bonaparte's service, not improbably to air his shivers and have the honour of shaving the Arbitrer of Europe. "It was at this epoch that I traced for myself a plan the most difficult, and it might be the most dangerous that man could devise! This plan was a study constant, consecutive, and comparative of the whole character of Bonaparte, under both its aspects, physical and moral as by day; in short, under all circumstances of my approach to his person. I saw him every day, though not all day; in matters of high importance, I left the room, except in his fits of passion, then I was master. Never had mortal a scrutinizer more minute, more steady, or more penetrating."

Bonaparte flattered the Jacobins, with a full knowledge of their anti-imperial feelings. The secret of his policy is not ill told. "He had just given a situation of great value to a man who had often figured in the Jacobin tribunal. The Arch Treasurer expostulated with him on the appointment; "I know all you can say," was Bonaparte's answer; but your reasons against, are exactly mine for, what I have done. It is a ferocious beast, I know but its place will be its muzzle." The Arch Treasurer observing, that the time for fearing such men was past: "No, always Sir, always, those camellions! As to the rest, it is an affair settled; and I once more tell you, that the wolf will not bite so long as his throat is full." We shall close our extracts with the account of Pichegru's death, leaving the establishment of its authenticity to the author.

"Pichegru's popularity, and the fear that he might produce some daring truths, made it dangerous to bring him to a public trial. A Council was held, and poison and the poignard were successively proposed. Bonaparte suggested strangling, and took upon himself the arrangements. At one o'clock on the same night, four strong Mamelukes, led by four of the police, were secretly placed in the avenues of the victim's chamber. The door was opened, and at the instant, the Mamelukes half drunk threw themselves upon him. He had risen at the sound of the bolts. He slept in drawers: round his left thigh was a cravat with papers. Though surprised by the assassins, he struggled hard, and they had great difficulty in fastening the fatal knot. He uttered but one or two cries before he was strangled. The superior murderers coming in, and ascertaining his death, the body was thrown on the bed and stripped. They then made a kind of cord of the cravat, passed it round the neck of the dead, and twisted it with a stick to give the idea that he had committed suicide. In the morning the turnkey, who was not in the secret, was astonished by the sight of the General lying lifeless. He ran to acquaint the gaoler; the latter pretended equal surprise, and made his

report to those who were as well informed on the subject as himself. A process verbal was drawn up, and all Paris rung instantly with the suicide of Pichegru.—Thus finished the conqueror of Holland.

"I shall not take it upon me to assert, what one of my friends has sworn to me, that the same four Mamelukes were shot next night in the plain of Grenelle. I only heard from a Lieutenant of the troops, that for eight days back they had missed seven men; but he knew nothing more, and I did not choose to urge the inquiry."

The work then ranges loosely through the remaining successes of Napoleon with enough of eloquence, but without adding any thing to those stores of anecdote which are already in the public possession.

Washington City, March 1. IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The following high appointments have been made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, viz:—

James Monroe, (late Secretary of War) to be Secretary of State of the United States.

John Quincy Adams, to be Minister to Great Britain.

Arctur Galatin, to be Minister to France, vice William Crawford, resigned.

James A. Bayard, to be Minister to Russia, vice John Q. Adams.

Joseph Anderson, (now a Senator from Tennessee) to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Ezekiel Bacon, resigned.

Charles J. Ingersoll, (now a Representative in Congress) to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, vice A. J. Dallas, resigned.

Captains John Rodgers, Isaac Hull, and David Porter, to constitute a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, under the act recently passed.

All the above nominations are said to have been unanimously confirmed yesterday, with the exception of two, to each of which there was one negative.

The office of Secretary of War, being now vacated by the return of Mr. Monroe to the Department of State, will probably be filled before Congress adjourns.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 18, 1815.

H. B. M. Ship Endymion, at sea.

SIR,

The painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late U. States' Frigate President, by a squadron of His Britannic Majesty's ships, (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention of proceeding to sea on that evening. Owing to some mistake of the Pilots, the ship in going out grounded on the Bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half; although she had broken several of her rudder braces, and had received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable, I was unable to do so from the strong westerly wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar before the tide fell, in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by E. At 5 o'clock, three ships were discovered ahead; we immediately hauled up the ship and passed 2 miles to the northward of them. At day light, we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter, and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy, a razeed—she commenced firing upon us, but without effect. At meridian, the wind became light and baffling, we had increased our distance from the Razeed, but the next ship astern which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerably; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions, cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the

royals down. At three, we had the wind quite light; the enemy who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze and were coming up with us rapidly. The Endymion (mounting 50 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck) had now approached us within gun shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern. At 5 o'clock, she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W. I remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board, but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention. Every fire now out some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances, would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself, and to have hauled up more to the northward to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire. It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy abeam, and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark (of which there was every appearance) that I might still be enabled to effect my escape. Our opponent kept off at the same instant we did, and our fire commenced at the same time. We continued engaged steering south with steering sails set two hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes, when the ships were broadside and broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period (half past 8 o'clock) although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight and almost within gun shot. We were of course compelled to abandon her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist—but such was his state that we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the Pomona and Tenedos) came up. The Pomona had opened her fire on the larboard bow, within musket shot the other about two cables' length astern, taking a raking position on our quarter; and the rest (with the exception of the Endymion) within gun shot. Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender.

It is with emotions of pride I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man I had the honour to command on this occasion, and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when too, it was almost self evident, that whatever their exertions might be, they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal.

It is with extreme pain I have to inform you that Lieuts. Babbit, Hamilton and Howell fell in the action. They have left no officers of superior merit behind them.

If sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention Lieuts. Shubrick and Gallagher. They maintained thro' out the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions.

Lieut. Twiggs, of the marines, displayed great zeal, his men were well supplied and their fire incomparable, so long as the enemy continued within musket range.

Midshipman Randolph, who had charge of the forcecast division, managed it to my entire satisfaction.

From Mr. Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received essential aid, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and severe loss I had sustained in my officers on the quarter deck.

Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement; the attention of the Surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded, that he was unable to make out a correct return when I left the President, nor shall I be able to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted company with the squadron yesterday. The enclosed list, with the exception I fear of its being short of the number, will be found correct.

For 24 hours after the action it was nearly calm, and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships. Such of the crew of the President as were not badly wounded, were put on board the different ships; myself and a part of my crew were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts and mizen top mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was in consequence of her disabled condition, obliged to throw overboard all of her upper deck guns; her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent. Ten were buried after I came on board, (35 hours after the action) the badly wounded, such as are obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun deck from the cabin bulk head to the main mast. From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to Captain Hope to state, that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers, that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

To the Hon. Ben. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

British squadron referred to in the letter.

Majestic, razeed
Endymion
Pomona
Tenedos
Dispatch (brig)

List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' Frigate President.

KILLED.

Lieutenants F. H. Babbit, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry Hill, St. Gains, Samuel De Coster, Hy. Lamphere, Michael Barton, John Wemyss, John Briggs, Chas. Conway, Wm. Smith, Jd. Wm. Keeler, Jas. Chapman, George W. Swift, Francis Deo, Edward James, A. Peasley, Wm. Barrett, Chas. Pratt, Thos. Kelley, A. Sessom, Wm. Moore, Aaron Lynn.

WOUNDED.

Sailing Master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, Midshipmen Dale and Brewster, master's mate Parker, Jos. Fitch, Jno. Godfrey, Jas. Nickerson, Wm. Nisbet, Jno. Butler, Wm. Rogers, Alex. Gordon, John Linscot, David Jacob, James Hill, John Regan, John Melville, Samuel Turner, Thos. Gore, D. Lamsphere, M. Madder, Ralph Ashwood, Thos. Davis, Jno. Moran, Jas. C. Nicholson, Siml. Davis, Hans. Harvey, Alex. Murray, Stephen Hammond, Wm. Hill, Wm. Edgell, Jas. Mathews, Stewart Griffin, John Peterson, John Haynes, Nathl. Dutton, John Meigs, Nathl. Bluffins, Wm. Keys, Adam Tyler, Frs. Joseph, Geo. Coleman, Rhomanty Rhoads, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos. Coleman.

Extract of a letter from a Washington of 21st Feb.

An officer, a colonel or general, by the name of Clarke, in the State of Georgia, has shot Governor Early through the neck, in his own house—E's life is despaired of; the dispute arose upon a Vote which the Governor had put to a law. [U. S. Gen.]

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county letters of administration in N. on the personal estate of Anne Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to bring them in, legally proved, to those who are indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for wages on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
Adm'r. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of the deceased; The personal property of Thomas Stinchcomb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, plantations, utensils, &c. Terms of sale—For sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale; for sums under ten dollars, the cash is to be paid.

William Stinchcomb, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscribers farm on the last of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one of which had no perceptible mark, the other a dark red, with each ear cropped and a hole in the right. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

P. Hammond.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Auction on Thursday, the 2d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the coach house of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esq. in the city of Annapolis, one cent and harness, one Jersey Wagon and one chariot. Terms made known at the time of sale.

N. C. Carroll, Adm'r. of N. Carroll.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, in the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

Jeremiah Brashers.

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Point Look on the 9th inst. a new schooner, about 50 tons burthen, finished deck, raised bottom, the cabin unfinished—built Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel had been in possession of the Brads and abandoned by them. They may have her again, on proving property and paying charges by applying to

Jeremiah Underwood,
Bowley's Wharf—Baltimore.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of March next, at public sale, at Benedict, in Charles county, A number of mulatto Boys and Girls from 7 to 20 years of age. They will be sold for life, or a term of years, as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry G. S. Key, Trustee.

The editors of the Federal Republican will insert this advertisement in their country paper until the day of sale.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Saturday the eighteenth, March, all the personal property of Anne Smith, late of Anne Arundel county deceased; At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture. The terms of sale, are six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, with security with interest from the day of sale; will be required for all sums under twenty dollars, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Jehoshaphat McCowley, Adm'r.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

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

Price 12 & 2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Declared void by the Court.

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