

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1815.

No. 113

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the twenty first inst. all the personal estate of James Court, late of the county aforesaid deceased, at his late dwelling house, Doctor Henry Hall's, Consisting of a number of valuable negroes, both men, women and children, some stock, corn, fodder, hay; also a variety of household kitchen furniture, and some farming utensils. The foregoing property to be sold on a credit of six months, all sums over twenty dollars, under the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, the sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Richard J. Jones, Executor.
March 2, 1815.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of the Tax of Anne Arundel county will meet on the second Monday of March, instant.

H. S. Harwood, Clk.
C. T. A. & C.
March 2, 1815.

NOTICE.

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

Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscribers farm on the last of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one a brindled, with 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, and take them away.

P. Hammond,
Feb. 18.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given THAT I shall apply to the next court of Prince George's county, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am bound to pay.

Jeremiah Brastner,
January 5, 1815.

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Point Lookout on the 9th inst. a new schooner, 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, varnished bottom, the cabin unfinished, the Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel had been in possession of the British and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving her title and paying charges by application to the court.

Jeremiah Brastner,
January 5, 1815.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the highest 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 are to be sold for life, or a term of years, as to suit purchasers.

Henry G. S. Key, Trustee.
Feb. 23, 1815.

NOTICE.

The editors of the Federal Register can insert this advertisement in their country paper until the day of the next issue.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the eighteenth March next, 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, all sums over twenty dollars, under the cash to be paid, bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Jehosaphat M. Cauley, Admr.
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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6.

FOREIGN.
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FROM EUROPE.
We have been favoured by Mr. M. Cummings, passenger in the Lydia, from Lisbon, with a file of the London Courier to the 5th inst. from which we have made the following extracts:

Private Letter.
HAMBURG, DEC. 23.
The accounts from Vienna of the 30th inst. which have been brought by a Courier, are by no means gloomy to the friends of humanity, and indeed increased daily. Lord Castlereagh has protested in an energetic note, against the cession of Prussia. Prince Metternich has also delivered in a long and freight with reasoning and skill, in which it is proved that Prussia opposes the views of the powers, both with regard to Poland; and so that we feel anxious to know how the congress of Vienna will terminate.

Hamburg papers to the 24th. Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 15.
In the discussions with regard to Prussia, we hear that a declaration shortly be made by Russia and Prussia.

There is a talk here of a new organization of the Saxon Landwehr Prussia, who generally speaking, are to make no changes in the administration of Saxony, but merely to regulate the system of home defence on a more equitable and easy footing. It has been remarked that the young Saxon volunteers, who had the Prussian colours in such numbers during the late war, generally prefer remaining in the Prussian service, and that very few return to civil pursuits.

The king of Wurtemberg has declared an energetic protest against the project of giving the fortresses of Saxony to Bavaria. Similar protests are expected from other German states.

Extract of another letter from Vienna, same date.
It is understood that Austria has declared the boundary of the Prussian Empire in Poland, to give to Prussia the Polish provinces of Cracow and Sandomir, lying on the left bank of the Vistula, and formerly belonging to western Galicia.

LONDON, DEC. 31.
Some private letters from Vienna the way of Hamburg assert that operable differences of opinion exist among the powers, assembled at Vienna. But the public will do well to receive these accounts with caution and doubt. Nothing is yet known. We do not see that the differences and difficulties are of such a nature as to be unfavourable, or that the deliberations of the congress will last beyond the end of January.

The island mails arrived this morning yesterday. A few only had been forwarded by 10 o'clock. Those from the west were much later, and the general delivery did not take place until 1 o'clock. Many of the letters were checked with snow, others deluged with the rain which has fallen in torrents.

JANUARY 4.
We found our extracts from the rich papers that arrived yesterday. Both the legislative chambers have been proposed to the first of the month. With the proceedings of the other of peers we are not acquainted in detail, because their debates are not public, but the general result of them does not appear to be very important. With the other chambers more intimate, and we

must say that it has improved upon us daily, as first indeed its discussions were not entitled to much respect; the debates upon the liberty of the press, betrayed an extraordinary ignorance of the subject, but the deputies got strength as they proceeded *vis-à-vis*. Before the arbitration, the president drew a sketch of the labours of the session in a very appropriate speech. When we recollect the events that have crowded upon us during the last year, when we turn to the history of 1813, and find that on the 30th of Dec. (the day on which the French legislature has been prorogued) Buonaparte was in full possession of his power, was at Paris, superintending the levy of 300,000 more men, and about to open negotiations for peace with the allies; that Lord Castlereagh embarked on that day for the continent to conduct the negotiation on the part of England; when we contemplate what has happened in the interval between the 30th Dec. 1813, and 30th Dec. 1814—Buonaparte destroyed and dethroned—the edifice of his power and his institutions gone—the Bourbons restored, and the whole world at peace—what a change!

VIENNA, DEC. 13.
The fears entertained for the Prince de Ligne were unnappily but too well founded. This prince has just expired; it is an irreparable loss for his friends. He retained his wit, his sallies, and his amiable character to the last moment.

GHEENT, DEC. 29.
The day before yesterday, the constituted authorities of this city paid a visit in a body to the English and American legations, to congratulate them on the cessation of the differences between the two nations, by the conclusion of an advantageous peace. The American ministers gave yesterday evening a diplomatic supper in their hotel; the greatest cordiality prevailed at it between them and the English ministers, who in a few days will give in their turn an entertainment to the American legation. The departure of the ministers of the two nations will take place shortly.

The London Courier of the 30th Dec. says, there are some who seem to expect that Mr. Madison will refuse to ratify the treaty signed by his commissioners. They remind us of the conduct of the former president Mr. Jefferson, who refused his ratification to a treaty signed on the 31st Dec. 1806, between Lord Holland and Lord Auckland and Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe.

A Liverpool paper says—The fall which has taken place in the value of American produce during the present week is less considerable than had been expected, on account of the small stock of the chief American staples which now remain in the market. The effects of the American pacification have been very promptly felt in this port. A vessel is already announced to sail for one of the ports in the United States.

The Chatham, 74, is ordered to be manned, and will, it is supposed, be sent to America. No preparations for an extended system of warfare have been relaxed.

The Tamer sailed from Plymouth on Sunday for America, and another vessel from Portsmouth yesterday. The last, we suppose, was the bearer of the treaty of peace.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.
London, Dec. 11.
Translation of a letter written from Vienna by a Russian officer, dated December 22.

The questions which you put to me in relation to Poland, to Germany, to Italy, &c. seem to indicate that you presume the Emperor Alexander has come here to learn politics, the military art, geography and political economy from Lord Castlereagh. It is remarkable that your English nation, refuses to allow any portion of common sense to foreign princes, although the latter have been their dupes. They cannot certainly deny that the Emperor of Russia has some experience in po-

litical and military affairs; he has felt the power of the other states, both in the cabinet and on the field of battle. He has seen the cabinet ministers and people, he has conversed with them, and you cannot but think that he knows the relative force of his Empire and his political interests, better than Englishmen can do. Hence it is disagreeable to see lessons given to him, when he does not ask for them.

At the present time, the policy of the Emperor is extremely simple: a stable peace, a secure repose, are all that he asks for. But this object can only be obtained, by an arrangement which banishes all political jealousy, puts an end to diplomatic intrigues, and which in fine renders every aggressive war, every attempt at conquest, unprofitable enterprises. It is necessary to leave to courts, to kings and to princes neither *desirs* nor *fears*. The four continental powers, Russia, Austria, France and Prussia, are of one accord in relation to this principle; it only remains to establish their line of demarcation. Altho' obstinate prejudices, supported by the projects of men of narrow minds, may continue to prevent the consolidation of the general peace, yet the Emperor Alexander is determined to guarantee and consolidate that of the north of Europe. An independent kingdom in Poland, would be incompatible with every project for a durable peace. A general acquaintance with the political state of Europe, and a single impartial glance at this state of society in Poland, will be sufficient to convince any one of this. Hence no reasonable man can presume that Alexander will now risk the overthrowing of that bulwark of the Russian empire, which has cost him so much blood to erect. With the exception perhaps of fifty lords, the proprietors of fiefs, the people of Poland do not desire a king: they have discernment enough to see that it is only under the shelter of the Russian sceptre, that they can enjoy peace and tranquility. There is not a people in Europe, who enjoy greater civil liberty, whose national prejudices and local habits are more respected by their rulers, than the nations which live under the Russian government.

As to Germany, the Emperor Alexander has desired for a long time to see the people of that country re-united in our political body under an hereditary chief. It would then be the key stone of the arch of the political edifice of Europe, and the centre of moral and legislative improvement. But perhaps all the congress will be able to do will be to draw out the sketch of a constitution, which may have for its principal object, to detach as much as possible the kings and princes of Germany from all foreign influence, and which will make the interests of the German nation, the prime concern of its different chiefs. The Emperor of Russia does not wish to exercise any influence in Germany; but he can never suffer this country to be the theatre, on which France and England shall decide their future quarrels; and he can never permit the German princes, again to conduct the armies of a foreign power to the frontiers of his states.

Handover has been erected into a kingdom, to satisfy, in this instance, the personal ostentation of the Prince Regent of England; but that will give him no influence in the public affairs of the continent. The English may send their money into Hanover, if they so please, but his Hanoverian majesty shall not be permitted to send his subjects out of Germany, to fight in the ranks of the British armies, either in America or in any other part of the world.

As to the creation of the Belgic kingdom, it is an unfortunate event, which will not give the least advantage to the family for which it was made; but which may cause many evils to the people of whom this kingdom will be composed. The Belgians and the Hollanders will never form one national body. Their national prejudices, their religious, their local habits are very different. Besides, they have neither military frontiers nor political centre. There

does not exist any more, that internal power which can defend the frontiers, and that throne, where every day may be placed, cannot create a national and general confidence in its stability. The English Diplomats have pretended, and in their usual style, that by the establishment of the Belgic kingdom, they overthrow completely our continental system; that from the Tagus to the Elbe, they have opened to the products of English industry, all the rivers, all the high ways of the continent of Europe. To reply to these people, who erect dogmas out of points which they cannot prove, is a difficult thing. The fact is after all, that all these routes will be shut to the commerce of England, as often as the pretensions of the English government shall render such a measure necessary. In case of a difference with one of the first powers of the continent, all the forces which England has at her disposal, are not capable, considering the manner in which business is now a days conducted, of protecting the Belgic kingdom for three months, and it cannot fail to be evident to every man of ordinary sagacity, that the Belgic kingdom will give rise to such a difference. I would recommend then to the English merchants, to make their deposits of merchandize rather at Flushing than at Antwerp.

The affairs of Italy are more embarrassing than those of Poland and Germany; the powers most immediately connected by interests with Italy, are France and Austria. The latter desires to regain her ancient influence in Europe; and France, altho' she experiences no humiliation, seems to be confined within her present limits. If Austria maintains Murat on the throne of Naples, she will have all Italy under her influence. France will then be insulated from the political world, and circumscribed within her ancient frontiers, without federative connexion or family bond without, unless you wish that she should subscribe to an impossible alliance. France is not enfeebled enough to content herself with such a situation. The policy of Austria may then raise difficulties in respect to Italy, and the consequences of these difficulties will be felt elsewhere.

A general observation, and one which applies perhaps to the actual state of things, is, that it is not only not generous but contrary to sound policy, to insult or humiliate an enemy enfeebled, but still powerful and formidable, and yet notwithstanding, it appears that England seconds the manoeuvres of Austria. Prince Metternich is desirous of making the English minister understand, that it is necessary to put a bridle upon the ambition of Russia, and to keep France low, and to arrive at this end, it is proper to aggrandize Austria and to place it in a condition to keep on foot a preponderating army, which when occasion requires, may be able, with the support of England, to bear the united forces of Russia and France. The truth is that Metternich wishes to excite a coolness between Russia and England, the better to induce the ministers of the latter power, to execute his projects, in their own persons and at their own expence. Perhaps he will succeed; but the result will not justify the calculations of the two parties. The military forces of Austria are very insufficient and can never be formidable in such a system. And what assistance can England give him? The armies of Hanover and Belgium, I am persuaded that Wellington, himself, would not accept the command of any army which England could collect in Belgium, or on the frontiers of the north of France.

At this moment, the Russian army on the side of the Dwina and the Niéper is composed of twelve corps of infantry of the line, of 36,000 men each, with a proportionable quantity of cavalry and artillery. The French government has at this moment, at its disposition, an army of 200,000 men, all experienced soldiers. Why would any one pretend that these two armies, so little differently the political state of Europe? What resistance could be opposed to them? Are Lord Wel-

ington and other men, known for their frankness and their military talents. If the projects of Austria are supported by a speculating policy on the part of England, the union of France and Russia is inevitable. In this last case, who can say what political form they would give to Europe? At the congress which would be the result of such an alliance, we would not see a troop of English diplomats; and an Austrian minister would not be its president.

We should see with extreme regret England abandon her ancient friends in the north, or that by binding herself with Austria and her present allies in Italy, she should force even them to abandon her. The nations of the north politically speaking, may be considered the vigorous part of the European population, which without taking any sort of ascendancy which wounds their delicacy ought to keep the other nations in order and maintain peace among them.

The English pretend that the states in the north are enemies to their maritime rights. This is not correct. In times of war, power gives to England unlimited rights upon the seas it gives us upon land. It is nonsense to talk of laws and of policy to regulate the operations of an armed force in the presence of an enemy, whether on land or on the sea; all that can be required is that it should observe the rules of justice towards unoffending parties, who ought not to suffer in such cases. But in times of peace a sort of reciprocity of communication and maritime commerce ought to be accorded with entire safety. We are expecting here, to see the English ministers publish a liberal declaration on this subject. It is that which will open the ports and passages of continental Europe and of the whole world to the English flag, and in a manner much more efficacious than treaties with the kings of Belgium and Hanover will ever be able to effect. To have the Elbe and the Scheldt open, is not to have the markets of Europe and America open.

You will perceive by these observations that I can not tell you any thing positive about the great results which we are waiting for. Russia, Prussia and France are agreed about the general basis of a solid peace. These bases ought to assure the political independence of the continent, and to put the different nations in a condition to pursue their industry, to ameliorate their interior legislation. The three sovereigns who govern those great states, know no personal or political animosity; they have no personal partiality for this family, that dynasty, or this alliance; but possessing the means of pacifying Europe, and of assuring the future repose, and the happiness of future generations, they regard it as their duty, to employ those means to an object so noble and so useful.

Private interests, individual pretensions, ought to vanish before the general interests of society. It will be an unfortunate event, if Austria and England should persist in their maxims of *political vapours* and *opposing interests*; and they will be without doubt, the first to regret the misfortune, which they have thought to have prepared for others.

England might have enjoyed a high standing at this period: she might have assured to herself the friendship of the world, and the everlasting acknowledgments of all the nations of Europe. Her present manoeuvres shew at this day, what we have suspected for a long time, that all her efforts tended only to the abasement of France, and that the interests of humanity were perfectly indifferent to her. Such is at least the general opinion here, and this opinion cannot, in all probability, but strengthen itself still more. Hence, as the English ministers appear only to be the adjutants of Prince Metternich, the high consideration to which their country would have elevated itself, must necessarily be diminished.

I remark that you say in your last letter, that the Emperor of Russia has no interest in the affairs of America. Without doubt, distant about frontiers have nothing in them

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I remark that you say in your last letter, that the Emperor of Russia has no interest in the affairs of America. Without doubt, distant about frontiers have nothing in them

for their frankness and their military talents. If the projects of Austria are supported by a speculating policy on the part of England, the union of France and Russia is inevitable. In this last case, who can say what political form they would give to Europe? At the congress which would be the result of such an alliance, we would not see a troop of English diplomats; and an Austrian minister would not be its president.

We should see with extreme regret England abandon her ancient friends in the north, or that by binding herself with Austria and her present allies in Italy, she should force even them to abandon her. The nations of the north politically speaking, may be considered the vigorous part of the European population, which without taking any sort of ascendancy which wounds their delicacy ought to keep the other nations in order and maintain peace among them.

The English pretend that the states in the north are enemies to their maritime rights. This is not correct. In times of war, power gives to England unlimited rights upon the seas it gives us upon land. It is nonsense to talk of laws and of policy to regulate the operations of an armed force in the presence of an enemy, whether on land or on the sea; all that can be required is that it should observe the rules of justice towards unoffending parties, who ought not to suffer in such cases. But in times of peace a sort of reciprocity of communication and maritime commerce ought to be accorded with entire safety. We are expecting here, to see the English ministers publish a liberal declaration on this subject. It is that which will open the ports and passages of continental Europe and of the whole world to the English flag, and in a manner much more efficacious than treaties with the kings of Belgium and Hanover will ever be able to effect. To have the Elbe and the Scheldt open, is not to have the markets of Europe and America open.

You will perceive by these observations that I can not tell you any thing positive about the great results which we are waiting for. Russia, Prussia and France are agreed about the general basis of a solid peace. These bases ought to assure the political independence of the continent, and to put the different nations in a condition to pursue their industry, to ameliorate their interior legislation. The three sovereigns who govern those great states, know no personal or political animosity; they have no personal partiality for this family, that dynasty, or this alliance; but possessing the means of pacifying Europe, and of assuring the future repose, and the happiness of future generations, they regard it as their duty, to employ those means to an object so noble and so useful.

Private interests, individual pretensions, ought to vanish before the general interests of society. It will be an unfortunate event, if Austria and England should persist in their maxims of *political vapours* and *opposing interests*; and they will be without doubt, the first to regret the misfortune, which they have thought to have prepared for others.