

the pursuit by the black hussars, as well known by their motto, "Death or glory!" and so deservedly celebrated since their formation, although the cannonade was constant and furious. The Duke of Wellington's battle was fought principally *aux armes blanches*; with sword and bayonet, and was therefore so destructive. In the same manner the Prussians fought on the previous days when the weight of the conflict fell on them. It was on this account that the carnage was so very great. The French heavy cavalry, the cuirassiers in particular made repeated and tremendous charges, which were received and resisted by the British and Prussian infantry with a steadiness that excited the greatest admiration, till the enemy was ultimately compelled to retire.

Bonaparte directed the various attacks of his guards in person. On one occasion, we believe about the period when Lord Uxbridge received his wound, he and his staff were intermixed *par mille* with some part of the Duke of Wellington's. His escape was almost miraculous. So confident was the Duke of Wellington of taking him alive, that he ordered the artillery not to play on the eminence which was occupied by Bonaparte and his suite.

The Duke and the Earl of Uxbridge had preconcerted the seizure of the Leader of the Banditti's person, and the glory of the achievement was to have belonged to the 1st Life Guards. It failed chiefly from the confusion occasioned among the men by their gallant Leader's severe wounds, and by their not gaining the summit of the hill in time; the instant their project became apparent to the French, they were charged by a fine regiment of Cuirassiers, and at this instant Bonaparte and his staff hustled off. The Life Guards were, for an instant, checked in their pursuit.

The following anecdote will show to what artifices Bonaparte is driven, in order to strengthen that army which was to render him victorious over the combined powers of Europe. A vessel from Boulogne, which arrived on Thursday last on the coast of Sussex, brings an account that an express had arrived at that place, demanding in the name of Bonaparte, that all the men who could be spared should be immediately forwarded to the army, with a precise notification that "these men were not wanted for field service, but only to guard the prisoners, the number of whom was so immense that he could not spare soldiers to secure them."

Liverpool, June 28.

It is said that Lord Castlereagh sets off for Brussels this evening.

In consequence of the great political news of this morning the funds have fluctuated greatly. On Saturday the omnium left off at 8; this morning it opened at 12, and at half past twelve had declined to 11 7-8, 3 per cent. consols for account on Saturday at 58 1/2, to-day 60 1/2.

The Prince Regent has conferred upon the Earl of Uxbridge the title of Marquis of Anglesey.

[From our Correspondents.]

Boston Gazette Office, Wednesday, August 9.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

This moment arrived the brig Ludlow, Mudge, 27 days from Bordeaux. Left Cordovan the 13th—Capt. Mudge informs that an embargo was laid on the 4th, and continued to the 12th, to favor Bonaparte's escape (as was said) to America; which was the general opinion at Bordeaux. Bonaparte had left Bordeaux, and gone to Rochefort, where two frigates were waiting for him, as was said, for his escape. Capt. M. saw a Paris paper of the 4th of July, which stated that Paris had capitulated, and that the allies entered on the 4th, but were to evacuate it in three days. A severe skirmish took place on the borders of Paris, but the French were defeated, and the allies entered. We could write more, but the mail is now waiting. Mr. Lee, the American Consul, has met with a severe accident; has broken his arm and shoulders, and is very dangerous.

The Ludlow sailed in co. with the ship Belle, of and for New-York.

### A CARD.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT has removed his Office to the one formerly occupied by Arthur Shaaff, esq. July 20.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE,

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 17, 1815

### FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Brice J. Worthington  
Colonel Thomas Hood  
Doctor Richard Hopkins  
Virgil Maxcey

FOR KENT COUNTY,

Capt. Frederick Boyer  
Joseph Brown, 4th  
Major Matthew Tilghman  
Col. William Spencer

Cecil County,

Lambert Beard  
George Davidson  
Abraham D. Mitchell  
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY,

Col. William Potter,  
Matthew Driver,  
Richard Huggett,  
William M. Donald.

TALBOT COUNTY,

Jabez Caldwell,  
Edward N. Hambleton,  
John Seth,  
Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY,

Col. John Thomas,  
Joseph Taney,  
Joseph Howard,  
James Johnson.

The citizens of Annapolis, in order to testify their high respect and esteem for Com. Perry, proposed giving a dinner in honour of him and the other officers of the frigate Java.

A committee appointed for the purpose, transmitted to the commodore, the following note of invitation:

Annapolis, Aug. 11, 1815.

The Citizens of Annapolis, anxious to testify their respect for Capt. O. H. Perry, have appointed the undersigned a committee to request him to inform them on what day it will be most convenient for him and the officers and Midshipmen of the Java to partake of a public dinner.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.

John Stephen,

James Boyle.

Capt. O. H. PERRY.

To which the Commodore made the following reply:

U. S. Frigate, Java,

Off Annapolis, Aug. 12, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, as a committee on the part of the Citizens of Annapolis, of yesterday's date, requesting me to inform you when it will be most convenient for the officers of the Java and myself, to partake of a public dinner.

I regret that our intended departure on to-morrow will deprive us of the pleasure of accepting this invitation. I beg you to signify to the citizens of Annapolis our high sense of the honor intended us, and to believe me to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Richard Harwood,  
John Stephen, &  
James Boyle, Esqrs.

As this was the only opportunity our fellow-citizens have had to evince, in the manner they contemplated, their high sense of the conduct of our gallant naval officers, we regret the duties of the commodore were such as to preclude them this pleasure.

The Java sailed on Monday after an interchange of salutes.

We are happy to see that the editors of the Baltimore American disclaim for themselves and party, any farther friendship either for Buonaparte or his cause. We have not the files of that paper at hand, yet from a faint recollection of the remarks made therein not long since we were disposed to think that the political complexion of that paper had changed as the fortunes of Napoleon had varied. Knowing that the sentiments contained in

democratic papers generally, were nearly the same as they regarded the virtues of this extraordinary man, we were somewhat surprised to see the following paragraph in a late number of the American. After some remarks on the revolutions and changes which have recently taken place in the French government and the French people, the editors proceed—"If we thought there was one democrat in this country favorable to Buonaparte and his cause, we would help to bind him, neck and heels, and cast him into the volcano now burning in degraded France." We are perfectly willing to believe what they have here declared, yet we do think if any trouble whatever were taken to search for those who feel this interest, that many would fall martyrs to their feelings. Whatever might have been their former opinions we do not know, neither shall we take the trouble of informing ourselves, since they have come out with the declaration above quoted, but we never can forgive the administration of our country for suffering themselves, against the clearest light, to be duped and influenced by so vile a despot.

For the Maryland Gazette.

As was predicted towards the close of the last session, an attempt has been made to induce a belief, that the pay allowed to the commander in chief was unauthorized by law, or in other words, that although every other person of the militia is entitled, when in service, to pay, yet the commander in chief is to receive nothing. Absurd as at the very first blush this opinion must appear, yet a hope is entertained, that the ignorant may be misled.

If the proceedings of the legislature had been published, the people would then have had a full and satisfactory view of the subject. It would have appeared, that this question had been brought before the house of delegates the previous year, & without any opposition from any quarter, or any individual of the house; it had been decided, that the governor was unquestionably entitled to the pay which he afterwards received, so that, in truth, this clamour is nothing more than an impeachment of the decision of the house of delegates (democrats and federalists) as well as of the council.

It would have been seen also that no body pretended to affirm, that the governor received for his services one cent more than ought to have been allowed to him by law. Mr. John T. Mason declared, that he had no such idea; indeed it would have been strange if any democrat of character had said this, when it is well known, that while Gen. Bowie, Bob Wright, &c. &c. were the governors, and in a time of profound peace, and when their duties were confined to signing death warrants, and granting pardons, repeated attempts were made to raise their salaries, and it was then said to be a disgrace to the state, to give so paltry a salary to its chief magistrate. Surely if it was right to increase the salary of the governor when he had nothing to do, it ought not to be wrong to increase it when he was laboriously employed.

But the great Mr. Mason, altho' he had once expressed an opinion that the law did entitle the governor to the pay which he received, pretended afterwards to doubt the correctness of his own opinion. On what ground did he pretend to rest his doubts? Why he thought, or pretended to think, that the commander in chief was no part of the militia, and therefore as the militia only was to be paid, and the commander in chief was no part of the militia, he (the commander in chief) could be entitled to no pay. And why did he suppose that the commander in chief was no part? Why because he was the head of the militia; and this was the reasoning of Mr. Mason. Admitting it to be correct, then no officer of the militia was entitled to pay, because a captain is as much the head of his company, a colonel is as much the head of his regiment, and a brigadier the head of his brigade, as the commander in chief is the head of the

whole; and if the head is no part of the body, a thicker head than Mr. Mason's was able to prove to us that no officer of the militia is entitled to pay. Let all militia officers then who have received any pay, and yet agree with Mr. Mason, that the head is no part of the militia, acknowledge that the money paid to them was illegally received, and be ready to refund it. But then our most wise, sensible, & discreet senate, not agreeing with Mr. Mason, (some of them had received pay as militia officers, and were unwilling to pay back) chose to deny the legality of the claim, upon a very different ground, and a ground that Mr. Mason would certainly have been ashamed to take.

In the year '85 or '6, the general assembly passed an act fixing the salary of the governor for his services, and so the senate thought that no compensation could be made to the commander in chief, when he was required to render any services—an opinion worthy of our honorable senate! In the first place let it be borne in remembrance, that at the time when the salary of the governor was fixed, there was no militia law, or military force of any description in Maryland, of course no service was to be performed by him as commander in chief; and it is hardly to be presumed, that any part of the salary allowed to him, was allowed for services which he could not be required to render. This law says what the governor shall receive for his salary, but does not say, that he never shall receive more; but let it be supposed that it had, then to be sure it would be very plain that the governor could not claim any thing more under that law, and it is hardly to be presumed that the senate, with all its wisdom, supposed that the pay was allowed to the commander in chief under that law. If he be entitled to it at all, it must be claimed under the act of 1811, and if this last act allow it to him, are the members of the senate such fools as not to know that a compensation allowed by a law of 1811, cannot be taken away by a law passed almost thirty years before, even if that law had said that he should not receive any greater compensation either as governor or commander in chief? If to oblige governor Wright, or governor Bowie, or governor Lloyd, the legislature had agreed to an increase of the salary of the governor, would our senate have insisted that they were not entitled to claim the increase because the law of '85 had fixed the salary? Again, we have a law fixing the salary of the chancellor, and a right good salary it is—it is given to him in consideration of the whole of his time and talents being devoted to the public.—Some years ago, however, a part of that time, and those talents, were devoted to making a book something about English statutes, and for thus devoting them, our legislature allowed to him the sum of 1600 dollars, besides his fixed permanent salary, which was paid to him also. Now if the senate be right, this was all wrong; the chancellor was not entitled to this money, because there was a law fixing his salary, and thus we find that the state has been "filched" out of another 1600 dollars, and this for a book which a third 1600 would hardly induce any man in Maryland to read. This, however, is all right, no body complains of this waste of money, or of the cost of printing the book, which was considerable, because it was not the governor, or any one of his sort who pocketed this money.

The case, in a few words, was this, the legislature (a democratic one too) passed a law allowing to the militia, while in service, the pay and rations allowed in the regular army. The council was of opinion that under this law, officers as well as privates, and privates as well as officers, were entitled to pay, and accordingly have passed the pay-rolls of all. As there was a law of the state expressly obliging them to do it, how can that body be blamed for doing it? Perhaps, indeed, it may be said, that the pay allowed to some of the officers is too high, and perhaps too this may be true—but a democratic legislature chose to say that such should be the pay of the officers, and the council had no power to repeal the law, or to refuse to execute it. To be sure when the democrats made the law they expected that some democrat of a governor would receive the pay, and for that reason perhaps they did not care now extravagantly it was. But this we all know is not what grieves us. Every bo-

dy who chooses it may be. If the governor had been the senate would have been clamorous about the pay he would have received as commander in chief. Montgomery county, Aug.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Fellow-citizens,

As the season for our elections approaches, it becomes our duty to weigh well the political conduct and capacity of those brought forward for our suffrages. Here are tickets offered for your choice, one containing the names of those whose conduct is fashioned by the broad principles of the illustrious Washington, patron of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and NAVY; the other with the names of men professing themselves the enthusiastic admirers, and devoted followers of Jefferson and Madison, whose systems of commercial restriction are too deeply rooted in our memories ever to be forgotten for they had well nigh stifled ever the enterprise and energies of this whole nation. We feel a confidence that you will meet with difficulty in making the selection for you all have seen the fatal consequences of that philosophical and theoretical policy advocated by those composing the democratic ticket. You surely will not support a party who were enemies to that party which has humbled "the Queen of the seas," and trammelled also your manufactures with taxes—who declared a war for "free trade and sailor's rights," and then abandoned them in their treaty of peace, after nearly three years of national calamity and suffering. These are things you all have seen, and know how to estimate.—We feel it ourselves a matter of conscience to propose those who would thus trade with the prosperity of a young nation, and shackle the energies of an enterprising people, and hence we conclude that your feelings must be the same. Democrats will tell you that federalists opposed Mr. Madison's war, which had become necessary for the preservation of our independence.—They did oppose it, and religiously so, because they saw that administration had set out with pretensions which could not be supported—that it would be attended with the loss of many lives, great waste of money, and incalculable evils, to many parts of our country—and also that it might have been avoided either by rejecting Jay's treaty, under which commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, so happily flourished, or by adopting that treaty by Monroe & Pinkney, which they pronounced as highly advantageous and honourable to the country. What ostensible object of the war has been secured by the treaty of Ghent? The British doctrine of blockades and impressments have undergone no change, nor have they acknowledged that the neutrality of the ship should give the same character to the cargo. All these things remained matters of controversy—as they did previous to the war—so that we can discover no one national object obtained by it. Do not the crumbling pillars of the Capitol, and the devastation of the proud Metropolis of our republic, proclaim to the world the evening disgrace of those who presided at the head of our government? You are we called upon to acknowledge the purity of their conduct, and support their supporters. Had the president, or armstrong who they enjoyed his fullest confidence, paid that attention to the advice of Gen. Winder, and others, which it is admitted, the star spangled banner of liberty might yet have floated in triumph over the hall of our republican legislature. But instead of listening to the voice of wisdom, our magistrate consoled himself with the daily song of the Court Gazette, that all was safe, until roused from his apathy by a spirit of indignation breathing from the lips of an exulted people, and a sight of his own castle wrapped in flames. These are the men, fellow-citizens, whose political creed and political conduct we are called on to support and whose devoted followers we are our suffrages. This conduct cannot surely reconcile with our feelings as republicans, as supporters of a government which your ancestors and yourselves, fought to establish. Washington we are told to say, was a federalist, whose blood sprinkled the soil of liberty while rallying with you round your country's standard, swearing upon the altar of freedom like a federated brotherhood, the

in defence of our liberties, these men, who have addressed us, however, who have since those would view those who with which it was thought they have felt we ought to feel of time which has drawn feelings which have awoken. This act of our country's independence of federalism, with the name of the names would teach that of tory, but even to the name of a tory as he might have abandoned the standard of life, fortune and to support Mr. Madison's vanity and aggrandizement was no occasion of our soil was the unhallowed tread of they did not hazard its defence. They display of patriotism to proclaim in public taverns, grog-shops, streets, that the in planting the flag of the snows of the climate; but who the liberties of the country, and the ravages carrying devastation along our seaboard always ready to meet will not attempt a comparison of the abilities of candidates brought out of this county, very generally known that thus much we were at the ticket of names of Hood, Worthington, & Maxcey, we see because we like their merits better; because they are governed by principles of our great republic, and because they have been opposed to restrictions on our trade and taxes. They themselves to the interests of Anne Arundel in the state legislature, we say, that the conduct, the sternness, and their purity have made so favorable on the public, that regular friends feel a confidence in their success will depend on you, and follow the sage advice, whether those will be fully realized.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life the 5th of August, 1815, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Gray. In this city, on the morning, Mrs. H. O. died.

Died—On the 21st near Georgetown, BARTON KEY. E. B. he was eminent representative in the thirteenth congressional district in a lawyer, he stood of his profession; he was greatly respected by those who least ad politicians. To his vicinity, he proved a severe loss.

From the Delaware ILLUSTRATED P. man our illustrious IS NO M.

He expired on Sunday on his return from Ghent, which tests country.

Almost with the his return, goes tidings of his death. To see again in Paris the ruler's heart; and, altho' undertake the work than a hope of living yet apprehending moral, he resolved He lived to raise his children and breathe the land. In the midst he rejoiced that of his heart was He brought bar