

The celebrated Mr. Whitbread, the leader of the opposition in the British Parliament, expired on the 6th of July, at his house in Dover-street. The Courier of the same day states, that his death was occasioned by apoplexy; but Bell's Weekly Messenger of a subsequent date, ascribes it to an act of suicide in a fit of insanity.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, July 7.
From his grace the Duke of Wellington, to Earl Bathurst.

Gonasse, July 4, 1815.
My Lord—Field Marshal Prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my despatch of the 2d inst. that he intended to take upon that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Mendon; but the gallantry of the Prussian troops under Gen. Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally by establishing themselves on the heights of Mendon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two allied armies by a bridge which I had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Point de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negotiation at the Palace of St. Cloud, of a military convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris. Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud, and I enclose the copy of the Military Convention which was agreed to last night, and which has been ratified by Marshal Prince Blucher and me, and by the Prince of Eckmuhl on the part of the French army. This Convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political. General Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre. I send this despatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Lord Arthur Hill, by way of Cahais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favor and protection.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.
This day the 3d of July, 1815, the commissioners named by the commanders in chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignon, holding the portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; the Count Guilleminot, Chief of the General Staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full power of his Excellency the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French army on one side, and Major General Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of his Highness the Field Marshal Blucher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian army; Colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the English army on the other side, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the Allied Armies commanded by his highness Prince Blucher, and his excellency the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

Art. III. The French army shall take with it all its materials, field artillery, military chest, horses and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the different branches of administration, which belong to the army.

Art. IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the commander in Chief of the English and Prussian armies.

Art. V. The military, and those holding employments to whom the foregoing articles relates, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Art. VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. VII. The officers of the line employed with the Fedres, or with the Tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either join the army or return to their home, or places of their birth.

Art. VIII. To-morrow the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Dennis, St. Ouen, Clichy and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

Art. IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard, and by the corps of the municipal gendarmerie.

Art. X. The commanders in chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make these under their command, respect the actual authorities so long as they shall exist.

Art. XI. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the government, or depends upon the Municipal Authority, shall be respected, and the allied powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

Art. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct, or political opinions.

Art. XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacle for the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

Art. XIV. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture it must be announced in the usual forms at least ten days before hand.

Art. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any of the articles of the present convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. XVI. The present convention is declared common to the Allied Armies, provided it be ratified by the powers on which these armies are dependant.

Art. XVII. The ratification shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at 6 o'clock in the morning at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) The Baron Bignon
Count Guilleminot
Count De Bondy
The Baron De Muffling
F. B. Hervey, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present suspension of arms, at Paris, the 3d of July, 1815.

Approved,
(Signed) Marshal the Prince D'ECKMUL.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Robert Franklin, Admr.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 12th day of September next, all the personal estate of Martin Deale, deceased, consisting of one Negro Girl, one Yoke of Oxen, some Sheep, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—all sums above 20 dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security and all sums under 20 dollars cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Robert Franklin, Admr.

WANTED,

An interest of \$1200 or \$1400 in the City tavern. A letter addressed to A. B. and lodged in the Post-Office will be attended to.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 31, 1815

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Lad twelve or fifteen years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business, at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

August 24.

At a respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of this City, held at Caton's Hotel on Friday evening last, it was unanimously determined to support

LEWIS NETH, JUN.

AND

LOUIS GASSAWAY,

as delegates to represent them in the next Legislature.

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 Hughlett,
William M. Donald.

TALBOT COUNTY,

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

FREDERICK COUNTY,

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

WORCESTER COUNTY,

Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Isaac Mitchell.

A Gentleman resides in this city, one of seven Brothers and Sisters now living, whose ages, added together, make an aggregate of 497 years.

Although accounts so frequently reach this country from France, yet the public curiosity remains ungratified respecting the situation of Buonaparte. There is little doubt that he will endeavour to effect his escape to this country, being the only spot on the globe where he could flee to with safety, but he is so narrowly watched that he will find great difficulty in doing it. As the allies set out with the determination of exterminating or driving him from the throne of France, they will not feel their object to be secured until they have totally destroyed his ability of again troubling the peace of Europe. While he lives, and that at large, in any country, there is danger of his creating another commotion, and hence the greater will be their exertion to get him into their power. It is impossible to divine what would be his fate if he were to fall into their hands, but this much we think might be calculated on with certainty, that his limits would be much more confined than they were at Elba. None of the plans proposed by the provisional government seemed to suit Louis, and before he reached his capital that body was dispersed. The lessons of experience which have been taught him by his adversary, it is hoped will render him more energetic in the policy he may adopt for restoring tranquillity and happiness to his distracted country.

It is not unfrequently made a matter of serious inquiry among

a certain description of citizens, who seem to labour as if the weight of empire hung on their shoulders, "Who are the friends, and who the enemies of their country, Federalists or Democrats?" We conceive no quickness of apprehension, extensive knowledge of the political state of our nation, is necessary to solve this question, for the former have ever strove, and still exert themselves to avert the evils of war, while the latter have continued heaping one calamity on us after another. The one party has always said that "free trade & sailor's rights," could never be protected by warring in the woods with savages, or the principle of impressment, which has at different times occupied the attention of able diplomatists, be settled by a resort to arms; while the other, without discretion, has furiously contended that our difficulties could be adjusted in no other way. The ambition of one has always appeared to aim at rendering their country prosperous and happy at home, and respectable abroad; while the other has generally appeared ready, at any time to trifle with its fortunes and sink its reputation. If their intentions have been different, they have unfortunately tended towards these objects. Federalists would never believe in the utility or efficacy of those "restrictive energies" which have for many years been the hobby-horse of Madison, & Co. and after an experiment which greatly impoverished the country, they were compelled to abandon their favourite system in despair. Federalists never adopted any scheme which had not the appearance of utility for its object, and calculated to promote the internal repose and prosperity of their nation; while democrats have universally delighted in wild theories, which, when pursued, have seldom failed to result in disasters, and consequences highly prejudicial to the enterprise and felicity of the union. It may be said that Adams was once carrying on a war with France; but then it will be recollected that preparations were made adequate to the crisis—He had a Washington and Hamilton at the head of his army, whose names inspired confidence wherever they were sounded; but Madison declared a war without the necessary previous arrangements, & appointed men to conduct it whose very names carry disgust wherever their actions are remembered. Washington was carried along in his political career more smoothly than any of his successors, because he was governed by every virtue that could fasten itself on the human heart; yet he had enemies which at times troubled the course-conscious rectitude led him to pursue—He was a federalist, and therefore persecuted. Those who have endeavoured to travel in his steps, with the good of their country always for their guide, have met the same fate, because their object was to emulate his example, and because like him they are federalists. France murdered a mild and virtuous monarch to place a bloody despot on the throne; she soon saw the error into which she had fallen, and feeling all the bitter pangs of misery, sighed for emancipation. Her wishes are now gratified. May America soon be delivered from the slavery of those errors which are as ruinous and galling as the bonds of tyranny! Federalists do not wish the honour, dignity, or fortunes of their government compromised—yet their apprehensions are always excited for her fate, when they reflect upon the characters who are

at its head. No federalist has denied his country the service when necessity demanded them, yet we have known some clamorous and boisterous democrats, during the hour of trial and danger, denounce no doubt fancied himself a friend to France, while impugning it by the wildness of his notions, and piercing thousands of families with grief, by tearing from their bosoms their children. Many of our democrats, who claim themselves exclusively the patriots of the country, may be imagined also with an opinion that they are aiming at the good of their country, while at the same time they are instrumental in afflicting it with the sorest evils. He can hardly be a friend to the happiness of a country, who would unnecessarily call down the calamities of war, courting the desolation of villages, the sacking of towns, and the destruction of private property; there are some amongst us who venture to name themselves democrats, that have done all that the candid man, who is himself entirely aloof from political dissensions, (if any such can be found,) bestow a moment's reflection only on this subject, and will have no difficulty in deciding who are the friends and who the enemies of their country. Those who wish to extricate her from her difficulties, or those who labour to plunge her into the abyss still deeper; or those who make every effort to maintain peace, or those who throw every obstacle in its way.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, I do not pretend to be a very knowing man, though I can read and write, and have sometimes looked over a democratic newspaper. There is a great deal of party spirit in the country, and parties are very violent, yet that there was some virtue among them, at least that our own party was not very corrupt. I have lately however, met with some things in the papers which struck and amaze me. I have been told that the governor of the state has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, for having received the pay of a militia officer, while in service. As soon as I read this, I mounted my horse, and went out to talk of the matter with my neighbour, who is more of a politician, and knows more of the constitution than I do. As soon as I broached the matter to him, he took down his copy of the constitution, and read, as it was there, "No senator, delegate of the assembly, or member of the council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or exercise any office of profit, &c. during the term for which he shall be elected; nor shall any governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this state, while he acts as such." Well, says he, neighbour, and what does all this slang in your papers amount to? Much smoke and no fire. The governor is not to hold any other office of profit in the state; but this does not mean that he may not be commander in chief, because the constitution makes him commander in chief. He does not receive that appointment from his council, the constitution says that he shall command, and will permit him to refuse to be commander. Now, says he, see neighbour, what fools or knaves the great men of your party must be. They either believed what they have been saying about the governor, or they do not—if they did believe that the governor could not be commander in chief, or, as the constitution says, shall not be capable of holding that office, they are fools, because the constitution says expressly that he shall. If they did not believe that, believe it, then they must be knaves, and so you may decide which they are. But, says my neighbour, how I can turn their own artillery against them. They pretend to think that this article of the constitution will not suffer the officers named in it to hold militia commissions

then it is to be thought of all those democrats who at the same time have been holding militia commissions and seats in the Legislature? Surely if these wise acres are right they have been—Nay, says he, there are parts of the constitution which go to forbid almost all the officers of the government from receiving the profits of other offices—Judges, chancellors, registers of the chancery court, clerks of the county courts, registers of wills, of the land-office, sheriffs, &c. Now, says he, many very good democrats have been holding these offices, and the same time militia appointments. The law register of the office held at the same time the salary of four or five hundred dollars, and this appointment our register of wills now holds. The present holder of the land-office holds, or held a militia commission, and in addition to it but a few years ago was clerk to the House of Delegates, with a salary of four or five hundred dollars, not to mention number of others. Now, says he, were all these in your guilty wilful corrupt perjury? I confess this puzzle me very much; I was willing to believe that so many persons had been guilty of corrupt perjury; yet if I believed what the democratic newspapers said about the governor, I must also believe all the rest to be corrupt & injured men. Then, said I, neighbour, how am I to account for it, at such lies appear in our democratic papers? Why, says he, better they take the people to be fools, and suppose they will swallow any lie that is told them. Well, I said, but why do they not tell us things which cannot be turned against our own party? Why, said he, because they are themselves fools, and do not know how to tell a probable lie; and then taking down a book which he had on his shelf, he read to me these lines.

Who cannot write, yet handle pens,
Who apt to hurt themselves & friends,
Who others use them well, yet fools,
Who never meddle with edg'd tools.

This was enough for me, I mounted my horse and rode off.

A CORN-PLANTER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

democrats are for universal suffrage!!

This we have long been told, and are people fools enough to believe it. Yes, the democrats are people's friends, and all of them patriots, though at one time they are for making conscripts of us, and dragging them away to Canada, and at this very time they scarcely permit an article which they wear, or any thing which they eat, to escape a heavy and ruinous tax. Democrats are for universal suffrage!! How then pray it happen that in almost all democratic states in the union, the body is allowed to vote unless he is a land? The democrats might, they chose it, alter this part of the constitution. They do not seem to alter it, and yet they are giving the poor man, equally with the rich, the right of voting. But the democrats are the friends of the poor, and for allowing them to vote. Then neither Thomas Jefferson, nor James Madison, can be democrats, because neither of them would allow the poor man to vote. This is not, like the democratic loose assertion; here are my proofs. In the year 1808, and while Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States, a law was passed for the express purpose of denying who should vote in the Mississippi territory. This law has the following clause: "Be it enacted, that every free white male person above the age of 21 years, have been a citizen of the United States, and resident in the said territory one year next preceding the election of representatives, and who has a legal and equitable title to land, by virtue of any act of congress, or who may become the owner of any tract of land from the United States of the quantity of five acres, or who may hold in his right a town lot of the value of \$500, within the said territory, shall be entitled to vote for representatives in the general assembly of said territory!! Yes, here word for word, as a democratic congress passed it, and a democratic word for word, as a democratic assembly are for allowing every free man to vote—provided he own fifty acres of land or a town lot. At the foot of this law it is written—January 9, 1808. Approved, Tho-