

heard the minister for foreign
at for war expose the
derate policy, of the emperor.
European commerce must be freed
useful yoke wished to be imposed
demands this; the most solemn
ribes it.
serious interests of the state de-
does the enemy of continental
suffer in his island, a part of
with which he wished to inundate
sworn everlasting war.
formidable power render abortive
against humanity.
the active armies of the empire
march to whatever place they
d by the greatest of heroes.
cohorts of the first ban answer
for its frontiers, its strong
ports, and its arsenals.
0,000 brave men, chosen from
of the first ban, join the stan-
ry.
e again find the same paternal
of the monarch, and same fore-
Great Captain.
elates to the successively renew-
part of the first ban, which will
the disposition of the minister
d with care, and all Frenchmen
ban, who have married anterior
cation of the Senatus Consulto,
in the bosom of his young fa-
constitute part of the second ban.
sembling of a part of the first
low the conscripts destined to
complete the active armies, to be
ised at their depots, and every
en calculated in such a manner,
least signal a numerous army can
collected, and with facility march
the points menaced.
r to be able better to judge of
antages of the institution proposed
resent to yourselves, senators, all
r appeals from the national guard
have witnessed. Let those of our
whose military renown and con-
e emperor have frequently placed
of these national guards, hardly
ell how much they have deplored
le disorders and forced and truly
ches—of dispositions which time
mit to properly digest; of sacri-
inevitable, of losses of men, and
nd money.
call to your recollection the cir-
so honourable for several depart-
e empire, when British pride re-
anks of the Scheldt, can you sup-
at that epoch, at which you ex-
o solemn a manner the devotion
ch people towards the emperor;
ion which France is going to re-
its tutelary genius had been est-
ngland would have dared to con-
gland of the most trifling success?
ommission has therefore, the ho-
animately proposing the adoption
us consulte which has been pre-
atus consulte was adopted with the
nimity.
SALERN, MAY 1.
om the North of Europe.
rench gentleman who came pass-
America, from Gottenburg, and
ided in the North for some time
arn, that the warlike preparations
rter of Europe had not abated,
war between France and Russia
evitable. It was even reported at
y that some skirmishing had taken
Russian forces concentrated upon
s were stated at 150,000 men—
f Prussia had withdrawn the re-
s armies to the confines of Russia,
self retired within that empire,
had been preceded by some dis-
ussions, his whole kingdom being
er of the French. The celebrated
neral, Blucher, was stated some-
to be in the Russia service. In
e general sentiment was strong
French, whose power in the North
as very great.
BOSTON, MAY 1.
FROM PORTUGAL.
on, who left Lisbon March 25,
d us with the following informa-
quarters of the English and Portu-
are at Elvas. General Hill march-
2th inst. with a division of the
Merida, where there were two bat-
French, and General Graham to
adians to cut off their retreat,
fearing a surprise had been in
f crossing that river every eight
g until the morning, when they re-
to Merida. Badajoz was invested
h, the ground broke on the 18th,
made a sortie with 2000 men on
and were repulsed with the loss of
illed and wounded, the loss of the
armies was about 40 or 50. De-

sections from the French in Badajoz were very frequent; reports of deserters, that the place could not hold out a fortnight for want of provisions. The last returns of the English and Portuguese were 51,000 infantry, & 4,900 cavalry, 170 ps. cannon. Marmont's army consists of about 37,000 extending from Placentia towards Salamanca. Soulé was with the army before Cadiz—Suchet, in Valencia. Two regiments of horse had left Lisbon since the returns above mentioned.

FROM SWEDEN.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburg, March 11.
"Every body looks upon us to be on the eve of war with France. Buonaparte has marched 20,000 troops into Pomerania under pretext that Sweden had not adhered to the continental system, but suffered the importation of colonial produce, for which search was made but none of consequence found. The French troops nevertheless remain, and make the inhabitants maintain them. There were about 3000 Swedish troops, which government have sent for, but the French wont let them come. Sweden presents all this, and is expected to declare herself neutral, but it is supposed France would then declare war on us. But with a British and Russian alliance we think we should be secure 25,000 Swedish troops; are to be drawn into Scania, as a defence against the Danes, whom Buonaparte may force to declare against us. Our Crown Prince is very popular for taking the part he does. A private secretary of his, a Frenchman, has betrayed his trust, and given information to the French of all our plans and proceedings. He is arrested, and it is thought will lose his life. A Swedish officer of rank, Tibell, who is in France has been concerned with him, and has been recalled, but refuses to come. The Swedish commander in Pomerania, if he returns, will certainly be sentenced to be shot for not resisting the French. We look upon peace with England as certain, and a British minister is soon expected here."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE LANCASTRIAN SYSTEM.

And lo! what place is that,
O'ershadow'd by a broad brimm'd hat,
That looks and smiles benign?
Tis his—that honest aspect kind,
True index of his manly mind:
Friend Lancaster 'tis thine.
Where'er thy grain of seed is sown,
In torrid or in frigid zone,
Luxuriant thou wilt shoot,
And thriving, 'mid the wreck of time,
Yield to the child of every clime,
Thy own immortal fruit.

The same things usually taught in common schools are introduced in the new, but the manner in applying such things is known only to those who have witnessed its important operations.

Scripture instruction by question and answer, written by J. Freame, on a plan that some hundreds of children may learn to read from one book, and that at the same time.

Its principal advantage is its comprising in scripture language the institutes of christianity. It is a rule that every child, who attends school capable of understanding it should devote a portion of time to that purpose.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

"The man who first made a practical use of the division of labor, gave a new power to the application of corporeal strength and simplified and facilitated the most irksome & laborious operations. To him we are indebted for the greatest improvement in the productive powers of labor, and for the greater part of the skill, dexterity and judgment with which it is any where directed or applied."
But that man whatever was his merit, did not more essential service to mechanical than Mr. Lancaster has done to intellectual operations, it is the division of labor in his schools that leaves the master the easy task of directing the movements of the whole machine instead of toiling ineffectually at a single part. The principle in manufactures and in schools is the same. The practical application in each instance has required the same acuteness and perseverance of mind, to correct the wanderings of theory and conjecture, by repeated trial and continued attention.

LESSONS.

This naturally introduces to the readers notice some brief account of the invention of a method whereby one book will serve for a whole school and avoid the annual expence of five hundred or one thousand books. It will be remembered, that the usual mode of teaching requires every boy to have a book, yet each boy can only read one lesson at a time in that book. Now all the other parts of the book are in wear, and liable to be thumbed to pieces.
Whereas, if a spelling book containing twenty or thirty different lessons, and it were possible for thirty scholars to read the 30 lessons in that book at the same time, it would

be equivalent to thirty books for its utility. To effect this, it is desirable the whole of the books should be printed three times larger than the common size type, which would make it equal in size and cost to three common books. Again, it should be printed with only one page to a leaf which would again double the price, and make it equivalent in bulk and cost to five or six common books; its different parts are then pasted on deal boards or pasteboard cut on purpose, and suspended by a string to a nail in the wall or other convenient place; one should contain the alphabet, others words and syllables of from two to six letters. The reading lessons gradually rising from words of one syllable in the same manner, till they come to words of two to five or six syllables, which is preparatory to more abstruse and difficult exercises. When the cards are provided, from six to ten boys may stand in a semi-circle round each card, at a distance to distinguish clearly the print, to read or spell as well or better than if they had a common spelling books in each of their hands.

From a Louisville paper of April 17.

Indian Hostilities at our Doors!—Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Valloonia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Driftwood, Fork of White River, (I. T.) went out on Tuesday morning, 7th inst. after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother in law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out, and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped and stripped. Two young men by the name of Rogers, were missing from the same neighborhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Colonel Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of forty, have gone from Charleston, and major Beck, and his company from Harrison county, out to Driftwood. Col. Robinson (successor of col. Bartholomew resigned) has received orders from gov. Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next for Fort Knox—he has accepted a lieutenantcy in captain Borker's company of rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An express arrived to Gov. Harrison on Sunday morning, with the intelligence that the Indians had recently burnt a house on the N. W. side of the Wash river, about 30 miles from Vincennes. The express states, says our informant, a young man who lived about the house was seen murdered in the yard. The family, which consisted of women and children, were gone not known whether—perhaps taken prisoners.

He likewise adds, that on his return (Monday last) he met an express going on to the governor with intelligence that a man was lately found killed and scalped, and attempted to be thrown into Driftwood, fork of White River, but was lodged, and that two men were missing out of the settlement, who had not been heard of for three days.

From a New-York paper of May 4.

Letters from Porto Rico of the 17th ult. mention the arrival there of many distressed inhabitants, who have escaped from the late tremendous Earthquake. They confirm the fate of Carracas and Lagaira; and add, that Cumana, New-Barcelona, Porto Cavallo, and Valencia, were mostly destroyed; and that the inland town of St. Philip, was entirely swallowed up.

Letters from St. Salvador, of the 16th of March, state, that the Buenotarians have declared war against the Brazils.

A Frenchman was apprehended on Friday night, and committed to the watch-house, on suspicion of setting fire to the Panorama in Broadway. On his entrance, perceiving that the key of the watch house was on the outside the door, he took the opportunity of slipping out during the momentary absence of his guard; and locking the door, incarcerated about 30 watchmen, and effectually made his escape, vociferating as he went along, "All's Well."

A Stray.

I hereby certify, that Jacob Iglehart this day brought before me, as a stray, trespassing on his inclosures, a bright bay GELDING, twelve years old, about 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, long main and switch tail, his left fore foot split, shod all round, a natural trotter; there is no perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for Anne-Arundel county, this 50th April, 1812.

THOS. WORTHINGTON, Jun.
The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JACOB IGLEHART,
Swear Henry M'Coy's Tavern.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 4.

Mr. Lacock presented the memorial of Wm Gamble, stating that he has invented a new species of harbour defence, & requesting Congress to take the same into consideration. Referred to the committee on military affairs.
The Speaker laid before the house a packet which he had received from Detroit, Michigan Territory, inclosing a number of papers, among which is a presentment of a Grand Jury to the Superior Court in Sept. 1811, complaining of the non execution of a law, and of alleged misconduct on the part of one of the Judges (A. B. Woodward, Esq.) and sundry papers illustrative of these complaints, together with a letter from the Judge whose conduct is complained of, all addressed to the Speaker of the House. This packet, which is very voluminous, and of rather unimportant contents, was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the senate allowing a pension to Arthur St. Clair; and the bill authorizing the state of Tennessee to issue grants in certain cases, were severally read twice and committed.

The engrossed bill for the better regulation of the ordinance, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill to annex to the Mississippi territory that part of West Florida east of Pearl river, was read a third time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitkin said as this bill contemplated to annex the strong fortress of Mobile to the Mississippi Territory, he should like to have further information before he voted upon it. The consequences of such a law might be very serious. He had always understood that it was not the intention of government to take possession of this country, but to leave the claim open to future negotiation.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing a Quarter masters Department, etc.

The committee reported the bill, on motion of Mr. Burwell, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, to give further time to reflect on the provisions thereof.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela.

The bill authorizes the President to cause to be exported such quantity of provisions as he may think proper, for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela, suffering by the effects of an Earthquake.

The blank was filled with \$ 50,000. 45 to 29. The committee rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

The house took up in committee, the bill making further provision for the army of the U. States, which merely relates to some details of the army; ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, May 5.

Mr. White presented a petition from Messrs Curtis, merchants, of Boston, stating that a brig owned by them, bound to Cadiz, had been scuttled and SUNK in March last by two French privateers, which sailed from Nantz in January, and praying relief from Congress. Referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Turner presented a petition, from the owner of a Portland schooner, which was condemned in Charleston for a breach of the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves and praying relief. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Little, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the relief of P. Hoffman and others, of Baltimore, in the case of ship William, reported the same without amendment. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Wright, from the committee of military affairs, reported a bill relative to the defence of ports and harbors. [This makes an appropriation for making an experiment on Clark's newly invented principle.] Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed: The bill making further provision for the army of the U. S. the bill making an additional appropriation for laying out a road from Cumberland to the Ohio; the bill to carry into effect an act of the Legislature of Maryland, (authorising a lottery in Washington); the bill authorising the election of Sheriffs in Indiana Territory; and the bill to incorporate the Trustees of Washington College.

The bill to annex a portion of W. Florida to the Mississippi Territory, was also passed with some opposition from Mr. Pitkin, who contended that it was ridiculous to legislate for a country of which the United States had not possession, and to which they had no title.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

Mr. Clay (Speaker) moved to strike out the first section with the view of defeating

the bill. He thought the district of Columbia had already more than its proportion of banking capital. He was of opinion also, that it was the duty of Congress to discourage bank mania.

Mr. Pleasant supported the bill, and Mr. McKim opposed it. While the latter was speaking, it was found that there was no quorum, so the committee rose, and the house adjourned—half past 3.

Wednesday, May 6.

Mr. Bleeker presented a memorial signed by upwards of 700 of the citizens of Albany (New-York, complaining of the hardship suffered in consequence of the Embargo, and praying its repeal or modification.

Mr. B. moved to refer the memorial to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone its consideration till the 4th of July.

Mr. Gholson moved that it lie on the table. Lost, 39 to 42.

Mr. Randolph & Mr. Bleeker spoke against the embargo and the war question.

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Johnson, & Mr. Grundy spoke in favor of both Embargo and War. The latter declared that they would be prepared to vote for war by the termination of the Embargo at least.

The question was then taken on Mr. Rhea's motion to postpone the further consideration of the question till the 4th of July, & carried. 58 to 30 adj'd at half past three.

Thursday, May 7.

As soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Randolph observed that his name had been entered on the affirmation side of the question on the vote yesterday for postponing the New-York memorial. He therefore moved that the journal be corrected, and his name placed in the negative as he had intended.

Mr. Little had no objection to the change; but he thought it would be establishing a bad precedent because a very important measure might be carried by a single vote.

Mr. Smilie said if the change would alter the decision of the house, it ought not to be admitted; but in the present case it was perfectly proper.

Mr. Randolph's motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Thomas Janney, Wm. Robinson, and Henry Nicholson, of Alexandria, stating that they had dispatched the ship Wm. and John, with a cargo of provisions to Lisbon, on the 28th of March last, six days before the Embargo was laid, which ship had been compelled to put into New-York, in distress, where she was detained under the Embargo law, they pray that the vessel and cargo may be allowed to proceed on the original destination. The petition was referred to the same committee of the whole to whom was the relief of Peter Hoffman and others of Baltimore.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for improving the navigation of Patowmack, reported the same with amendments. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The Speaker read a letter from —, of Philadelphia, presenting the house with a map and surveys of Amelia-Island, the mouth of St. Mary's, &c. and offering further services. The map was ordered to be placed in the library.

He also laid before the house a letter from the secretary at war, relative to invalid pensioners. Referred to the committee of claims.

The House again took up the bill to amend the act establishing the Quarter-master's department, and for other purposes. Considerable debate, but extremely uninteresting took place respecting the details of the bill; after which it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A motion was made that it be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Grundy hoped it would not be postponed so long. This bill was another preparatory step towards war, and it ought to be acted on immediately.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. It was accordingly engrossed, read the third time immediately and passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. Wright, two members were added to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Johnson moved, that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday. Carried, yeas 44.

And the house adjourned, (3 o'clock.

The Visitors & Governors of St. John's College

Wish to engage a principal of the said seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek classicks, and those branches of science usually taught in other American colleges. The salary is One Thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of being a candidate for this office, is requested to make application to the subscriber. SAMUEL RIDOUT, Annapolis, April 14, 1812.