

joined as then as members of the War faction, and they do nothing else now. We appeal to the common sense of the country. Is it, or is it not, the general and just feeling that Madison and his party should be reduced to their native insignificance? Is it, or is it not, the dictate alike of justice and of policy "not only to chastise the savages into present peace, but to make a lasting impression on their future fears? This is Mr. Madison's own rule. He can't complain of us for adopting it. The Morning Chronicle, true to its old and British feelings, tell us, we have obtained all that "we went to war for." Why, we did not go to war for any thing, in common parlance, to go to war for any thing, is to commence hostilities with a view to obtain some object not in our possession; but it was Mr. Madison who went to war with us and that in June 1812. Mark the time, Reader; for it speaks volumes, in explanation of the traitor's motives. It was, at the very moment, when Buonaparte crossed the Niemen, at the head of half a million of soldiers, professedly to put the last hand at the continental system for the ruin of Great Britain. Then, when our fate (as this serpent tho't) hung trembling on the balance, did he let slip the dogs of war, to seize and bring us to the ground. The scene is completely and wonderfully changed. Buonaparte is fallen, Madison disgraced and discomfited, and Great Britain has the means of inflicting ample and deserved vengeance. Lo! the pupils of liberalism, the philanthropists, the sworn advocates of foreign perfidy and treachery, step forth and deprecate the very idea of justice, or of prudent precaution against future insult; but they will no more be listened to now, than they were when they so urgently pleaded the cause of the Monster Buonaparte. It is true, that Negotiators of great respectability have been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet the Genevese democrat Gallatin, the furious orator Clay, the surly Bayard, and Mr. Russell, the worthy defender of the forged revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

We have however good reason to believe, that the British diplomats will not condescend to discuss the impudent nonsense called an American doctrine, about Impressment and Native Allegiance, which was in truth a mere pretext for war on the part of Mr. Madison, but they will enter into the true merits of the question, the unprovoked and unprincipled attack on Canada; they will demand full security against a renewal of this atrocious outrage; they will insist on the safe and undivided possession of the Lakes, the abandonment of the Newfoundland fishery, and the restitution of Louisiana and the usurped territory in Florida. If, after all, the Eastern States should consider, as they well may, that an amicable arrangement with Great Britain is more for their advantage than a subjection to the tyrannical & usurped authority of their southern neighbors, we see no reason that should prevent our government from acceding to a measure in every point of view so desirable. This object is very likely to be facilitated by the arrival of our triumphant army from the south of France, the embarkation of which is not stopped as was reported yesterday, but is proceeding with all diligence and it is probable that we shall shortly have to announce its arrival on the shores of America.—*Times*.

LONDON, May 18.
By New-York papers of the 19th ult. we learn, that the first effect produced in America by the intelligence of Buonaparte's disasters, was to lower the tone of the war party. Bills were brought into the House of Representatives to repeal the non-importation and embargo acts, which were, after a second reading, referred to a committee, 115 to 37. The bill was preceded by a message from the President, recommending the adoption of the measure. In the beginning of April, when these pacific measures were adopted, the Americans could only have learned the news of the invasion of France. The capture of Paris on the 31st of March, with the downfall of Buonaparte and his government, and the restoration of the Bourbons, which took place in the first part of April, could not have entered into their contemplation.

Two Bremen mails arrived this morning. General Gerard has taken the command of Davoust's army; Davoust has been dismissed and ordered forthwith to Paris. On relinquishing the command, he published

an order of the day, praising highly his successor and the conduct of the army.

Several persons have been taken up at Copenhagen for corresponding with prince Christian in Norway. The Bremen paper of the 10th, gives an account of a conversation between the prince and the Swedish officer sent to Christiana to execute the treaty between Sweden and Denmark. The prince expressed his firm determination to persist in his designs; but the Paris papers inform us that his party becomes weaker; that it is divided into two factions, one of which would have him renounce his rights to the crown of Denmark. Another party which gains partisans daily, favours the union of Norway to Sweden, but demands a constitutional character, which the King of Sweden is ready to give. A fourth party would republicanize the country. Bergen and Christiana are hostile to the prince.

Private letters from Paris state, that the French are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they gained. This produced quarrels and bloodshed. Last Sunday upwards of 60 people were killed, fighting their battles over again.

M. Lucien Buonaparte, who left his seat in Worcestershire in the early part of the week, with the permission of the British government to proceed to Rome, landed at Rotterdam on Wednesday last.

Eugene Beauharnois has been created a Marshal of France, and the king is said to have assured him, that he hoped for peace; but that if occasion required, he would employ him with great confidence.

It was very strongly reported on Change, that it is the determination of our government, not to suffer the Americans to fish upon the banks of Newfoundland, and that no American vessel will be permitted to pass the Cape of Good Hope, so that the whole of the China trade will be taken from them.

The French prisoners at Norman Cross to the amount of 4000 and upwards, continue to be very refractory and peremptorily refuse to acknowledge the new government of France.

Morn. Chron.
The expedition to America is upon a much larger scale than it was originally imagined, it is said it will be placed under a lieutenant-general, not yet named, altho' it is supposed to be entrusted to Lord Hill. Sir Henry Clinton, maj. gens. Barnes, Robinson, Kempt, and several others are included in the arrangement. It will be composed of the 14th dragoons, a detachment of artillery, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 39th, 58th, 88th, and several other regiments, comprising the elite of the army, at present under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Hill, it is said, will command the expedition to America.

The 14th light dragoons are under orders for America. Lord Harcourt's fine regiment, the 15th, expected a similar order, as they have always brigaded together.

The Gazette contains a proclamation by his royal highness the Prince Regent, declaring the cessation of hostilities between this country and France, by sea and by land, in virtue of the convention concluded at Paris on the 23d ult. and ratified on the 2d inst.

The new ship of the line, the Nelson, the largest and finest vessel ever known in the British navy, is now completed at Woolwich, and the launch of her is reserved as an interesting spectacle for the illustrious sovereigns who are about to visit this island.

May 20.—Ghent is now said to be fixed on for the scene of the American negotiation.

Capt. Broke, the gallant commander of the Shannon, attended yesterday at the Chamberlain's office, Guildhall, to receive the sword, value 100 guineas, which was voted him by the corporation of London, together with the freedom of the city, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by them of his valorous attack and capture of the Chesapeake American frigate. The captain was in full uniform, and although not yet recovered from his wounds he received in the action looked extremely well. His head was bound with black silk. The sword is of exquisite workmanship, the handle is solid gold, beautifully embossed with naval trophies; on one side it bears a well executed enamel of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, and on the other the city arms.

According to the latest accounts from Italy, the Pope accompanied

by the Sacred College, was to make his solemn entry into Rome on the 10th of this month.

Mr. Krautz arrived yesterday morning, at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from Viscount Castlereagh, at Paris, which place he left on Friday.—The return of his Lordship is not known nor is the departure of the Allied Sovereigns for this country. One of the Paris papers which we have received to the 20th instant, speaks of the departure of the Emperor of Germany, as near at hand, and likely to take place between the 25th and the 30th. Private accounts represent the French capital to be the seat of endless intrigue; and it is not without great surprise that several notorious adherents of the late tyrant have recently been seen to arrive there, and even to be received with distinction.

Letters received in town on Saturday state, that ad. sir J. B. Warren had arrived off the coast of Ireland, after realizing a large fortune, from his appointment of commander in chief on the N. American and West India stations.—The command is now divided between admirals Cochrane, Durham and Brown; the former for America, the second for the Leeward Islands, and the latter for Jamaica.

An officer who arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from Bordeaux, states, that on the 6th, the Centaur 74, Captain J. C. White, and the Challenger sloop of war, capt. Vernon, sailed from that port with a few transports, having on board the 7th and 67th Regiment of Foot, for America. The 6th and 51st British regiments, and two Portuguese battalions, with two squadrons of English hussars, were at Bordeaux on the above date.—On Thursday orders were received at Portsmouth to prevent the embarkation of detachments of regiments which were on their way to join their respective corps under the Duke of Wellington. Those detachments whose regiments are in America are to proceed.

Buonaparte upon his arrival in the Isle of Elba, published some curious documents. They are in his usual style.—He selected the Isle for his residence "in consequence of the mildness of the manners of the people and the climate," so congenial to his own! The prefect desires the inhabitants to sing songs of joy and triumph!—and the Vicar General of the Isle declares that the island will become more illustrious from possessing a Prince of such immortal fame!

Some American papers reached town yesterday, containing the President's Message, recommending the repeal of the embargo and Non-Importation Laws. The House of Representatives are stated to have passed the Repeal Bill on the 7th ult. by a very great majority, and it was expected to pass the Senate in a day or two afterwards, by nearly an unanimous vote.

The St. Domingo, Sir J. B. Warren, has had a tedious passage of six weeks from Bermuda. She left there Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, with the Asia, Ramilies, Loire, Dotterel, Loup Cervier. Their other ships of the fleet were either cruising in small squadrons on the American coast, or blockading the ports. Admiral Cockburn was in the Chesapeake; the Tenedos and Junon were in Boston Bay, waiting the return of the Constitution, from her cruise among the West India Islands, and the Essex from the South Seas. The Orpheus, captain Hugh Pigott, and Shelburne sloop, had lately sailed from Bermuda, under secret orders, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board, which it was conjectured were for the purpose of arming the natives in the southern states. The Superb, 74, Hon. capt. Paget, had also sailed with a quantity of intrenching tools and other military stores, which being intended for the service in the ensuing campaign, were to be deposited on an island in the Chesapeake. It was understood that the President had been dismantled, and that Commodore Rodgers and his crew were gone to the lakes. Sir A. Cochrane was to sail for Halifax, in the Asia, 74, capt. Wainwright, on the 7th ult. The Hon. captain H. Hotham is thus the Post of Capt. of the North American fleet, until capt. Codrington shall arrive.

PARIS, May 18.
We are assured that Buonaparte, on his arrival in the island of Elba, appointed gen. Bertrand Minister of

the Interior. His other ministers are not yet known.

May 19.—The peace is signed; at least it is the universal assertion; and every one pretends to have received his information from an authentic source. It has not yet been published, it is added, because the ratification of the Prince Regent of England is waited for. The following, according to report, are the principal conditions of a treaty which must constitute the happiness of nations:—Guadaloupe, Martinique and St. Domingo to be restored to France, who will also recover the Isle of France, and have two factories on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts; one half of the ships and artillery in fortresses now occupied by the allied armies, to be restored to her; a part of Belgium to remain hers, together with all the districts enclosed within her territory, such as Mulhausen, the Contat, &c. There shall be no talk either of contributions, war expenses, or any other extraordinary imposition; no picture, nor any monument of the arts will be removed.

We are assured that his Majesty has nominated the members of the commission who are to discuss the plan of a constitution. Their names are, Messrs. Ferraud, D'Ambray and Montesquieu.

From the London Times of the 25th May.

The latest private accounts which we have received from Paris lead us to believe, that the great work of pacific negotiation will not be brought to an end so soon as has for some time past been expected. The chief basis, and indeed all the principal points in the treaty, are understood to have been long since agreed upon, and the outline to be nearly the same as that which appeared in the Monitor; but the settling the boundaries of the new States, and weighing out the various indemnities, are works of nicety, requiring no small portion of time and debate. It is now understood that these matters will not be settled at a Congress, but by commissioners named by the late Belligerents. Our correspondent writes that between 30 and 40,000 of the British troops are to be embarked in the Garonne for Ireland and a large body for America. We trust that the latter will be sufficiently numerous to terminate the war properly.

There is in this country such a contempt for the American government, that we cannot bring ourselves to think them of consequence enough to require any effort; and thus the reptiles escape, because we will not take the trouble to crush them. It should be remembered however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a feeble and protracted warfare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a formidable army, accustomed to conquer. Let them not be kept at home to rust in inaction, whilst we compliment the Hopkinses and Wilkinsons, by a show of respecting their military exertions.

The Russian ambassador had a long audience of the Prince Regent yesterday.

Lord Hill is said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the United States. It is to be altogether independent of the military government of Canada.

PORTSMOUTH, May 23.

Sailed the Hindostan store-ship with American prisoners on board, for the roads; the Newcastle 50 guns, Capt. Lord Gen. Stuart, with Commodore Codrington's broad pennant on board, for the North American station, and the Libanus of 20 guns, fitted for firing rockets, for the same station.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Isaac Richardson, of said county, brought before me two strays, trespassing on his enclosures, one a brown Mare about four years old, fourteen hands and an half high, a small white spot on her left hind foot or heel, has some appearance of collar marks, her main has been a little cut, she is shod all round, and has a switch tail, paces, trots and canters. The other is a bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, has a white face, black mane, tail and legs, shod all round, paces, trots and canters. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this twelfth day of July, 1814.

Thomas Hood.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 23, 1814.

Had not inconsistency characterized the conduct of many of our inflammatory democrats, since the declaration of war, we should feel no small degree of surprise at their evident want of patriotism, and the opposition they have set up to the laws of the state. When there is no necessity for a call on the militia, then complaints ring from every quarter against the governor that he does not make it; but no sooner do the exigencies of the state seem to require the exertion of every citizen to defend her against the depredations of an infuriate and retaliating enemy, than they screen themselves behind the defects of our military system, and refuse to obey the orders of their officers. Whether this resistance is confined exclusively to that party we will not pretend to say, because we have not had the means of knowing; but as far as we have had an opportunity of informing ourselves on this point, the opposition principally, if not altogether, proceeds from that quarter. In Charles and St. Mary's counties, which are almost exclusively federal, the militia have turned out with an alacrity highly honourable; but in some of the democratic districts of this, as also one in Montgomery county, they have refused to pay any obedience whatever to the laws. In one section too, in Frederick county, we hear of an officer high in rank, and who was very clamorous for the war, using all his influence to persuade the militia not to yield obedience to the orders of our chief magistrate. Conduct like this merits the severest reprehension; and if there still remain any virtue in the law, we hope each character will be made to feel its violated and offended majesty.—Thus, after having aided in plunging our country to the very verge of ruin, we see many of our blustering patriots shrinking from the contest, and leaving the battles to be fought by those who had no agency in producing the war. Far be it from our intention to cast this reflection on the whole democratic party, for there are many of them whose conduct has been manly and praiseworthy; yet every instance of skulking that has come to our knowledge, has proceeded from that quarter. They have courted a situation which they seem afraid to encounter. They see many portions of their state devastated by a foe they have bro't upon us, yet refuse to take up arms to check their incursions. They fume and fret that the Governor does not embody the militia, and yet refuse to obey his orders when a call is made on them. They think, or affect to believe him responsible for the protection of every part of the state, when it is the bounden duty of the general government to afford the means of defence. Not even the New-England governors, who stand pre-eminent for their patriotism and fidelity to their country, have been more slandered by democratic "slang-changers," than the governor of this state, and yet many of their brethren have had the candour to acknowledge, that no man could have watched more attentively over the interests of the state than he has done, or is better qualified, in times of peril, for the situation which he holds. What more then is necessary? If the constitution or laws of the state has given him no power over the militia, he certainly can exercise none; but as far as he has been provided with means by the legislature, they have been distributed to advantage. We have seen no calls upon the militia that were unnecessary, made by him, and no money idly squandered. Federalists have always opposed the war, as far as a fair and candid expression of opinion would go, but never have refused their aid when the exigencies of the times seemed to require it. Rather than see their country rifled of its honour, or dragged into submission by any foe, either foreign or domestic, they would pour out their blood, and yield up their lives, in its defence. Democrats might do the same, and some no doubt would—but from recent occurrences we might calculate upon many screening themselves behind any excuse, however flimsy, whenever an opportunity should present itself. Are these the "exclusive patriots," the "exclusive friends of their country?" God Almighty help us, if we are reduced to the necessity of relying on such patriots, on such friends. They have precipitated the nation into difficulties, now let them put their shoulders to the wheels and endeavour to extricate her from them; let them show to the world that they can act as well as talk, and that their patriotism and courage cannot be dissipated at the approach of danger.

All the depredations committed by the enemy in Calvert county, have been attributed, by some of our political wicewares, to the resignation of a democratic colonel.—If he could have prevented these ravages, which have so much distressed the people of that county, simply by continuing in command, he certainly showed great want of patriotism in resigning at this particular crisis, merely because the executive would not make him an allowance of a few dollars to which he was not entitled. Some folks pretend to

think, that the only way to prevent the enemy from committing depredations, is to have a handful of militia, who would attend a little to the ravages they would find themselves mistaken. This Col. Hodgkin kept the enemy at bay, and would have done so this, was compelled to give up in consequence of ill health. Now let us see wherein the colonel Hodgkin was so mistaken. During the last summer he service only a small portion of the militia, and took command of it, and then sent in his executive for payment of the law had made no paying, an officer who had been in service, they very much objected to his rank, pay agreeable to his rank, who detaches two or three from his regiment, and himself the command. The unacquainted with the talents of either Col. Hodgkin or Taney, who has succeeded certain if the former could resign from the circumstances mentioned, that a very great

A writer in a late Nationalist, who signs himself in attempting to chew the cud of Maryland have instances been neglected has disclosed his ignorance of the constitution of the state, and the exertion made by our chief magis protection of the state's interests of the enemy. this, he has exhibited him the worst of passions. It is due to the effusions of a man, who has been so long in his communication grand among a description of making themselves subjects, we have per to refute them, by the same undeniable facts. A general government has seen that aid to the individual they were justified by the of the union in demand hardly be expected, that der, or any other govern reign and independent; ssemble the military force command, and march to Columbia, as a body governor, when he has been congress to make a request hundred thousand militia army of sixty-five thousand this "silent observer of in the District of Columbia think that if the enemy way through the country government, gov. Windom responsible for the consti prime minister of wro could be possibly brought of the blame. In estim cal strength of the thrics of this state, St. M and Calvert, he has who are not subject to by any law known in an United States. By so d up their numbers to n more than the number to bear arms.

Because the general refused to Maryland which she had a right, as are to be heaped on commander in-chief, w more than duty even in making arrangements fence. With as muc tainty as Euclid proce to demonstrate a geon does this writer prete one half of the effecti vert, Charles and St. to 45 years of age) m the depredatory incurr Gish, had they been pr by Gov. Winder. Doe militia of these cou supplied with the ne equipments by the e state, and that officers grades have the au into service, wh deemed necessary v orders of the comma Whatever force coul those counties has been sides they have receive other quarters; yet i ing the means of mov greater facility than is impossible that th in time to prevent t predation they are di he means to insinuat has made no effort property of individua shores of the Bay, a of the rivers which most labour under take, or intend to which he knows desti tion in truth. A requi for the whole of Ge the whole of Gen. W whole of Col. Taney; men from Gen. Barr