# MARYLAND GAZETTE,
## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## AN ORATION
### BY FRANCIS S. KEY, ESQ.

Delivered at a meeting of the Washington Society of Alexandria, on Tuesday 22d inst.

ORATION.

The return of this day, in times like these, presents us with a new and affecting proof of the uncertainty of all human expectations, of the vanity stumped upon every work & purpose and device of man.

A nation in the pride of its triumph, in the exultation of prosperity, sets apart the birth day of its deliverer as a day of national festivity, and decrees that its annual return shall be welcomed by acclamations of joy, and be the signal of universal gladness. But alas! a few short years pass away, and the pride of triumph and the exultation of prosperity are gone. The feelings that once prompted the song of deliverance and the voice of thanksgiving are dead.

In the gloom of present distress, in the still more awful anticipation of approaching calamity, the usual exhibition of national rejoicing would be impossible. A period arrives in which patient courage, pious submission, and humble enquiry into the means of preservation are the virtues demanded of us.

That all the vicissitudes of human affairs are ordered and controuled by the Almighty Governor of the world—who means, in all his dispensations, mercy to man—is a truth we boldly acknowledge; but how faintly do we feel it? how little do we manifest by our conduct its influence upon our hearts?

Hence, when affliction is sent among a people, we are all too ready to charge it exclusively upon those to whose fault or folly we chuse to impute it, and each man deems himself an innocent sufferer for the offence of others. And hence those mutual revilings and reproaches which shew a spirit unsoftened by adversity, which present neither remedy nor alleviation, but serve to aggravate the common guilt and the common punishment.

If then, in the dark and evil times that have come upon us, this day must lose its brightness—if the sad and dispirited heart seeks in vain to be revived by the recollections it excites, it will become us to observe it with a solemnity, suited to the circumstances in which it finds us. If it may no longer give unmixed delight it may teach us wisdom, may prompt us to timely consideration, and prepare us for the trials we may be called on to endure.

I shall not endeavour to distress you by a display of the fall of our national prosperity, the causes which produced or the consequences to be expected from it; nor shall I enter into a discussion of the many questions that occupy and disturb the public mind.

Were I to speak of these things, I should speak of them as they are, and it would be a task, I hope, as repugnant to the feelings of those, by whose request I have the honour to address you, as to my own, to excite in your minds those portentous forebodings, which at times fill and agitate my own bosom, which I feel to be adverse to my own peace, and the discharge of my own duties, and which I therefore strive to repress.

This day is here celebrated by a society formed for no low and ordinary purpose, seeking no political distinction or emolument, seeking nothing for itself, but aiming with a substantial and devoted patriotism, to promote the good of all our country by actual works of beneficence. A society, which, if these were not its motives and its views, would be put to shame by the name which it has assumed.

I have thought that he who speaks to you at such a time, under such a sanction, should not be emulous of that distinction which is to be obtained by sounding the praises of one sect of politicians and denouncing another—that the speaker of a society bearing the name of your Washington—a society loving that name to enthusiasm, possessing and cherishing his principles, imitating his example, should not be so unmindful of that name, of those principles, of that example, as to minister to the pride or passion of party feeling, and avow allegiance to any thing else than his country. And I have the gratification of believing that such a discharge of the duty I have undertaken is neither expected nor desired by those who have condescended to call me here.

To give due honour to the illustrious object of our regard—to call up his image before you—to awaken your recollections of his worth, of his zeal and devotion to your service—to select, from the innumerable proofs of his affection, some signal and useful token of his love—and to make the memory of what he was, even now that he is no more, a continual defence and blessing to us—these are subjects well suited to the proper commemoration of this day—to these considerations I would lead you.

To do honour to the name of Washington—to awaken the glowing recollections of his countrymen—to warm, with those recollections, the hearts of those who were not only his countrymen, but his neighbours and associates—Is this the task I have undertaken? and can I hope to fulfil these expectations? Where is the human eloquence that shall be found equal to such a subject? Shall it be displayed in exhibiting to your view the bright course of a long and honourable life, the assemblage of all the varieties of virtue which have constituted him your hero, your patriot, the deliverer and the father of his country!

Is his worth to be thus sought after, and his services to be thus enumerated? No my friends! the excellence of your Washington is of no common character. It is that excellence that makes panegyric poor—that defies description—that overpowers eloquence.

This part of my duty is done—I call the feelings that are now glowing in your bosoms, to witness that it is done, and "bid them speak for me." They have paid a ready tribute of affection and of reverence that I should be ashamed to attempt to express. The name of Washington has been sounded in your ears—at that sound where is the heart that is not kindled into rapture—where is the eye whose glance does not confess it? Can words, poor words, do any justice to these feelings? Can I give language to that which the coldest bosom must feel to be too big for utterance? The memory of man can receive no higher homage, a mortal name cannot be more ennobled, than when at the mere utterance of that name, as if a magic spell had been pronounced, the tide of transport rushes from every heart and throbs through every vein of all who hear it. Let the advocate of false greatness, the assertor of a doubtful fame, the encomiast of successful ambition, let him exhaust the embellishments of rhetorick to blazon forth a worth which is neither seen nor felt, and to warm with some artificial heat the unaffected minds of his hearers; but let him who speaks to you of your departed chief remember that he cannot be exalted in your affections—let him name the name of Washington, and catching the contagious impulse it has excited, join you in the reverential homage of the heart.

In the midst of these contemplations, I trust, we shall all remember the high and solemn duty they so obviously suggest to us. That in a time of great national calamity, a deliverer was appointed to us, that he was gifted with every quality required by every emergency, guarded for our sakes in the midst of danger, and preserved to establish us in peace, security—That we have even yet left to us the benefit of his example, the deathless glory of his name and the inestimable excellency of his principles—these are blessings which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us, and for which gratitude and praise cannot be withheld without impiety.

Let us then not be unmindful of this national duty, let us sanctify the commemoration of this day by this "reasonable and acceptable service."

It is not merely for some temporary purpose and only for the benefit of the age in which we live, that Heaven, in compassion to the necessities of a people, vouchsafes to raise up a great and favoured man in their defence. The good as well as "the evil men do, lives after them"—and never was richer inheritance bequeathed the expiring patriot to his country than we have received from ours. Lasting as his name will be, the blessings achieved for us by his life, if we are not wanting to ourselves—in that name alone he has left us a defence and a perpetual excitement to the highest efforts of patriotism. If the native of England may justly boast that—

"Chatham's language was his mother tongue,"
"And Woolf's great name compatriot with his own;"

What should be his exultation who remembers that, in the name of American, he bears a title ennobled by the deeds of Washington?—Deeds which asserted and established his country's pre-eminence over the proudest and greatest nation upon earth—in that conflict, when—

"All the budding honour on her crest"
"Were cropt to make a garland for our own."

Nor has he left us only his name; I trust, he never felt the chilling thought that that name would be forgotten or disregarded; but he well knew that even those who might feel the sincerest veneration for it, would be frail and fallible, subject to the assaults of passion, the arts of prejudice, and all the various sources of error which might make their efforts, however well intended, worse than useless. He has provided for this, and I have chosen a subject for our reflections this day from that instance of his anxiety for our welfare, which I consider the consummation of his character.

I allude to that last and most interesting act of his official life, when on his retirement from the government, to the humbler duties of a private station, he made his parting address to his lamenting countrymen. That concern for your interest, which had animated all his labors, was still working at his heart, and would not suffer him to take his final leave of the nation he had saved, without adding to his prayers for his country, those maxims of political wisdom which I trust will never be forgotten, & which at this time it particularly becomes us to call to mind. In selecting any of the last words of our beloved chief, I need not fear that I have chosen an unwelcome topic. In our recollections of a departed friend the mind naturally turns to the last acts of kindness, for the dying declaration of attachment—advice offered under such circumstances is received with peculiar regard, and though often neglected in the wantonness of prosperity, it recurs in the day of trouble with more than its original influence.

In this address we have every thing to excite our veneration and affection. It evinces a disinterested devotion to our good, which no folly can be preposterous enough to deny, no wickedness base enough to question; and it will ever be our own miserable neglect if the wisdom and patriotism of the counsels it contains, do not continue to be at all times, and under all dangers our guide, our refuge and preservation. He has here laid down for us a course, which in every situation in which we may be placed, will lead us safely and honorably, through all the difficulties that may oppose us. No evil can befal us against which he has not guarded us, no temptation can come upon us, where his monitory voice has not supplied us with a caution. The remotest of our decendants, to whom the political blessings we have received may be allowed to be transmitted, we find these parental councels sanctified by experience, and happiness of the nation, and the observance of these hallowed precepts—and if the day shall ever come (which may Heaven be propitiated to avert)—that shall cast us down from our greatness, when civil discord, corruption, or usurpation shall bend the necks of freemen to a miserable and hopeless bondage, then shall the sorrowing patriot, who may survive the horrors of that day, point to the disregarded admonition of your Washington, and the tear, that he drops upon the ruins of his country, will be embittered by the recollection of her follies and her crimes.

The feelings which prompted him to endeavor to perpetuate our blessings are thus affectingly displayed in his own words in the conclusion of this address: "In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been directed."

To do justice to this inestimable warning, to point out to your view the various excellencies that distinguished it, is a task far too great for the present occasion. I intend therefore only to offer to your consideration its most essential and solemn injunction: one, of which no individual of any nation should ever be unmindful, which, without exception or excuse, is the bounden duty of every citizen, the indispensable obligation upon the conscience of a patriot. It is that admonition of your Washington which recommends to your regard the religion to which he bore his honorable testimony. Hear then the words which he addressed to you upon this all important subject.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity."

I cannot avoid remarking that there is scarcely a memorable incident or official act of his life in which the strong and just impressions of his mind upon this subject were not manifested. In all our national deliverances, we see him ascribing all the glory to their true and Almighty Cause, and calling upon his countrymen to acknowledge and praise the power that defended them.

I hope I shall be pardoned for presuming to address you on such a subject. I have felt how little I was qualified for such an office, and I have undertaken it, relying for all claim to your attention, upon the influence of that name in which we are assembled; and believing that nothing could be presented to you more worthy of your thoughts, or more applicable to our present situation. When a people are suffering under divine correction, when the arm of the almighty is raised in wrath against them, surely it is not unreasonable to expect that they will "call their ways to remembrance," and endeavor to ascertain the iniquity that has provoked chastisement. If we do this faithfully, it will lead us to the only remedy for all the evils we either endure or anticipate, and affliction will have "done its errand." But if we are hardened against such suggestions, we need not look to the history of past ages or the speculations of fancy, to learn the nature and extent of the visitation we may expect.—The fall, in our own view, of the proudest nation of the earth, once peaceful and prosperous as our own, now groaning in unutterable wretchedness, gives an awful warning of the fate that may await us.

It has been said that the exalted virtue of patriotism finds no place in this religion, and is incompatible with its tenets. So strangely erroneous is this opinion, that a just and disinterested love of country springs from religion as from its natural and proper source, and is ever nourished by its influence. Let the men of other principles tell us, whether the divinity, the work of men's corrupt imagination, which they have set up and which they worship, can supply the patriot with that armour of proof which religion furnishes; and if deluded by the error they have loved, they tell us that it can, let us look among the lives of those who live only for this world, and in obedience to its rules; for instances to prove it. If we are dazzled by a few shining exceptions, how are they outnumbered, by thousands of the fairest promise, whose lamentable fall shews us the weakness of the power that upholds their virtue?

A man may wear out his life in the toils of the cabinet, or hazard it by his daring in the field, yet if he is prompted to this from the love of power, the dream of ambition, the glory of a name—if these are his motives who can doubt but that it is his own power, his own ambition, his own glory, that he seeks—that it is himself, and neither his country nor his God, that he loves and serves.

A man may offer himself to death—may fall exulting in the trappings and decorations with which honor adorns its victim; but if unimpelled by that love to God and man, which is the only incense that can sanctify such an offering, it is a sacrifice unacceptable to Heaven, it is a sacrifice to self.

Look at the efficacy of these principles in the day of trial. Let temptation come upon him; let his evil passions solicit indulgence; let the pomp and glory of the world spread their allurements before him; let a secret path of crooked policy seem to lead to the eminence for which his heart pants; and what shall stop him in his way? Alas! feeble are the barriers which the wisdom of this world can present to the madness of ambition!

He who submits to be guided by the divine light of revelation has learned the nature and condition of man, the engagements, to which he is called, and the dangers that oppose him. He has heard of his high original, of his wretched fall, of his glorious redemption, of the awful and everlasting destiny which awaits him.—Grateful for his deliverance, thankful for all the blessings of life, and exulting in the hopes of eternity, he has acknowledged the Almighty as his Lord, and devoted himself to his service. Anxious to manifest the warmth of his gratitude by the fidelity of his obedience, he has humbly enquired into his will. Finding himself associated with numberless fellow creatures, "framed with like miracle, the work of God," he has been solicitous to learn his relation to them. He is told they are his brethren, that he is to love them, and that it is to be his business to fill up the short measure of his life by doing good to them. Engaging in this work, he has perceived himself peculiarly connected with some who are brought nearer to him, and therefore more within the reach of his beneficence. He has observed that he is a member of a particular social community, governed by the same laws, exercising the same privileges, & bound to the same duties. His obligations therefore to this community, are more obvious and distinct. His own country, to which he is immediately responsible, by whose institutions he has been cherished and protected, has therefore a peculiar claim upon him. That he may acknowledge this claim, that his zeal may want no excitement to rouse him, it is there that his blessings are fixed, that the charities of life have been exercised, and an impulse of filial affection is awakened within him, that binds him unalienably to the land of his birth.

While therefore it is his endeavour to cherish the kindest affections towards the whole human fami-

ly, while he extends his benevolent wishes over all the nations of the world, and would scorn to seek unjustly the aggrandizement of his own country at the expense of another, yet his reason tells him the good he would do to all men must be inclined to those who are within his reach. Here the [illegible] is presented with an object w[illegible] all his exertions. Here he f[illegible] that substantial foundation on which his patriotism is erected, to promote the best interests of those with whom he is thus connected is the direct engagement to which his religion binds him, the ruling impulse which it excites.

He lives not for himself—his own ease or advantage is beneath his concern, when the sacrifice of either can advance the common cause. What can be wanting to render the discharge of an engagement, thus solemnly considered and undertaken, effectual for his country which his religion does not afford him? Are trials and temptations to be encountered? Shall not he be enabled to overcome, who knows that, whatever is appointed him, a power will be given proportioned to his need? Who knows what is his infirmity, and where is his help? Who, in the failings of his own strength can call up n Omnipotence or aid?

Are toils and perils and sufferings and death the sacrifices which his country's good demands? He will not shrink from these in whose estimation they are trifles—Who knows that "the sufferings of these present times are not worthy to be compared with the glories" of that "hereafter" to which he looks.

Not only is he provided with motives to impel him, but wisdom to direct him. Dark and perplexing on some occasions are the paths of life, and our political duties are subject to no inconsiderable intricacies. The patriot who feels himself in the service of God, who acknowledges him in all his ways, has the promise of Almighty direction, and will find his word in his greatest darkness "a lantern to his feet and a lamp unto his paths." Whatever may be the situation of his country or of himself, the peculiar duties resulting from that situation will be made plain before him. Who that observes the strange and unaccountable delusions which confound the wise of this world, and knows that these great and ready helps are offered to all, but must wonder that man should persist in leaning to his own understanding & slighting that wisdom which is from above. How innumerable and incalculable are the evils which have flowed from the mistakes of those who are thus misguided? He whose life is governed by the plain precepts of christianity, will be unmoved by the sophistry which would entangle him in the most dangerous errors. Thus, for instance, he whose religion teaches him that the least deviation from right is not to be justified by any consideration, that he is never to do evil that good may flow from it, that he is not to be solicitous about the consequences of doing his duty, but trust them to the wise Providence that directs them—he who is thus taught, will never be brought to believe that truth and justice ever dispense with their precepts, that the political conduct of the public that is to be released from the strictness of moral obligation which he acknowledges in this private capacity that he may be allowed to practise some artifices, to be a little insincere in his professions, a little unfair in his contrivances. He will not allow any distinction that justifies dishonesty on the plea of necessity or the pretence of patriotism. Should he therefore be called to share in the councils of his country, they will be conducted, as far as he is concerned in them, without intrigue, with the same simplicity and rectitude which mark his private character. He will remember that Washington declared "he held the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs that honesty is the best policy," and however foolish or impracticable such a rule of political conduct may appear to others, he knows that he can produce in its great author, the rare and illustrious instance of a statesman who never disregarded it. He will therefore seek to establish for his country, in the eyes of the world and in the estimation of her own citizens, such a character as shall make her not unworthy of the name of a christian nation.—He will strive to save her from the reproach of bearing the name and disowning the obligations it imposes. He will endeavour to advance the public happiness by promoting public virtue. Whatever therefore can be done for the establishment of [illegible] principle and correct habits, for the suppression of vice and the encouragement of piety, will receive his unwearied support & constitute the chief aim of his labours.

In any public trust committed to him, the patriot who has never sought or desired it for his own advantage, who feels religion, prompted to undertake it as a trust which providence assigned him, and for the discharge of which he is to render an account, will be in little danger of prostituting it to selfish purposes.

He will be mindful that all the capacity of usefulness he possess, and the favour which may be given him in the eyes of his countrymen are talents delivered to him, not for individual aggrandisement but for the general good.

In his intercourse, in such a situation, with his political associates, he will be regulated by the principles of the same religion which has taught him the social virtues he has practised in a private station; a religion which enjoins forbearance, moderation, patience, gentleness, charity to all. He will oppose those whom he thinks wrong with meekness though with firmness, and will sacrifice to his connection with none the independence of his judgment or the dictates of his conscience.

*[Remainder in our next.]*

## FOREIGN.

*Translations, continued from French papers received at New-York, per the Criterion, from La Teste.*

PARIS: JANUARY 6.

This day his majesty has reviewed at the place du Carrousel, 18 thousand troops of all descriptions infantry, cavalry, and particularly a park of artillery, remarkable for the beauty of the horses.

An army of reserve for the interior is forming at Soissons, Meux, Nogent, Troyes and Lyons. This army is composed of national brigades from each of the military divisions concurring to its formation. Those national guards will be sent back to their respective homes as soon as the territory shall be cleared of the presence of the enemy.

The departments from which the conscription for the army of the Pyrennees is drawn, shall form for Toulose and Bourdeaux an army of reserve of national guards, who shall in the like manner be disbanded as soon as the enemy shall have been driven out of our territory.

The garrison of Befort, performs prodigies; it has already destroyed or otherwise rendered unfit for service more than 2,200 Austrians and Bavarians.

Gen. of brigade Count Pac, will set off very shortly for Sevan, where he will take command of the Polish corps, which is stationed there under the orders of the Gen. of division, Count de Flahaut.

January 12.

The army of Pr n e Schwartzenberg meant to carry Huningue by main force. The enemy has been repulsed. The commandant having caused the sluices to play, has drowned a great many of the besiegers. Since that event the enemy has given up the attack, and converted the siege into a blockade. The corps of troops which was besieging Befort, after having made several unsuccessful attempts against that place, all of which have cost him dear, has likewise converted the siege into a blockade.

Another enemy's column has marched to Besancon, where it is engaged with Gen. Marnlaz. His scouting parties are scattered in every direction. 1200 men are gone to Geneva, 800 to Lons le Saulmer, & 600 to Dole.

According to the general plan of operation, the Duke of Belluno has passed the Vosges; he has transferred his head-quarters to Bacara.

The Prince of Moskwa's head-quarters have been removed to Nanci—Gen. Duvignan, occupying the neck in front of Espinal.

The enemy followed the Duke of Belluno, but with cavalry only. A division of 1500 of the enemy's light horse had taken position at Rambervillers. Gen. Birche caused one of his brigades of cavalry to march. Col. Hoffmayhr, of the 2d dragoons, turned the city on the 9th and took the road to Espinal, whilst Gen. Motelegier marched straight on Ramhervilliers, and penetrated into the city. The enemy's 1500 horsemen were broke at all points. They endeavoured to rally at some distance, but they were impetuously charged, dispersed and driven upwards of 2 leagues, leaving many dead on the field of battle. A Col. and a Major of the Cossacks are amongst the dead. 60 Cossacks have been taken. M. Lacondamine chief of the staff of gen. Birche's division, has distinguished himself. He has killed two Cossacks and wounded several with his own hand.

Gen. Duhesmie had his head-quarters at Saint-Dirg.

Gen. Segur, commanding a brigade of the guards of honour, availing himself of the opportunity when a regiment of Cossacks was engaged in the narrow pass of Severne, fell upon the enemy, killed many of them, and made several prisoners.

On the 9th, an advanced guard of the enemy's Silesian army, which was surrounding Mentz, marched to Sarrelous, where they threw some bomb-shells. The garrison sallied out, and pursued the enemy the space of two leagues.

The Duke of Ragusa has taken a position on the Sarre.

A squadron of troops opposite to Befort, advanced as far as Langres and appeared before the city on the 9th. The national guard had taken the resolution of defending it. The enemy sent a flag officer to summon the city to surrender. The gate was opening to receive him, when in despite of the rules of war, the enemy's squadron rushed forward to force a passage and charge in the street; but M. Faure, officer of the national guard, who was on guard at the gate, gave instant orders to fire upon the enemy, who immediately wheeled round and took to flight, leaving on the spot several dead, amongst whom was a captain. The first lieut. of the squadron has been made prisoner. This little event is extremely honourable for the city of Langres. M. Faure has been created knight of the legion of honour. The next day 10th of January, Gen. Chouard arrived at Langres with a brigade of 1800 men of the finest cavalry. It would be difficult to express the enthusiasm with which they were received by the inhabitants. This brigade was to be followed on the 11th and 12th, by a great number of troops of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Within a few days a great number of battalions of divers descriptions of troops, well armed and equipped, have left Paris for their ultimate destination.

January 13.

There is to be a grand review this day in the Court of the Thuilleries, composed of 30 battalions of infantry, 40 squadrons of cavalry and a numerous train of artillery.

*From the Savannah Museum, March 3.*

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A friend has politely handed us a Bahama Gazette Extra, containing LONDON ACCOUNTS four days later than before received. The extra is dated the 8th February, and received at Amelia.

BULLETIN.

War Department. Dec. 29.

A despatch has been received from the Lieutenant Governor of Heligoland, enclosing the copies of letters from the Russian General Tettenborn, dated Tonigen the 11th and 18th Dec.

By these it appears that the Allied Army under the Prince Royal of Sweden, had subdued the whole of the Dutchy of Holstein, and a part of the Dutchy of Sieswig, with the exception of the Fortresses of Gluckstadt and Rensburg. In the latter of these places, the Danish army had taken refuge, after having been cut off from Marshal Davoust's corps, and having been defeated in two actions by general Walmoden and by the Swedish troops. Rensburg has been completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off from relief.

Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburgh. By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misfortunes they have suffered; and, upon his march, the French cavalry was overtaken and routed, after a sharp action, by the Russian division under General Woronzow.

The Allied Troops, after this success, crossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Sleswig, when the Danish government solicited and obtained a suspension of arms. By the terms of this Armistice, the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleswig bordering on the Eyder, are to remain in the possession of the Allies, and the Danish army in Rendsburgh is to remain unmolested, but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by the allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 24, 1814.

ERRATA.

In our paper of last week, in the *second* section of the act of assembly respecting the *quieting of possessions, &c.* after the words "*place or*," wherever they occur, instead of "*county*" read "*country*."

## LAW OF MARYLAND.

*December Session, 1813.*

AN ACT

To continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such acts and parts of acts of Assembly, as would expire with the present session of assembly, be and the same are hereby continued until the twentieth day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter, except the act, entitled, "A Further Supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed at May session, 1813.

## APPOINTMENTS

*By the Governor and Council.*

SOMERSET COUNTY.

*Justices of the Peace.*

Henry J. Carroll, John Stuart, John Leatherbury of Chas. William Russum, John Dashiell of Jesse, Tubman Lowes, Peter Dashiell, Samuel Smith sen. Daniel Ballard, George Jones, Shiles Crockett, Jno. M'Clester, John Hopkins, Jesse Townsend, William Handy senior, Thomas Humphries, Adam Elzey, Josiah W. Heath, William Evans, Elisha Parker, Levin Ballard sen. William Tilghman, John H. Bell, Levin Jones sen. Dr. Thomas Robinson jun. William Curtis, William Roach, William A. Schoolfield, Robert J. Henry, William Crocket, William Boggs, Job Allen, Samuel Taylor, Isaac Denson, Jesse Hughes, James Evans, John Moore, Thomas Bevan.

*Levy Court.*

George W. Jackson, Tubman Lowes, William Handy sen. Peter Dashiell, Levin Jones sen. Daniel Ballard, Jno. Hopkins.

*Orphans Court.*

Littleton Dennis, sen. Henry J. Carroll, Peter Dashiell.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*Justices of the Peace.*

George Smith, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nicholls, Alexander Gr mm, William Vanlear, Edmund H. Turner, Jonas Hogmire, Isaac Hauser jun. Joseph Ingram, Matthew Vanlear, Adam Ott, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh junior, Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, James M'Clean, John Bowles, Jas. Prather, James D. Moore, Lancelot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Davis, John Adams, Jacob Schnebly, Archibald M. Waugh, Joseph C. Keller.

*Levy Court.*

William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Waggoner, John Hershey, George Smith, William Vanlear.

*Orphans Court.*

Robert Hughes, Alexander Neill, Richard Ragan.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

*Justices of the Peace.*

John Cottingham sen. Thomas N. Williams, Jesse Bennett, John Dashiell, John Stevenson, (Newtown) Benjamin Aydlott, John Bishop, Sewell Turpin. James Laws jun. Eben Christopher, Abisha Davis, William M'Greggor, Nathan Gordy, William Schoolfield, Jackson Turner, Thomas Rackliffe, James Tilghman, (Newtown) Edward Robins, Thomas D. Purnell, Lemuel Snowell, Joshua Duer, Josiah Mitchell, Kendall Crapper, Peter C. Evans, William Riley, George Bratten, Benj. Richardson of Robert, Joshua Johnson, William Parker, Benjamin Purnell, Joshua Sturges, (Newtown) Levi Henderson, Chas. Hosse, Benjamin Gunby, Nehemiah Holland, John H. B. Parsons, Bory Walston, Purnell Johnson, sen. Billy Fooks, M. Adkins, Levi Drinkin, William Townsend of Bartley, Jas. Dennis of Benj. Purnell Porter, John G. Bacon, Wheatly Dennis, Levin Derickson, Rob't J. H. Handy, Rob't Smith, Mitchell Gray, Aaron Messick, James D. Hayman, John F. Atkinson, Henry Jones, Zadock Marshall, James Dennis (Indiantown,) James Patterson, Geo. Nelson, John T. Taylor, Samuel R. Smith, Walter Purnell, John Corbin, Caleb Morris, Jacob White, William Burbage, Charles Bennett, jun. Levin Conner.

*Levy Court.*

John Holland, John P. Marshall, William Corbin, Robert Mitchell, John S. Martin, William M'Grigor, John Cottingham sen. (Pocomoke.)

*Orphans Court.*

Littleton Robins, sen. Zadock Sturges, John Bishop.

HARFORD COUNTY.

*Justices of the Peace.*

Nicholas D. M'Comas, Bennett Bussey, John Street, Thomas Ayres, George Presbury, William B. Stokes, James Stephenson, Benjamin Richardson, Hugh Whiteford, Alexander M'Comas, Richard Kenley, Thos. S. Bond, James Wallace, Edward Prigg, Henry M'Attee, Zacheus O. Bond, David Street, John S. Webster, Waldon G. Middleton, Bennet Barnes, Jacob W. Giles, Thomas Jeffery, John Ayres of Thos. Joseph Robinson, Jno. Norris, of Edward, Isaac Hollingsworth, Henry P. Ruff, John Cain, William Pyle, Beniah Boseley, Henry Vansickle.

*Levy Court.*

William B. Stokes, James Wallace, Thomas S. Bond, Henry M'Attee, Thomas Jeffery, Isaac Hollingsworth, John Cain.

*Orphans Court.*

James Wallace, John S. Webster, John Norris, of Edwd.

The squirt-gun battery scheme seems nearly to have blown over. There is no doubt it would have been a wonderful saving in expense, provided it could have been carried into operation, inasmuch as boiling water was to have supplied the place of powder and ball. Should we progress with as much rapidity in inventions and improvements for a few years to come, as we have done for a few past, no nation would know what mode of warfare to commence against us, and we might in the end, realize some of the blessings of that system of economy which Mr. Jefferson promised us at the beginning of his reign. To be sure large sums were expended from the national chest on gun-boats and torpedos; but this in the scale of state economy was nothing, as it was in aid of such valuable experiments. Such is the wonderful genius of our country, particularly in warlike operations, that we should not feel ourselves surprised to see in a short time, some plan proposed for draining the Chesapeake, and other large bays in the United States, to supersede the necessity of any other means of defence against a hostile squadron. Such is the boundless extent of our resources, such the liberality of our congress, that the small sum of fifty or a hundred millions might be appropriated on an experiment of this sort, provided their patronage were to be solicited. That it would be as well employed in this way as in carrying on a war to be conducted as this has been from its very commencement, few who judge with candour will pretend to doubt.—If we have any mechanical geniuses among us who can make a piston answer all the purposes of a cannon, why may not there be others capable of devising some scheme which would effectually exclude any hostile armament from our waters without the aid of a naval force?—As this is an age of wonders, as philosophy has progressed nearly to its acme, it could hardly occasion surprise to see the extravagant theories of ancient philosophers actually reduced to practice by some of the modern.—If Archimedes could remove the earth from its orbit by means of a lever, why might not an enemy's face be scalded or his eyes be put out by boiling water discharged from a tube, constructed for warlike purposes, was a query with the sage *Linkum Fidileus*, the prince of philosophers.