

For the Federal Gazette.

I have perused with much satisfaction, the volume of poems which Mr. Barry has presented to the public. The versification is correct, the measure harmonious, and the sentiment unexceptionable. The contents are miscellaneous, including didactic, elegiac, complimentary and amatory effusions. Two or three of these poems have already been applauded by readers of taste, and it is hoped that the encouragement which Mr. Barry has received in the publication of this collection of poems from his juvenile exertions, may animate him to offer us the fruits of his genius, now his mind is considerably matured.

The following extracts are, it is believed, a fair exhibition of the entertainment which the purchaser may expect from this collection.

#### TO MARY.

You tell me, Mary, with a tear,  
That all our hours of bliss are over,  
And bid me, as I hold you dear,  
Forget that I was once your lover.  
That fortune with malignant joy,  
Still seeks our kindred hearts to sever,  
And gently charge your faithful boy,  
To fly from grief and you forever.

Ah! how can he repress the sigh,  
Whose fondest hopes forever wither,  
Condemned to part he knows not why;  
Condemned to roam, he knows not whither.

Yet, thy lov'd mem'ry dearest maid,  
Where'er he stray, he'll fondly cherish,  
Nor shall it for a moment fade,  
Nor but with his existence perish.

From lines on his Brother's death.

Far from his weeping friends and native shore,  
Ah! could just heaven his cruel fate decree,  
In death's cold arms he sink, to rise no more,  
"And left the world to wretchedness and me!"

And though no pomp, no honour grac'd his bier,  
Nor pride adorn'd his modest grave with tears,  
Yet o'er his fateful friendship shed the tear,  
That speaks the mournful language of the heart.

Written in a Lady's Prayer Book.

When death shall come to close the span,  
Of life we've measur'd here,  
Oh! then it will be sweet to scan,  
The past, without a tear.  
When thy last solemn hour is nigh,  
And thy last sigh is given,  
May angels wait attendant by,  
To point thy way to heav'n.

The following verse, page 81, is beautiful from the aptitude and propriety of the quotation.

Nor ought could now the widow's mother save,  
She, as the gales announce their parting  
knell,  
Bow'd "her grey hairs in sorrow to the  
grave,"  
And bade a treacherous world a long fare-  
well.

The last irregular address upon the marriage of a friend, is distinguished for its simplicity and ease. The whole of the volume indeed, may be thus characterised; yet, these are sufficient proofs of Mr. Barry's ability to rise far above marriage congratulations and the soft breezes of love, to the stronger and more durable record of those events which will deeply interest every class of his readers. One such subject might easily be mentioned—but the poet may himself select.

#### QUI TAM.

##### THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

No. I.

O Natus, referant in mare te novi,  
Fluctus, O quid agis?  
From tyranny's devouring wave,  
Our Country, God of Freedom, save.  
I am one of those who firmly believe, that, whatever may be the merit of our present constitution, if we are involved in War, that constitution will be forever annihilated: that the existence of republican institutions will cease from the face of the earth; and that peace will not return to bless this once happy land, but with some bold adventurer; some military chieftain, seated on the Imperial throne of America; unless, indeed, Bonaparte shall select some minion of his own for that purpose.

With these strong impressions on my mind, at the same time, from my natural temper and disposition, averse from scenes of bloodshed and carnage, anxiously solicitous for the happiness of my country, and yet alive to its honour; it becomes all important before too late, before the bloody rubicon is passed, to seriously and dispassionately examine, what are the claims, in support of which, or the injuries to revenge which, we are about to beat the ploughshare into swords, and the pruning hook into spears. Another question, though not of equal importance, but yet of great magnitude, is, "How came we to be in our present situation? Whose fault hath it been that those differences which now threaten to desolate our sea-ports, and to change our fertile plains to a wilderness, have not been amicably adjusted?"

I have no small stake to hazard:—but were not this the case, as a yet free citizen of a yet free country, I have a right with decency to examine these or any other subjects; and it is my duty so to do.  
It is understood, that on the part of our government it is insisted that British subjects, though even deserters and mutineers, shall not only be protected on shore, but also when sailing on the ocean, shall not be taken out of our merchantmen—much less out of our national vessels; but shall be in each instance as safe and under as sacred protection as if they were re-riding on shore, within the jurisdiction of the United States. This is understood to be the ground of war, as far as relates to the claim which our government wishes to support.

And as to the injury, to revenge which we are called upon to wage war, it is the attack made by the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, and the forcible capture of certain seamen, who were on board of her.

On both these subjects I shall trouble our legislators now assembled in congress; for it is for the wise and virtuous of that body, the real friends of my country, (and many such I hope and believe there to be,) it is for them that I write.

I shall not at present pedantically fill my essays with scraps and quotations from the musty and worm-eaten, as I think it was, Genet called them, authorities on the law of nations, not because I do not highly respect those rich mines of gold; but because an appeal to go down, to an undwarped understanding, to the honest feelings of an unsophisticated heart, is, as it appears to my mind, all that is necessary.

It has been laid down by some, perhaps by most of those who have expressed their ideas to the public on the questions which I am about to discuss as a first principle, that if the subjects of a government violate its laws by the commission of crimes, however atrocious, and escape into a foreign nation, the government into whose territory they have escaped, is under no obligation to deliver up the criminals to the offended justice of that country from which they fled, although the executive of that country should demand them. They tell us, that suppose Great-Britain and America in a state of peace and harmony, an American citizen may, in cold blood, murder his best friend, rifle his coffers, and reduce his family to beggary; may forcibly violate the chastity of the most respectable lady in the community; nay, of his sister, of his daughter; may rob the bank, even burn a city, and though black with all these horrid crimes, should be able to get across that ideal line, which divides the United States from Canada, he is at once in a sanctuary. He may there live in the enjoyment of the fruits of his villainy; he may set at defiance the laws which he had violated, scoff at the fear of punishment, and all this under the protection of the British government, which is bound by no law of nations to surrender him, though demanded by the United States, which if it refuse, gives no just cause of complaint on account of that refusal, which by so doing is only chargeable with a mere breach of comity, a want of politeness, which to be sure would render it improper that it should expect the American government to surrender its criminals; but nothing more!

Strange doctrines indeed! and which one would suppose required something more than mere assertion for their support—Every feeling of the soul revolts at them!  
But let us test this doctrine. In this country—in every civilized country, the man who harbors, who conceals, who protects a murderer, a robber, or any other great and atrocious criminal, participates in his guilt, and becomes equally criminal. Why? Because he thereby makes the act his own—he declares his approbation of it—he encourages others, from the prospect of impunity, to commit the same or other crimes—he strikes at the safety, at the existence of society.  
And I pray you, has a government, being in a state of peace and harmony with us, a greater right to promote, advise or encourage the murder of our citizens, the robbing or despoiling them of their goods, the burning of our towns, because the crime is to be committed by an American citizen, than it would have to send one of its own subjects among us to perpetrate such horrid deeds? And by the reception and protection of such criminals doth not the government so doing make the crime its own, declares its approbation thereof encourage others, from the prospect of impunity, to similar deeds, as much as in the other case, where it is done by an individual of the same country with the criminal? and doth it not equally strike at the safety and existence of society, as to the government where the crime was committed? Can there then be a man on earth so lost to every moral sentiment, as to subscribe to such a monstrous doctrine? Are not governments, in the great society of nations related to each other, as individuals are to each other in the society composing their governments? And may one government act towards another government, in time of peace and harmony, consistent with the law of nations, in a manner which would be highly infamous and criminal in one private individual to another!

But as a proof that the law of nations doth not require criminals in any case to be delivered up, though demanded, we are referred to clauses in treaties, where stipulations have been expressly made for that purpose; and the provision in the 27th article of our treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Great-Britain, commonly called Jay's Treaty, has been mentioned; and mentioned in such a manner as seems to have admitted, that if the treaty had yet been in force, the British government would have had a right to claim their deserters and mutineers; but as it hath expired, the giving them up is now a mere matter of comity. To this I need only answer, provisions in treaties are wholly inconclusive as to the question. Whoever has been conversant in treaty learning well knows, that nothing is more common, than their containing express stipulations in cases where the laws of nations had amply provided.

Besides that article only extends to persons, who are charged with murder or forgery. Was it therefore in existence, it would not extend to mutineers or deserters. As to these, the expiration or continuance of that treaty cannot alter the case.—The right of a government to claim these must depend on other ground than the treaty. And here, before I end this essay, let me just observe that the right to claim criminals, whether it be a perfect or an imperfect right; whether sanctioned by the law of nations or dependent only on the comity of governments, yet it belong to a state of peace. It is the same, though every nation in the universe were in the utmost harmony and good will with each other. It grows not out of a state of war. It has nothing to do with that set of rights or duties, which in a state of war arise and exist between the belligerent & the neutral powers.

[To be continued.]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Brig Dean, Edgar, Savannah, 6 days;

schr. Experiment, Boag, New-Orleans, 20; sloop Hannah, Sears, Yarmouth, 10.

Cleared, ship Draper, Page, Jamaica; American Packet, Sessor, Amsterdam; Rover, Taylor, Wilmington; Barque William, Morris, Turks-Island; brig Othello, Phelps, Nantz; schr. Bald Eagle, Hull, West-Indies; Thetes, Dennison, Savannah; Huntress, Montgomery, Philadelphia; Catharine, Duval, Norfolk; Union, Douglass, Edenton; Bethany O'Neil, Pugh, Washington; Henry Dennison, Allen, Charleston; William Gray, Daniel, Edenton; Hope, Lincoln, Boston; Richmond, Brown, Richmond; Union, Pugh, Washington; Friendship, Etheridge, Edenton; Plough Boy, Fleet, Yorktown; sloop Paragon, Kirkpatrick, Trinidad; Eliza, Richmond, New-Brunswick; Lady Washington, Morris, New-London.

Brig Dean, Edgar, from Savannah, has cotton. Spoke last Wednesday, in lat. 26. 30, long. 75, schr. Susan, from Baltimore for Martinique.

British schr. Experiment, Boag, from New-Orleans, has logwood. Left ship Good-Intent, of Rhode-Island, just arrived from New-York. Oct. 21, off the Balise, spoke brig Charles, of Providence, (R. I.) from Bordeaux, then 61 days out.

Below, 3 ships and 1 brig.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

Cleared, brig Junius, Roberts, Jamaica; South Carolina, Serrill, Charleston; Alert, Snow, do.; Concord, Kitch, New-York; schr. David, L'Homme de, do.; Prospect, Anthony, New Bedford; shops Betsy, Childs, Newport, R. I.; Nancy Saunders, Thompson, New-York; Favorite, Keen, Charleston.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Buenos-Ayres, July 15, to a friend in Philadelphia.

"At the period of Beresford and Popham's capture of Buenos-Ayres, its inhabitants knew, no other weapon than the knife, and of that they were not sparing. The difference with which Beresford viewed them, prevented his taking the necessary precaution, which occasioned his capture in the main square of the city with 1500 men—had he taken the precaution of sending twelve of the principal men of the place on board his fleet, all would remain secure to him. The reinforcements he expected, took possession of Maldonado, entrance of Cape St. Mary's, where they were joined by gen. Auchmuty, who is a brother to a Mr. Auchmuty that lives in Providence, Rhode Island. He attacked Monte Viedo, with about 8500 men, and gallantly carried that garrison by assault, and although he lost 800 men, he behaved with lenity and humanity to the inhabitants.

"On the 20th February, gen. Beresford and col. Pack escaped from here; the former went home for trial, and the latter was acquitted of breaking his parole, by a court of officers at Monte Viedo, on account of a certain capitulation with gen. Liniers which the Spaniards did not adhere to, and on account of the severity of the Spaniards to the prisoners in the interior. Liniers asserts that the capitulation entered into, was granted three days after the reconquest, and only with a view of saving Beresford from capture at home. Pack took the command of Colonia with 1200 men, which caused the Spanish government here to proclaim him and offer 6000 dollars for his head. A col. Elio, lately from Spain, was sent against Pack with 2000 men, and after two actions, he requested to be recalled, not being able to bring the Spanish troops to stand neither charge nor fire. Gen. Whitelocke having arrived as commander in chief, and followed by gen. Crauford; they on the 28th June, landed an army of about 9000 men at Ensenada without opposition, although but 86 miles from this city. On the first July, the advanced guard under gen. Gower crossed the Baraka creek, 8 miles from town, received no check, although Liniers was out with 4000 men. On the 3d they entered the suburbs in the west, where they had a smart action, took ten pieces of cannon from the Spaniards, and separated Liniers from his flying troops for twenty-four hours. The 3d and 4th, little was done by the assailants, and on Sunday, the 5th, the fatal day to the honor of England, the orders were given for a general attack in 12 columns. Gen. Auchmuty with a brigade of 2000 men to take the Retero or Place de Thora, general Crauford with col. Pack, and 1000 men, to take post at the church of St. Domingo, and the others under gen. Lumsley and the different colonels to enter the streets from the west. Liniers finding there was but little dependence on his troops in the usual mode of attack, directed them to the houses, sunk ditches at every street, and placed cannon in the rear of the entrenchments. The houses being flat roofed with parapets, made a safe breast work for the Spaniards. General Auchmuty with his brigade of the 87th, 38th and 5th, carried the Retero in a most gallant manner, lost 500 and took 350 prisoners. The columns from the west having the unfortunate orders to penetrate into the streets with fixed bayonets, they got nearly to the centre, but having nothing to face but blank walls, and being most cruelly galled from the houses, they were obliged to fall back after leaving the streets filled with their slain and losing many prisoners. Crauford maintained his post from seven in the morning until four, and not finding his expected support from the west, was obliged to surrender with 750 men. On the 6th flags of truce passed, and on the 7th was signed a suspension of arms, which leaves a stain on British tactics, never washed off. The fault must lie at the door of generals Whitelocke and Gower, for not a man from a colonel to a private, who had been in action that did not do his duty. At the time of their making this treaty or capitulation, they had lost 3000 prisoners about 1250 killed and wounded, which left them about 6000 chosen troops, 2000 of which never came into action; they had possession of a secure and elevated encampment at the Retero, 1-2d into the city, with a field of artillery of 40 pieces taken there, they had an uninterrupted intercourse with their fleet of 90 sail from there, they had 2000 men at their demand from that fleet,

they had gun-brigs and gun-boats sufficient to silence the old fort of Buenos Ayres; that was only built as a protection from the Indians by the first settlers, in two hours, and they had an army or a multitude hemmed in the town, with no more provisions than 46 bullocks, although the consumption is 300 every day, and notwithstanding this and many other advantages, Whitelocke and Gower signed the disgrace of being beat off with the flower of the British army, by an undisciplined multitude of not more than equal numbers, commanded by men who scarcely ever saw a shot fired in anger.

I need not describe to you what a Spanish Creole army is. I have seen them at review and barracks, and I have never seen the like before. Gen. Santiago Liniers, who is their chief, is a French gentleman by birth, was a captain of a frigate under the French monarchy; married a daughter of Mr. Seratia, well known with you—had the command of some gun-boats, in Ensenada on the arrival of Commodore Popham—led the army which made the reconquest from Beresford, without any previous knowledge of military operations, is now by a late appointment from Spain, a major general, and by the absence of the late governor of Monte Viedo, is at present vice king; he is more, he is a humane, good man; but he wants energy, to be a great man. Balbini and Velasco are two old men, who got grey in this country, without even the opportunity of reading of wars, and the only commander—who had seen service is Elio, who was of the Irish brigade, and had been present at some skirmishes with the French on the frontiers of Spain.

Although, I fear I have given you a tedious account, I still will trespass in adding, that the disgrace of the British arms, must be imputed to gen. Whitelocke who led, or I should say ordered his brave men to action without support of cannon, or even the support of 2000 of their companions who did not come up until the 7th, and of being cowed by the reports of his right hand man gen. Gower, who carried him the accounts from Linier, that there were 17,000 Spaniards under arms and that the British prisoners would be massacred if the bombardment which was handsomely commenced by the gun-boats did not discontinue."

#### BALTIMORE COLLEGE.

November 11, 1807.

It forms one of the most honorable traits in the fair historical character of our country, that, whether engaged in peace or in war, it has ever been ready to extend a fostering hand to seminaries of instruction, and the early culture of the human mind.

Even during the revolutionary struggle the genius of Maryland never lost sight of this important object. It is ever to be remembered to the glorious memory of Washington, that even amidst all the toils and perils of the "tenited field," he extended his generous aid to the first college institution attempted in this state.

The establishment of a college, on principles congenial with our civil and religious rights and privileges, is the best means of providing for the improvement of the rising generation in literary, scientific, and useful knowledge. And as all agree in this interesting truth, that on the diffusion of such knowledge the freedom and happiness of any people or nation must in a great measure depend, none can suppose that for such institutions any merited encouragement, can be too liberal. It is a maxim which the voice of wisdom has founded in every age, that "nothing can cost a father less, however dear he may pay for it, than the proper education of his son."

It is from these principles and views that the college of Baltimore has been founded. These principles and views are purely impartial. At least in as far as the zealous regard to the spirit and principles of our national constitution can be considered as such, they are justly entitled to that character. The trustees, professors and tutors are to be selected from the general body of the citizens of the union, without respect to party, sect, or denomination: And far from arrogating an exemption from the direction or the interference of visitors or trustees, it shall ever be open to their strictest scrutiny and inspection.

The present respectable number of the students; the advanced progress of some of the classes; the long, laborious and zealous exertions and diligence of the principal professors in the education of the youth of this state, many of whom, at present, fill eminent stations on the judiciary bench, at the bar, and in the legislative assembly, together with the consideration that no institution of the same nature and extent can be supported to advantage, by only a few individuals, have all conspired to urge the trustees to the following resolution. A measure for the successful completion of which they cherish the most ample confidence, in the liberality of the enlightened friends of public instruction and literary improvement.

Baltimore College, November 2, 1807.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions, bequests and donations for the purchasing philosophic apparatus, & other purposes, necessary to the institution, viz: Doctor Coulter, Mr. James Biays, Mr. John McKim, Mr. Levering, Mr. M'Elderry, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Sinclair. And that Mr. M'Elderry is to act as treasurer, into whose hands the different sums collected are to be paid."

Signed by order,  
WM. SINCLAIR, Sec'y,  
and Vice-Prin. of Baltimore College.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

N. B. A faithful and respectable record of the names of the liberal contributors to the institution will be preserved in the Archives of the College.

#### FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The following acceptable note, from our attentive correspondent at New York, will be read with no common interest. It is peculiarly cheering, at a time when vague and contradictory reports are so prevalent.

#### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, Nov. 15, (Sunday) 1807.  
Arrived here yesterday and to-day, ship Eliza, Crocker, Liverpool, 45 days; West-Point, Brown, Londonderry, 55; sloop Harmony, Sayers, Pالمouth, N. S.; sloop Farmer's Branch, Bird, Baltimore, 13.

#### BELOW.

Ship Ophelia, Waterman, St. Ubes; brig Margaret, Arnold, Malaga; Achilles, Warner, Matanzas, 18 days; Swift, —, Nova-Scotia.

The ship Eliza, capt. Crocker, left Liverpool, on the 29th of September, which is only 2 or 3 days antecedent to the alarming accounts by the ship Sanson. Captain Crocker informs that Mr. Munroe had taken his passage in the ship Pocahontas at Liverpool, and would shortly sail for Baltimore—but, that his departure did not occasion a belief that our affairs with that country were in a worse state than they had been; for, the general opinion among the merchants at Liverpool was, that all differences would be amicably settled. In continuation of this, the letters to the owner of the Eliza, express a similar belief and his goods were shipped agreeably to his orders, as usual.

#### CORRECTION.

In the New-York Evening Post of last Thursday, is republished the address of Capt. Biays to the citizens of Baltimore. The editor of that paper having inferred from this letter, that Judge Dorsey had been deterred from proceeding on the warrant issued against Mr. Biays, we deem it proper to publish the following undeniable statement of facts. This is due to the character of Maryland.

On Saturday the 7th inst. several persons were arrested by the Sheriff of Baltimore, under a warrant from Judge Dorsey, all of whom, except two, (James Biays and Joseph C. O'Riley) entered into a recognizance before the judges, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and G. al Delivery, for Baltimore county. Joseph C. O'Riley refused to enter into a recognizance; on which he was committed to jail by the Judge. James Biays called at the Judge's house in the afternoon of the same day, in the absence of the Sheriff and Judge. On Monday the 9th, a gentleman of the first respectability in point of wealth and character, entered into a recognizance before Judge Dorsey, conditioned for the appearance of James Biays at the next Court of said resid.

The Hon. John T. Mason of Washington county, and the Hon. Lehard Covington, of Prince George's county, have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the Senate of Maryland.

The denomination of religious people called Methodists in the United States have within one year sent out 102 preachers.—The number of travelling preachers in that society is about 600, and of local preachers more than 2000. Thirty elders have been ordained the last year. The sum total of members now belonging to that denomination is 144,520. [Poulson.]

At a court of special sessions of the peace, held at the city-hall of the city of N. York in and for the said city and county on Wednesday last, a young man (whose name, through delicacy to his friends, we forbear to mention) was convicted of insulting the society of religious people called Meth. dists, whilst in the exercise of public worship at their church in Duane-street, and also of assaulting in a very unmanly and indecent manner several females who were coming out of the said church. The court, considering itself as the guardian of the public morals as well as the political and religious liberties of the city, and regarding this case as one deserving exemplary punishment, sentenced the offender to sixty days imprisonment in the city prison, and to find security for his good behaviour for one year thereafter. We hope the example will have a salutary effect upon others; and that this society (respectable for its numbers, its piety its zeal, and for the good effects which that zeal has produced) will in future be suffered to enjoy its religious privileges without molestation. [Mercantile Advertiser.]

#### To the patrons of the Observer and the Public.

What do you think the Observer means, by playing shuttle-cock with my poor name at every full and change of the moon? She will have Baltimore to be the Siberia of the Arts, say or do what you will—and to prove this favourite point, in her last number, amongst other learned arguments, observe the following:—"We will then repeat, that with the exception of some tavern signs, our Amateurs have afforded Mr. Guy no other opportunity of exercising his talents in perspective, than in continuing the soul-inspiring avocation of making pantaloons."—Had the above not come from the pen of a lady, I should have bluntly stamped the lie upon it without further ceremony; but as the author is really a lady, I must, for the sake of decency, content myself with proving it altogether and entirely false. Last spring I disposed of paintings in Baltimore, to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, and in the course of the last summer, I refused orders in landscape painting that would have occupied me above six months. I have now as many landscapes and sea-pieces bespoke, as will employ me all the winter; these I can