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AND FOR SALE BY

GEORGE SHAW, & CO.

SATAN'S DEVICES EXPOSED,
In four Sermons.

To which is added

THE DAILY DUTIES OF A
CHRISTIAN.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Jan. 28.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, Georgetown; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations therein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION OF LT. GAMAGE.

DEAL, NOVEMBER 23.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, a signal gun was fired from his majesty's sloop Griffin, in the Downs, and the yellow flag hoisted at the fore-top-gallant-mast head, as preparatory to punishment, at nine the signal was made for two boats from each of the men of war to range in a line parallel to the Griffin, to witness the execution. After the boats had got into their stations, the shrouds of the ships at anchor were manned, and at ten o'clock the fatal gun was fired, and the unhappy man was immediately hoisted up to the fore-yard arm, where he remained suspended for three quarters of an hour, when the body was lowered down and delivered to his friends. His remains are to be interred in the burying ground of our Naval Hospital. The unfortunate officer, since his condemnation, does not appear to have entertained the most distant idea of receiving a pardon, but has constantly been brooding over his expected fate, and so much had he anticipated his fatal exit, that he, in a great measure refused the sustenance necessary to keep him alive. Indeed, it is thought, had the execution of his sentence been much longer delayed, exhausted nature would have put a period to his sufferings.

The following admonitory address was read to the different ship's companies, previous to the execution:

The commander in chief most earnestly desires to direct the particular attention of the fleet to the melancholy scene they are now called to attend—a scene which offers a strong, and much he hopes, an impressive lesson to every person in it; a lesson to all who are to command, and to all who are to obey. Lieut. Gamage, is represented by every person who knew him, and by the unanimous voice of the Griffin ship's company, as a humane, compassionate man, a kind, indulgent officer; yet for want of that guard which every man should keep over his passions, this kind, humane, compassionate man commits the dreadful crime of murder.—Let his example strike deep into the minds of all who witness his unhappy end; and, whatever their general disposition may be, let them learn from him, that if they are not always watchful to restrain their passions within its proper bounds, one moment of intemperate anger may destroy the hopes of a well spent honourable life, and bring them to an untimely and disgraceful death; and let those who are to obey, learn from the conduct of the sergeant, the fatal effects which may result from contempt and insolent conduct towards their superiors. By repeated insolence the sergeant overcame the kind and gentle disposition of Lieut. Gamage, and by irritating and inflaming his passion occasioned his own death.

The commander in chief hopes that this afflicting lesson may not be offered in vain, but seriously contemplating the awful example before them, every officer and every man will learn from it, never to suffer himself to be driven by ill-governed passion to treat with cruelty or violence, those over whom he is to command, nor by disobedience or disrespect to rouse the passions of those whom it is his duty to obey and respect.

(Signed) THOS. FOLEY.

To the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs.

LONDON, NOV. 25.

LIEUTENANT GAMAGE.

We communicated yesterday the particulars of the execution of this young officer. It appears that since his condemnation he had entertained no hopes of pardon, and had taken so little sustenance as nearly to starve himself.—The following is his speech upon his trial:—

"Mr. President, and

Gentlemen of this Hon. Court,
"It is with the utmost poignancy of feeling, with the deepest bitter-

ness and regret, that I appear before you in my present awful and unfortunate situation. To the wretch hardened in crimes, and growing grey in the pursuits of villany, the recollection of having actually deprived a fellow-creature of existence, the divine gift of the Creator, must ever crowd his imagination with a load of the most intolerable ideas.

"How then can any power of language express the multiplied pains of my situation, the pangs of remorse which swell in my bosom with the most heart-rending sensations on the remembrance of the past, through an unpremeditated and deeply lamented act, which has led to this investigation. Ah, God, could years of banishment and pain atone for the mania of a moment, could tears of blood, or sobs of acutest grief recall the flighted spirit, the scorpion's sting which now rankles in my bosom, might be removed, and the fever of a young man be sweetened by peace of mind and the sweetness of content: but alas! what human power can rekindle the vital spark or illuminate the faded eye; the flood of affliction and the human tear are vain; they rend my soul but yield no consolation to its wound.

"Thus, though impressed with the deepest contrition, my imagination recoils with horror and indignation at the shocking imputation of murder, though the unfortunate man did fall by my hand, the violent, malicious tenour of his conduct, heightened by the most aggravated circumstances to me, his commanding officer, in the act of carrying on the duties of my situation, worked me to a phrenzy of passion, in the tempest of which he fell a sad victim of his own consummate obstinacy. Of a very different nature from the whirlwind of rage by which he was swept from among men, is the prepossession of the deliberate and insidious murderer.

"God Almighty knows my heart bleeds at the recital, but it is a duty I owe to myself, and to the world, to draw your attention to my situation as first lieutenant, and the consequent provocation; and I fondly hope this honourable court will accompany me in my feelings as an officer and as a man. A complaint had been made to me by the carpenter of the ship, of the deceased, who had conducted himself in the most riotous and disorderly manner to the said person; weighing the circumstances, I, with a lenity, natural to me, and which I trust I shall prove to have ever been my character, from high evidence, ordered him a slight punishment, too trifling in its nature, and not unbecoming his situation as a soldier, merely to walk the quarterdeck with a musket in his hand, and to which I was induced by a prepossession in his favor, and with a wish to preserve him from condign punishment, which must have been the consequence if the regular steps had been taken. When, with insufferable contempt, better expressed by the carriage and demure countenance and eye, than by language, he impudently refused to submit; I again and again commanded further compliance, the same provocation was renewed. I flew to my weapon, and here before God and my country, I most solemnly disclaim any intention to endanger the life of the deceased, and declare I meant simply to intimidate and thereby force obedience to my orders. Acting on this principle, I several times struck the musket, which the deceased held in his hand, and desired him to walk about—this seemingly had the desired effect—he shouldered arms, and my sword was returned to its scabbard. But in the very same moment my soul still glowing with indignation at his outrageous audacity of air and aspect, he again refused compliance, and dared me to the fatal act. The imposing attitude of the man, the fierce arrangement of his features, his high ingratitude and disdain working on my imagination, already infuriated by irritated exasperation, that like a flash of lightning across my brain, reason forsook its seat, raging madness usurped the sway, and my sword obeying its hurried mandate, was passed into his body.

Cruel! cruel! most cruel sword! which at once plunged him into eternity—to appear unprepared before his God—and me into the deepest gloom of misery and remorse. I trust I do not exhaust the indulgence of this honourable court with a repetition of my regrets—what bosom can deny the sigh, or what eye the tear, when charged with the death of a fellow-creature, under any circumstances whatever? The full heart feels relief on the heaving forth of its sorrows; and though no pencil can pourtray the anguish which preys upon my mind at this moment, yet I feel some consolation in thinking that this man was formerly the object of my lenity—when from motives of compassion, and the just sense I entertained of his professional abilities, I had shielded from punishment though implicated with the serious charge of mutiny. From this circumstance, I hope it will appear to this honourable court, that there was no premeditated malice against this unhappy victim of my misguided passion—and that a moment's cool reflection would have rather induced me to stretch forth that arm for his preservation instead of his destruction.

"I cannot look back on the unhappy event without suffering the most painful sensations, not only as respects the deed itself, but also as regards a sort of unhappy destiny, and not as a casual occurrence. God forbid that I should for a moment dare to arraign, or even to call in question, the justice of an everlasting Providence: but if ever fate preponderated the action of an individual, or hurried him to a crisis, some unknown power with cruel and desperate sway, tyrannized on that lamented day over the affections of my heart, and dashed its calm placidity with the tumultuous waves of violence and rage.

"I must claim the indulgence of this Honourable Court for occupying so much of its valuable time, if I have deviated from the subject before them; but when they recollect the very critical situation in which I am placed, I hope they will be ready to pity and forgive the wanderings of the mind. I shall beg leave to call the attention of the Court to the testimonies I shall advance to prove the general calmness and indulgence of my temper towards every one in public and in private. I have more particularly at this time to lament the death of my much-respected friend and commander, capt. Rushbrooke, as also the absence of admiral Dixon from this country, but yet I trust I shall still be able, from the testimony of Captains Trollop and Braimer, and another Officer in the Court, and of many of my messmates and brother Officers—and what must tend still more to convince the Honourable Court of the extent of my clemency as it respects my conduct to those placed under my command together with my other dispositions, the leading men of the Griffin are also ready to bear testimony. I trust the warm and artless effusions of their manly and unsophisticated hearts, will sufficiently convince this Honourable Court of the repugnance of my nature to the act; and that nothing but the irritating conduct of the deceased could have made me outstep the bounds of reason and justice.

"A seeming obedience returned the blade unpolluted to its sheath, when an unexpected recurrence of the offence, under aggravated circumstances, overwhelmed at once my discretion and my judgment, and drove me on to commit the horrid deed with which I stand arraigned at the Bar of this honourable court. When I turn my thoughts towards the melancholy catastrophe, the retrospect is agonizing in the extreme, but I look forward to whatever may be the result of this court-martial, with becoming deference and resignation, which can only proceed from a conscience awakened to its guilt, and assisted by the Divine power. I feel supported by the confidence of ever having acted on humane and honourable principles. I know myself incapable of committing an ill action, and am horror-struck at the magnitude of this.

"I trust there is not a spectator in this Court, who does not believe

these emotions to be the genuine inmates of my breast.—If there be any amongst them of a contrary opinion, I address them in the language of the Apostle, "Would to God you were all together such as I am, except these bonds."

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of of this Honourable Court, in your hands I place my honor and my existence, the hopes and fears of my family, and all that is valuable to the Officer, the Gentleman and Man, fully sensible they can be no where so safely confided as to the breasts of those of my own profession, the pride and boast of my country, and the terror of its foes. I have proved before you, as before my God, the case of my unfortunate situation, and whilst you decide on my future destiny, I earnestly entreat you to remember, "That earthly power doth then shew likest God's, when mercy seasons justice."

From late London papers.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 8.

A despatch of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K. B. His majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Russia, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that Buonaparte has escaped from the government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensko, by which he came.

Generals count Platow and count Orloff Denizoff have been incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, 22 pieces of artillery, and such prisoners as could be saved. Count Orloff Denizoff has likewise met with resistance which he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition wagons, with prisoners and some ordnance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the roads, described to be covered with the bodies of dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear divisions of the French is stated to have every character of continued flight.

On the 31st of Nov. gen. Millaradovitch, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beauharnois, of Davoust, and Ney; their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven thro' the town of Viasma at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Erenina by the light cavalry under gen. Platow; in this attack the infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its colonel, gen. Tchogloloff, and by maj. gen. Parkivitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair is stated to be at least 6000, with 2500 prisoners; among which are gen. Pelletier, of the artillery, and col. Morat, aid-de-camp to marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasma, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of 1000 men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Ramusa, secretary to the duke of Bassano, was taken, with all the chancery.

Referring to the relations which have been regularly transmitted, for more minute details of the several actions, I will briefly recapitulate the few great movements which have taken place since the arrival of the French at Moscow.

Marshal Kutusoff continued in his position behind the river Pokhra, till the 20th of October, covering the old road to Kaluga, the Tou-

and Rezan roads; but having made occasional movements on the same line, according to the enemy's operations appeared to point to either flank.

In the meanwhile the enemy, by his own 20th bulletin, and by his conduct, seems to have been for sometime uncertain of the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat, occupied the intermediate country between Moscow and the Pokbra.

It was presumed that the French, having it in their power to bring forward their whole force to either flank of Murat's position, would endeavour to manoeuvre so as to induce Marshal Kutsoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of ground, with the convenience of moving either on Kalouga or Smolensk; to avoid which, and with a view to preserve a more certain conveyance for provisions and reinforcements from the south and at the same to hold the command of the Smolensk, the Russian army began its march to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing its front to the right, upon our parallel to the old Kalouga road.

This position strong in itself, and strengthened by art, was not likely to be attacked in front; but it was of course foreseen, that if it were to be attacked, a previous disposition must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of this position and the marshal professed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground.

The movement was completed on the 3d of October; on the fourth of Oct. a smart affair of advanced guard took place with most decisive success on the side of the Russians, which was followed on the 5th of Oct. by the flag of truce sent by Buonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice and open a negotiation which was rejected.

At this period, several considerable detachments were made to harass the enemy, which appear to have been conducted with equal skill and success; the most important of these was the one against Verren, which place was taken by assault on the 14th of Oct.

On the 16th of Oct. several regiments of Cossacks having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat; the attack did not take place till the 18th of Oct.

The enemy after this affair, of which I had the honour to transmit to your lordship a report in my despatch, retreated behind the little river Mosa.

Buonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after this period.

The only detachment of any importance made by the French, in a northern direction was the one stationed at Demetrioff, which was recalled in great haste, as soon as the evacuation of Moscow was determined on. The Russians occupied the latter city on the 22d of Oct. with the loss of lieutenant. Winzingerode most treacherously carried off, with his aide-de-camp, captain Narishkin, while advanced with a flag of truce to renounce against a protracted and unnecessary resistance on the part of the rear guard.

On the 24th of Oct. the French army was reconnoitred by an officer of Cossacks belonging to the corps of Moscow, who saw four camps, one on the new Kalouga road, near Borofsk, and three on the left bank of the Protva.

In the night of the 24th Oct. gen. Dorocoff was ordered to occupy Mala Jaroslaff, a post-town on the new Kalouga road, between Borofsk and that place; that general already found it occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate conflict immediately took place, in the course of which the troops on both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken 11 times. The marshal in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala Jaroslaff, establishing his head quarters two wersts to the southward of that town, which was burned, and detaching a considerable corps under general Platow, to Medina, on his left, where he took 11 pieces of cannon, and left the ground covered with dead.

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala Jaroslaff, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the field-marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the southern provinces; and all the stazes were also strong grounds to believe that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensk; and by Vilna to the Niemen, yet the

marshal deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing to the southward; and with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within 46 wersts of Kalouga, near Gorkii.

Finding the enemy was moving by Verren, on Mojaiko, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French head quarters were on the 30th of Oct. at Colokoi, a monastery not far from Borodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensk.

Platow and the Cossacks having been detached for the purpose of harassing and surrounding the enemy, marshal Kutsoff reinforced gen. Millaradovitch's corps upwards of 13,000 men, and directing him to march by his left towards Viasma, the marshal himself proceeded by Spaskoi and Celinka, in a parallel direction to that allotted to general Millaradovitch, the main road forming an arch; these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to greater difficulties, the roads being less practicable.

The head of gen. Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma; the head quarters of marshal Kutsoff were established at the village of Bikovia, a little to the southward of Viasma.

In regard to the French army, it appears by the papers of a commissary general, who was made prisoner, that they victualled twelve thousand men, but their efficient force was reduced to 85,000 at the period of their evacuation of Moscow; and that Buonaparte has contracted with a company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It is reported that Buonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived that the rear guard at least can continue its march without halting, in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them. They have before them the gallant and active count Wittgenstein, whose character for zeal and enterprise is so well established; and they have also on the Minsk road, to encounter admiral Tchichagoff, with the Moldavian army, which it is to be hoped may have time and notice either to unite, with count Wittgenstein to wait for them on the above named road, or to move to either flank.

Marshal Kutsoff has sent out among others, a considerable detachment which was at Elnee, nearer to Smolensk, under lieutenant. Shepetoff on the 1st of November, and which may have the means of intercepting delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursions of the French to Moscow, at the expense of the lives of so many brave officers and men, seem to have been limited to the burning and destruction of that city and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road, and in the vicinity of Moscow; while on the other hand it will, to the latest period of history reflect lustre on the spirit and patriotism of the Russian empire.

The last accounts from Count Wittgenstein are dated the 3d of November at Tchaanik, two stages east of Lepel. After the affair of Polotsk, that general detached a corps to observe Macdonald, whilst he sent gen. Steinhilf on the road to Vilna, who after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it with the loss of cannon and colours, joined count Wittgenstein who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le Grand, marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wound. The corps was reinforced by marshal Victor at the head of 15,000 men, and having taken post near Tchaanik, was there defeated on the 31st October, by count Wittgenstein, who considering the enemy's position a good one for himself has continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witpepsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff's last despatches of the 22d of October from Brestlitow, report the success of a detachment under gen. Tchaplitz, who on the 20th October, took the Polish gen. Konokoff with the whole of the 2d regiment of Hussars of the French guard.

Prince Schwartzenberg had crossed the bog without giving the admiral

an opportunity of bringing him to action.

Admiral Tchichagoff and count Wittgenstein had reciprocally sent detachments to ascertain each others position.

Sir Robert Wilson with his usual activity, has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence; his last despatches are dated at Viasma, the 4th of November; his accounts tally with the official bulletins which have been published here.

Lord Tyrconnel has joined adm. Tchichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention; his letters of the 22d October have been received by sir R. Wilson at Viasma, and by myself. His lordship speaks in high terms of the condition of all the corps of that army, which he had not until then had the means of seeing.

Having obtained the emperor's permission for major gen. Doroberg to serve as a volunteer in the army under gen. count Wittgenstein, I have given to that general officer instructions similar to those of sir Robert Wilson and lord Tyrconnel, and I expect by the next courier to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the head quarters of that army.

I have the honour to be, &c.
CATHCART.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

What a change in the face of affairs has taken place in the short space of three months! what a change in the fate of that man who seemed born to control fortune, and to be almost above those vicissitudes to which the human race are subject! He entered Russia at the head of a force, perhaps including the Polish reinforcements, of not less than 300,000 men. And all this army formidable as it was in number, was rendered still more so by its science its discipline, and its experience. This mighty army was thrown upon an empire earnestly wishing to avoid war and seeking only for neutrality, the wish to avoid war was not accompanied with the fear of encountering it, and the most determined valor was sustained and supported by the most devoted patriotism. We all recollect the language that was held by a party in this country when Russia dared to enter the list again with her tremendous opponent—no cheering hope was indulged; no generous sentiment expressed—no success anticipated—no honorable result deemed possible—her councils were sneered at—her emperor ridiculed—her generals treated with contempt—her population described as a race of slaves and barbarians and final ruin and ruin confidently predicted to her arms.

On the 14th Sept. the invader sat down in the Palace of the Czars, in the ancient capital of the Empire anticipating the immediate submission of the enemy, and promising to return in triumph and glory with his conquering army to Paris before Christmas. And two months after wards where is this boasting conqueror—this insulting invader! In disgraceful flight, abandoning all his ideas of conquest, slinking away from his ruined army, and anxious only about his own personal escape and safety. Like Xerxes, he left his Mardonius behind him, to bring off, if possible, the wreck of his army, while he is hastening in fear and dismay over all that territory he had passed but two months before with such pomp and parade, to get back to his own country. Of the 300,000 men he carried with him into Russia, there were but 85,000 efficient firelocks remained when he evacuated Moscow. And here let us take a rapid sketch of the losses and suffering they have experienced since that period.

The day before Buonaparte quitted Moscow was signalized by the defeat of Murat, who lost 2,500 killed and wounded, 1,000 taken prisoners, 38 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

Two days after the evacuation of Moscow Buonaparte fought the battle of Mala Jaroslaff, which cost him 6000 men at least and 16 pieces of cannon, and entirely deranged his plan of retreat. Platow in the mean time detached towards Smolensk, attacked the enemy at Medina on the 25th Oct. and took 11 pieces of cannon. Again, on the 1st, he came up with the retreating enemy at Kolotsk and took great part of their baggage wagons. On the 3d, general Millaradovitch followed them up, gave them a signal overthrow near Viasma, where they lost 6000 taken prisoners, 2300 killed, and 63 pieces of cannon. Still

pursuing them through Viasma, he made 1000 more prisoners and took three pieces of cannon. On the 7th he entered Dorogobugsh, and made himself master of 140 wagons. Meanwhile Platow, the indefatigable Platow, with the Cossacks gave the enemy a fresh overthrow between Dorogobugsh and Doughovishina, and took 3000 prisoners, 62 pieces of cannon, besides killing and wounding 12,000.

Whilst the enemy were suffering defeat after defeat in their main army, Wittgenstein and Steinhilf were ruining St. Cyr's and Victor's divisions, which lost at Polotsk and in the retreat to Lepel 6000 men taken prisoners 9 pieces of cannon, and 20 wagons.

RECAPITULATION.
Murat's loss on the 18th Oct. in killed, wounded and taken, 3500
Battle of Mala Jaroslaff 6000
At Medyna on the 25th Oct. 1000
At Kolotsk on the 1st Nov. 1000
Near Viasma, on the 3d 8500
Beyond Viasma, on the 4th 1000
At Dorogobugsh on the 7th 2000
Beyond Dorogobugsh, on 9th 15000
Near Doughovishina 500

Loss of the main army from the 18th Oct. to 10th Nov. 38,500

Loss of Victor and St. Cyr's divisions
At Polotsk and to Lepel 10,000
At Tchaanik Loss not known.

The number of cannon taken within the same period amounts to 134 pieces besides what the French have buried and destroyed; and of wagons to 270 besides what have been blown up.

Thus, of the 85,000 efficient men carried away from Moscow, nearly one half have been put hors de combat on the road from Moscow to Smolensk, whilst Victor and St. Cyr's divisions have been entirely ruined.

Thus the whole morale of the enemy is destroyed, whilst the spirits of the soldiers yielding to the pressure of defeat, sickness, and want, have left them incapable of active or vigorous exertions, and Beauharnois, who, we may be sure, draws a faithful picture of his army, declares in the two intercepted letters we have published, that his men "are driven to such desperation as to suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy."

A more deplorable account of the situation of an army cannot be conceived—And its sufferings are not yet at an end. Beyond Smolensk we know they had not got on the 11th of last month—and before that time Wittgenstein was at Witpepsk, and Orsha directly in the front, communicating, no doubt, with the Moldavian army, fresh and entire, under Tormazow and Tchichagoff. On the 9th Kutsoff was at Etna, but three days march from Smolensk, on his road to Krasnoi, which is on the west of Smolensk. Meanwhile Platow and Millaradovitch have driven Beauharnois from Dorogobuz out of the main road to Smolensk, and having forced him to fly to Doughovishina have increased the difficulties of his march and lengthened his distance from the French head quarters.

In this situation, full of peril, woe and want, we leave them, remarking, however, that the Austrians seem to be little inclined to share the miseries of the French, having crossed the Bar, with the apparent intention of finding that which their friends are seeking for in vain—comfortable winter quarters.

Of all the French armies—the only one entire and the most numerous (what a change!) is that under Soult. What should hinder him, if he chose, from playing the part of Monk?

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1813.

By casting a retrospective glance over the history of our country for the short period of 16 or 18 years past, we shall observe in the conduct of our great men the greatest inconsistency, and apparently the most wonderful changes in their political opinions. Measures which they then asserted bore the stamp of despotism, and were thought to be subversive of every thing like rational liberty, and which they exerted all their talents to frustrate, are now recommended as the only sheet anchor of our national salvation. Measures which seemed to excite the most lively apprehensions, have entirely lost their effect; and those which were viewed as absurdities, we are now told by the same men, are the greatest maxims of wisdom. It is well

known that when our countrymen were groaning in the dungeons of Barrovi and snarling under the lashes of Turkish slavery, these very men, with Jefferson and Madison at the head, carried all their influence against an appropriation for six frigates, when it was evident that it was with a naval force only, that we could support our rights on the ocean, against that piratical nation, and chastise them for the unending barbarities inflicted on our unoffending fellow-citizens. A navy was pronounced as an idle expense, and it was better to purchase friendship, than to expend a few thousand dollars in establishing ourselves to protect our commerce. When force was found necessary to be employed against France for depredations committed on the sea, and insults offered to the dignity of the government, the tocsin of alarm rang in ten thousand peals through all the democratic presses, and every faction demagogues seemed to entertain the most lively apprehensions for the liberties of the great commonwealth—These men left no stone unturned by which it was likely to render odious the federal administration; and every act, however reasonable and necessary in its nature, was tortured by ingenuity into an infringement of the rights of the people, and yelped abroad for the purpose of exciting discontent against the government. They attacked the passions of the people with the artillery of sophism, until they were subdued into belief that their public servants were no longer entitled to confidence. A navy was represented as useless; an army of 5000 men dangerous; and secret sessions of congress as the certain road to despotism. Labouring in this way, they effected the grand object they had in view, viz. their own personal aggrandizement, and that only by poisoning the minds of the multitude. "Crown heads (say they) who are machining designs subversive of the rights of man and the happiness of nations, may well cover with an impenetrable veil their dark transactions; but republics should have no secrets; in republics the functionaries being the servants of the people, acting solely for their benefit, ought to transact all national affairs in open day." We do not pretend to say, but in the course of legislative proceedings there are occasions when secrecy may be required; but if it were wrong at that day, it would be a fair consideration that it is so still. But as the power is shifted into other hands, the tables are completely turned, and what was vicious in the one, we are told is the maximum of virtue in the other. It could scarcely have been supposed that the apostles of democracy would ever have been compelled to the adoption of measures which but a short time before they professed so heartily to reprobate.

At the same time it was obvious to every wise and intelligent politician, that the clamours which were raised were only intended as bugbears to frighten the people, and that if the situation should again be reduced to a free situation, whatever set of men held the reins of government, must resort to the same or similar mode of defence. As to carrying on a war without a navy, an army, or money, it is all ideal. Disastrous experience has long since taught administration that their fancied improvements on the art of war have proved altogether speculative, and that it is only on the ocean that the American people can ever expect to support the dignity of their national character with a transatlantic foe. They, therefore, begin to show some symptoms of returning reason, by making appropriations for an increase of our naval establishment. But an army! an army, they cried, is a dangerous weapon in the hands of republican government; and a force at that time of 5000 men was productive of the most serious concern. Washington, said they, in heart is a tyrant, and is placed at the head of Adams's army only that he may trample on the necks of the people. Military establishments at this day are not looked on with that dread which formerly were, and now an army of 15,000

an army which might be the envy of Cromwell, and than that with which Caesar's Rubicon," can acquire up a terrible phantoms which doubled the imagination of our enemy has likewise lost its charm; every thing appears to have undergone a strange metamorphosis, and the sign of democracy commenced. We were to be stripped of our rights; reduced to the most abject condition, and burdened with all the exactions of despotic government; the rupture with France made it necessary for administration to borrow the sum of six millions. Now, a loan of twenty millions, with the expectation of raising from thirty to forty millions, during the continuance of war, does not startle the mind, or appear to have any effect. Loans may for a time relieve the exigencies of the government, however expects they will produce necessity of taxation, should the system of measures be continued and themselves grossly mistaken, shall then have the catalogue of grievances filled up, and the sign of terror once more. The army, navy, loans, and the gain come into vogue—Indeed, the specter is brightening ahead.

A law has lately passed before Congress authorizing the raise, by loan, the sum of millions of dollars. Much has been said before the passage of this consequence of not fixing the amount. Finally it is left to the will of the president, and ready in want of money to projects into execution, we need not expect him to be bound by the terms. Those who know very well the nature of the government, and it is they will lend for six, when they can as readily obtain it—Therefore, we may expect soon to return to the old mode of which will not be occasioned much clamour administration of Adams. Madison is a favourite of the clamours of democracy, it will in this case entirely cover show a determination of him in all his schemes, which be the expense, or whatever consequences.

Mr. Gales, the cabinet member, as well attempt to prove that white, as to convince any man that any benefit is to result from the measures that are to be taken in twelve months. He says, entertained some doubt as to the wisdom of this act, but explanation given in debate were perfectly satisfactory. It is supposed, (and this number will be raised) states contiguous to the frontier that class of citizens be unwilling to serve for more than one campaign, or that these are the calculation; it is not concerned it can be very flattering. The probability of this, however, assures us, that the army consists of this class of men, if the war is so popular a fair make us believe of respectable labouring young men eastern states volunteer for a campaign the last summer is more than they appear. Placed at home, by the enjoying the fruits of the expeditions to Canada, the efficient inducements for the these comforts; and the pleasures, and the plans late government, instead of only throwing cold water on their patriotism. In every man of common sense, a number cannot be a successful campaign, the regular force, the number of

EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOK.

Messrs. George Shaw, & Co., of this place have received a few copies of a splendid edition of the Prayer Book, lately published by Mr. M. Thomas of Philadelphia. We have been much gratified by an inspection of this elegant work, and rejoice to find that a sufficient degree of liberality and refinement pervades the American Public to enable our Book-sellers to publish such splendid editions as are Barlow's Columbiad, Wilson's American Ornithology, & Thomas's Episcopal Prayer Book. This latter work is spoken of in the following terms of commendation in a Philadelphia Paper.

"The splendid edition of this inestimable Manual, with which Mr. Messrs. Thomas offers to enrich the Church, the Library, and the Closet, is an effort of professional taste, liberality, and enterprise, equally honorable to him as an editor, and as a zealous member of that Church whose Liturgy and offices he has thus presented to the public.

The form under which he has communicated these venerable Formularies of public and private Devotion, is more justly accommodated to their intrinsic and unrivalled excellence, than any which has appeared in America.

The decorations are executed by the first Artists, the paper of superior quality, and the type large and luminous. The composition of the Allegorical Engravings is as remarkable for its novelty, as for its correctness and expression. In short, there has been no limitation of labor or expence, to render it worthy the patronage of the orthodox and pious Churchman, the man of taste, of every denomination, and the philanthropic and patriotic American, who must be gratified by every meritorious exertion to raise the arts and Sciences to a degree of refinement and elevation in this new world, equal, if not superior, to that which they have so long maintained in the old.

We trust, the liberal encouragement given to this highly commendable effort of taste and ingenuity, will induce others of a similar nature by the publisher, in editing the works of the most eminent and valuable authors.

To accommodate the taste, as well as the finances, of every class of purchasers, Mr. Thomas has judiciously presented this volume under bindings of different value, and with or without plates—from the neat and durable covering of plain calf, to the most superb and brilliant decoration, which Gold and Morocco could bestow; and all at a remarkably low rate in order to give celebrity to its execution and extent to its circulation."

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Blecker presented the petition of — Black, praying to be released from a bond for duties on goods brought from Canada. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Morrow presented the petition of a Lieut. Colonel of Ohio volunteers, stating that he had received a wound in his march to the Prophet's town; not from the enemy but from one of the volunteers thro' accident, and praying a pension. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Archer reported from the select committee to whom the subject was referred a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal company, in behalf of the U. States—read twice and referred to a committee of the whole House for Friday next.

NAVAL PENSION BILL.

The house took up the consideration of the bill to regulate pensions for persons on board privateers, and agreed to the amendments proposed to the same by the naval committee. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering an account of monies received into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources for the year 1813. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

LOAN BILL.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan was read a 3d time. On the question that the bill should pass, Mr. Gold spoke against it, and was followed by Mr. Pickin, who spoke at some length on the same side. No reply was attempted by any member on the other side—when the question

was taken—Ayes 75, Noes 35—majority for the bill, 37.

The following petitions were presented yesterday:

Mr. Chittenden presented the petition of Micah J. Lyman, now of N. York, stating that he was a mechanic in Montreal previous to the declaration of war, on which he returned to this country with his effects had been seized by the revenue officers—the petition prayed restitution, and was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. McKim presented the petition of Capt. Clement Sewell, an officer in the revolutionary war, praying bounty in lands, and compensation of half pay. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Brackenridge presented the petition of Mrs. Margaret Carr, widow of Richard Carr a revolutionary soldier, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Troup presented the petition of Charles Rockwell, stating that a shipment of goods was made to him from Liverpool in the ship Thomas Gibbon, which ship was captured by the privateer schooner Atlas of one gun, fitted out for the purpose. That one half of the said goods had been received by him and the other half condemned to the U. States. The petition prayed relief, and was referred to committee of ways and means.

The Bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes.

This bill authorizes the president of the United States to cause to be issued treasury notes to the amount of 5 millions of dollars; and also, if he shall deem it expedient to issue a further amount not exceeding five millions of dollars; provided the amount issued under the latter provision shall be deemed and held to be in part of the loan of sixteen million of dollars authorised by the bill passed this day. The notes to bear interest at the rate of five and two fifths per cent per annum, to be redeemed one year after the day on which they are respectively issued.

The following is the vote on the LOAN BILL on its final passage.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dismore, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Little, Lyle, Moore, McCoy, McKim, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Robertson, Rhea, Roberts, Sage, Sawyer, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Widgery, Wright—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Blecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Hufty, Jackson, Lewis, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Pitkin, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Sammons, Sheffy, Stuart, Surges, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Wheaton, White, Wilson—38.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1813, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824, but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin. Treasury Department, Sept. 30, 1813.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation. There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Dig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison. Sept. 24, 1813.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of DANIEL BROWN, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Daniel Brown be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Daniel Brown should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of JOSEPH P. PEARCE, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: it is therefore ordered and adjudge, that the said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, CLE.

Dec. 31, 1813.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM BARNES, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news papers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1813.

Richard Ridgely.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of GEORGE W. PARKER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

Augustus Uz,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of Colouring and Ornamenting Walls, either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) will be promptly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses, and durability given.

October 8.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of BENJAMIN LUSBY, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 13th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Maccubbin, executor of the last will and testament of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

Samuel Maccubbin, Executor with will annexed.

January 11.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

January 19.

Negroes for Sale.

At 11 o'clock on Monday the 8th of February, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, I will expose to Public Sale, at the dwelling-house of John Smith, in the Swamp of West River, Anne Arundel county, A FAMILY OF NEGROES.

Of the very best dispositions, the mother, between 35 and 40 years of age, a very able hand with an axe, a spade, or a plough, or at domestic work; her daughter about 17; three sons, handsome boys, 7, 8 and 9 years old, and a child at the breast. They are to be sold for cash, to satisfy a debt due from said Smith to the heirs of John Galloway, guaranteed by the subscriber. The purchaser will be required to give his bond that they shall not be sold out of this state, or district of Columbia, for five years subsequent to the sale.

John C. Weems.

West River, Jan. 21, 1813.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 600
30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
8 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1:2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town. Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

December 10, 1812.

WANTED

A YOUTH of about 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and understands Arithmetic, to attend in a Store—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

Jan. 21.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Seal-bearer of the liberal encouragement which he has received since his commencement.

Coach Making

In this day, returns undigged thanks to his patrons, who he hopes will condone their faults. At the same time wishes to inform them, that having employed a person living up to the

Harness Making

Business, he intends carrying on the same, all its various branches.

N. B. A convenient, light RIDING COACH for sale or hire.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, 2

January 27, 1813.

In Council.

January 18th, 1813.

BY a resolve of the Legislature, passed at session, the executive was requested to print, on the most reasonable terms, a testimony taken before the Committee of Finance and Courts of Justice, relative to late mobs and riots in the city of Baltimore. The Executive will receive proposals publishing said testimony, in pamphlet form. The proposals must state on what terms the work will be undertaken, and by what time the work can be completed.

order, 3X Nintan Pinkney, CL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain ROBERT DENNY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

Augusta Denny, Adm'r.

December 31.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children; on application to the subscriber, terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of respectability, or otherwise it will be useless to apply. Characters, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.

Jan. 28. 2 Bennett Darnall.

City Bank of Baltimore

Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in The City Bank of Baltimore will be opened for 1,200 shares for Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in March, at Mr. William Brower's tavern in Annapolis.

January 14, 1813. 4

For Sale

A Negro Woman, aged 32, with four Children, three girls and a boy, the eldest daughter nine years of age, the second four, the boy's age seven. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

October 29. 14 M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.

January 7, 1813. 5 William Foxcroft.

WANTED.

A person to undertake the making of COPPERAS: Any one competent to the work, on a large scale, may be so accommodated with a valuable situation. Apply to the Editor.

Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1813. 4

Potomac Company.

AT a meeting of the President, and Directors of the Potomac Company, held at George Town, on the 20th day of January, 1813, present

Charles Simms, president, John Mason, Elie Williams, & George Peter, Directors.

It appearing to the board from the terms of the resolution of the legislature of the state of Maryland, at their late session, that the manner of the loan of thirty thousand dollars proposed to be made to the company at the petition of the president and directors, is such as requires the consideration of the company assembled in general meeting.

Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company be appointed to be held at the Union Tavern in Georgetown, on Monday the 22d of February next, at eleven o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Joseph Brewer, Treasurer.

January 28.

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Thirty Blue Cloth Jackets, Thirty pair Pantaloon, Thirty pair Shoes.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1813.

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & WEEMS.

Being anxious to settle up the books of their late business, once more earnestly request all persons indebted to them, either by note or open account, to settle the same with Ridgely & Weems, on or before the 20th of February next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse to comply with the above request may expect suits to be brought against them for the money.

Jan. 14, 1813.

William Bates

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Now occupies the office formerly occupied by Jonathan C. Chase.

Jan. 21.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1813.

No. 31

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

(Respectfully for the Federal Republic.)

CONGRESSIONAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY JAN. 23.

LOAN BILL.

On motion of Mr. CHEVES, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill "authorising a loan of — millions of dollars"—and also, a bill authorising the issuing of treasury notes for the year 1813. Mr. Nelson in the chair.

Mr. CHEVES moved that the first blank be filled with the word "sixteen." He then went into a detailed account of the demands for which provision was to be made and the resources to meet these demands.

Mr. CHEVES having thus offered the above statements, said, it might be objected, that they were not satisfactory as we were engaged in a war, the duration of which was uncertain, and might be long, and that our views of the ways and means ought to extend, not only to the present, but to future years. This no doubt would be done, and could be done without difficulty, if the legislature and the proper constituted authorities did their duty. He would premise that the system which was proposed with a view to the war, and on which the war was commenced, has this principle for its basis—to provide a fixed annual revenue, sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and the interest on the public debt, including new loans—this was the principle suggested in the message of the president confirmed by the report of the secretary of the treasury, and reiterated by the report of the committee of ways and means—a principle which was probably in a great degree satisfactory to all parties in the house and in the nation. The effect of this principle had been fully accomplished, as it regarded the present year. The ordinary expenses of the government for this year, might be estimated at 9,500,000 dollars, while the revenue receivable within the year, was ascertained to be 12,000,000 dollars, leaving a surplus of 2,500,000 dollars, beyond the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future years were obvious and abundant. We had a wealthy and unexhausted country, on which not a cent of burden had yet been laid. Taxes might be laid—a repeal of the restrictive laws alone would furnish the means for the ensuing year, and probably longer, while it would have the additional advantage of bringing home the property of our citizens and floating the country with surplus capital, which would probably be loaned to the government. Taxes might yet be laid during the present session of congress, if a proper degree of industry were bestowed on the subject. If not, the president was invested with power to call congress together, before the constitutional period of their meeting, and in time to accomplish this object for the purpose of the ensuing year. He declared it to be his decided opinion, that the repeal of the restriction on commerce, or the imposition of taxes must be adopted, and it was his opinion (though it might differ from that of those for whom he felt a respectful deference) that both ought to be done to render the ways and means of the government abundant, and the prosecution of the war vigorous and successful. Gentlemen, he said, could not entertain any reasonable apprehensions on account of the loan for the present year. Suggestions of its failure seemed to be unfounded. It had been predicted that the loan for the last year would not succeed, but these predictions had been entirely falsified by the event. He had the pleasure to inform the committee that the loan of the last year had been filled, except a little more than half a million, while the loan of the treasury notes, authorized by the act passed, had been put in a demand had even ex-

ceeded for more. He compared the relative situation of the country in 1812 and '13. In 1812, there were twenty millions of property in the enemy's country, which was now brought home. The state of war had of necessity released large sums from the demands of commerce and it would be the interest of the holders of this money to loan it to government. If it should be said that the release of capital from the demands of commerce, had a disastrous aspect, it was susceptible of a satisfactory answer, which would be given when the objection should be urged. Mr. C. thought the banks alone would be able, from the diminution of the demands of commerce upon them, to afford to government the aids it wanted, if they could give a circulation to their business with government, something like that which subsisted between them and individuals. They had drawn in much of their capital since the war, and were better able to loan now than they were the last year. The money borrowed from the government the last year, was not taken out of the circulation of the money market—it had only passed into other hands, and if not demanded for the objects of industry and of commerce, which would not probably be the case, the present holders would find it their interest to loan it again to the government. It might be also objected, said Mr. C. that the government, by this bill, was not restricted in the rate of interest. To this he would reply, that if precedents were necessary, to justify this omission, enough were furnished by the administrations which preceded the year 1801—enough were furnished by the records of the Washington administration. He had thought it his duty to advert to the several acts of congress which authorised loans during these administrations. He would not say that he spoke with perfect accuracy, though he believed he did. From this examination it appeared that from the foundation of the government to the year 1801, loans were authorised to the amount of 8,800,000 dollars at five per cent. to the amount of 6,774,589 6-100 dolls. at 6 per cent. and to the amount of 24,000,000 dollars, without any limitation of the interest authorised to be given. The first loan authorised by the government was for 12,000,000, and without any restriction in the rate of interest. This, too, was in a state of peace—we are now in a state of war, when he hoped, however gentlemen in the minority might differ from the majority as to the propriety of the war, or the objects of the war, as the events of it must affect objects equally dear to all they would not be found so far to separate themselves from the government and the country as unnecessarily to embarrass the endeavours of the majority to prosecute the war with honour and success. He hoped the petty prejudices and distinctions of party would not mingle in this great question, but would be generously sacrificed upon the altar of public good. He would just add, that the bill authorising the issuing of treasury notes, which was also before the committee, had a connexion with the loan bill. It authorised, in addition to the sum relied upon as a part of the ways and means of the year, the issue of a further sum of 5,000,000 dollars, but provided in that even for an equivalent distribution of the loan.

Mr. SMITH said, he did not observe in the details of the gentleman any provision made for the reimbursement of the treasury notes payable after this year, with the interest, as also the interest on the loan of 1812. He asked if the eight millions appropriated to the public debt embraced these objects; or was the eight millions appropriated solely to the sinking fund, if so, he would rather vote for a loan of twenty millions, than to vote one dollar of a fund which should be regarded as sacred to the object for which it was established.

Mr. CHEVES replied that the eight millions included the several items stated by the gentleman, and was more than enough to meet the sum to be paid on account of the old debt, loans and treasury notes, and the interest on these. This he said was the true and legal application of the sinking fund, as would be shown if the question should be agitated.

Mr. BIGELOW, after observing that he made this motion, (to strike out the first section of the bill) because he meant to oppose the system of obtaining money by loans, rather than the details of the bill, said; Mr. Chairman—In support of the motion which I have made, and which if it prevails, is tantamount to a rejection of the bill, I will make some observations, although I find myself under an uncommon degree of embarrassment. An embarrassment, which proceeds not only from the delicacy of my situation, but from an apprehension, nay, sir, conviction, that it will be impossible for me to communicate to the committee my reasons for the motion, in that clear and forcible manner, with which they have presented themselves to my own mind.

The delicacy of my situation results from my having been opposed to the war, when it was declared, from being now opposed to its prosecution, as well, because the principal cause for its declaration has been removed, as from a persuasion, that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the manner of raising and distributing the military force, is not adequate to the contemplated object. But, sir, we have voted to raise the force, and are about to rely on loans to clothe, feed and pay it. Against this course, I beg leave at this time most solemnly to protest, and ask the indulgence of the house, while I attempt to point out some of the fatal consequences which must inevitably result from it.

Mr. Chairman—We have heard much said, within these walls, in praise of national honor and national glory. They have become so much the burden of the song, that national faith and national credit appear to have shared the fate of the poor wise man, who, by his wisdom, delivered the city, and yet, no man remembered him.

National honor and national glory Mr. Chairman, have a charm in the sound, which strike sweet music to the ear, while national faith and national credit, strike it, with the harsh notes of discord. No man, however, admires more than I do, national honor and national glory; but it must be that honor and that glory which is incircled by virtue and justice and supported by national faith and credit.

Sir—I admire not the glory of conquest. I admire not the glory of an Alexander: I mean the Macedonian not the Russian Alexander. I admire not the glory of a Julius Caesar, or a Napoleon. I have no desire for that American glory, which is to be acquired on the plains of Abraham, at the walls of Quebec, or on the barren sands of Florida. Besides, Mr. Chairman, the present state of our finances afford but a gloomy prospect for the speedy attainment of this species of glory.

An empty treasury, to be replenished by naked loans, is but an illomen of success.

What, sir, is the present state of our finances?

Let the report of the secretary of the treasury speak. That, sir, informs us that 10,600,000 were added to the public debt during the past year. That the expenses of the present year, without including the addition to the army and navy, will amount to 31,925,000 dollars. Those conditions according to the statement of the hon. chairman of the committee of ways and means will increase the expenses to thirty six millions. The revenues are but twelve millions, which will leave twenty-four millions to be provided for by loans, or treasury notes. The secretary has not informed us, what will be the expenses of the year 1814. He could not. But he has told us, that the revenue of that year, if the war continues, will not exceed three millions.

This, sir, is the state of your finances, and there are the means by which you are to support and maintain a navy, and an army of 25,000 men.

I confess, Mr. Chairman, that this mode of raising money by naked loans, excites in my mind, more apprehensions for the liberties of this country, than even the raising of the large army which has been authorized. This, if not a novelty, is a dangerous experiment in legislation.

An experiment calculated to shake the stability of any government, but more especially one like ours, founded on the will and the affections of the people.

To raise large armies, is at all times, and on all occasions, dangerous to the liberties of a republic, but it is infinitely more so to raise them for the avowed object of invasion and conquest, and depend on loans for their pay and subsistence.

I am aware, that a nation, irritated at the injuries inflicted on it by another, is apt to rush into war regardless of means or consequences. But, sir, the great political maxim, that the preservation of public credit, involves in it the preservation of national honor, and national existence, ought never to be forgotten. It ought to be the first article, in the creed of every politician of whatever party; one which he ought never for party or temporary purposes for a moment to lose sight of.

Better, sir, lose the election of a favorite candidate for president; better, sir, lose out own places, than suffer the public credit to be impaired.

Having, Mr. Chairman, made these general remarks, I will attempt to illustrate these two positions—1st. That it is essential to justice and the preservation of public credit, that whenever a debt is contracted, proper funds should be established not only for paying the annual interest of the same, but for discharging the principal within a reasonable period—2d. That without the establishment of such a fund, loans cannot be obtained, the army, if raised, cannot be punctually paid, a revolution will follow, and our present government converted into a military despotism.

The first of these positions is taken almost verbatim from a report made to the old congress in Dec. '82, by a committee consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison and Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The position is true at all times; at that time, it was felt, understood and acknowledged by every man in the U. States.

At that time, and for some time previous, the public credit of the country was at a low ebb. The congress of that day were unremittingly engaged in their endeavors to restore it. In their addresses to the several states, urging a compliance with their requisitions, the language uniformly was, that a compliance was necessary, not merely for the preservation, but for the restoration of public credit.

May such never again be the language of an American congress; but if these measures are persisted in it will be inevitable.

As early, Mr. Chairman, as Sept. 1779, Congress had issued bills of credit to the amount of 159,948,888 dollars. At this period, however, they calculated on preserving the public credit; and it is not a little remarkable, that their calculations were founded on the same principles with those of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, in his eloquent speech on the army bill, by apportioning the amount upon each individual in the United States. I will read you their calculations, at that time, 1779, in their own words—

"Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that at the conclusion of the war, the emissions should amount to 200,000,000 of dollars, that exclusive of the supplies from taxes, which will not be inconsiderable the loans should amount to 100,000,000 of dollars, then the whole debt of the U. States would be 300,000,000 of dollars. There are at present three millions of inhabitants in thirteen states. Three hundred millions of dollars, divided among three millions of people, would give to each person one hundred dollars. And is there a man in America unable, in the course of 18 or 20 years to pay it again?"

Mr. Chairman, arguments like these are fallacious, and their fallacy consists in this, that not more than one in ten, of the whole number of souls in the United States, pay any part of the tax, and of those who pay any part of it nineteen-twentieths have as much as they can do to support themselves and families and make any provision for their children. Besides, sir, the accumulation of interest and the annual expenditures of government, are left out of the calculation.

That this reasoning of the old congress was fallacious, we have incontrovertible evidence from their own mouths. For on the 17th of March following, they passed a resolution, "That gold and silver should be receivable in payment of the quotas required of the several states at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of every 40 of the bills (then) in circulation."

No wonder, then, that congress should say in 1782, "That it is essential to justice, and the preservation of public credit, that whenever a debt is contracted, proper funds should be established, not only for paying the annual interest, but for discharging the principal within a reasonable period." And, sir, if we are not now willing to subscribe to this doctrine, a few years continuance of the war will afford us a fearful example of its truth.

Mr. Chairman—I will now proceed to the second point, viz. That without such a fund loans cannot be obtained; your army, if raised, will not be punctually paid; public credit will be impaired; a revolution will follow, and your government will be converted into a military despotism.

Without such a fund, even the friends of the war will not loan you money.—Money is not loaned from motives of patriotism, but gain, and I have no hesitation in saying, the loan will not be obtained.

Let us again recur to the history of the revolution. I do this, Mr. Chairman, because it is more familiar; because the people are now as much as they were then, except that the revolutionary war had a popularity, which this has not, and because positions, supported by facts, are entitled to more credit, than those supported by mere argument. Upon this subject, I beg leave to read a few passages from two letters from Dr. Franklin, then our minister in France. The first is dated Dec. 23, 1782, in which he says: "Friday last an order was given to furnish me with 600,000 livres immediately, and I was answered by M. Vergennes that the rest of the 6,000,000 should be paid us quarterly in the course of the year 1783. I pressed hard for the whole sum demanded, but was told, it was impossible.

Our people certainly ought to do more for themselves. It is absurd the pretending to be lovers of liberty, and grudge paying for the defence of it. The foundation for credit abroad should be laid at home; and certain funds should be prepared and established beforehand, for the regular payment, at least of the interest.

In another letter dated March 13, 1783, after speaking on the subject of the French loan, he says: "I abstain from repeating here the other parts of the Count de Vergennes dispatches, which I had the honour to communicate, because the truths they contain are well known to you, and because they may all be reduced to this single position, that without a speedy establishment of solid general revenue, and an exact performance of the engagements which congress have made, you must renounce the expectation of loans in Europe." Again, sir, in an address of congress, Dec. 16, 1782, to the state of Rhode-Island, prepared by a committee consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, Madison and Fitzsimmons we have these remarkable expressions: "Our applications to the foreign powers, on whose friendship we depend, have had a success far short of our necessities. The next resource is to borrow from individuals. These will neither be actuated by generosity nor reasons of state. To their interest alone we must appeal. To consolidate this debt again?"

(See last Page.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the schooner *Water Witch*, 23 days from Bourdeaux. Translated for the *North* by Public Ledger.

WARSAW, NOV. 27.

We have intelligence from the corps of the army under Prince Schwarzenberg, to the 14th and 15th of this month.

When admiral Tschitschagoff advanced upon Minsk, he left a considerable corps behind him, under the command of generals Sacken and Bago, with orders to attack the Prince Schwarzenberg's rear if he should attempt to follow Tschitschagoff. It was probable that this corps was intended to act against the grand duchy of Warsaw, if the plan of operations against Prince Schwarzenberg had succeeded.

The Russian army attacked the rear-guard of the Saxon and Austrian corps under the command of general Regnier, and the Saxon troops lately arrived under gen. Durette.

There was some sharp fighting on the 14th and 15th inst. in which the Russians lost 1500 men killed, and 500 prisoners. By information that has been just received from Wilna, more important results may be expected.

Already a courier has arrived here from general Regnier, bringing intelligence to general Dutaillis, commandant of Warsaw, with intelligence that the Prince Schwarzenberg, had appeared suddenly with the auxiliary corps, near Izhelin, and had a general action with the Russian army. At the departure of the courier, 3000 prisoners had been made, with all the baggage, and considerable number of wagons. The enemy were pursued on the road to Prutians.

WILNA, DEC. 2.

An arrival from the headquarters at Borisow, gives the result of those grand movements, which we announced as having taken place on the Duna and the Borystines. It is now very clear what were the dispositions made by the Russians, in order to stop the march of the Grand Army from reaching its winter quarters. The plan was profoundly conceived, but the execution of it was not quite so easy against one of the greatest captains the world ever produced, and the first of armies.

The Prince of Schwarzenberg was on the 10th of November at Slonin, distant from Borisow 30 leagues. The Emperor arrived on the 27th of November at the last named place.

It is now certain that all our communications are well established.

PARIS, DEC. 14.

The Emperor slept on the 29th of November at Moldeschenow, which is on the great road from Minsk to Wilna. On the 28th there was a great battle fought with the corps under Tschitschagoff. This was a dreadful affair; we have taken from the enemy many thousand prisoners.

Moldeschenow, which in many maps is written Molodgiano, is about 25 leagues from Wilna, and 12 or 13 from Minsk. Berezyna, where is stationed the duke Reggio, is about 15 leagues north-east of Moldeschenow.

Dec. 16.—Letters from Warsaw, Wilna and Posen, say, that the divisions of Durette, Lagrange and Loisen, the Neapolitan division, the Guards of Tuskany and Turin, the battalions of the Imperial Guards, have reached the Niemen. This mass of forces amount to 120,000 men, and will cause the Russians to pause. The union of the 2d, 9th, and 10th corps, the Saxons and Austrians, will present an imposing force, & makes the grand army superior to what it was at the beginning of the campaign. In front and rear of Moscow the Russians have made the country a desert: Can they then maintain themselves on this side of Duna and the Borystines? That is a question which at this time presents itself.

Twenty-Ninth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moldetschenow, 3d Dec. 1812.

The weather was very good till the 6th Nov. and the movements of the army were executed with the greatest success. The cold weather commenced the 7th, from that time we have lost every night many hundreds of horses, which died while mounted on guard. Since our arrival at Smolensk, we have lost many horses belonging to the cavalry and artillery. The Russian army of Volhynie was opposed to our right. Our right quitted the line of operations on Minsk, and took for that of Warsaw. The Emperor was apprised at Smolensk, on the 9th of this change in the line of operations, and presumed how the enemy would act. However difficult it appeared to him to put himself in motion in this severe season, the same spirit of action compelled him to do so. He moved to arrive at Berezina, or at least on the Berezina, before the enemy—he left Smolensk

on the 11th, the 12th he arrived at Berezina. The cold weather which commenced the 7th, increased daily, and from the 20th to the 25th, the thermometer was at 10 and 15 below freezing. (Reinforcements.) The roads were covered with ice, the horses of the cavalry, artillery and baggage, perished every night, not by hundreds but by thousands, particularly those of France and Germany. More than thirty thousand horses perished in a few days; our cavalry were dismounted, our artillery and our baggage wagons were without horses. It became necessary to destroy a great part of our artillery, provisions, and munitions of war. This army in so fine a condition on the 6th, was very different on the 14th, almost without cavalry, without artillery and without wagons—we could not guard without cavalry more than a quarter of a league—notwithstanding, without artillery we could not risk a battle or maintain a position, we must march, not to be forced to a battle, which the want of artillery and cavalry prevented us from wishing—we must occupy a certain space not to be turned, and that without cavalry which protects and unites the columns. These difficulties, together with excessive cold, rendered our situation distressing. Men whose nature had not gifted with that fortitude which places them above the frowns of fortune, appeared alarmed, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and saw nothing before them but misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she had created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and ordinary manners, and saw a new glory in the various difficulties they had to surmount.

The enemy who saw on the roads the traces of this awful calamity which attended the French army, sought to profit by it. They filled up all their columns with Cossacks, who carried off the Arabs in the deserts, the carriages and train that were left. This contemptible cavalry, who make nothing but noise, and is not capable of breaking one company of voltigeurs, render themselves formidable by favor of circumstances. Notwithstanding the enemy had reason to repent of all the serious enterprises which they undertook. They were beaten by the Vice King and lost many men. The duke of Elchingen, who with 3000 men, composed the rear guard, and scaled the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded and found himself in a critical situation—he excruciated himself with that intrepidity which distinguishes him. After having kept the enemy at a distance the whole of the 18th, and constantly repulsed them, he made a movement at night, by the right flank, passed the Borystines, and disappointed all the calculations of the enemy. The 19th the enemy passed the Borystines, at Orza, and the Russian army fatigued after having lost many men, gave over this enterprise. The army of Volhynie had marched since the 16th upon Minsk, and was going against Borisow. General Demkrowski defended the head of the Borisow with 3000 men. The 23d they were attacked and forced to evacuate that position. The enemy then passed the Berezina marching upon Boli, the division of Lambert composing the van guard; the second corps commanded by the duke of Reggio, who was at Tcherin, had received orders to advance to Borisow, to insure the passage of the Berezina. The 24th the duke of Reggio encountered the division of Lambert, 4 leagues from Borisow, attacked and beat them, made 2000 prisoners, took 6 pieces of cannon, 500 wagons of the baggage of Volhynies army and drove the enemy to the right bank of the Berezina. General Berthier, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a handsome charge, the enemy only saved themselves by burning the bridge which was more than 300 toises long.

Nevertheless the enemy occupied all the passages of the Berezina, this river is 40 toises broad, and was filled with floating ice, but its borders are covered with marshes 300 toises long and which renders it a difficult obstacle to overcome. The enemy's general had placed his four divisions in different passes when he supposed the French army would attempt a passage. The 26th at day break the emperor after having deceived the enemy by divers movements made on the 25th, marched against the village of Studzianka and caused likewise two bridges to be thrown over the river, notwithstanding a division of the enemy were opposed. The duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy and kept them engaged two hours. The enemy retired to the head of the bridge of Borisow. General Legrand, an officer of the first merit was severely but not dangerously wounded, the army passed on the 26th and 27th. The duke Bellune commanding the 9th corps had received orders to follow the movement of the duke of Reggio to compose the rear guard, and to detain the Russian army of the Dwina which followed him. The division of Partonaux composed the rear guard of this corps. The 27th at noon the duke of Bellune arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzianka. The division of Partonaux left Borisow at night; one brigade of this division which formed the rear guard, and which was ordered to burn the bridges, set off at 7 in the evening, it arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock, endeavored to find its first brigade, and the general of division, who had set out two hours before. The search was fruitless, they then became uneasy. All that we have been able to hear since is that this first brigade set out at 5 o'clock, missed their way at 8, took the right instead of the left and went two or three leagues in that direction, that in the night & chilled with cold, it was routed by the fire of the enemy which they took for the French army, thus surrounded, they must have surrendered. This cruel mistake has lost us 3000 infantry, 500 horses and 3 pieces of artillery. It is rumored that the general of the division was not with the column but had marched on a head. All the army having passed on the morning of the 28th, the duke of Bellune guarded the head of the bridge on the left bank, the duke of Reggio with all the army were on the right bank.

Barrow having been evaluated, the armies of Dwina and Volhynie communicated, they concerted an attack; the 20th at day break the duke of Reggio caused the emperor to be informed that he was attacked; in half an hour afterwards the duke of Bellune knew it on the left bank, the army was under arms. The duke of Elchingen went to the assistance of the duke de Reggio and the duke of Trevis followed him. The fight became brisk, the enemy wished to break our right, general Doumerre commanding the 5th division of Cuirassiers, and composing part of the 2 corps who remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of the cavalry by the 4th and 5th of the Cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods to pierce the centre of the enemy which was beaten and put to rout. These brave Cuirassiers surrounded successively six battalions of infantry and put to rout the enemy's cavalry which came to the assistance of its infantry; 6000 prisoners 3 colours and 6 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

The duke de Bellune caused the enemy to be vigorously charged, made 5 to 8000 prisoners, and drove them out of the reach of the cannon of the brigade. General Fournier made a handsome charge of the cavalry—in the battle of Berezina, the army of Volhynie suffered much. The duke de Reggio was wounded, but not dangerously, by a ball which he received in his side. The morning of the 29th we remained on the field of battle. We had two routes to choose; that of Minsk and that of Wilna. The road to Minsk is through a forest and uninhabitable marshes, and it would have been impossible for the army to subsist. The road to Wilna on the contrary, is through a very fine country. The army without cavalry, with but little ammunition, very much fatigued with fifty days march, bringing after it, the sick and wounded of so many battles, required rest. The 30th, the head quarters were at Plechuiin; the 1st of December at Slaki, and the 3d at Moledeitchow where the army received the first convoys from Wilna. All the wounded officers and soldiers and every thing that encumbered us, such as baggage &c. were sent to Wilna. The result of the exposition just made, is, that it is necessary for the army to recruit itself, to remount the cavalry, to provide artillery and obtain provisions. Its greatest want is rest. The provisions and horses have arrived.

General Bourcier has already more than 20,000 horses in the different depots. The artillery has repaired its loss. The generals, the officers and the soldiers, have suffered much with fatigue and want. Many have lost their baggage in consequence of the loss of their horses—some by the ambuscades of the Cossacks. The Cossacks have taken many stragglers and engineers employed in making drafts, and wounded officers who marched without precaution, preferring to run risks, than to march with convoys. The reports of the general officers will show those officers and soldiers who have most distinguished themselves, in the details of these memorable events. In all his movements, the emperor has marched in the middle of his guards, the cavalry commanded by marshal duke of Istria, and the infantry commanded by the duke of Dantick. His majesty is satisfied with the good conduct that his guards have shown—they have always been ready to go wherever circumstances required—but circumstances have always been such, that his simple presence has sufficed to inspire confidence and ensure success.

The Prince of Neufchatel, the grand-marshal, the grand-master of the horse, and all the aid-de-camps and military officers of the household of the Emperor, have always accompanied his majesty.

Our cavalry was so dismounted, that we could scarcely unite the officers who had horses, to form four companies of 150 men each. The generals performed the duties of captains, and the colonels those of sub-officers. This squadron, commanded by general Grouchy, and under the direction of the King of Naples, never lost sight of the Emperor in all his motions. The health of his majesty was never better.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1813.

"Democritus, or the Laughing Philosopher," in answer to Senex in last week's *Maryland Republican*, we think of too personal a nature to admit of a place in this paper. It is our wish to avoid personalities as much as possible, and we shall descend to them only when compelled.

The committee of foreign relations have at length made their report, which embraces nothing but a view of the present state of our differences with Great-Britain. The following is the substance of a bill which accompanied the report:—

After the termination of the war by treaty, no person, not a natural born citizen of this country, or naturalized, or residing here at the time of the treaty, and having previously declared his intention of becoming a citizen, can be employed as a seaman on board any American vessel, public or private.

Naturalized citizens offering themselves as seamen on board any public vessel, must produce to the commander certificates of their naturalization; but if on board any private vessel, to the collector of the district where she belongs. The president is to give further directions respecting the requisite proofs of nativity or citizenship. There shall be a list of the crew certified by the collector. No passenger, a subject of a foreign country, shall be admitted on board any American vessel without a passport from the proper officers of government where such person belongs. The consuls or commercial agents of foreign nations at peace with the U. S. may state objections against any subject or citizen of the nation they represent, from being employed on board any American vessel, and be present at the investigation of the proofs by the collector.—Every commander of a public vessel, shall forfeit, on conviction, one thousand dollars for each person so unlawfully employed.—The commander and owner of a private vessel shall each forfeit five hundred dollars for each foreigner received on board, contrary to the provisions of this law, although his name be entered on the certified list of the crew. Masters and commanders of public or private vessels shall be allowed to make up deficiencies in their crews, in any foreign port, by permission of the government thereof. The employment of seamen to be reciprocal between the United States and any other nation with which there is a treaty. The provisions of the law shall not extend to any nation which has prohibited American citizens from entering their vessels, or which shall suffer commanders of their public vessels to impress any person from on board an American vessel. Five years continued residence in the territory of the U. S. necessary, after the treaty, for citizenship.

The plan which Mr. Troup has sketched out for the conquest of Canada in his speech on the new army bill, carries, in its appearance, something rather wild and extravagant. Another embargo, he thinks, would bring the enemy to our feet! "an embargo, rigidly executed, embracing as well the coasting as foreign trade."—As if the country had not been sufficiently cursed with measures of this nature; as if they had not been often enough tried by government to prove their futility, we see a legislator gravely rise in the united councils of the nation, to recommend an embargo as the best mode of conquering an extensive country! Have they not heretofore been found inefficient to coerce belligerents to respect our rights? Have they not accumulated miseries upon ourselves? It will be recollected that it was the embargo of 1807 that drove so many mariners from different parts of the Union, to abandon their country and enter into foreign service—Some "worked their way to Halifax, and fled from the jaws of famine into the arms of the British navy," and afterwards made a part of that number of impressed seamen which has been loudly and bitterly complained about. The effects have been too sensibly felt, and are yet too fresh upon the minds of the people, to make them willingly submit to undergo another. Some other consequences which resulted from it were, to teach European nations that they could live without us—to turn the course of trade into other channels—to impoverish and bankrupt thousands—and demoralize the citizens, by introducing among them a system of smuggling unknown before to this country. But the effects would be far different now, says Mr. Troup.—It would keep our commerce safe at home, while the enemy would be harassed by our privateers—distress the enemy at home and abroad—give tenfold vigour to the war—and facilitate the reduction of Canada, by creating partial scarcity, if not absolute distress. These ideas are by no means novel, for it was thought, previous to the first embargo, "that all men were fed at the opening of our hand," and that by threatening them with starvation we might force them to

respect us; but the effect was the very reverse, for they sought at the same time, to break the embargo. The embargo, must produce to the commander certificates of their naturalization; but if on board any private vessel, to the collector of the district where she belongs. The president is to give further directions respecting the requisite proofs of nativity or citizenship. There shall be a list of the crew certified by the collector. No passenger, a subject of a foreign country, shall be admitted on board any American vessel without a passport from the proper officers of government where such person belongs. The consuls or commercial agents of foreign nations at peace with the U. S. may state objections against any subject or citizen of the nation they represent, from being employed on board any American vessel, and be present at the investigation of the proofs by the collector.—Every commander of a public vessel, shall forfeit, on conviction, one thousand dollars for each person so unlawfully employed.—The commander and owner of a private vessel shall each forfeit five hundred dollars for each foreigner received on board, contrary to the provisions of this law, although his name be entered on the certified list of the crew. Masters and commanders of public or private vessels shall be allowed to make up deficiencies in their crews, in any foreign port, by permission of the government thereof. The employment of seamen to be reciprocal between the United States and any other nation with which there is a treaty. The provisions of the law shall not extend to any nation which has prohibited American citizens from entering their vessels, or which shall suffer commanders of their public vessels to impress any person from on board an American vessel. Five years continued residence in the territory of the U. S. necessary, after the treaty, for citizenship.

Quere.—How would a word of condolence from Joel Barlow, Mr. Madison's messenger, sound in the ear of Buonaparte if he should be so fortunate as to meet him at Wilna?—Would he be willing to give up the millions of our merchants money he has had for safe-keeping, or will he wish to make use of it by way of enabling him to prepare for another campaign?

Democrats in favour of a Navy!

Not long ago it was said, that the democrats had fallen so suddenly and violently in love with a navy, from the gallant exploits of some of our commanders, that they not only intended, by every possible exertion, to increase it from the national resources, but likewise from the funds of several states. South-Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania, seemed to vie with each other for the palm of liberality, for each was to present the United States with a frigate, besides other vessels of less magnitude. The South-Carolina unfortunately grounded on a democratic bank, in the city of Charleston; The Virginia, we suppose, has been driven up high and dry in the Potomac, as she has not lately been heard of, and the Pennsylvania, stranded in the patriotic senate of that state.

A motion has lately been made in the legislature of Massachusetts to build a frigate for the government, but the motives of the mover, who is a red-hot Madisonian, have been very justly questioned. A writer in a Boston paper observes, that it is far from his wish to insinuate that there was a small game of cunning to be played off by this proposition, or that the honourable motive could have reasoned thus:—"If the federalists oppose this motion, we shall be clamorous about their inconsistency; we shall make the welkin ring with their want of patriotism; but if they fall into the snare which we lay for them, we shall render them odious to the people for quadrupling the tax in one year, for an object which the democrats have always opposed.—We shall lay it all to governor Strong, who must approve the act if it passes, and to the house of representatives, a majority of whom are federalists—we shall therefore call it a federal measure—we shall enlarge upon its cruelty at being laid when the people are so much oppressed by war." That this would be the language used by more than probable, and the charges would be so outrageous on this democratic alarm-bell, that the people, how much so ever they might wish to see a request for a

could be frightened at the M. before she could be on the stocks. What, therefore, be the determination, we do not presume to decide, but we should be surprised if the consoling public policy, that she

The public attention seems to be diverted from our situation, to gaze on the scene in Europe. One destination of those of Europe, that there is scarcely a country that does not awaken interest, and have at its effect upon ourselves. The freedom purchased by blood of our ancestors, and its continuance, we ought to the most fervent friendship for him who are struggling for the lot of the world; and impotence to crown their arms success. The bulletin which day publish, exhibits but a so of the fallen greatness of Europe whose whole course through been one continued theme of treachery and blood. The which are occasioned in this his defeat, are as opposite to the light from darkness, one party view him as he re- scourge of all nations, are e- geing themselves with the pro- total overthrow, and a re- universal peace—others pro- his death would be the great- ness that could befall this are astonished that any sh- at his disasters. To these the exclusive pleasure of fo- affection for the tyrant. That every native born cit- country, who values its int- cheerfully unite in anthem to the valour and heroism of ans. Every Cossack's bro- dacked with a wreath of mortal honours should be d- commemorative of their gal- in every battle they have interest has been deeply co- it has stayed the torrent wi- approaching towards unity.

For the Maryland Gazette. There was a time when it been thought a most cru- our countrymen, to suppo- rous struggle of a gre- defence of its liberty and would not excite their sym- selves upon our or- dence, it was believed that feel too deep and lively a the efforts of any other p- themselves from the cruel- unprincipled tyrant. Wh- action commenced in Fr- joined in the success of its deplored every reverse of f- belted them. For the lib- people of Ireland from a- lovers of liberty have offer- success to every people- lines, and under what- stance, who were conten- name of national independ- wish of every real Ameri- adhering to the res- of many of our- melite or fifteen years ag- that it was considered the- of the people of America- effort of any people to as- success. This doctrine, once so fa- ever questioned, until it Spain generously resolve- thing in defence of t- dence, and in resisting U- flagitious schemes of the- to maintain and destroy- as soon as the news of the- correction" reached us, t- erty and independence- mer, and French victo- mailed in, and French di- ed. That he may succe- of Spain and Por- actually wished, altho- the people of this de- deprived of the best- making market for t- surplus produce. The same subjugated, on the British army- the peninsula was d- the British troops unde- for which d-

For the Maryland Gazette.
There was a time when it would have been thought a most cruel libel upon our countrymen, to suppose that a serious struggle of a great nation, in defence of its liberty and independence would not excite their sympathy. Placing ourselves upon our own independence, it was believed that we could feel too deep and lively an interest in the efforts of any other people to shake themselves from the cruel yoke of an unprincipled tyrant. When the revolution commenced in France, we rejoiced in the success of its armies, and displayed every reverse of fortune which befell them. For the liberation of the people of Ireland from the galling yoke of England, the prayers of lovers of liberty have often been heard, and success to every people, of whatever clime, and under whatever circumstances, who were contending in defence of national independence, was the wish of every real American. Inadverting to the resolves and efforts of many of our patriots a few weeks or fifteen years ago, we will find that it was considered the bounden duty of the people of America to aid in the effort of any people to assert their independence.
This doctrine, once so fashionable, never questioned, until the people of Spain generously resolved to risk every thing in defence of their independence, and in resisting the daring, sanguine schemes of the great Napoleon to subvert and destroy them, as soon as the news of the Spanish revolution reached us, the lovers of liberty and independence, changed to France, and French victories were triumphed in, and French disasters regretted. That he may succeed in the conquest of Spain and Portugal is the earnest wish, although by no means the desire of the people of this country who are deprived of the best and now the remaining market for their flour, and surplus produce. Yet more than one is captivated, or from some the British army now employed in the Peninsula was driven first, and England would have in that invincible force of veteran troops, under such and for which she would

—At this moment the world beholds with wonder and dismay the low-born usurper of a great monarch's throne, raised by the hand of Providence unquestionably, to an eminence of power and grandeur enjoyed by none since the subversion of the Roman empire;—a man whose undaunted spirit and success in enterprise might throw a lustre over the meanest birth, while the profligacy of his private life and the crimes of his public life would tinge the noblest. When we see the imperial diadem circling this monster's brows—while we confess the hand of God in his elevation, let us not be tempted to conclude from this, or other similar examples, that He who ruleth the kingdom of men delights in such characters, or that He is even indifferent to the virtues and vices of men. It is not for his own sake that such a man is raised from the dung-hill on which

he spring, but for the good of God's faithful servants, who are the objects of his constant care and love even at the time when they are suffering under the tyrant's cruelty: for who can doubt that the seven brethren and their mother were the objects of God's love, as their persecutor Antiochus Epiphanes was of his hate? But such persons are raised up and permitted to indulge their ferocious passions, their ambition, their cruelty and their revenge, as the instruments of God's judgments for the reformation of his people; *and when the purpose is answered, vengeance is executed upon them for their own crime.*

"—When the nations of Europe shall break off their sins by righteousness, the Corsican "shall be persecuted with the fury of our avenging God, and none shall hinder."

"—A firm belief in God's providence, overruling the fortunes of men and nations, will moderate our excessive admiration of the virtues and talents of men, and particularly of the great achievements of bad men, which are always erroneously ascribed to their own endowments. Great virtues and great talents being indeed the gifts of God to those on whom they are conferred, they are justly entitled to respect and honour; but the giver is not to be forgotten—the centre and source of all perfection—whose thanks and praise are primarily due even for those benefits which are conveyed to us through his highly favoured servants. But when the brilliant successes of bad men are ascribed to themselves, and they are admired for those very actions in which they are the most criminal, it is a most dangerous error; and often fatal to the interests of mankind; as in these very times, nothing has so much contributed to establish the power of the Corsican and multiply his successes, as the visible fear of him which has seized the minds of men, growing out of admiration of his boldness in enterprise on some occasions, and his hairbreadth escapes on others, which have raised the many an opinion that he possessed such abilities, both in counsel and in the field, as render him an overmatch for all the statesmen and all the warriors of Europe, inasmuch that none can stand before him; whereas, in truth, it were easy to find examples of extraordinary success in the arms

"—With respect to the present crisis, if the will of God should be, that for the punishment of our sins the enemy should prevail against us, we must humble ourselves under the dreadful visitation: but if, as we hope and trust, it is the will of God that the ycleptic shall never set his foot upon our shores, the loyalty and valour of the country are, we trust, the appointed means of his exclusion.

"To us, who see the present moment only, the government of the world will appear upon many occasions not comfortable. In our judgments, formed upon limited and narrow views of things, to the maxims of distributive justice. We see power and prosperity not at all proportioned to merit: for "the Moab High, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, giveth it to whomsoever *he will* and setteth up over it the basest of men"—men base by the turpitude of their wicked lives, more than by the obscurity of their original condition; while good kings are divested of their hereditary dominions, dethroned and murdered: inasmuch, that if power, and prosperity were sure marks of the favour of God for those by whom they are possessed, the observation of the poet impious as it seems, would too often be verified:

"The conqueror is Heaven's favorite; but on earth,
Just men approve and honour more the vanquish'd."

APPOINTMENTS
By the governor & council of Maryland
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.
Thomas Crampton, Adam Ott, William Yates, James McClain, Geo. Smith, Jacob Schnebly, Martin Kershner, Philip Meane, John Bowles, James Prether, Robert Hughes, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, Lancelot Jacques, David Stephens, James D. Moore, John C. Cromwell, Daniel Rendch, John W. Christopher, Peter Seibert, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Vanleer, Michael A. Finley, John Irwin, William Fitzhugh, jun. Robert Chaney, Isaac Housen, jun. George Nichols, George Stonebreaker, Michael Stonebreaker.

Levy Court.
Matthew Vanleur, Zachariah Clage
William Fitzhugh, Thomas C. Bre
John T. Mason, Martin Kershner, Jo

Orphans Court
Frisby Tilghman, Thomas B. Ha
Alexander Neile.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.
John Reed, Jesse Tomlinson, William Shaw, Andrew Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, Asa Beall, John Rice, Thomas Cressp., Thomas Parkinson, Thomas Greenwell, Nicholas Gower, Thomas F. Brook, Robert Armstrong, John Martin, John Burbridge, George H. Hinkle, John Scott, George Herman, David Cox, James Tidball, James Prather, jun. George Robinson, of Ethan, Thomas Blale, Patrick McCarty, Thomas A. Crawford, Adam Sigh, Thomas Dawson, Robert Abernath, Thomas Wilson, jun. William Armstrong, Jonathan Arnold, Wm. Ridge, Henry Wright, John Simkins, Eugene Gwynn, Colmore Chapman.

Levy Court.
Joseph Cressap, William Shaw, J.
Tomlinson, David Hoffman, sen. Jas.
Tidball, James Prather, jun. Geo.

Orphans Court.
Lenox Martin, Thomas Thistle, C
Hebb.

Married, at Dover, Del. on the
ult. by the Rev. Mr. Duganovich,
John Rapout of White Hall near
city, to Miss Cassiana C. N.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY YESTERDAY'S STAGE.
From the *Albany Gazette*, Feb. 4.
POSTSCRIPT.
12 O'CLOCK AT NOON.
We stop the Press to communicate to our readers the following extract of a letter from Buffalo, just put into our hands, conveying the melancholy intelligence of the defeat of the American Army under Gen. Winchester, at the Miami Rapids.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Buffalo, to his friend in this city, dated on Wednesday last.

"It is with extreme pain I inform you, that on Saturday last, a flag came across from the English side with capt. Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, informing the commanding officer on our side, that general Winchester and about 1,000 men were killed and taken prisoners, at the Miami Rapids. That it was a dear bought victory for the British. He adds, that 600 of our men were killed, and 400 taken prisoners. An express has been sent to gen. Dearborn, with this distressing intelligence, by Col. Porter commanding at this post."

Our correspondent informs us, that the letter from which the above extract is made, is from Maj. Noon, to his Excellency Governor Tompkins, and by him communicated to the Editors of the Albany Gazette for publication.

[*N. Y. E. Post.*]

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Late and Important.

FRENCH & RUSSIANS.
PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 8.
By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Ann Maria, Donaldson in 29 days from Liabon, the editor of the Freeman's Journal has been favoured with the perusal of London papers to the 21st December, from which we have time only to make the following extracts:—

Despatches had been received from Lord Cathcart, dated the 23d and 25th Nov. containing an account of a continued series of victories and successes obtained by the Russians over the French. On the 9th Nov. Count Orloff Denigoff defeated a corps of the imperial guard under general Barraguay D'Hilliers; one division under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces; D'Hilliers's division made a rapid retreat, and Ange-reau, brother to the Marshal, after losing 1000, surrendered the remainder 2000 men to captain Pargner.—On the 12th, a foraging party of the cavalry and artillery was attacked by the same officer, who killed 1300, made 1500 prisoners of these important corps and took 1000 prisoners and 400 carriages chiefly laden with stores. The French in their retreat from Smolensk, under Davoust were turned by a reinforcement under prince Galitzin, and after fighting the fight of despair gave up the day with the loss of two Generals, 58 Officers, 9170 rank and file prisoners, 70 pieces cannon and three standards.—The baton of Davoust was one of the trophies of this glorious day.—The loss of killed and wounded was immense; but the strongest feature of all was the presence of Buona parte. When the day turned he fled and left his army to their fate.

The French having quitted Smolensk, Marshal Kutusoff advanced in additional force to cut off the rear division of Ney. On the 17th Nov. about 3 in the afternoon, this memorable action began by an attack on the Russian line; the French under cover of a fog, advanced to the foot of the batteries of 40 pieces of cannon and the whole musketry of the line opened on them at the distance of 250 paces. Under this deluge of fire, they could neither fight nor fly. A flag of truce was sent to Gen. Millaradovitch, and at midnight the whole French corps of 12,000 men laid down their arms. The loss in the battle was enormous. Marshal Ney was wounded; he fled, & was pursued by the Cossacks across the Dnieper. Four generals of division are said to have been wounded, & upwards of 100 officers were among the prisoners. On the 18th Nov. Count Wittgenstein, on the Dvina was attacked by Victor—the French were defeated with the loss of 3000 men and retreated, pursued by the cavalry. It was said that Buonaparte had shot himself on the night of the destruction of Ney's corps, but was still more strongly reported that he had been dangerously wounded. Letters from Berlin mention that couriers had arrived in chastity for the purpose of procuring

most eminent surgeons to administer aid to a great number of the French army, who had retreated to a safe retreat on the neck, and if the principal practitioners had not been off with all possible speed, Marshal Koutousov has been treated Prince of Smolensk, in consequence of his brilliant achievements in the destruction of the corps of Ney and Davoust.

Gen. Count Lambert, who commands the advanced guard of admiral Tchitchagoff, has defeated Buaparte's advanced guard under Dombrowski, and made 3000 prisoners; the killed are in proportion.

Count Wittgenstein in at Copysa, in communication with adm. Tchitchagoff. In his report of the 24th Nov. he states that he had killed a great number of the enemy and taken 800 prisoners.

Accounts from the grand army of the 23d Nov. state that the Prince of Smolensk was marching on Osti and Moghilow, parallel to Buonaparte's retreat. Nothing could prevent the junction of all the Russian armies if necessary.

Captain Donaldson informs, that Lord Wellington was at Cadiz, and that his army were in winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo.

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THE SENATOR APPOINTED.

We congratulate the state of N. York and the union, on the appointment of the honourable **RUFUS KING** to the Senate of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March next. The services of this pre-eminent statesman have too long been lost to the public, by his voluntary retirement to private life; and we confidently hope that he will not decline the appointment, especially at a crisis like the present, when the brightest talents and the warmest patriotism, are required to save, if possible, our afflicted and sinking country.

[*N. Y. Spectator.*]

Lancaster School.

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to George-town for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing, previously to which further information will be given on the subject.

February 11. /

Patriotic Naval Print.
*Original to be seen at the Merchants
Coffee House.*
The publisher devotes half the profits of this
Print as a contribution for the Widows and
Orphans of these brave Tars who fall in de-
fence of their country.

Description of the Print.
A majestic figure of an American sailor at

The beautiful Frigate United States is ready for sailing, the signal is up, and the last boat approaching the wharf.

Subscriptions will be received by the Publisher, CMAA. P. HARRISON, No. 40, north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

It is intended that subscriptions shall be received also by the different respectable Booksellers and Editors throughout the U. States. The Print is in a state of forwardness, and shall be executed in the most elegant and masterly style. As soon as the etching alone is done, an impression of it shall be forwarded to the different gentlemen who take subscriptions, that they and the public in their respective neighborhoods, may form an idea of the design, and of what the subject will appear when finished by the engraving, and displayed with all the advantages of appropriate coloring. The price will be plain dols. a 50, and printed in colors dols. e.

Editors of newspapers, who are disposed to aid the fund projected for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the country, will undoubtedly be pleased to give this notice occasional insertion. —The names of the subscribers will be printed in a handsome form, accompanied with a suitable inscription in order that posterity may possess a record of the tallies friends and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the present time in America.

For Sale

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Thirty Blue Cloth Jackets,	Thirty pair Stock ings,
Thirty pair Panta- loons,	And Thirty Cotton Shirts,
Thirty pair Shoes	

JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1813.

NOTICE
RIDGELY & WEEMS
Bring suitors to settle on the books of the
last business, once more, earnestly request
persons indebted to them, either by ac-
count, to settle the same with Ridgely
and Fimell on or before the 20th of Febru-
ary, as further indulgence cannot be given.
Those who refuse to comply with the above
request may expect suits to be brought against
them for the money.
Jan. 14, 1853

(Continued from first page.)
We must not only stipulate a proper compensation for what they lend, but we must give security for the performance. We must pledge an ascertained fund, simple and productive in its nature, general in its principle, and at the disposal of a single will.
If at that day neither patriotism nor want of state would induce individuals to loan their money, can you expect them to do it now? Sir, you will not obtain it. It is impossible. Your army, of course, will not be punctually paid, and public credit will be impaired.
It now remains to show that a revolution will follow, and the government be converted into a military despotism. And here again, Mr. Speaker, I will recur to facts derived from the history of the revolution. The sufferings and patriotism of the revolutionary army are well known. But their patriotism was tried to the utmost point of endurance. To show this, I will read a passage from a memorial presented by the army, to congress, in December, 1782.
"Our distresses are now brought to a point—we have borne all that men can bear—our property is expended—our private resources are at an end—and our friends are wearied out with our incessant applications. We therefore, most seriously and earnestly beg that a supply of money may be forwarded to the army as soon as possible. The uneasiness of the soldiers for want of pay, is great and dangerous; and further experiments on their patience may have fatal effects."
Well, sir, what followed? Why, on the 10th of March (then) next, the famous anonymous letter, written, if fame does not belie him, by the very man, who is to have the direction of your war operations, was industriously circulated through the army. A flame was kindled, which nothing but the commanding influence of Washington, aided by his general officers, could have extinguished.
Let us, Mr. Chairman, learn wisdom by experience. If you will have an army, for Heaven's sake make prompt and effectual provision for their pay and subsistence. Depend not upon loans. Expose not again the liberties of your country. At the head of your army, you will not have a Washington; you will not have soldiers actuated by the same motives of patriotism; you will not have the same apology for neglecting to pay them. They will commence by complaints; they will load your table with petitions, which though just, you will not have it in your power to grant; they will take justice into their own hands, and under some popular leader, after scenes of horror, devastation and blood, they will convert your government into a military despotism.
I am aware, that it will be said, that it is intended to provide a system of revenue for this purpose. I doubt not the intention, but I do & must doubt the execution. With this intention, as we were informed, such a system was reported at the last session. Why was it not then adopted? Why has it not been acted on at this? These, are questions, which it is not for me to answer. The public must and will judge for themselves. Thus much, I may say, that the reasons which have hitherto prevented the adoption of such a system, will not only continue to operate, but will increase by delay.
Mr. Chairman, I will detain you but a moment longer. I have always been opposed to this war. I am now opposed to its continuance. The responsibility, therefore, for its faithful prosecution, and successful termination, rests not on me. I am, however, equally interested in the event, with those who made it; and I call upon them, as they regard the interest, the happiness and future welfare of the country, to take reasonable and effectual measures for the preservation of the public credit.
Do not, by rashness, or extravagance, bring our excellent constitution into disrepute. A constitution the great excellence of which consists, in a wise, faithful, provident and impartial administration. A constitution, which under the auspices of a Washington, is calculated to diffuse happiness throughout the community; to give to agriculture a rich reward for its labors; to manufacture, encouragement; and to commerce, extension and protection.
But, sir, a constitution, which under the auspices of other men, may have issued from the mouth of later a pro-

test commerce, by its total annihilation; secure peace, by perpetual war, and render the people happy and contented, because deprived of every solid and substantial enjoyment, they will have nothing more to lose.
Mr. Chairman, we have received from our Father, a rich and valuable inheritance, we are bound to transmit it to our children, as valuable at least as we received it. Let us not then, encumber it, with a mortgage of ours, which it will not be in their power to redeem.
The question was then taken on Mr. Bigelow's motion by ayes and noes, and determined as follows—ayes 23, noes 61.
The question was then put to fill the first blank with the word "sixteen," and carried.
SALE.
By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscribers will jointly offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.
THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. Jona. Waters to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq. Trustees of the Richard T. Lowndes, part which belongs to Tasker's rep.
John Golder } Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's heirs
Feb. 4th, 1813.
A credit of twelve months will be allowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. 3t.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs & George Shaw, & conducted under the firm of Geo. Shaw & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment to
GEORGE SHAW.
Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1813. tf.
EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.
Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.
Albert Gallatin.
Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.
Land for Sale.
I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation; there is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrison.
Sept. 24, 1812. tf.
NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain ROBERT DREW, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
Augusta Denny, Adm'r.
December 31.
For Sale & Hire.
A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children: on application to the subscriber the terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement; but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of veracity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply a character, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.
Bennett Darnall.
Jan. 25. 3
Just Published,
AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE SHAW & CO.
SATAN'S DEVICES EXPOSED,
In four Sermons.
To which is added
THE DAILY DUTIES OF A
CHRISTIAN.
Price 37 1-2 cents.
Jan. 25.

In Council.
Annapolis, January 13, 1813.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled, "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Boston; the Federal Republican, George-town; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.
AN ACT
To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.
Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof
Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.
And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.
And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government, directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.
AN ACT
To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.
Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts; so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore
Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.
And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.
And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.
City Bank of Baltimore.
Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in The City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1,200 shares for Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in March, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern in Annapolis.
January 14, 1813. 5
For Sale
A Negro Woman, aged 32, with four Children, three girls and a boy, the eldest daughter nine years of age, the second four, the boy's age seven. Enquire at the Gazette Office.
October 29. 15 tf.
NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.
January 7, 1813. 6
WANTED.
A person to undertake the making of COPPERAS: Any one competent to the work, on a large scale, may be accommodated with a valuable situation. Apply to the Editor.
Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1813. 5

Anne Arundel County, ss.
On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of BENJAMIN LUSBY, of said county, praying for the relief of said act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.
State of Maryland, ss.
ON application, by petition of Samuel Maccubbin, executor of the last will and testament of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.
Samuel Maccubbin, Executor with will annexed.
January 21. 6w
State of Maryland, ss.
ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.
Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
January 21. 6w
20,000 Dollars—Cash!
Now afloat in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100
Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 3,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.
Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1:12 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$9.
TICKETS & SHARES
Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town. Who hold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.
All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.
December 10, 1812.
Potomac Company.
AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, held at George-town, on the 20th day of January, 1813, present,
Charles Simms, president,
John Mason,
Eli Williams,
& George Peter, } Directors.
It appearing to the Board from the terms of the resolution of the legislature of the state of Maryland, at their last session, that the manner of the loan of thirty thousand dollars proposed to be made to the company at the petition of the president and directors, is such as requires the consideration of the company assembled in general meeting.
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company be appointed to be held at the Union Tavern in George-town, on Monday the 22d of February next, at eleven o'clock.
In attestation of the Board of Directors,
Joseph Brewen, Treasurer.
January 26. 2w
WANTED
A YOUTH of about 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and understands Arithmetic, to attend in a Store—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

Anne Arundel County, ss.
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WM. S. GREEN, of said county, praying for the relief of said act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.
Richard Ridgely.
Anne Arundel County, ss.
ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE W. PARKER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.
Richard H. Harwood.
Augustus Uz.
Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitation of some of the most respectable inhabitants, he has made arrangements, and is now enabled to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of Colouring and Ornamenting Walls, either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is now generally known throughout the District, and need any further illustration. Directions in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Street, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and terms given.
October 8.

NOT LXX.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CORNER STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
The Anna Maria, Donnell, arrived at Philadelphia in 29 days.
Gazette Extraordinary 16.
Foreign Office, Despatches of which are copies, were received by Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal Secretary of State, from Gen. V. K. B. his majesty's ambassador extraordinary, stationed at St. Petersburg, 25th Nov. 1812.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.
MY LORD,
In my despatch of the 1st had the honor to detail actions of Marshal Kutusoff, and come to my knowledge of the 11th of November; since that report has been received, further proceedings of the trusted to General Platow, and Marshal had calculated Cransoison on the 14th inst. though he had approached new werats of that place I heard that his head quarters established there on the 1st inst. despatch of the latter journal of the preceding which will contain important news, but it has not yet been received. On the 9th of Nov. of Denzoff being advanced towards Smolensk and received intelligence of French corps from Smolensk, fresh troops intended different regiments of guards was under the command of General Barraguay d'Hill with him General Chaptal, Gen. Angereau, brother of that name. In the three towns, Lakoff & Dolgomou position of attack was intended by three partisan companies, commanded by captain Sealat Davidoff, and captain The result was, that the Carpenter was nearly cut off by Baraguay d'Hill. I heard a cannonade of 10 hours in the quarter of the division made good Smolensk, and that corps of 3000 men, after one third of their own their arms, and to captain Phigner, with 1500 men, and who approached this affair with stress and gallantry. In this corps were two of cavalry, well mounted, and amounted to one by staff and other officers, and rank and file, who capitulated stated their march by that route was another communication of Kalouga, not aware of the retreat. Since this affair, three more, upwards of five thousand and four thousand have been taken near St. Petersburg. On the 14th inst. Gen. Wittgenstein was attacked by Victor, who had on the other side of the river. The enemy was repulsed from two to 30 miles pursued the next day towards Sann. Prisoners were taken. I enclose a copy of Baron Donberg's letter. Nothing material occurred till the 18th, when the enemy was joined by another army, who had been strictly guarded by the Russian army. The enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 20th, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 21st, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 22nd, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 23rd, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 24th, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 25th, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 26th, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 27th, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. On the 28th, the enemy was repulsed, and the Russian army was victorious. 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Sale,
CASH OR EASY
PAYABLE TERMS,
one, two, or three
Brick Houses
one at present occupied
by John Smith, another the house
of James Mackle
located on the front
situation for business
and a third is the house
owned by Mr. Isaac Parker
terms apply to
James Williams.

Warfield, } Adm
A. Warfield, } Sw
give notice,
subscriber hath obtained
court of Anne Arundel
of administration
ate of the Rev. Jona
said county, deceased
ing claims against
requested to pre
scribe, legally au
indebted to make
to
as Sellman, Adm

HORRID DISASTER.

late last evening an express arrived in town, bearing letters from Gen. Harrison to gov. Meigs. A number of letters have also been received from officers in the army, which contain the melancholy account of the total defeat of the detached detachment under the command of gen. Winchester. Of the engagement at the river Raisin, on the afternoon of the 18th of January, and the taking possession of that place by the forces under col. Lewis, the public are already informed. Gen. Winchester reinforced col. Lewis, with about 250 men on the morning of the 22d, at day break, the American force was attacked by the British and Indians. The line was formed as expeditiously as was practicable, from an irregular manner in which our troops were encamped. The Indians were opposed the British, with from 3 to 6 pieces of cannon—the Indians on the flanks. The Americans are said to have fought bravely until they had exhausted their ammunition, whereupon general Winchester had taken the precaution of supplying the troops; and they were scarcely able to fire five rounds. Those who surrendered on the field of battle are said to have been made prisoners by the British, while those who attempted to make their escape were pursued by the Indians on horseback, maimed and scalped. The slaughter was great, and Kentuckiana has lost many valuable citizens and brave soldiers. About 40 only have arrived at the headquarters of gen. Harrison. The opinions are various as to the force of the enemy—they are generally supposed, however, to have been 1600 strong. Gen. Winchester was killed and his body mangled in the most horrible manner by the Indians. He is said to have lodged three-fourths of his mile from camp the night preceding the engagement, and his officers were principally at private houses. The reinforcement sent forward by Gen.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
Since the above was issued, a further express has arrived in London bearing a letter from Gen. Harris to Governor Meigs, who has positively favored us with the following tract, dated
Head Quarters, Carrying River,
24th Jan. 1813.
"Dear Sir—The event of which I expressed so much apprehension in my letter to you, from Lower Sackus, has happened. The detachment under col. Lewis was reinforced by General Winchester with

170 of the most active men, sent forward with directions to proceed as far as possible to assist who were unfortunate enough so that they were however but few and now was so deep that the fugitives were entirely exhausted in running a few miles, those that did go effected it by turning down the lake and secreting themselves. I believe there were not more than 40 or 50 that got a mile from the scene of action, and the greater part of them were overtaken.

Never were the affairs of any in a more prosperous situation than before the unfortunate attack. Marching the detachment to the river Raisin, it was made not without any authority from me in opposition to my views, the thing in my power was, however, to do to prevent any disaster reinforcements were pushed on as much rapidly as possible; McGroves' battalion, the first army, was within 14 miles. The scene of action, when he heard the defeat, and 300 regulars were also on their way. I remained at the Rapids with one regiment only. In justice to general Winch I must observe, that I have stood that the measure (making the detachment to the river) was forced upon him by his officers, but, whatever may have been the cause, and however great the injury, both as it regards the nation and individuals, it is certainly not imparable. By the unanimous vote of the general and field officers I took this position yesterday, for the purpose of forcing a speedy junction with the troops in the rear, to cover the very valuable collection of artillery and stores that came from Upper Sandusky. Unfortunately is very unfavorable, but, be at the Rapids again in 40 miles and shall certainly give them an opportunity of measuring strength with us in another day. For myself I feel no doubt of the result, and if I can judge of the disposition of the troops, in the manner in which they received

NORFOLK.
The Chesapeake Blockade.
This Port is effectually
by the enemy's squadron up
Warren. Not a vessel
from Hampton Roads, eit
down the bay, without be
cepted, and not a vessel b
sea can escape capture.
vessels attempting to go
been chased back or captu
those that have returned w

logwood; sent to Bermuda
Sellers, of schooner Sp
Lagayez, bound to N
went to Bermuda; Cap
brought a letter from Ad
to the commodore at
(Col. Freeman). We are
of its contents, further
it relates to the exchan
ners.

Orders had been given
minal to each of the capti
one hundred muskets exp
put in order for service.

A flag of truce from th
came ashore at the Plea
on Friday to land pris
shortly after a plunderin
ded at the light-house o
ry, who manfully attac
try and smoke house o
rough's, the keeper, too
visions, some cordage,
tired to their boats wit
lours. This is the only
ing those heroes have a
ed; when they shall thi
land at a less remote p
ture to say, that they
care of.

NOTICE

If all persons indebted
firm of Pinkney and M
G. Munroe and Co. do
ward and satisfactorily
debts with the said firm
20th day of March next
commenced against every
out respect to persons.

Feb. 18. /
Jor
H.

City Bank of N

Books for receiving st
stock in the City Bank
will be opened for 1800
vert county, on the fir
March, at Prince-Fred
said county.

Feb. 18. /

Public S

By virtue of an order
court of Anne-Arund
subscriber will expos
dwelling-house, on Fri
stant if fair, if not th
thereafter,

Feb. 8.
blocked
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Several
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... Captain
... from
... York, also
... Captain Scott
... Admiral War-
... of this port,
... uninformed
... than that
... age of a so-
... by the ad-
... main to have
... extraordinary
... the squadron
... sure House
... oners; and
... party land-
... Cape Hen-
... the panned
... of Mr. Bur-
... all his pro-
... &c. and re-
... flying co-
... hostile land-
... yet attempt-
... proper to
... ven-
... will be taken

E.
... and to the late
... Munroe and H.
... not come for-
... arrange their
... suits before the
... suits will be
... defaulter with-

ma. Pinkney,
G. Munroe,
Baltimore.
... subscriptions for
... of Baltimore,
... shares for Cal-
... Monday in
... erick-town, in

sale.
... of the orphans
... del county, the
... to sale, at his
... day the 26th in-
... the next fair day

six months credit
sider that sum the
11, with good and
with interest from
are required.
UHART. Adm.
claims against the
requested to present
simplified, to the sub-
lebled to make im-
UHART. Adm.
3w*.
rryland, sc.
petition of Thomas
tactics of the

DRIFT.
THE AMERICAN.
The American, seated by the President in the Delaware
O.C. 20.
May at 12 o'clock, seated on his throne, princes, grand dignitaries, ministers, grand officers of the eagle of honor, etc. received the senate, who to his majesty by of ceremony, and seated by his serene vice grand elector count Lacépède, seated his majesty in state at the foot of his imperial and royal throne to present the congratulations on the happy majesty in the empire.
The emperor, sire, has ever been a calamity—your joy and confidence in the French people.
The emperor and royal majesty is necessary for the your vast empire. It remains to your majesty to consolidate the empire; and the least completion of our difficulties, is considered as a failure.
The emperor's majesty was 800 years capital, at the glorious armies, some escaped from the prison they had been sent, the mercy of your majesty being punished with they richly merited to disturb the peace of this great city. They are to feel the effects of the empire.
The emperor, whose monarchism stands as a shield against attempts to create

ally a people.
 majesty has displayed
 igles on the towers of
 the enemy could not ar-
 cess nor baffle your
 y having recourse to
 deeds as are practised
 otic governments; by
 to deserts all his fron-
 g fire into his different
 and in reducing to ashes
 the centre of his riches
 duct of so many cen-
 renewed the barbarous
 their savage ancestors,

people forever from the
of faction and the hor-
chy. It is in those un-
happiness of the people,
with the will and the
French people founded
to which is attached the
the nation.
and dastardly soldiers cause
independence to nations,
unanimous magistrates de-
empire of the laws, the
the throne, and social or-
noble of all deaths
that of a soldier, who pe-
the field of honor, if the
the magistrate, perishing in
his sovereign, the throne
was, was not still more glo-
which I sustain against
a political war. I waged
animosity—I would will-
saved her from the evils
brought upon herself. I
armed the greater part of
nation against herself by
giving liberty to her slaves; I
tried so to do by a number
; but when I became ac-
quainted with the brutishness of that
class of the Russian po-
ple, I refrained from such a
policy. My army has experienced
; but it was owing to the
winter season.
I trust the sentiments which
I expressed towards me,
in his audience the councillor
was presented to his ma-
jesty the arch-chancellor of the

of those brave Tars who fall in de-
their country.

Description of the Print.

A graphic figure of an American sailor at
point of taking his farewell look of his
—The view is a highly picturesque
of a Naval Port.
The beautiful Frigate United States as ready
for the signal is up, and the last boat
leaving the wharf

—

ditions will be received by the Publish-
B. H. HARRISON, No. 40, north Eighth
Philadelphia.

It is intended that subscriptions shall be re-
ceived by the different respectable Book-
and Editors throughout the U. States.
It is in a state of forwardness, and
presented in the most elegant and mas-

As soon as the etching alone is
impression of it shall be forwarded
different gentlemen who take subscrip-
at they and the public in their respec-
neighborhoods, may form an idea of the
and of what the subject will appear
lished by the engraving, and displayed
the advantages of appropriate coloring,
will be plain dots. 2 50, and printed
dols 3.

Persons of newspapers, who are disposed to
and project for the widows, and or-
the defenders of the country, will un-
be pleased to give this notice occa-
sion.—The names of the subscrip-
tion be printed in a handsome form ac-
cording with a suitable inscription in re-
sult they may possess a record of the val-
lades and the patrons of the Fine Arts at
ent time in America.

Philadelphia, Jan 2

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE SHAW, & CO.
MAN'S DEVICES EXPOSED.
In four Sermons.
To which is added
THE DUTIES OF A
CHRISTIAN.
Price 37 1/2 Cents.

1998

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1813.

No. 3.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Patriotic Naval Print.

Original to be seen at the Merchants
Coffee House.

The publisher devotes half the profits of this
Print as a contribution for the Widows and
Orphans of those brave tars who fall in de-
fence of their country.

Description of the Print.

A majestic figure of an American sailor at
the moment of taking his farewell look of his
native city—The view is a highly picturesque
representation of a Naval Port.
The beautiful Frigate United States as ready
for sailing, the signal is up, and the last boat
approaching the wharf.

Subscriptions will be received by the Publish-
er, CHAS. P. HARRISON, No. 40, north Eighth
street, Philadelphia.
It is intended that subscriptions shall be re-
ceived also by the different respectable Book-
sellers and Editors throughout the U. States.
The Print is in a state of forwardness, and
shall be executed in the most elegant and mas-
sive style. As soon as the etching alone is
done, an impression of it shall be forwarded
to the different gentlemen who take subscrip-
tions, that they may take the public in their re-
spective neighbourhoods, may form an idea of the
design, and of what the subject will appear
when finished by the engraving, and displayed
with all the advantages of appropriate coloring.
The price will be plain dols. 2 50, and printed
in colors dols. 5.

Editors of newspapers, who are disposed to
aid the fund projected for the widows and or-
phans of the defenders of the country, will un-
doubtedly be pleased to give this notice occa-
sional insertion.—The names of the subscri-
bers will be printed in a handsome form ac-
companied with a suitable inscription in order
that posterity may possess a record of the sail-
ors and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the
present time in America.
Philadelphia, Jan. 2.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the
name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an
associate judge for the third judicial district of
Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GEORGE
W. PARKER, of said county, praying for the
benefit of the ad for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors, and the several supplements
thereon, and a list of his creditors, and the
having satisfied me by that he has satisfied the
period of two years in this application, and the
said Anne-Arundel court, and the said
debt only, and the said
given sufficient security
variance at Anne-Arundel
such allegations as may
by his creditors: I am
judges, that the said W.
argued from his improvi-
sation causing a copy of
one of the public news-
Annapolis, every week
cessively, before the said
give notice to his cre-
Anne-Arundel court
Monday in April next,
morning, for the purpose
trustee for their benefit,
if any they have, why
arises should not have the
and supplements as pri-
hand this 26th day of

Richard H. Harwood.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for
stock in The City Bank of Baltimore,
will be opened for 1,200 shares for Anne-
Arundel county, on the first Monday in
March, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern
in Annapolis.

January 14, 1813. 7X

Three Years Credit.

On Friday the 26th inst. if fair, if
not the first fair day thereafter, I
shall offer at public sale, on the pre-
mises, about 250 acres of that part of the
plantation of which Mr. Gassaway
Rawlings died seized in Anne-Arundel
county, adjoining the lands of Colonel
Richard Harwood, and from ten to fif-
teen valuable slaves. This plantation is
justly celebrated for producing tobacco
of the finest quality, and is peculiarly
adapted to the growth of clover and the
use of plaster, has some valuable tim-
ber and rail stuff, two large tobacco-
houses built of the best materials with-
in the last eight years, and a dwelling-
house and kitchen calculated for the ac-
commodation of a small family; among
the negroes are some valuable house
servants, and a man about twenty years
old, used to waiting, managing horses,
and driving a carriage. A credit of
three equal annual payments will be
allowed the purchasers, upon bonding
with approved security, and paying the
interest annually from the day of sale.
William G. Sanders.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for
stock in The City Bank of Baltimore,
will be opened for 1,200 shares for Cal-
verton county, on the first Monday in
March, at Prince Frederick town, in
this State.

City Bank of Baltimore.

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will be opened for 1,200 shares for Cal-
verton county, on the first Monday in
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stock in The City Bank of Baltimore,
will be opened for 1,200 shares for Cal-
verton county, on the first Monday in
March, at Prince Frederick town, in
this State.

City Bank of Baltimore.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now affort in the Potomack and Shenan-
dowh Navigation Lottery, second class

1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary-Prizes:

1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class
Besides a vast number of small prizes,
and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN,

Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Capital

Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly

attended to. Prize Tickets in this and

other Lotteries taken in payment for

tickets—All lottery information gratis.

NOTICE.

If all persons indebted to the late
firm of Pinkney and Munroe and H.
G. Munroe and Co. do not come for-
ward and satisfactorily arrange their
debts with the said firms before the
20th day of March next, suits will be
commenced against every defaulter with-
out respect to persons.

Feb. 18. 2 Jona. Pinkney,
H. G. Munroe,

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, the
subscriber will expose to sale, at his
dwelling-house, on Friday the 26th in-
stant if fair, if not the next fair day
thereafter.

A part of the personal estate of Gae-
saway Rawlings, deceased, consisting
of sheep, oxen, horses, cattle, farming
utensils, household and kitchen furni-
ture of every description. Sale to
commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of
sale will be, all sums under 10 dollars
cash; all sums above ten dollars, a cre-
dit of 6 months will be given, and bonds
with good security will be required.
The property will be sold without re-
serve.

2X Samuel Maccubbin, Est'r.

Feb. 18. With will annexed. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans
Court of A. A. county, the subscri-
ber will offer at public sale on Fri-
day the 5th day of March next, if
fair, if not the first fair day thereaf-
ter, near Rawlings' Tavern, on West
River.

All the personal estate of Benjamin
Bedford late of A. A. county deceased,
consisting of two negro women and
children, five horses, cattle, sheep and
hogs, plantation utensils, household
furniture, &c. Terms of sale, for all
sums over ten dollars six months credit
will be given, all under that sum the
cash to be paid—Bond, with good and
sufficient security, with interest from
the day of sale, will be required.

WILLIAM URQUHART, Adm.

All persons having claims against the
said estate, are requested to present
them, legally authenticated, to the sub-
scriber, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment.

2 WM. URQUHART, Adm.

Feb. 18. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

On application by petition of Thomas
R. Cross, administrator with the will
annexed of Benedict Johnson, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice required
by law for the creditors to bring in their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each
week for the space of six successive
weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Will's

for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration,
with the will annexed, on the personal
estate of Benedict Johnson, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, on or before the third
day of February, eighteen hundred and
fourteen, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this 19th
day of January, 1813.

Thomas R. Cross, Admr.

With the will annexed.

WILMINGTON, (D.) FEB. 17.

ANOTHER SPLENDID NAVAL

VICTORY,

By the frigate CONSTITUTION, Com-
modore BATHURGE.

We have been obligingly favour-
ed by maj. R. Carr, who has just re-
turned from New-Castle, with the
following interesting account of a
splendid naval victory.

The account was brought to New-
Castle by an officer of the Constitu-
tion, who had just landed from a
schooner-prize to the Hornet, who
was in sight at the close of the ac-
tion, and from whose journal major
Carr extracted it. The officer has
gone on to Washington with dis-
patches.

Dec. 29, 1812, at meridian, lat.
13, 6, S. long. 36, W. 10 leagues
from St. Salvador, descried a sail,
which was soon discovered to be an
English frigate. We took in main
sail and royals. Tacked ship and
stood for her. At 50 minutes past
1 P. M. the enemy bore down with
intention of raking us, which we
avoided by wearing.

At 2 P. M. within half a mile
and to windward, having hauled
down his colours, except union jack
at mizen mast head, the Constitu-
tion fired one gun ahead of the en-
emy to make him show his colours,
on which he gave us his whole broad-
side. A general action with round
and grape shot then commenced, the
enemy keeping at a much greater
distance than we wished, but we
could not bring him to close action
without exposing ourselves to severe
raking. Both vessels manœuvred
some time to rake and avoid being
raked.

At 2 P. M. commenced action
within good grape canister distance.
At 30 minutes past 2, our wheel
was entirely shot away. At 40 mi-
nutes past 2, determined to close
with the enemy, notwithstanding
his raking fire; set fore and main-
sail, and luffed up close to him. At
50 minutes past 2, the enemy's jib-
boom got foul of our mizen rigging.

At 5, head of the enemy's bow-
sprit and jib-boom shot away by us.
At 5 min. past 3, shot away enemy's
bowsprit by the board. At 15 min.
past 3, shot away enemy's maintop-
mast just above the cap. At 40 mi-
nutes past 3, shot away their gaff & span-
ker boom. At 35 min. shot away
their mizen-mast nearly by the board.
At 5 min. past 4, having completely
silenced the enemy, and his colours
in the main being down, we supposed
he had struck, and shot ahead to re-
pair our rigging, which was much
cut, leaving the enemy a complete
wreck.

Soon after we discovered the en-
emy's flag still flying. At 20 min.
past 4, the enemy's mainmast went
by the board. At 50 min. past 4,
we wore ship and stood for the en-
emy.

At 25 min. past 5, got close to her
in an effectual position for raking,
athwart her bows, and at the very
instant we were preparing to give
our broadside, the enemy pruden-
tly struck his colours. Lieut.
Parker was sent on board to take
possession of the prize, which proved
to be his B. M. ship JAVA, rat-
ing 38 but mounting 49 guns, com-
manded by capt. Lambert, a distin-
guished officer who was mortally
wounded, with a crew of upwards
of 400 men, besides 100 supernume-
rary men going out to the East In-
dies for different ships there.

On board were a number of pas-
sengers among whom were lieut. gen.
Hislop, governor of Bombay, Maj.
Walker and capt. Wood of his staff,
capt Marshall, mas. and com. in the
royal navy, and several officers ap-
pointed to ships in the East Indies.

On board the Java were 60 killed
and 170 wounded. The Constitution
on had 9 killed and 25 wounded.
She had on board despatches for
St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope,
and the different establishments in
the East Indies and China, and cop-
per for a 74 and two frigates, build-
ing at Bombay.

The crew with the officers baggage
being taken out, the ship was set on
fire January 1, and blew up, being
so crippled as to render it impossible
to bring her into port.

Com. BATHURGE was slightly

wounded.

BALEM, FEB. 12.

AFFECTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter from George Tittle
to his mother in Beverly, dated "Al-
giers Prison, Oct. 4, 1812."

"On the 26th of August we were
taken by an Algerine on our passage
home, and on that fatal day I lost my
liberty and all that I held dear to
be made a slave in this cruel coun-
try. When taken, we were stripped
and plundered of every thing, and
remain almost naked; and here we
are without friends or any one to as-
sist us. We are all in as good health
as can be expected in our deplorable
situation, which to describe would
wound your feelings too much. I
hope it will not be long before our
country will redeem us from our
unmerciful tyrants. We are obliged
to labour hard, and every night we
are confined in this prison. In the
few hours allowed for rest, I write
this, which I send by the same brig
that we were taken in. She is now
under Moorish colours, and bound to
Gibraltar. I hope you will get some
persons to intercede for myself and
companions, if in their power.

Your unfortunate son, &c.

We have a letter from Samuel Lar-
abee, giving a similar description of
his slavery, chained to hard labor,
&c. He adds, "I hear there is war
between the U. States and England.
If that be the case, I fear we shall
not get clear for some time."

BOSTON, FEB. 13.

A BRITISH FLEET.

A letter from Bermuda, dated Jan.
15, to a gentleman in this city, says
a new admiral has arrived on this
station from England, and the Bri-
tish force at present consists of 12
ships of the line, 20 frigates, besides
sloops of war, brigs, &c.

The Board of Admiralty met to-
day, and it is said, have determined
to release the American licensed ves-
sels brought in here.

BUFFALO, FEB. 2.

On Wednesday last orders came
on to this place to march the U. S.
volunteers under capt. Moore, and
lieuts. Doyle and Marshall, to Uti-
ca. Arrangements were accord-
ingly made to march the Penn. volun-
teers, lieut. Marshall, and Albany
Greens, lieut. Doyle, on Sunday last,
and the Baltimore volunteers on
Monday. But in consequence of
the flag of Saturday, announcing
the defeat of Winchester, the orders
were countermanded. The men are
again ordered to march to-morrow
morning.

OGDENSBURG, FEB. 3.

Deserters from Canada cross al-
most every evening—the number
since our last is not correctly as-
certained. A deserter who came
over last evening, informs that a party
of about 50 Indians arrived at
Prescott in the afternoon of yester-
day—they are intended no doubt for
patrole, as the Canadian militia and
regulars cannot be depended on—
whole picket guards having desert-
ed.

Deserters disagree as to the force
at Prescott, it is stated from two to
six hundred men.

For several days past large and nu-
merous trains of Canadian sleighs
have passed Prescott, on their way
to the lakes—deserters say they con-
tain powder and ball.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 16.

We understand that the Flag of
Truce, Chichester Packet, will sail
from this port on about the 20th inst.
for Bermuda and Falmouth, and that
in the mean time, letters will be re-
ceived at No. 69, Cedar-st.

The passengers by the Albany
stage Report, that the Governor
convened the Council of appoint-
ment on Saturday, at which time Mr.
Emmett was removed from the office
of Attorney General of the state,
and Mr. Van Vechten, of Albany,
was appointed to the situation.

[Statesman.]

ALBANY, FEB. 12.

A letter was read in the Assembly
yesterday from Mr. King, in which
he accepts the appointment of Sena-
tor.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 10.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday before the Court of
Sessions for this city and county, a
soldier by the name of McDonald,
belonging to the garrison of Gover-
nor's Island, was indicted for stab-
bing Mr. Keith in the public street
at Whitehall slip. It appeared in
evidence that a file of men had been
sent from Governor's Island to ap-
prehend a deserter; they found the
man and took him to Mr. Hatfield's
grocery store near Whitehall slip,
and placed McDonald as a sentinel
on the walk before the house. The
marching of the guard to Hatfield's
excited some curiosity among the
inhabitants of the neighbourhood,
and several went towards the door
to see what was going forward. The
soldier, (McDonald) ordered them
off, and one man refusing to step
back, was stabbed in two places,
and driven from the walk; at this
moment Mr. Keith came out of a
neighbouring house, not knowing
that any soldiers were near, or that
any disturbance had taken place,
and in attempting to pass Hatfield's
house, received the point of the sol-
dier's bayonet in the thigh.

The jury found McDonald guilty.
The recorder immediately ordered
him to be brought to the bar for sen-
tence. Addressing himself to the
prisoner, he said, that though he
was sorry the prisoner was like to
suffer for doing what he might have
been erroneously taught was his du-
ty, yet, as such outrages could not
be tolerated in a state of civil soci-
ety, the Court had thought itself
called upon to take an especial no-
tice of this case. He said that it
was a principle to be maintained at
every hazard, that the military must
be subservient to the civil authority,
and it was high time that officers
and soldiers knew it, if they did
not know it already. It had become
indispensable to make a public ex-
ample, and to make it now, that
this evil might be checked in the
bud. He added many very pertinent
and impressive observations on the
duties of the citizen and soldier,
and concluded by sentencing the
prisoner to one year's confinement
in the city prison.

On the same day another soldier
was convicted of obscene behaviour
in the public street of the city, and
sentenced to three months imprison-
ment in the city prison. The con-
duct of this prisoner was so outra-
geously indecent that we cannot re-
port it.

Soldiers and Citizens: A few days
since, five or six armed soldiers
took a fancy to march abreast on the
side walk, in the bowery, sweeping
every man, woman, and child they
met with into the snow. At length
coming up to a poor man who was
sawing wood and piling it on the
side walk, they ordered him to re-
move his wood that they might march
without impediment. The sawyer
not readily complying with the com-
mand, one of them struck him on
the head with the butt end of his
musket, and cut his hat through to
his head. They were proceeding
to abuse him further when Mr. Tier,
a butcher and an aged man between
70 and 80, interfered; on which the
soldiers began to ill treat him also—
At this moment a sleigh with a num-
ber of butchers, friends to Mr.
Tier, coming up, they immediately
landed, attacked the soldiers in turn,
disarmed them in an instant, and
gave them such a drubbing, that
they soon ordered a retreat, and it
is not probable this party will again
be found abusing peaceable citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.

The Pilot, captain Clark, from
Bordeaux, has arrived below. She
sailed the first of Jan. and confirms
in a great degree, the news of Bu-
onaparte's arriving at Paris on the
18th December. Mr. Barlow, the
American minister who had gone all
the way to Wilna, to have an inter-
view with Buonaparte, was at Dres-
den, (the Capital of Saxony) on his
way back to Paris.

He had, however, met the Empe-
ror at Wilna and had a conference
of two hours with him. Mr. Tay-
lor of this city is a passenger in the
Pilot, and is bearer of despatches.
He landed at N. Castle, and proceed-
ed immediately to Washington.

Democrats wrangling with the Administration.

gle among themselves, and quarrel about the tendency of measures which the combined agency of the whole party has produced, in that proportion does the political prospect of the country brighten around us. For years have our great national concerns been confined to the *management* of those inadequate to perform the important duty, and 'one scene of their wily policy is fast developing the folly and imprudence of others. It will soon be stripped of its delusive colourings, and appear to the world in all its naked deformity. Since it begins to awaken disgust in flaming democrats; and excite them to clamour, we may at least indulge a hope that good may yet spring from the evils that have visited us, and blighted our fondest hopes. They may gloss over their acts as much as they please with the tinsel of plausibility, and strive to hide these objects from public view, yet with all their art for concealment, they never can shut them from the notice of observing and intelligent statesmen. They have often warned the people of the storm that was gathering for their ruin, yet they have ever shut their ears against the imperious voice of truth. A brighter order of things, it is hoped, will soon appear, when the great *demos* begin to pull each other by the ears, and revile the character and favorite schemes of administration—This must be the fervent wish of every federal republican. Before it be too late, we cannot but be convinced that the great mass of the people will see how secretly and silently the country has been sliding to ruin under the guidance of Madison, and snatch her from the awful state that awaits her.

ascended in democracy which we have not lately witnessed, and whether the gentlemen alluded to ought to feel themselves flattered or insulted, is difficult to say; but they expressed the feelings of independent citizens, by their conduct, and for which they should be highly applauded.

If it were not for the brilliant naval victories which our brave and gallant officers have gained since the commencement of the war, the disasters which have befallen our army would be almost sufficient to sink the stoutest heart into despondency. But the exploits which have been performed on the ocean, give a spring, an elasticity, to hope, that what of our national character we have lost by the ill-management of the army, may be regained by the navy. It was reserved until this time, for the American to exemplify the necessity of a maritime force, to protect the interests of a great commercial nation—We will not upbraid the democrats with the opposition they always made to this kind of force, for by this time, we believe, they must be fully convinced of its importance, and willing to acknowledge their errors. The sea is the theatre on which our countrymen were born to act; and as long as worth can hold a place in the recollection of posterity, the names of our naval commanders who have so nobly distinguished themselves, will be remembered with gratitude. Their fame will not only resound through all countries, but live on the pages of impartial history. With the hero of Trafalgar, their gallant achievements will be inscribed on lasting tablets for the admiration of future ages. It is not that we expect the British navy to be sunk in the deep, that we thus exult, but because ours has escaped to perform wonders; for it might not unaptly be compared to a pigmy in combat with a giant. There would not have been that great disparity, if we even had our former number of ships, much less if a proper proportion of our national resources had been employed in the increase of our naval establishment. But no! experience must first prove the gun-boat system a nullity, and the country be plunged into war, before an increase of ships could be thought necessary—Now they are wanted, we find them still growing in the woods. But while we applaud the conduct of each distinguished officer, we cannot but feel a particular gratification in adding the name of the hitherto unfortunate Beinecke to the list of victors.

look in vain for that prosperity which diffused happiness to every citizen, and gladdened every heart in this country—What unpropitious fatality may hang over this land of our forefathers, is known only to the great disposer of all things, who led them through the fiery storm of revolution to independence and honour. What prospect could be more transporting to every American, than to see all nations at peace with his own country, and to hear his fame sounded in every clime; to see commerce with wide extended sails, pour the wealth of foreign countries into the bosom of ours, and prosperity increasing with an unknown and unparalleled ratio. This was the "high road of successful experiment," alluded to by Mr. Jefferson in his first hypocritical casting message to congress. But as if we were too happy as if our citizens knew not how to appreciate commercial advantages, and manage their own concerns, he exercised his ingenuity in framing impediments to throw in their way. His successor, like a faithful servant of so fanciful and romantic a master, has followed undeviatingly in the path that had been chalked out for him—a path which partakes of all the dark and secret windings of a labyrinth. By what unaccountable spell the people of this country have been so infatuated with their inexplicable system, and induced to trifle with the privileges inherited from the fathers of the country, cannot be known; but so it is, that with the same eagerness as the bewildered traveller follows the deluding meteors of the night, have they chased the ideal notions of philosophic administration. Blinded to the

own interests; blinded to the rising greatness of this country; and, contrary to all the admonitory lessons of history, they have been guided in their course by the influence of foreign politics. That a government should be virtuously and rightly administered, the people should be guided by the purest motives in the election of rulers, and intrust authority only in the hands of those who know how to govern with integrity, prudence and wisdom. But unfortunately for us, the reverse of this has been adopted—Merit is not consulted as a qualification to fill high and important offices, but they who can best dissemble, and from particular habits of life can best subvert the views and interest of party, are made the objects of choice. Neither moral rectitude, nor political integrity, are considered recommendatory for the most important appointments—No matter with what merited epithets they may have been stigmatized, or what loads of public censure and execration may rest upon them, like the favorites of princes, the less they deserve confidence the more is lavished on them. Our manners have been corrupted by adopting the licentiousness of the most profligate court in Europe, and its pernicious influence is fast advancing into all ranks and orders of society. In proportion as the means have diminished, have the expenses of our government increased; and when they had the power of carrying our commercial interest to an unexampled extent, administration by the most unadvised acts, lopped off one branch after another, until they had almost totally annihilated it. Advancing from one theory to another, they have destroyed the prosperity and even jeopardized the liberties of the country themselves—Luxury, licentiousness, and the whole phalanx of vicious habits which prey on the vitals of republican liberty, and sooner or later plant the standard of despotism on its ruins, have long diffused their deadly poison among us—It is, indeed, painful to anticipate evil, but in order to be at all times guarded against it, necessity would compel us to look forward with a state of preparation to meet any unfortunate event that might occur. But so thick do they crowd upon us, that the attention is constantly rivetted upon them as they pass in rapid succession. They all originated from one source, which is as clearly demonstrable as the plainest problem in mathematics, and that source is the unwarranted partiality in our rulers for one foreign nation in preference to another. The names of Jefferson and Madison will long be held in recollection, and future historians will do them ample justice, by a minute recital of their different acts—Years after the commotions which now agitate the republic shall have subsided, and the tranquillity, if ever, of former times restored, those acts will be remembered only to be execrated. The mind which is now disturbed and lacerated by torturing reflections will look back and range in retrospection over the history of the present times, and compare it, as they ought, with that which preceded. When the people generally shall have aroused from their dreams, then the acts of administration will crowd upon them, attended by all their baneful effects.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Congress have spent a considerable part of the session in debating the propriety of authorising an increase of the army. The most *sensible* reason assigned for this increase of the army was, that they could not raise as many troops as former laws had authorised. Ought not a committee composed of some of our wisest Solomonos, to be appointed for the purpose of devising the most effectual means for getting troops? We have officers enough in all consequence, and many more who are willing to wear epaulets. Might not the army be augmented by a law obliging such of the applicants for commissions, as chance to be disappointed, to serve their country (which they profess to be their only object,) in the ranks. In a late communication, we are told by one of our colonels, of the wonderful *scarceness* of another colonel, in making colonels of majors, and majors of captains. Now, if I might make so free, I would most humbly suggest, that this was not altogether as it should have been; and the talents of this colonel are not so valuable to the nation as his brother colonel supposes. For the present it would seem, that the public good would be promoted by any *uniform* gentleman who could fall upon contrivance, the very opposite to that which has been just mentioned, and patent for the discovery ought to be given to any man, whether in the military or civil department, who could discover the most expeditious and the cheapest way of making sergeants, brigadier-generals, corporals of colonels, and majors, and privates of captain-lieutenants and ensigns.

Once upon a time, and not many years ago either, nothing was easier than to collect "a numerous and respectable meeting" for the purpose of passing resolutions in favour of war, and pledging the lives and fortunes of every man present in support of it.—But these meetings seem of late to have gone very much out of fashion, although of as much value now as they ever were. It is hereby proposed to revive them.—Let the friends of war assemble, to pledge their lives, at the head-quarters of a recruiting sergeant, and when they pledge their fortunes, they are to meet at whatever house Mr. Gallatin may appoint for opening the loan. Are the old resolution-makers willing to admit that all their resolutions were mere gasconade, and that when they solemnly pledged their whole fortunes they did not intend to give one cent toward prosecuting the war?

The advocates of the war, choose to tell us, that the opposition among ourselves is one great cause why it cannot be brought to an honourable conclusion. If we were more united, say they, the enemy would soon be humbled, and on their knees would ask forgiveness, and promise every reparation which it is in their power to offer. Now with all due deference to these gentlemen, we must take leave to say, that there is less real division among us than they seem to be aware of. It is true, that our language is not the same, but in our conduct where is the difference? The Federalists can not be persuaded to lend their money, nor do the democrats subscribe to the loan. The federalists will not turn soldiers, and consent to be butchered under the command of our great general Hull, Smyth, &c.—If this be a grievous offence, then are we all guilty. For how many of the loud approvers of this war, the men who were so ready to pledge their lives and fortunes, have consented to become soldiers? It is true that these men, who love the war but will not fight for it, think that others ought to engage in it, and it is also true, that others think, that as the war hawks approve of the war, and force the nation into it, they ought to be the first to encounter its toils and hazards. The war-men think that the peace-men ought to loan their money, though they will not loan themselves; and the peace-men, though they object to filling the loan, are very willing that the war hawks should supply the wants of a administration. Between the two parties there is really not that difference which some men are ready to suppose, neither of them will turn soldiers; each with their money, to carry on the war.—And which party is under the greatest obligations to support it.

concern about, or how it occurred in his conduct, was as selfish as the nation grows poor and in view will pour the carcass of their fellow men, because they themselves are in danger, and while exempt from the dangers reap all the profits of war. The men will necessarily construe into reason every opposition to war, because the success of such an opposition, though may save the state, will deprive it of the enormous profits of their traffic.

When these men talk of the war, and call on the people to join heartily in it, the right answer to them is, "Go yourselves into the army—not as contractors, nor as colonels, but as privates, and then you will be able to judge whether the war ought to be continued or not." With what grace can men who will not themselves fall into the ranks, urge it upon others as a duty to enlist as soldiers.

No war was ever yet willingly concluded by those who commenced it. The people must bring it to a close. If they are not willing to endure its sufferings and dangers, they must show the hostility to it, not merely by talking against it, but by voting it down. Their opinions to be expressed with effect must be expressed on the day of election. The man who votes for the advocates of war, declares in favor of its continuance; and while the people continue to vote in this way the war and all its horrors will be fastened upon them. Let no man profess to be the friend of peace, who, when called upon to elect members of the assembly or of congress, gives his vote to those who support the war, and use their every exertion to prolong its calamities.

Sir,
I have sent the exclusion bill

think if the enclosed clause" was inserted in it, as an amendment, it would have the happy effect of restoring peace and amity between Great-Britain and the United States, by removing the only cause of war now subsisting. The happy results, from the adoption of this amendment, will be peace, commerce unrestricted, a revenue without the aid of loans, taxes or exchequer bills, equal to all the demands of government; the rendering drafts of the militia unnecessary; the stopping the further effusion of the blood of Americans, and the arresting all the impending calamities and evils incident to war. You know, and every lawyer and statesman in America will acknowledge, it is a principle of the law of England, that the bond of allegiance is indissoluble, and that the subject cannot divest himself of it. The right of expatriation cannot be claimed as existing under the law of nations; nor is it claimed or admitted in America in its fullest extent.—It is a right which must be subject to certain modifications.—It cannot be unlimited. A citizen or subject could not expatriate himself during war, nor by residence only in time of peace, in another country. The rules or regulations of a nation relative to naturalization, cannot be obligatory on the nation from which the person emigrates, and so vice versa. The person who owed double allegiance would be protected while resident within the territory of either nation who claimed his allegiance; and when at sea, the high-way of nations, he would be subject to the claim of both nations; a predicament resulting from his double allegiance. The amendment adopts an expedient which does not relinquish the right of expatriation as insisted on by America, nor require the abandonment of the right of allegiance as claimed by Great-Britain. The persons thus excluded from the vessels of the United States are not numerous, and they would not sustain any injury; the exclusion would operate in favor of the American sailor. My solicitude to restore peace must be my apology for intruding my sentiments on you.

...the only cause of V

* Whereas, the only cause of the war now subsisting between Great-Britain and the United States of America, arises from the conflicting claims of Great-Britain and the United States of America to the allegiance of a certain number of persons, who were the natural born subjects of the king of Great-Britain, and have since become the naturalized citizens of the United States of America, or may become such, in the manner the laws of the said U. S. have prescribed: And whereas, it is desirable, and for the interest of both countries, that peace and amity should be restored between them;

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful to employ any seaman, who come within the above descriptive persons, on board of any public vessel of the United States, or of any vessel owned by any of the citizens of the United States, or sailing under the flag; and that every such person will consent to work and labour on board of any ship, boat, wharf, dock or navy-yard of the United States, or on board of their vessels in any harbour, shall receive as a compensation for his services, a sum of money for the month equal to what such person might or could receive by being employed on board any public vessel of the United States.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

The increasing prevalence of the odious and pernicious vice of drunkenness, which is manifested by daily observation, is truly alarming, and cannot but prove to the virtuous part of the community a source of the most painful regret and melancholy reflection. With a view of showing the enormity of this vice, and with a faint hope that it may meet the attention of some unfortunate victim of inebriety, and arrest him in his swift progress to destruction, I have selected, from The Churchman's Magazine, an address on the subject, which I beg the favour of you to publish.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Address from a Clergyman, on Drunkenness.

Inebriation is the use of spirituous liquors to excess, whereby men become deprived of their reason, and, of consequence, their capacity to discharge their duty to God, themselves, and their fellow creatures. There are various degrees of this vice, and it may be observed, different species of it; for men may be intoxicated also, with the love of riches, honor, guilty pleasures, anger, pride, malice, hatred and revenge; and it is not uncommon to behold the unhappy effects of such intoxication, especially those which proceed from anger.

Drunkenness is opposite to sobriety and temperance, which are repeatedly enjoined on us by divine authority. St. Peter, for instance, exhorts us to "add to our faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity." "The grace of God," saith St. Paul, "that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men, teaching us to deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world." And "let us walk honestly," saith this Apostle, "as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in chambering and wantonness."

How explicitly is this sin forbidden? "Woe unto him," saith a prophet, "that giveth his neighbour drink! that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also!" "Take heed to yourselves," saith our Saviour, "lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and the cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares." "And be not drunken with wine," saith an Apostle, "wherein excess; but be ye filled with the spirit!"

The causes of inebriation are various. It may be remarked, that it is not natural to men; some abhor it; we have no innate thirst for it, and it is unknown to many nations. Mankind, generally, become attached to it by degrees, and by means of evil company. So true it is, that "evil communication corrupts good manners!"

This vice is attended with numerous unhappy consequences. It is not only disgusting to heaven, but as hath been noticed, how doth it disqualify men for the worship and service of God, and also the enjoyment of him! How doth it incapacitate them to be of utility either in Church or state, and occasion them to be not only an incumbrance, but as pests to society! How reproachful is this evil to Christianity! How degrading to human nature! How injurious to our bodies! how productive of sickness, pains, and death! Doth it not often dissipate our property, and clothe us with rags? Doth it not consume our time; render us truly contemptible; subject us to worldly shame and punishment? Doth it not lead to many vices; pollute the soul; destroy in us all sense of religion; and, frequently, occasion an entire inattention to all the means of grace? What discord, distress and unhappiness doth it cause in families! And when this vice is indulged by the sex, how odious doth it render them! Doth it not often deprive them of their prudence and delicacy; rob them of their modesty and virtue; occasion husbands to grieve; daughters to blush?—The ill effects, indeed, of inebriation, are innumerable. It shall only be further observed, that finally, it will exclude us the kingdom of heaven. "Be not deceived," saith St. Paul, "neither thieves, nor coveters, nor drunkards, nor revellers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." How incapable, indeed, would be a drunkard, a person immersed in sensuality, stupified by liquor, to enjoy the pure, the rational, and sublime delights of heaven! Totally depraved, heated by spirits, he seems to be fit only for the infernal regions!

How prevalent is the crime of intoxication! Is it not committed by some of every character; learned and unlearned; rich and poor; bond and free; young and old; male and female, and even (it is mentioned with inexpressible sorrow) by clergy as well as laity! And this too, openly, without reserve, without shame! Not so was it in the days of the Apostles! "They who were drunken," says an Apostle, "were drunken in the night!" Drunkards were then ashamed to show their faces in open day; consequently, they regarded drunkenness to be disgraceful! How much the reverse is it in this age of mental improvement and polished manners!

Reason! Suffer it to be enquired—Art thou chargeable with this vice? If thus, what is the character?

Perhaps thou art a magistrate? No longer disgrace thy country and thine

since! No longer corrupt others by thy evil example!

It may be thou art a father of a family! Venerable name! Once thou wast revered for thy industry, economy, and virtues! Thy "hand of diligence began to make thee rich!" Order, decorum, peace, prosperity, dwelt in thy habitation! How is the scene changed! Forbear the inebriating draught! This is enjoined thee by wisdom, by virtue, by interest, and by the wife of thy bosom! O! let her not weep; let her not plead with thee in vain! Regard her peace, her felicity! Compassionate thy children! Thou art their father! To thee God hath ordained they should look for support, for counsel, for example! To thee be not a curse, instead of a blessing! Take pity also on thyself; regard thy reputation; thy happiness in this world, and also in the world to come!

It is possible thou art a wife!—Wit, beauty, virtue, every amiable temper, every desirable accomplishment; the most engaging manners, were thine! Thou wast the pride of thy sex; the delight of thy friends; the joy of thine husband; an happy example for the imitation of thy daughters!—But how art thou fallen; how degraded! How dost thou afflict the husband of thy love! How art thou pitied, avoided by thy friends! How dost thou pain thy amiable daughters! They blush for their mother; they strive, but in vain, to conceal her intemperance and folly from the world! (Unhappy daughters! Who but must weep for you; deplore your state!) What infamy and wretchedness attend thyself!—And will thou still persevere so disgraceful, so destructive a practice? Art thou totally devoid of sensibility? Hast thou remaining no sense of duty nor honor? No regard for the felicity of thyself nor others?—Be entreated, madam, without delay, to "reverence thyself;" that others may again revere, admire, and love thee! That thou mayest again do honor to thy sex; give joy to thine husband, be the delight of thy children!

But perhaps thou art a son, an only son of thy widowed mother! On thy education she has bestowed almost the whole of the portion left for her support! On thee she gazed with rapture!—Providence," she cried, "hath taken from me the husband of my love!" Worthy man! My greatest earthly joy! From thee I parted! Painful was the separation! I murmured not! "Heaven's will be done," I said! And thou, O my much loved daughter! for thee I mourned when thou wast torn from me by the hand of death! Distress is mine! But still kind heaven, reserves for me some consolation! It is thee, my son, the image of thy father! Thou wilt bear his name with honor! Thou wilt solace me through life, and support me in my declining years!—Fond, but vain expectation! Unhappy mother! But more unhappy son! Return, haste to comfort thy parent! Dry up her tears! Remember the example of thy virtuous father! Remember thy God of goodness—even now "in the days of thy youth."

It is not impossible but thou art a preacher of righteousness; "a man of God,"—and yet ungodly—a DRUNKARD!—Good God! is it thus?—Does such a character exist, of all others the most disgraceful? Dear Sir, awake! Open your eyes! Reflect a moment! What hast thou done? What art thou doing? What is thy state? Happy would it have been for thee; happy for religion, if thou "hadst not been born," or not intruded thyself into the priesthood, unless thou shalt repent!—No longer suffer "the name of Christ to be blasphemed through you!" What an example to thy flock! How able to instruct, to reclaim the vicious and intemperate! "Thou that teachest another, teachest not thyself?"—How wilt thou give an account of thy stewardship? How wilt thou be terrified when the blood of souls shall cry aloud to heaven for vengeance against thee! How wilt thou sustain the indignation of the Almighty? Cease, O cease, to be the scold of the wicked; the grief of the righteous; to be a reproach to Christianity, an enemy to religion and thyself! Consider that thou standest on the precipice of eternal destruction! Attend, with seriousness, to the solemn declaration of the great Judge of quick and dead! "If that evil servant shall say in his heart, My Lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken; the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and shall cut him asunder and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth!"

Happy is it, that persons of inebriation, of every description, may yet retrieve their character; may be restored to their country, their friends, their families, to enjoyment, to honor, to virtue, to the favor of heaven!—But let not their powers of reason be further debilitated by the force of evil habit! Let them deplore their past intemperance! With invincible fortitude, through divine aid, resolve to be temperate, to be righteous! to avoid even the very appearance of the evil that is attended with so many baleful consequences!

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to George-town for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing, previously to which further information will be given on the subject.

February 11. 3X

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1813.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of Joseph P. Pearce, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Test. Dec. 31, 1812. WM. S. GREEN, Ck.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said WILLIAM BARNES having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said WILLIAM BARNES having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said WILLIAM BARNES be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday, in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said WILLIAM BARNES should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely, 6

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, for the unexpired amount of principal of the old six per cent, and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

22 X Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1812.

Lancaster School.

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to George-town for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing, previously to which further information will be given on the subject.

February 11. 3X

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1813.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of Joseph P. Pearce, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Test. Dec. 31, 1812. WM. S. GREEN, Ck.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said WILLIAM BARNES having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said WILLIAM BARNES having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said WILLIAM BARNES be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday, in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said WILLIAM BARNES should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely, 6

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled, "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; Mel-shimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses,

viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackubin, Esquire, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to

James Williams, 6w.

Feb. 18. 2

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring in the same legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to

Guarvus Warfield, 2 Adm'r

Charles A. Warfield, 3w.

Feb. 18. 2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

SHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs & George Shaw, conducted under the firm of Geo. Shaw & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment to

GEORGE SHAW, Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1813.

SALE.

By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscribers will jointly offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. John White, to Mr. Gideon White's store. Five fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tuckers, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq.

Samuel Ridout, Trustee of the part which belongs to Tuckers's rep.

Richard T. Lowndes, Trustee of the part which belongs to Quynn's rep.

John Golden, Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's rep.

Feb. 18, 1813.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. 30

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison, 2.

23, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain ROBERT DEWEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

Augusta Denny, Adm'r.

December 31.

For Sale & Hire.

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women & Children: on application to the subscriber the terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of veracity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply. Characters, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.

Bennett Darnall, 6w.

Jan. 28. 5

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin J. Lusk of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusk be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusk should not have the benefit of said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Hartwood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Macubbin, executor of the last will and testament of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

Samuel Macubbin, Executor with will annexed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.

Samuel Macubbin, Executor with will annexed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.

Samuel Macubbin, Executor with will annexed.

NOTICE.

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Samuel Macubbin, Executor with will annexed.

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THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.

Samuel Macubbin, Executor with will annexed.

[VOL. LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNA-

Price—Three Dollars

[Reported for the Federal

CONGRESSIO

HOUSE OF REPRESENT

FRIDAY, FEB. 1

Mr. ROBERTS presented

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Mr. McKim presented

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