

No Director shall be entitled to receive any emolument for his services, other than salary that have been allowed at a general meeting of the Shareholders.



# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Thursday Evening, Jan. 21.

## LATE AND MOST IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

This morning arrived at this port, the *Drig Marston*, from London, which place she left the 10th of December, and sailed from the Downs on the 14th. She has brought highly interesting London papers to the evening of the 10th; extracts follow. It will be seen that Buonaparte's army has been nearly if not quite destroyed in its retreat. Capt. Eldridge brings important despatches from Russia handed him by Mr. Brady in London.

The late report of the loss of 42,000 Frenchmen in one body is confirmed. Intercepted letters from Eugene Napoleon represent his distress and sacrifices as almost incalculable. "400 horses," he says, perished yesterday, today, probably we shall lose double the number. Whole trains have perished in the harness at once."

It is impracticable to give even a detail of the astonishing events that crowd our papers. They present a picture that makes one shudder as it is beheld. The example of such an immense army so soon reduced to every extremity, and of such a flight, has never been seen since the memory of man. Pursued by an active, numerous and continually increasing ever vigilant enemy, nothing short of a miracle can save it from utter extinction. We adopt the language of the English Morning Post and say, "The consummation for which we have so long panted, may therefore, now be considered as achieved. The hordes of human victims which have been hired out to Buonaparte by their brutal sovereigns, for the undisguised object of massacring the inhabitants of Russia, [because she would not that her ports against England as we have done] may now be considered as annihilated; and in this awful scene may be viewed the exhibition of the Divine vengeance, at length, overtaking the murderers and oppressors of their fellow creatures, constituting forever, a most tremendous example of the justice of Heaven in punishing the most infamous invader and oppressor that ever tyrannized over or trampled on the rights of mankind."

A division has been taken in Parliament affording the Opposition an opportunity to try their strength, and the relative numbers were only 19 to 129.

[Evening Post.]

London, Dec. 1.

## PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

House of Lords, Nov. 30.  
This day the business of the session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after 2 o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the House, attended by the Great Officers of State, &c. when the Members of the House of Commons being called in His Royal Highness was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you, at the opening of this Parliament, the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the dismission of the hopes, which I have most anxiously entertained of his recovery. The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the course of the present year.

The valour and intrepidity displayed by his Majesty's forces, and those of his allies in the Peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the Southern Provinces of that Kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the allied forces; these efforts of the enemy have nevertheless been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which materially contribute to extend the resources, and facilitate the exertions, of the Spanish nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the Continent of Europe, the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the Peninsula, but the best interests of His Majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between His Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large preparation of the military power of the French Government, assisted by its Allies, and by the Tributary States dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance; by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects; and by the gallantry, firmness and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the dangers which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of His Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the liberty and independence of the Russian empire.

The proofs of confidence which I have received from His Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of lending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and His Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian government to offensive operations, a measure which combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the Councils of his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated, I trust to augment his power and resources, and, at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country; and from the disposition which had been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of Parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities to repugnance to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the State equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions, will now, I am persuaded, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of his Majesty's subjects.

The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances, which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to His Majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from His Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose, in one quarter, have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries, but until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords, and gentlemen,  
The approaching expiration of the charter of the East-India Company renders it

necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India.

DECEMBER 7.

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Rear admiral Hope, has transmitted to Mr. Croker the following translation of two Russian bulletins, dated St. Petersburg, 9th and 11th of Nov. together with an extract of a letter received at Gortenberg, from his excellency Count Rosen, governor of that place, dated Stockholm, Nov. 19. The rear admiral had not received any accounts officially.

Rear admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Croker, under date of the 24th November, that the whole Russian fleet, of about 20 sail of the line, had passed the Belt in safety—and capt. Drury, the bearer of the despatches, reports, that they were standing into Hawke Roads when he sailed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

General Wittgenstein reports to his Majesty October 31:

"After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinheil's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts in prisoners to 100 staff officers (among whom are five colonels) and 6000 privates, 9 pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments—90 powder wagons, and a great number of gun-carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy.

"Their loss in killed, must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road is covered with dead bodies, so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed: besides this had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the grand army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army which is commanded by gen. Le Grand, St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of his wound."

NOVEMBER 11.

After Moscow was retaken by the Russians, under gen. Winzingerode's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Berovsk, thinking, as it proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces of Russia. Gen. Kutusow entirely counteracted this plan by a serious attack, which took place on the 24th of October, at Maloyaroslavitsa. This little town was taken & retaken eight different times—at last, the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of sixteen pieces of cannon.

Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in the same road. To conceal as much as possible his retreat, he ordered one corps to march to Medyne, as if he had intended to march round the Russian left wing—during this time the guards, with the greatest part of the army marched towards Mojaik.

As soon as gen. Kutusow was apprised of this, he broke up with his whole army and followed the enemy.

The Russian advanced guard under Platon, overtook the French army on the 11th of Nov. near Polotsk, not far from Grodno, and took from them 2 colours and 24 pieces of cannon.

The 3d Nov. gen. Miloradowitch, supported by Platon, attacked several French corps near Viasna, commanded by the vic-king of Italy, Davout, and Ney—these corps were completely defeated, and lost one colonel, 5 cannon and 2000 prisoners, amongst whom is general Pettien.

The whole road to Mojaik is covered with ammunition wagons and dead horses. The French army retreats daily upwards of thirty wersts.

Admiral Tchitchanoff's advanced guard under gen. Tschaplitz, entered Slonim on the 21st October, and took gen. Kanopka, with the whole of the 3 Ulan regiments of guards prisoners. Col. Tchernikoff, with a detached corps, has advanced near Warsaw. A corps belonging to general Wittgenstein's army has entered Witelsk.

Extract of a letter from Count Rosen, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.

"Two messengers arrived to-night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Vidzar and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Buonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack gen. Bennigsen, but he was driven back, Buonaparte then attacked Kutusow in person, with great desperation, near Mayaloravitsa, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters, as near Galicia as possible; he had therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads and the dreadful want the French are in, gave Kutusow time to come up with them near Viasna, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle Buonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with 6000 men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by gen. Oertel's detachment, which obliged him to return; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten, and obliged to fall back on the grand army."

"He has now in front of him Tormazow, Tsvitchagoff, and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear, Prince Kutusow, with 150,000 men."

The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platon 30 pieces of cannon, and 3700 prisoners.

DECEMBER 10.

## SECOND EDITION.

Half past 2 o'clock.  
MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.  
We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

Gottengburg, Dec. 6.

During the retreat of the French gen. Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tchitchagoff have joined.

Kutusow with his general army is at Kolonoa.

Smolensk is completely surrounded.

THIRD EDITION.

Sun. Office, half past 3 o'clock.

We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottengburg to the 30th Nov. No despatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description—Gen. Platon had taken 900 men and 2 pieces cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensk.

A corps of 2,000 men under the command of gen. Angereau, brother to the marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutusow were dated the 13th Nov. at Lobkovo, forty wersts to the southward of Smolensk. Nothing at that time was known of Buonaparte.

A manifesto is said to have been issued at St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor Alexander solemnly retracts all former acknowledgments of Buonaparte as Emperor of France, and once more declares, that he will never conclude a peace with France while that villain is acknowledged as her ruler.

DECEMBER 9.

It appears that the Russians, by a stretch of military frenzy, for it might be deemed barbarous to call it policy, have, if not completely defeated, given a fatal blow to the military prowess of the French army; and by one desperate project, the object of Napoleon, dexterous as he is in military skill, was manifestly overturned, and he in his turn has been compelled to reverse his usual system of tactics, and adopt the Russian plan of retreating and destroying.

During his destructive retreat from Moscow to Smolensk, it appears that the hardy Russians, inspired by the auspicious change which the burning of Moscow had made in the features of the campaign, brought all their collective force into action; and having on the rear with desperate fury, sending detachments to annoy the enemy in their retreat, destroying the roads, and pulling down the bridges, in order to retard their progress till the frost set in, which they have accomplished.

Government has ordered ten new frigates to be immediately built of fir timber, for the American seas, to be ready for sea in twelve months.

The Rover gun brig has captured and sent into Plymouth, the U. S. brig Express, which left New-York for Bordeaux on the 6th Nov.

## TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN & RUSSIA.

Art. 1. There shall be between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, their heirs and successors, and between their kingdoms and subjects respectively, a firm true and inviolable peace, and a sincere and perfect union and amity; so that from this moment, all subjects of disagreement that may have subsisted between them, shall cease.

2. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on each side, on the footing of the most favoured nations.

3. If, in the settlement of the present re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the two countries, any power whatsoever making war upon his Imperial Majesty or His Britannic Majesty, the two contracting Sovereigns agree to act in support of each other, for the due maintenance and security of their respective kingdoms.

4. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment as soon as possible, with respect to all matters which may concern their eventual interests, political as well as commercial.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

And for the due performance of the same, we sign, in virtue of full powers, and have signed the present treaty of peace, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Orebro, on the 6th (18th) July, 1812.

SUGTELEN, (L. S.)

PAUL BAHON DE NICOLA.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L. S.)

After sufficiently examining the articles of the present treaty of peace, we approve of the same, which we now confirm, and by these presents most solemnly ratify, in all its tenor; promising on our imperial part, for us and our successors, to observe and execute inviolably, every thing that has been mentioned and repeated in the said treaty of peace. In witness whereof we have signed with our own hands this

imperial ratification, and have thereto affixed the seal of our Empire.  
Done at Kamenno Otkrow, the 11th of August, 1812, and the twelfth year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.  
(Counter-signed) Count ROMANZOW.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1813.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE is this day commenced on the plan which has for some time past been contemplated. It may, perhaps, be expected, that reasons should be given why it did not appear at the time proposed, but simply an assurance that the arrangements could not be sooner made, the Editor himself will be considered a sufficient apology.

It is something with a Newspaper, with a Book, whenever it is ushered into the world an Introduction, it is expected, will accompany it by way of explaining its principles, and making known the designs of the Editor. To do either in the present case would be superfluous, because they are too well known to need any further explanation. In conducting this paper on the plan which is now commenced, no rash or inconsiderate promises will be made, lest it should be the mortification of the Editor to raise expectations which he would find himself necessarily obliged to disappoint. It will be his constant aim, however, as far as his industry can have any effect, to sustain for this paper an honourable rank among the political Journals of the day, how far his exertions may conduce towards this object is left to a candid and enlightened public to judge.

He takes this opportunity of acknowledging his gratitude for the patronage received, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit its continuance.

The Editor respectfully solicits the aid of Gentlemen of political and literary acquirements: For their convenience a Communication Box has been fitted up under the south-east window of the Office.

By the last information from Europe, given in our preceding columns, it appears that Buonaparte's army has been very much cut up by the Russians, and that it was not expected he would be able to make good his retreat into Poland. Great distress has prevailed in his ranks; numbers of horses have perished for want of forage, and his army have been reduced to extreme want from the scarcity of provisions. This mode Achilles has experienced that he is terrible, and that he has met in the Russians a foe determined to preserve their country or perish in its ruins. It must be a great gratification to every friend of humanity to hear that the scourge of Europe, and enemy of the whole civilized world, is at length checked in his career. Perhaps, should he be able finally to return, his spirit will have been so cooled down by the reverse of fortune, Mr. Madison would dare to urge against him the claims of the United States. But, if what is reported be correct, he will be in a situation to meet such demands that he has heretofore been, for he does not, on former occasions, return laden with plunder, and enriched with the spoils of a vanquished enemy.

In calling to mind some of the events of the last year, we can form some calculation of those which are to happen in the present. It was asserted with the greatest assurance, twelve months ago, by many of the wisest men of the day, that in six months from the declaration of war, we should have possession of all the British territories on this continent. So sanguine were they of success, that it was believed an army would be immediately raised among the brave of our citizens, ready to march to any point where the Canadians at the sight of our banners would lay down their arms and beg mercy. Events however, have happened contrary to all these expectations. Of 35,000 men which were to be raised, we have not the slightest reason to believe that one half of the number have even been enlisted. Indeed it is believed, that

it would be impossible for them at this time to raise 6000 of them from one contingent to the other. To what can this failure be attributed? It only speaks the language of apathy, the great mass of the people to arms, or their want of patriotism in the administration in a way, the price of which so many strenuously contend. The ardour of patriotism, which created such brave and devoted soldiers, is cold in the north, seems to be dead away in reflecting on the privations naturally incident on military life. However beneficial it may have at first appeared to these politicians, however necessary it may have required it, yet the war for which it was declared ceased. Is it then probable under these circumstances, that its continuance is to be more popular as to induce our people to embark in it with more ardour they did at first? It certainly shows a degree of inconsistency and folly in the people to which we are entitled to believe they had foreseen there is no doubt in time the force contemplated might be raised, but, if not, it may with propriety be likely to result from the 20,000 which are to be raised for twelve months with all the alpine elements hung out, it is probable that this force, embodied and disciplined in time to the conquest of the country the enemy. If not, the term of their enlistment expires, and the enormous sum upon them in wages, bounty and will be totally lost, without having accomplished the contemplated object. Allow me to be recruited in five months, a very short time, we shall then have 20,000 raw, undisciplined troops, over the country from Orleans to the northern extremity of the continent, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. That time will be required to raise and discipline these detachments, or will not pretend to say; but, if we should naturally conclude it could not be done in time to make a campaign to any advantage, the commencement of the next year it is well known that the winter climate commences with severity in November. Thus then the Government pays its soldiers 160 dollars, and they leave the service of the country, and Canada fill in position. This looks like all the military schemes which have long characterized the administration of our country. They have squandered away money upon gun boats, torpedoes, covering treasonable plots in the United States, until the treasury has been reduced to a state of mendicant distress. Gallatin, says Gallatin, must be the present year; no doubt to the necessity of taxation.

For the Maryland Gazette. Some of our patriotic newspapers have lately been employed in the taxes which the people are compelled to pay to government are often told of the enemies of that kingdom. That taxes are grievously oppressive, the poor, no man can enter. It has heretofore been our habit to exempt from heavy taxes. To be our endeavour to avoid the taxes which the people are compelled to pay to government are often told of the enemies of that kingdom. That taxes are grievously oppressive, the poor, no man can enter. It has heretofore been our habit to exempt from heavy taxes. To be our endeavour to avoid the taxes which the people are compelled to pay to government are often told of the enemies of that kingdom. That taxes are grievously oppressive, the poor, no man can enter. It has heretofore been our habit to exempt from heavy taxes. To be our endeavour to avoid the taxes which the people are compelled to pay to government are often told of the enemies of that kingdom. 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# ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1813.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
New moon	2 0 20 a	1 3 35 m	2 4 29 a	1 2 54 a	7 3 54 m	5 4 16 a	5 6 32 a	3 11 00 a	2 4 94 m	2 11 45 m	1 5 57 m	7 3 24 a
Full do.	16 1 4 m	15 3 42 m	16 7 47 a	13 0 19 m	23 3 7 m	21 11 15 m	20 4 56 a	18 9 42 a	16 10 33 a	16 10 33 a	14 9 00 a	22 2 14 a
First q'r	9 5 23 a	8 1 1 m	9 8 42 m	21 3 24 a	15 4 25 m	13 7 31 a	13 9 13 m	10 9 12 m	7 30 2 a	7 30 2 a	30 10 2 a	22 8 52 m
Last do.	24 7 33 m	23 4 43 m	24 11 45 a	21 3 24 a	29 6 20 a	28 1 25 m	27 9 42 m	25 8 7 a	24 9 10 m	24 9 10 m	22 6 37 a	30 11 9 m
New moon	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6
Full moon	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
First q'r	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
Last do.	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27

## Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county, sc. 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 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 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 its supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

## 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 Goswamy, Reg. Wills for A. County.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphan's 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 therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of May next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

## January 22.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

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January 22.

January 22.

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January 22.

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## WANTED

A YOUTH of about 15 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is a domestic Artisan, to attend in Store.—Inquire of the Gazette Office, Jan. 21.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber exposes to sale, at his dwelling-house, on the 24th inst. a part of the personal estate of Gaspard Hawlings, deceased, consisting of Sheep, Oxen, Horses, Cattle, Swine, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, the terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Samuel Macdonald, Executor with will annexed.

January 21.

## Negroes for Sale.

At 11 o'clock on Monday the 1st day of February, if not on the first day, the subscriber, I will expose to public sale, at his dwelling-house of John Smith, in the town of West River, Anne-Arundel county, a FAMILY of NEGROES. Of the very best disposition, the males between 15 and 40 years of age, a very fine man with an eye, a spade, &c. a plough, a domestic work; her daughter is 17 years of age, handsome, &c. &c. They are to be sold for cash, to satisfy a debt due from said John Smith to the heirs of John Galloway, deceased, the subscriber. The purchaser will be bound to give his bond that he shall not sell any of the said male or female of the said family, for any term subsequent to the sale.

John C. Wood.

West River, Jan. 21, 1813.

## Augustus U.

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that the current circulation of some of the most respectable individuals, has made arrangements, and is now endeavoring to devote his leisure hours to their gratification, with his new and elegant work, *Colouring and Ornamenting*, &c. &c. either in imitation of paper hangings, or in the most useful and beautiful manner. This work is so extensively useful, that it is generally known throughout the Union, and needs no further illustration. Directions for writing left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill, or at Mr. Isaac Barker's, tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses, and delivery given.

October 8.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain Henry 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.

Augustus Denny, Adm'r.

December 21.

## 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 DAN 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 the 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 Dan Brown 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 Dan Brown 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 Dan Brown 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 Dan Brown should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

## EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription for the redemption of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, and 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 land offices, and will continue open till the 15th 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 to the Treasury or the Land Office respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand registered. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 1st day of December, 1814, but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, or the credit of any person, on the books of the Treasury or of the Land Office, for the redemption of the same, nor will the least six months previous public notice of such redemption be required.

Abner G. Collins.

Treasury Department, Sept. 16, 1812.

## Land for Sale.

Will sell the plantation on which a new road, containing about six hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, is a healthy situation. There is the richest soil of wood, such as oak, chestnut, white oak, &c. &c. It is well watered, &c. &c. The road is about four miles long, and contains land in the town of West River, and the land lies within two miles of the town of West River. The subscriber, I will sell the same to suit purchasers, if desired, for cash, on the day of sale.

Samuel Macdonald.

September 24, 1812.

## William Bates,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Now occupies the office formerly occupied by Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire.

Sept. 24, 1812.

## 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.  
2 Price 37 1-2 cents.  
Jan. 28.

[VOL. LXX.]

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Jan. 28.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13.

ORDERED, That the act

"An act to alter and repeal such

of the constitution and form of gov-

of this state as relate to the divi-

Allegany county into election dis-

and the act, entitled "An act to

change and repeal all such parts

constitution and form of govern-

this state as relate to the divi-

Prince-George's county into dis-

tricts," be published once a

week, for three months, in the

Gazette, at Annapolis; the Fe-

zette, and the American, Be-

the People's Monitor, Eastern

Republican, George-town

sheimer's German Paper, and

Derick-town Herald, Freder-

ick-town Herald, Hagar's-town

Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY

AN ACT

To alter and repeal such

of the constitution and form

ment of this state as relate

vision of Allegany county

tion districts.

Whereas, it has been rep-

resented to the general assembly,

that the constitution and form

of this state as relate to the

vision of Allegany county

tion districts.

Be it enacted, by the

assembly of Maryland, That a

of the constitution and form

ment, made such by the

act, entitled "An act to

change and repeal all such

parts of the constitution and

form of government, as relate

to the division of Prince-Geo-

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By order,

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form of government of this

state as relate to the divi-

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Whereas, it is represented

to the general assembly of

Maryland, that the

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