

All the preparations the enemy had made to defend the passage of the Dwina have been useless. The magazines he has been forming at a great expense for these three years past has been entirely destroyed. The fame has happened to his works, which, according to the reports of the people of the country, have cost the Russians in 1 year not less than 6000 men. One can hardly guess on what ground they flattered themselves they would be attacked in the encampments they had entrenched.

General count Grouchy has reconnoitered Babynowitch, and Siemo. On all sides we are marching upon the Oula. This river is joined by a canal to the Beresina, which runs into the Boristhenes. Thus we are masters of the communication from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

In his movements the enemy has been obliged to destroy his baggage, and to throw his artillery and arms into the rivers. All the Poles of his army avail themselves of his precipitate retreat to desert and wait in the woods till the arrival of the French.

The number of the Poles which have deserted the Russian army may be calculated to amount to at least 20,000 men.

Marshal duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, is advancing upon the Wittula.

Marshal duke of Calligione has set out for Berlin, to take command of the 11th corps.

The country between the Oula and the Dwina is very beautiful, and in the highest state of cultivation. We often meet with beautiful country seats and extensive convents. In the town of Gleuboko alone, there are two convents, which may contain each 1200 sick.

NINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Bechenkoviski, July 25
The Emperor removed his head quarters on the 23d to Kamen, passing by the way of Guchatsch.

On the 22d, the Viceroy occupied the bridge of Botcherskovo. A reconnoissance of 200 cavalry sent on Bechenkoviski, met two squadrons of Russian and two of Cossack hussars, charged them, and took or killed about a dozen, one of them an officer. The Chief d'Escadron Lorenzi, who commanded the reconnoissance praites Captains Rossi and Ferreri.

At 6 in the morning of the 23d, the Viceroy arrived at Bechenkoviski. At 10 o'clock he passed the river and threw a bridge over the Dwina. The enemy wished to dispute the passage—his artillery was dismounted.—Col. Lacroix, Aid-de-Camp of the Viceroy, had his thigh fractured by a ball.

The Emperor arrived at Bechenkoviski on the 24th, at 2 in the afternoon. The division of cavalry of Gen. Count Bruyars, and the division of Gen. Count St. Germain, were sent forward to Witespik, and passed the night midway on the road.

On the 20th the Prince of Eckmuhl marched upon Mohilow. Two thousand men who formed the garrison of that city, had the hardihood to wish to defend it. They were cut to pieces by the light cavalry.

On the 21st, 3000 Cossacks attacked the advanced posts of the Prince of Eckmuhl.—They were the advanced guard of Prince Bagration and had come from Bobrounsk. A battalion of the 85th stopped this cloud of light cavalry, and drove them to a great distance. Bagration appeared to have profited of the little activity with which he was pursued to proceed upon Bobrounsk, and thence he returned upon Mohilow. We occupy Mohilow, Ocha, Difna, and Polotisk. We are marching on Whitespik, where it appears that the Russian army is collected.

Annexed is the plan of the entrenched camp, and of the lines which the enemy formed in front of Drissa. It was a laborious work.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The arrivals from the Russian army are frequent, and happily enable us to detect the falsehoods of the French Bulletins almost as soon as we receive them. We are now in possession of Russian accounts to the date of the last French Bulletin. They confirm one piece of intelligence, which we shall mention before we proceed to the operations that preceded it. Prince Bagration has effected his junction with the main army. His whole march from the frontiers of the Palatinate of Trochi to the Dwina was a series of actions and successes. Romanow and Mohilow will long be remembered by the enemy. At the first, on the 10th July, General Platow, who covered the march of Bagration, with his Cossacks, was attacked by seven regiments of French cavalry, which he defeated and pursued to a great distance. Two of the regiments were totally destroyed. At Mohilow, Bagration was attacked by the whole of Davout's cavalry, and a large body of infantry. An obstinate battle ensued, which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy, who left between five and six thousand on the field, had 1000 men taken prisoners including between fifty and sixty staff officers. The French artillery was also taken. The enemy seem to have been heartily tired of making any further attempts to impede Bagration's march, which from Mohilow to the Dwina appears to have been executed without diffi-

culty. This success of Bagration, who it must be confessed seemed to be in the greatest danger from his long distance from the main army, and from the manner in which Buonaparte spread himself from the Wilta to the Berezya, has caused universal exultation. At Riga and other places *Te Deum* was sung, and there were rejoicings and illuminations.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the homeward bound Baltic fleet. It is said to be the largest that ever arrived—most of them with wheat.

Directions have been received at Portsmouth to delay the sailing of Sir John Warren's Squadron until further orders. This measure is supposed to have been adopted until the arrival of dispatches from Mr. Foster at N. York which may daily be expected.

[Courier]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1812.

We are authorised to state that **ALEX. C. MAGRUDER, and THOS. H. BOWIE, Esquires,** will serve, if elected, as Delegates to represent this City in the next Legislature.

The Friends of Peace, Commerce and Good Order, are requested to attend This Evening at Mr. ISAAC PARKER'S Tavern.

Annapolis, October 1, 1812.

THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS

Are respectfully invited to attend at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, on Saturday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

October 1.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that **BENJAMIN ALLEN** will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly.—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

We are authorised to state to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that **DR. RICHARD G. STOCKETT** will serve them, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly.

DR. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

LENEUL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and **THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq.** late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne-Arundel county, both decided Republicans, will be supported as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and if elected will vote for **DE WITT CLINTON**, of the state of New-York, as President.

A DEMOCRAT.

October 1st, 1812.

OBITUARY.

On Friday the 25th ult. departed from this life, at West River Farm, the seat of her ancestors for several generations, **Mrs. SOPHIA MERCER**, wife of John Francis Mercer. She bore with uncommon fortitude a long course of ill health, which terminated in a lingering and painful disease. Gifted by nature with rare endowments, a dignified and exalted mind, a masculine understanding, united with all the softness and sensibility of her sex, she was deeply impressed with the truths of religion, and pursued inflexibly the course she deemed right. She lived for her family and friends, and died devoted to her God.

Yesterday His Honor Judge Thompson closed the session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this county, after pronouncing sentence of Death upon John Bowman, a youth of 11 years, for the murder in June, 1811, of Elizabeth White, a child of 4 years of age. Execution to take place on Friday the 4th of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

[Herkimer Amer.]

VERMONT ELECTION

Has terminated as we expected—Governor GALUSHA has an increased majority of Republican votes. Some have considered this as expressing the voice of that State in favour of the re-election of Mr. Madison for President. This is reckoning without the host. The competition between Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton is not a party question. Both are firm Republicans; and a considerable number of the Republican representatives lately chosen in Vermont are known to be in favour of the latter candidate.

[Boston, Yankee.]

Mr. Green,

You will confer an obligation upon Mr. Shaw and myself by giving publicity to the letter inclosed.—It will serve to elucidate the certificate signed by Mr. Shaw, and published by Governor Bowie.

H. G. S. KEY.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1812.

Dear Sir,

In order to obviate any erroneous construction which you apprehend might be given to the certificate which I have signed, relative to a conversation between Gov. Bowie and yourself, I cheerfully comply with your request in giving that explanation of it which the Governor has omitted to do.

The certificate was drawn up by Mr. Brewer, whose name is subscribed to it, and by him presented to me, with a request from the Governor, that if it embraced the substance of your declaration to him I would sign it. Mr. B. at the same time remarking that the Governor merely wished to keep it in his possession, which implied that he did not intend publishing it. The certificate, as published, certainly embraces the substance of your declaration, though it might have been more comprehensive and perspicuous without doing any violence to truth, or impairing the sense of it. It however being ready prepared, and stating nothing but the truth, though not the whole truth, I without hesitation subscribed my name to it. It is not, however, I imagine, too late to amend it, which cannot be better done than by detailing the whole of the conversation relative to this subject, which passed between yourself and the Governor, which I am positive was in substance as follows: Upon your entering the room the Governor addressed you in these words: "Mr. Key, I have received a letter from you which is by no means a satisfactory one to me, and I now call upon you to state explicitly, in the presence of these gentlemen, whether I made use of the observation imputed to me by Capt. Jones, or not." To which you replied, "I am, Sir, prepared with an answer, and now state what I have already done in my letter, that I cannot say whether you did or did not make use of the observation, but I do not recollect to have heard you make use of it; and this, Sir, is all the satisfaction that I can or will give you on this subject."

The Governor made some exceptions to your letter as to its being uncandid, disingenuous, and containing remarks totally irrelevant to the subject which produced it. To which you replied, "that you were responsible for whatever the letter contained." It may not be improper to mention, that Col. Duvall (whose name is also subscribed to the certificate) emphatically and distinctly repeated the words you had used to the Governor, viz. "That I cannot say whether you did or did not, &c." and then appealed to you whether he had not stated your meaning correctly and in the way in which you wished it to be understood.—To which you replied "perfectly so; Col. Duvall has stated it correctly." To this reply the Governor requested our particular attention, and you then left the room. About fifteen minutes afterwards the certificate was presented to me, which I signed. This statement I declare to be substantially true, and I cannot conceive it possible for any unprejudiced mind, after reading it, to impute to you any thing like inconsistency in the statement in your letter to the Governor and that made to him verbally.

Very truly Yours,

G. SHAW.

The Editors of the Federal Republican are requested to copy the above.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,
In addressing you on the subject of the approaching election, it would only serve to heighten those melancholy reflections which the present calamitous situation of our country is calculated to produce, and cast a deeper gloom over your minds, to refer you back to that era in our history when we were happy and prosperous; when unanimity characterized our national councils, and energy gave spring to all their acts; when our commerce whitened every sea, and our flag was hailed with respect on every ocean; when our treasury, enriched by productive trade, supplied all the exigencies of the government, and established our national credit; when the holy office of legislation was uncantered by party rancour, and unbaffled by foreign partiality and influence; therefore I will make but few remarks on the subject. You can draw the parallel in your own minds; for misery has taken the place of happiness; adversity of prosperity; distraction of unanimity; and weakness of energy and vigour; and in every respect leaves a contrast as striking as the most brilliant light compared to loathsome darkness. When these things are duly considered, you cannot hesitate about the future choice of your public servants; you will therefore, it is to be hoped, on Monday next, flock to the polls, and unanimously resolve to support only those who will endeavour as much as in them lies to restore tranquillity again in the country. You are qualified to judge, many from an intimate acquaintance with the candidates, which are entitled to your confidence, which will best represent you at this disastrous period. The perilous situation of our country re-

quires statesmen of the most discriminating judgment, and upright integrity, to extricate her from that thralldom of difficulties into which at this time she is so unnecessarily and unfortunately involved. Some no doubt will approach you with Peace, Peace, in their lips; cry out Commerce, Prosperity, and Trade; but at the same time harbour quite different sentiments in their hearts. Be not deceived, lest they should disguise their real intentions under the garb of hypocrisy, and delude you by the semblance of patriotism; you are at this time to judge them by a political test; inquire for the real advocates for peace, and on them only bestow your suffrages. You know the politics of Kent—he voted for the war, and consequently for all its concomitant evils—Van-Horn is opposed to it—a friend to commerce and maritime defence. As the one voted for war, he will vote for all the taxes necessary to support it.—As the other is opposed to war he will doubt strive to meliorate the sufferings of his countrymen. Can you hesitate then about the choice? Where is the farmer who can anticipate, without indignation, the tax-gatherer distraining his property, to support this unnecessary war; to co-operate with the tyrant of Europe in driving freedom from the earth? Yet this thing will soon be—millions must be had from the people, and when the presidential election is secured, the last expedient, direct taxation, will be imposed upon them.—The tax-gatherers will soon swarm upon the land, as did formerly the locusts upon Egypt, attacking indiscriminately the properties of the rich and poor.

It is said that the friends of Mr. Madison's re-election, during the last session of Congress, were of opinion that it would be hazardous to let the people feel the weight of these enormous and unexampled taxes before the choice of Electors. The passing of the bills which had been reported by the committee of Ways and Means, was therefore postponed, and an early session of Congress ordered, so that as soon as the election is over they are to be taken up, and the taxes laid without delay.—In the mean time, a law has been passed for issuing Treasury Notes and increasing the national debt by borrowing money, which it is hoped will supply the wants of the government till after the election.—But these Treasury Notes, the boasted resort of the baffled ingenuity of our Financier, have failed to deceive—and money was not so easily borrowed from the people as they had anticipated.

Here then is a list of the bills for laying the taxes; which are to go into operation probably in November next.

A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.—[Land Tax.]

A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

A bill imposing additional duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

A bill to retain 25 per centum on the drawbacks allowed by law.

A bill laying a duty on imported salt.

A bill to establish the office of commissioner of the Revenue.

A bill to lay duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

A bill to lay duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

A bill to lay duties on licenses, to distillers of spirituous liquors.—[Whiskey Tax.]

A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandise, and of ships or vessels.

A bill laying duties on sugar refined within the United States.

A bill laying duties on bank notes and ex notes of hand, and on foreign bills of exchange of a certain description.—[Stamp Tax.]

A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.

Is not this a hideous spectacle! Is not this what brought Jefferson into the presidential chair? This was the hue and cry set up against Mr. Adams, when he had recourse to taxation to support a war with France; and these are now the men at the head of our government who were the most clamorous against it.

Money we know, is necessary at all times to carry on war; but the present we believe to be unnecessary and ruinous; therefore we cannot but view every resort, to which the administration are obliged to flee to support it, as so many acts of oppression, saddled upon the people. If you value the prosperity of your country at nothing, if you view national respectability as a mere farce—elect Kent. But on the other hand, should you consider these as of primary importance, bestow your suffrages on Van-Horn. You, my countrymen, have been nurtured in the land of freedom, you have been educated in the school, and imbibed the sentiments of liberty; you know what is injurious to your country; you can feel oppression; therefore apply the remedy before it be too late. I will not hunt for all the foibles of Dr. Kent's youth, to arraign them at the bar of reprobity; or weigh them in the balance of propriety; this is an employment too contemptible; and a cause must be poor indeed, when necessity compels a sutor to descend to such pitiful expedients to support it. As the Doctor or his friends have done it against Van-Horn, it would seem but right to retaliate.—But in this instance we will adopt the christian doctrine, and therefore up so resentment against him. I cannot

drop the subject without a few words on state elections. You must begin at the of the evil if you intend producing a cure. Purge, therefore, from your Legislature, men who would willingly be you into the snares of Buonaparte, and the fetters of Gallic alliance upon you. Trust only those who are entitled to your confidence, from the purest patriotism—from correctors of their political views. When you proceed to the polls think of what have been then considered what you now are and say would it not be policy to change rulers.

COURTIUS

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCK

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "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, 1812, books will be opened on the first of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 12th 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 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 pleasure of the United States be redeemed after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no imbursement 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, until after at least six months previous publication of such intended reimbursement.

Treasury Department, Sept. 1812.

State of Maryland, sc.

On application, by petition, of Caleb Mockbee and Joseph Marriott, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, late obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Mockabee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of September, 1812.

Caleb Mockabee, } Ext'rs.
and Joseph Marriott, }

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of Samuel Hopkins of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed in November Session, eighteen hundred and five, of the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, or each, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Samuel Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent in writing of many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Hopkins, 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, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit on the said Samuel Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. J. G. Green, clk.

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years, A NEGRO WOMAN who understands House Work, and who a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

Sept. 17.

D. L. Thomas, & Co.

SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE. Have removed to the corner of Commerce and Pratt-streets, where they offer for sale an extensive and general assortment of handsome refined SUGARS of different qualities and prices; also Molasses Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Molasses.

September 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves.

Aug. 20. W. CHASE.