

Land for Sale.

virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer to Public Sale, at the Tavern in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Saturday the 14th November next,

That Valuable Farm.

which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, and in that rich and highly improved country known by the name of The Forest of Prince-George's. This Farm contains about 200 acres of land of the first quality, has a comfortable brick dwelling-house on it, with a Kitchen, Quarter, &c. attached to it; excellent Apple and Peach Orchards; plenty of fire-wood, and much valuable timber. It is level, fertile and well watered; the situation remarkably healthy, and the soil adapted to clover and plaister. It contains besides about 20 acres of fine meadow, and the enclosures of the whole are in good repair. In addition to these improvements, it may be stated, that much adjacent land may be added to it at a price far below its value, so as to form a most desirable establishment for a monied man, on the most reasonable terms. The distance from Queen-Anne, the nearest town, about seven miles, and from Annapolis and the city of Washington about fourteen.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree of the Chancellor under which the land is offered for sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give a bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, the receipt of which, and the ratification of sale by the Chancellor, the land shall be ceded to the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their heirs, by a good and sufficient deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

October 8. *James Shaw, Trustee.*

Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE. A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Sept. 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years, A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands House Work, for which a liberal price will be given. Inquire at the Office. Sept. 17.

Wanted

TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR, A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office. Sept. 17.

To be Rented,

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with water shell banks of manure in each field; with a few Negro Men. The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Bennett, at Annapolis, or the subscriber East.

September 20, 1812. *David Kerr.*

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND 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 change 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 1st 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 and 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, till after at least six months previous publication 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 10 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, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, 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, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

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FOREIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

14th BULLETIN.

Smolensk, Aug. 23.

Smolensk may be considered as one of the finest cities of Russia. Without the circumstances of war which set it on fire, by which immense stores of colonial produce and every other kind of productions have been destroyed, his place would have afforded great resources to the army. Even in the state in which it now is, it will be of the greatest use in a military point of view. There remain spacious houses, whose fine situations are well calculated for hospitals. The province of Smolensk is very fertile and beautiful; it will afford great resources in articles of subsistence and forage.

Since the events of the war, the Russians have made an attempt to raise a militia of slave peasants, who were armed with bad pikes. There were already 5000 of them assembled here; they were objects of derision and laughter even to the Russian army itself. It had been made the order of the day that Smolensk was to be the grave of the French; and that if it had been thought proper to evacuate Poland, it was at Smolensk they were to fight in order not to suffer this bulwark of Russia to fall into our hands.

The Cathedral of Smolensk is one of the most famous Greek Churches in Russia. The Episcopal Palace forms a kind of separate city.

The heat is excessive. The thermometer rises as high as 20 degrees. It is hotter than in Italy.

BATTLE OF VALONTINA.

On the 12th at day break, the bridge being completed, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen moved in by the right bank of the Borysthenes, and followed the enemy. At a league from the city, he met with the last division of the enemy's rear guard of from 5 to 6000 men, posted on commanding heights. He caused them to be attacked with the bayonet by the 4th regiment of infantry and the 72d of the line.

The position was carried, and our bayonets covered the field of battle with dead. From three to four hundred prisoners fell into our hands.

The flying enemy retreated upon the 2d division which was placed on the heights of Valontina. The first position was carried by the 18th of the line and at four P. M. the musketry commenced with the whole of the enemy's rear-guard consisting of about 15,000 men. The duke of Abrantes crossed over the Borysthenes two leagues on the right of Smolensk; he found himself in the rear of the enemy he could by marching with decision, intercept the high road of Moscow, and render the retreat of this rear-guard difficult. Meanwhile the other divisions of the enemy's army that were not far off, being informed of the success and rapidity of this first attack, traced back their steps.

Four divisions came forward in this manner to support their rear-guard, especially the divisions of grenadiers which till now had not engaged—From five to six thousand cavalry formed their right, whilst the left was covered by woods lined with sharpshooters. The enemy had the greatest interest in preserving that position as long as possible; it was a very fine one, and seemed impregnable. We attacked no less importance in wresting it from him, in order to accelerate his retreat & cause all the waggons conveying the wounded and other train, of which the rear-guard protected the evacuation, to fall into our hands.—This is what gave rise to the combat of Valontina, one of the brightest achievements of our military career.

At six P. M. Gudin's division which had been dispatched to support the 3d corps, from the moment the powerful succours sent by the enemy to his rear guard had been perceived, defiled in column upon the centre of the enemy's position supported by Gen. Ledru's division, and after an hour's combat carried the position: Gen. Count Gudin coming up with his division, was at the very beginning of the action struck by a bullet which took off his thigh; he died gloriously. This loss is sensibly felt. Gen. Gudin was one of the most distinguished officers of the army; he was commendable for his moral qualities, as much as for his bravery and intrepidity. Gen. Gerard has taken the command of his division. It is stated that the enemy has had eight Generals killed or wounded; one gen. is made prisoner.

On the following day, at 3 P. M. the Emperor distributed on the field of battle rewards to all the regiments that had distinguished themselves, and as the 127th, which is a new regiment, had behaved well, H. M. has granted it the right of having an eagle; a privilege which that regiment had not yet received, having not till now been present at any battle. These rewards, given upon the field of battle amidst the dead & the dying, the ruins and trophies of victory, presented a spectacle truly military and imposing.

The enemy after this combat made so precipitate a retreat, that in the course of the 20th our troops advanced eight leagues without ever being able to find any Cossacks, and picking up in every direction some wounded and stragglers.

Our loss at the combat of Valontina has been 600 killed and 2600 wounded. That of the enemy (witness the field of battle) is treble. We made 1000 prisoners, the most part wounded.

Thus the only two Russian divisions which had not been participants in the former battles of Mohilow, Ostrowno, Krasnoi and Smolensk, have been routed in that of Valontina.

Every information we receive concurs in stating that the enemy is flying in all haste toward Moscow; that his army has suffered much in the preceding combats, and that it experiences besides a great desertion.

The Poles are deserting, saying, "you have forsaken us without fighting, what right, therefore, have you of requiring us to remain under your colours?" The Russian soldiers from the provinces of Mohilow and Smolensk, take advantage also of the proximity of their villages to desert and take repose in their own country.

The attack made by Gudin's division was done with such intrepidity that the enemy had persuaded himself it was the imperial guard. It was with a single word, bestowing the handsomest eulogium on the 7th regiment of light infantry, 12th, 21st and 27th of the line which composed that division.

The combat of Valontina might also be called a battle, since 80,000 men were engaged in it. It is at least an affair of advanced guards of the first order.

Nevertheless amidst all the disasters, the Russians continue daily singing *Te Deum*; they turn every thing into victories; but, notwithstanding the ignorance and brutishness of these people that begins to appear to the ridiculous and too gross.

Combat of Polotsk.

After the combat of Valontina, the Duke of Reggio being apprized that the enemy's general Wittgenstein, had reinforced himself with 12 third battalions of the garrison Dunaburg, and being desirous of drawing him to a close engagement on this side of the defile under Polotsk, came on to place the 2d and 6th corps in battle array under Polotsk. Gen. Wittgenstein followed and attacked him on the 16th & 17th, & was vigorously repulsed. The Bavarian division of Wrede, of the 6th corps distinguished itself. At the moment when the Duke of Reggio was making his disposition for taking proper advantage of the victory, and for driving the enemy to the defile,

he was struck on the shoulder by a biscaven. His wound which is serious, obliged him to be conveyed to Wilna; but it does not appear to be dangerous.

General Count Gouvion Saint Cyr, has taken the command of the 2d and 6th corps. On the 17th, P. M. the enemy retreated beyond the defile. Gen. Viridier has been wounded, and Gen. Maison has taken the command of his division. Our loss is reckoned at 1000 men killed and wounded; that of the Russians is treble, we have made 500 prisoners.

On the 13th, at four P. M. Gouvion Saint Cyr, commanding the 2d and 6th corps, marched to the enemy, by making the Bavarian division of Count Wrede attack his right. The combat became general on the whole line; the enemy was completely routed and pursued the space of two leagues, as far as day light would permit. Twenty pieces of cannon and 1000 prisoners remain in the power of the French army. The Bavarian general Deloy has been wounded.

Report to the Major General.

My Lord—I presume that M. the Duke of Reggio, will have given Y. H. an account of the transaction of the 17th at least up to the time his wound obliged him to quit the field of battle. The troops continued their successes the remainder of the day, and at 9 P. M. the Russians were repulsed in every direction, after experiencing the greatest losses, having attempted in the course of that day six or seven attacks which have been repulsed with a bravery superior to the exasperation with which they fought.

This affair reflects the greatest honor on Legrand's division which was posted at the fork of the roads of Sibej and Nevil, and on the Bavarian corps stationed on the left bank of the Polota, in the rear of the village Spas on which the enemy made the utmost exertions to retake it, though driven off five or six times, and where the 20th division and gen. Wrede who commands it, covered themselves with glory. The Bavarian general Vincenti, who deserves much praise, for the manner in which he conducted himself, has been wounded.

In the evening of that day I felt the necessity of attacking the enemy; I made arrangements accordingly, and resolved to attack him on the 18th at 4 P. M. I have used every possible means to deceive the enemy as to my design; about 1 o'clock I caused the train of the army which was behind Polotsk, to file off by the left bank of the Dwina and the road of Oula; I made a feint to cover and protect that movement the Duke of Reggio had made to repossess on the left bank; during the night of the 16th to the 17th, they collected behind Polotsk in the rear of the train; the division of Cuirassiers reached there also from Sementes; likewise the brigade of light cavalry of general Cassex, from Roudina.

At 3 P. M. the column of the train had defiled in sight of the enemy; and the above designated troops recrossed the Dwina with the greater part of the French artillery and had re-entered Polotsk. Towards five, all the troops and artillery were in position for marching to the enemy, without his having perceived any of our preparations. At five precise the whole artillery began its firing and our columns of infantry sallied forth under its protection to attack the left and centre of the enemy.

The division of Wrede marched by the right of Spas, and attacked with great bravery and skill, the left of the enemy; gen. Dero's division marched from Spas itself; Legrand's division by the left of that village, having its left connected with Vendies' division one of whose brigades was observing the right of the enemy, placed on the road of Gebmzeleva. Merle's division covered the front of Polotsk.

The enemy, though quite surprised, relying with all confidence upon his fires and immense artillery, composed of 108 pieces, received, at first our attacks with infinite calmness and sang

frôid, but before night his left was entirely broke and his centre completely routed after having defended their positions with great bravery and eagerness. We might have made a considerable number of prisoners, had not the woods been so contiguous to their positions.

The enemy have abandoned the field of battle to us, strewed with an immense quantity of his dead, twenty pieces of cannon and one thousand prisoners.—On our side we have had numerous killed and wounded; amongst the latter are the general of division, Dero, general Raclovitch and Col. Colonge, commander of the Bavarian artillery.

I cannot sufficiently praise to Y. H. Generals Legrand and de Wrede, Dero, Raclovitch, and general of artillery Aubury who directed the artillery of the 2d corps with great distinction.

Gen. Merle has repulsed with great skill and with part of his division, an attack of the enemy upon our centre, with intention of protecting his retreat to the wood. The Croates distinguished themselves in this charge supported by part of Gen. Cassex's cavalry—Generally, I claim the kindness of H. M. the troops have merited encouragements and rewards.

H. M. would do me a great pleasure if he would let fall one of his favours on Mr. de Marille, my Aid de camp, bearer of this letter, whose zeal is deserving much commendation. I have also nothing but praises to bestow on the chiefs of the staff of the 2d & 6th corps.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
Count GOUVION SAINT CYR.

DOMESTIC.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Answer of the House, to the Governor's Speech.

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Representatives have considered your Excellency's Address to both branches of the Legislature, with that attention which so important a communication is calculated to inspire; and will enter upon the discharge of those solemn duties which have devolved on them, with all that moderation & candor, which are consistent with the obligations they are under to their constituents and their country.

While freedom is driven from the Continent of Europe, and her Republics have successively fallen before that scourge of liberty, whose corruption or arms have spread desolation and slavery through the old world, the right of electing their own rulers, at stated periods, is still left to the people of the U. States; A right, upon the faithful, upright and vigilant exercise of which the continuance of our republic most essentially depends. The people of this Commonwealth have contemplated with anxious solicitude the return of that period when the state would be again required to appoint their proportion of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. S. They have considered it as an event, which by the independent exercise of the right of suffrage, would afford a peaceful and constitutional remedy for the multiplied evils they have so long experienced; and would restore to our unhappy country, the days of her former prosperity. As the immediate representatives of the people, therefore, your Excellency may rest assured, that this House will persevere in its efforts, to enable this great Commonwealth to discharge a duty imperiously required of them by the constitution, and to exercise a right at once so important to their interests and so consonant to their wishes.—A recurrence to the proceedings of the former session of the Legislature, while it will evince the readiness of the House of Representatives to sacrifice their own favorite views to the attainment of this great object will bear testimony to the industry and zeal they have manifested in their endeavours to comply with the requisition of the Constitution—And they now pledge themselves to your