

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

No. 15.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN;
CORNER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 3 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to wit:

Negroes Jack, Anthony & John.

The above are taken as the property of William Brodgen, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Claytor & Randall; for the use of Jonathan Pinkney and Thomas Owens; and also debts detained from the Adm'rs of Charles D. Hodges and Thomas Contee Bowie. Terms of sale, Cash.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

April 21.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 30th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to wit:

A Tract of Land called Maidstone.

Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Rezin Estep, for the use of Nichs. Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

April 21.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to wit:

A Tract of Land called Gravel Hills.

Containing 167 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tillard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Rezin Estep, for the use of Nichs. Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

April 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts of land, late the property of Dr. John Gassaway deceased, viz:

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Purdy's Choice, and The Addition, containing by estimation 733 acres, more or less. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter, Tobacco-houses and Barn. These lands lie between South and Rhode Rivers, are well wooded, and convenient to the water, and abound in wild fowl, fish and oysters. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the value of the above property, as those who are inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor; upon which ratification taking place, and the terms being complied with, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest, of the said Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said lands.

William Stewart, Trustee.

2 April 21, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale,
TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Containing 195 acres each, in Anne-Arundel county, and binding on the Patuxent river, about three miles above the Fork-Bridge, and in the neighborhood of Major Philip Hammond. This land is adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, is about 23 miles from Baltimore, the same distance from the City of Washington, and 15 from the city of Annapolis. On each of these lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chestnut and oak, and other valuable timber. The situation is high and healthy, with good springs of water, and convenient to a saw mill and several grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Doctor Anderson Wardfield, residing near the same, or to the subscriber in Baltimore, county, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.

Alexander Nisbet.

2 April 21, 1814.

FOREIGN.

Translations from French papers, received by the Grampus, arrived at New-York in 38 days from Bourdeaux.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following news from the army, to the 17th in the morning:

The Emperor in setting out from Nogent on the 8th to manoeuvre upon the enemy's troops which had advanced by Fortee and Meaux upon Paris, left the corps of the Duke of Belluno and Gen. Girard in advance of Nogent, the 7th corps of the Duke of Reggio at Brovins, charged with the defence of the bridges of Bray and Montereau, & Gen. Pujol at Montereau and Melun.

The duke of Belluno having received accounts that many divisions of the Austrian army had marched from Troyes on the 10th to advance upon Nogent, repassed the Seine with his corps, leaving Gen. Bourmont, with 1200 men, at Nogent, for the defence of that city.

The enemy presented themselves on the 11th to enter Nogent. He renewed his attacks the whole day, but always in vain. He was briskly repulsed with the loss of 1500 men killed or wounded—Gen. Bourmont had barricaded the streets, fortified the houses, and taken all his measures for a vigorous defence. This General, who is an officer of distinction, was wounded in the knee—Col. Ravier took his place. The enemy renewed the attack on the 12th, but always ineffectually. Our young troops have covered themselves with glory. These two days have cost the enemy more than 2000 men.

The Duke of Belluno being informed that the enemy had passed at Braz, thought proper to cut away the bridge of Nogent, and retreated to Nangis. The Duke of Reggio ordered the bridges of Montereau and Melun to be destroyed, and retired upon the river of Zeres.

On the 16th the Emperor arrived at Zeres, and has established his head-quarters at Guignes.

The evening of the battle of Vauchamp, (14th) the Duke of Ragusa attacked the enemy at 8 o'clock at Etoges. He took from him nine pieces of cannon, and has completed the destruction of the Russian division. They have counted on this single point of the field of battle 1300 killed. The success obtained at the battle of Vauchamp has been much greater than we had before understood.

Letters from the army written from Nangis, on the 17th at noon, announce that the Emperor who had attacked the enemy, had at that time 6000 prisoners in his hands, among whom were many generals and a great number of officers, and 14 pieces of cannon. His majesty pursues his successes.

To-day 6,000 prisoners, made yesterday morning at the battle of Nangis, will enter Paris by Charlestown.

This evening all Paris resounded with the report of a victory, obtained this morning by H. M. over the Austrian army commanded by the Prince of Schwartzburg. A courier arrived this evening, announces that the Emperor has made 14,000 prisoners, taken 50 pieces of cannon, many generals and a large quantity of baggage. The army was pursuing its successes.

They speak also of a new advantage obtained by the Prince Vice-Roy.

[Moniteur.]

February 20.

H. M. the Empress Queen has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 19th Feb.

The Duke of Ragusa marched upon Chalons, when he was apprized that a column of the Russian Imperial Guard, composed of two divisions of grenadiers, was coming upon Montmirail. He took 300 men, & repulsed the enemy to Sezanne, from whence the movements of the Emperor have obliged this corps to proceed by forced marches upon

Troyes. On the 17th, at day-break, the Emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis. The battle of Nangis was one of the most brilliant. The Russian General in Chief was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed his corps d'armee.

Gen. Phalen, commanding the 3d and 14th Russian divisions; and many cavalry, was at Mormant.

The Gen. of division, Gerard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched towards the village of Mormant upon the enemy—a battalion of the 22d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its former reputation, entered the village—Count Valmy, at the head of some dragoons from Spain, turned the village on the left—Count Milhand turned it on the right—Count Drouot advanced with numerous batteries. In an instant the whole was decided. The squares formed by the Russian divisions were forced. The whole was taken. Generals and officers, 6000 prisoners, 10,000 muskets, 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 caissons fell into our power. Gen. Wittgenstein escaped being taken; he saved himself in great haste by retreating to Nogent. He had announced to the Sieur Billy at whose house he lodged at Provins, that he would be on the 18th at Paris. He only stopped a quarter of an hour and told his entertainer, "I have been well beaten—two of my divisions have been taken; in 2 hours you will see the Ehrenh." Gen. Chateau arrived before Montereau at 10 o'clock in the morning; but from 9 o'clock Gen. Bianchi, commanded the first Austrian corps, had taken post with two Austrian divisions, and the Wirtemberg division, and upon the heights in advance of Montereau, covered the bridges and the city. Gen. Chateau attacked him—not being sustained by the other divisions he was repulsed.

Gen. Girard sustained the combat the whole morning. The Emperor arrived there on full gallop; at 2 o'clock P. M. he attacked. Gen. Pogol, who marched by the route of Milan, arrived at this moment, executed a fine charge, broke the enemy, and drove them into the Seine and into the Yonne. The brave chasseurs of the 7th, debouched on the bridges which the grape shot from more than 60 pieces of cannon forbade him to pass; and we obtained at the same time the double result of being able to pass the bridges, of taking 6000 men, 4 flags, 6 pieces of cannon, and killing from 4 to five thousand of the enemy.

The inhabitants of Montereau were not idle. The musketry from the windows augmented the embarrassment of the enemy. The Austrians and Wertembergers threw down their arms.

The Duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray.

The Duke of Reggio pursued the enemy from Bovins upon Nogent.

The Gen. of brigade Montbrun, who had been charged to defend Moret and the forest of Fontainebleau, with 1800 men, abandoned them and retired to Essonne.

In the meantime the forest of Fontainebleau, might have been disputed step by step. Gen. Montbrun has been suspended by the Major Gen. and committed to a court of inquiry.

Gen. Chateau was mortally wounded on the bridge of Montereau, a loss which has sensibly affected the Emperor. He was an officer of the highest promise.

The palace of Fontainebleau has been preserved. The Austrian General Harbeck who has entered the city, has placed sentinels to defend it from the excesses of the Cosacks.

Thus the army of Schwartzburg has been cut up by the defeat of Kliest, (this corps having been in all the engagements) by the defeat of Wittgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemberg division, and of the corps of Bianchi.

Our loss in the battles of Nangis and Montereau does not exceed 400 men, killed or wounded. This although very improbable; is notwithstanding strictly true; *credit Judo-ussu appella.*

[Moniteur.]

PARIS, March 2.
They write from Meaux that the Duke of Ragusa has obtained a signal advantage at Lisy, and that the enemy has retired to escape the columns which advance against him from all quarters.

Yesterday and the day before, great numbers of troops of all kinds set out from Paris with a considerable train of artillery.

A great number of prisoners arrived yesterday at Paris.

Amiens, Feb. 28.
On the 20th inst. an enemy corps, composed of about 800 men presented itself before the town of Doullens. Very wise measures had been taken by the sub-prefect to defend it, but the population, about 3000 souls were not able to resist such a force. The garrison retired to the citadel, but were at last compelled to yield. The enemy have not advanced beyond Doullens. All the bridges upon the road have been cut down.

Lille, Feb. 27.
We are assured that the national guards have re-entered Doullens.—The garrison surrendered at discretion, it was composed of some English and Spanish prisoners whom the enemy had thrown into it.

Chambery, Feb. 23.
We have already announced that the enemy was driven from this place on the 19th, and that he had taken post at a league and a half distance. The Austrians have since quitted their position and retreated beyond Aix.

The generals of division count Marchauda, count Dessaix and Gen. Seran pursued them briskly. In a few days the department of Mont Blanc will be entirely rid of them.

The ardour with which our troops have attacked the enemy in the suburbs of Chambery and have repulsed them from position to position during the whole of the 19th it is impossible to describe.

Paris, March 1.
The general of division, Count Regnier, died yesterday at Paris. Sens was taken by assault, on the 11th February after a siege of 12 days, and a bombardment of 40 hours.

Milan, Feb. 21.
Field marshal Bellegarde has established his head quarters at Verona.

Paris, Feb. 28.
Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 27th Feb.

On the 26th the head quarters was at Troyes.

The Duke of Reggio was at Bar-sur-Aube with Gen. Gerard and the 2d corps of cavalry commanded by Count Valmy.

The Duke of Tarentum was at Mussy D'ereque and his advance guards at Chatillon. He was marching upon L'aube and Clairvaux.

The duke of Castiglione, who has under his orders an army of 40,000 men, the greater part select troops, was in motion.

Gen. Marchaud was at Chambery—Gen. Dessaix under the walls of Geneva and Gen. Musner had entered Macon. Bourg and Nantua were equally in our power. The Austrian Gen. Dubna, who had menaced Lyons, was in full retreat.

The Prince of Moskwa is at Arcis-sur-Aube; the Duke of Belluno at Plancy; they were marching on the rear of the remains of the corps of Blucher, Sachen, York and Kliest, who had received reinforcements from Soissons, and who were manoeuvring upon the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, who was at Feri Ganeher.

General Duhesme has carried Bar-sur-aube at the point of the bayonet.

Napoleon has issued a decree at Troyes February 24, declaring as traitors all Frenchmen who shall wear the decorations of the ancient Dynasty, in the places occupied by the enemy.

Paris, Feb. 15.
The discharges of cannon announced this day at 2 o'clock P. M. to the inhabitants of this city, a new victory obtained by his Majesty over a corps of from 25 to 30,000 ene-

mies, commanded by Gen. Kliest, who is supposed to have been detached from the Austrian army to succour Blucher. This corps, arrived too late, has experienced the same fate as the army they came to succour. It is said the result of this affair are 6000 prisoners, 2 generals and many pieces of cannon. At 2 o'clock at the departure of the courier, the army was pursuing its career of success. Our troops have fought with an incredible courage. The wreck of the enemy's corps have retreated towards Chalons.

Paris, Feb. 15.
A report has been in circulation of the death of the Russian general York at Chateau Thierry. This report is confirmed. The General breathed his last sigh at that place where every aid which humanity required was furnished to him.

Fontainebleau, Feb. 20.
Suchet's army from Spain, is joining Augereau's.

The King of Naples is acting against the French troops in Italy.

Milan, Feb. 10.
An express arrived this moment from Guitte, where it left the Prince Vice Roy, on the morning of the ninth, brings us the following news.

By a combined movement, the army of the Vice Roy had debouched yesterday from Mincio at day break with columns. Gen. Yordier remained at Haut Muncio, with the 3d and 5th divisions, which were the same day to debouch from Monzambano, and support the movements of the Prince Vice Roy upon Villa Franca. The Prince intended to give battle to the enemy at that point.

We expected to have found the principal forces, of the enemy, where they were posted in the evening of the preceding day at Roverbella, Villa Franca and Vallegio.—By an extraordinary circumstance, the enemy the same night, had removed all troops upon Vallegio and precisely at the same moment when Gen. Verdier was opposing to the enemy on the heights of Montzambano the greatest resistance to his efforts.

The combat was lively and well sustained on both sides, on account of the position of the two armies. The valor of our troops has triumphed over the resistance which the enemy in vain opposed to us. We have pushed our advantages as far as Vallegio, upon the heights of which they fought until an hour after night. About 4 o'clock P. M. the village of Pozzolo was taken, and the enemy, who at this point had commenced the construction of bridges, were forced to abandon them.

On his side, Gen. Verdier who was placed on the heights of Monzambano, had repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and although he was without communications with the other divisions, since the enemy had stationed some columns on the volta, he had not lost an inch of ground.

The fruits of this day are very advantageous.—More than 2500 prisoners, among whom are 40 officers, have fallen into our hands; the enemy has had without exaggeration more than 5000 killed or wounded—we have taken a great quantity of baggage and the saddle horses of a great number of generals.

The regiments of Dutch Meisters, Reishi, the reserve of grenadiers, and the dragoons of Viohenloke have principally suffered. In a single charge of the 31st of Chasseurs, a battalion of Grenadiers was pierced and destroyed. The extent of our loss is not yet ascertained.—They amount at least to 2,500 men, hors de combat. During the night, the enemy caused to repass upon Vallegio, the troops which he had preserved, in the presence of Gen. Verdier; our troops, after passing the night on the field of battle, recrossed the Mincio this morning, re-established the communication with the corps of Gen. Verdier, and retook the line of Mincio.—The head