

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, EXTRA.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1811.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery, of Maryland, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22nd of May next, if fair, if not the next thereafter, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, and to the following tract or parcels of land to wit: *Gold Luck*, part of *the Land of Favour*, &c. part of *Clare's Hundred*, parts thereof, whereof Richard Ward was seized. This land lies in Calvert county, the head waters of Fishing creek, within the bay, contains about 150 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more to be made at a small expense. There is also a good comfortable dwelling house, and every other necessary out house, a garden, a baco house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of wood land, some valuable timber, particularly oak, inclined to purchase are invited to the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give security, to be approved by the court, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the date of sale, and on the ratification of the sale, the chancellor and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land, her or them fold, free and clear of all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each of them.

## William Brewer

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has again taken the *Union Tavern*, at Annapolis, which he has repaired for the last year. To his old customers he thinks it sufficient to promise that his future accommodations shall be equal to what they have heretofore received; and as some miles have become more fashionable than the performance of them, he is unwilling to make many, and will therefore only say nothing on his part shall be wanting to satisfy those who may choose to favour his their custom. He cannot omit this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and his commencement in this line of business, and willing to appeal to them in an unremitting exertion to please, he is confident that he shall receive a continued their patronage.

## MARYLAND,

### Anne-Arundel county, st.

ON application to me, the undersigned, recede of Anne-Arundel county, an associate Judge of the third Judicial District of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Benjamin Reeder, of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November last, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the petition, and the said Benjamin Reeder having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this application, and the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the petitioner is in his custody for debt, and the said Benjamin Reeder having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before me, I have ordered that the said Benjamin Reeder be discharged from his imprisonment; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the public news-paper of the city of Annapolis once every week for three months, to be published before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court at 10 o'clock A.M. of the third Monday in September next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Reeder should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

HENRY RIDGELY,  
Associate Judge third Judicial District,  
Toll. WM. S. GREEN, CL.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette,  
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1810.  
Price—One Dollar.

ANNAPOLIS:  
PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.  
Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

We have been politely favoured with the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 14th instant, from which we extract the following

## Very late and Important NEWS FROM LONDON.

*Defeat of the French in Portugal.*  
Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing ship *Orbit*, capt. Vose, in the remarkable short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 18th of April—By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of the 15th April, inclusive, a Liverpool paper of the 17th, and Lloyd's Lists of the 12th, from which the following interesting articles are copied.

Capt. Vose has brought dispatches for government. He informs us, that the new British Minister, Mr. Foster, and the American minister, Mr. Pinkney, were both to sail for the U. S. in a few days.

In our Lloyd's Lists we find that the U. S. frigate *Essex* sailed from Cowes on the 1st of April for Cherbourg, and returned again to Cowes on the 12th.

### LONDON, APRIL 8.

Yesterday morning, (Sunday,) the *Wrangler* gun-brig arrived at Yarmouth from the Baltic, and landed a Lieutenant with dispatches from the Island of Anholt, which Island has been invaded by 3000 Danish troops, who were gallantly attacked by the little garrison of British and totally defeated, with the loss of the Danish general and his aid-de-camp, and upwards of 100 rank and file killed, and 600 of the invaders prisoners. Our loss is very trifling, only having about 2 killed and 16 wounded. We have taken two of their gun-boats, and sunk another. The prisoners are already on board of transports, and will be sent immediately to England.

### April 10.

The great fleet we are sending to the Baltic, gives rise every day to reports and speculations on great events. A gentleman is said to have arrived in London from Copenhagen, who affirms, the island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen stands, is to be occupied by English troops, at the desire of the Danes, notwithstanding their Anholt expedition. Russia, it is said, refuses to acknowledge Bernadotte as Regent of Sweden; that she has given up all American property confiscated in consequence of its coming from the British ports, and that the government intends issuing licenses for the introduction of coffee, sugar, and other articles of colonial produce from England into Russian ports.

### Foreign Office, April 12, 1811.

Dispatches have this day been received at this office from Charles Stuart, Esq. his majesty's minister at Lisbon, dated the 5th ultimo, stating that Sir William Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portugal on the 23d of March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Major, with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded. On the 26th Gen. Beresford's head quarters were at Elvas.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, except a weak picket, to the other side of the Guadina.

The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighbourhood of Llerena.

Gen. Ballasteros had returned to Gibraltar on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of six thousand men under Gen. Zayas. Marshal Bessieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March with seven thousand men.

### April 13.

UNITED STATES.  
A mail from the United States has brought papers from New-York to the

10th, from Philadelphia to the 8th, from Boston to the 7th, & from Washington to the 5th, containing among other things, a perfect copy of the non-intercourse law, with the supplement of Mr. Eppes.

This document has excited so much attention in London, that we have it from the most respectable authority, that his majesty's ministers have it in contemplation, in about a fortnight, in consequence of this hostile measure, to issue another order in council, providing that no merchandise the produce or property of the United States of America, shall be imported into Great Britain or Ireland in American bottoms, on the contrary that British shipping only was to be used.

This step may be delayed, but that it will, in all probability, be taken, we have no doubt, as our informant saw the draft of the order itself.

It is said that no fresh troops have lately entered Spain from France, and that it was known in the Peninsula, that a misunderstanding exists between France and Russia.—Report added, that Buonaparte has recalled his guards in contemplation of a war in the North.

### From the London Gazette.

Downing-street, April 13, 1811.

A despatch of which the following is an extract, was yesterday evening received from Lt. Gen. Ld. Viscount Wellington, K. B. by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Gouvia, March 27th, 1811.

"When I found that the enemy retired with such celerity from Malta, I continued the pursuit of them with the cavalry and the light division under Maj. Gen. Sir William Erskine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 5d divisions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies, which had been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was the more desirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary.

The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear, and to take prisoners; and the militia under Col. Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celerico, in which they killed 7 and wounded several, and took 15 prisoners. The militia under gen. Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th.

The enemy retired his left, the 2d corps by Gouvia, through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celerico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda, which position they still hold in strength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celerico, towards Guarda, and at Alverca; and the 5d division in the mountains, and occupying Porco, Miserolla and Pradoa.

The allied troops will be collected in the neighbourhood of Celerico to-morrow.

Gen. Ballasteros surprised gen. Ramon on the 10th at Palma, and dispersed his detachment, and took from him 500 prisoners.

Gen. Ballasteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that gen. Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with 6000 men, including 400 cavalry, to be disembarked at Huelva to join gen. Ballasteros.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patrols yesterday evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under the command of Lt. Perse of the 16th light dragoons, and Lt. Foster of the Royals, who attacked a detachment of the enemy's cavalry between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded several of them, and took the officer and 37 men prisoners.

The enemy have withdrawn from Pishel, across the Coa.

### APRIL 15.

#### Reported Success against Massena's Rear.

Accounts have been received by government this morning, from the Prince de Bouillon, Governor of Jersey, stating that a trader arrived there on the 11th from Oporto, which he left on the 31st; that he had brought the important intelligence of Lord Wellington having by a rapid and dexterous movement, succeeded in cutting off Massena's rear guard, under marshal Ney, amounting to 8000 men, the whole of which were made

prisoners. This is the only account that has been received, and we are inclined to attach credit to it, for it will be seen by the Gazette of Saturday, that the allied army was to be collected on the 26th at Celerico, where the rear guard of Massena's army was on the preceding day. We know that Ney commands the rear guard, and as the distance from Celerico to Oporto is only eighty miles, intelligence from the army to the 30th might easily reach Oporto on the 31st. But another letter from Jersey mentions the vessel to have failed from Oporto on the 4th, and that the success over the enemy was gained on the preceding day. We shall care little about the dates, provided facts be confirmed, and we have every reason to believe it will be, perhaps in the course of the day.

Two Anholt mails have arrived.—They furnish a new proof of Buonaparte's fears of an attempt in the Hanse Towns and their vicinity to free themselves from his galling yoke. All strangers within the city and jurisdiction of Hamburg are ordered to present themselves with their passports before a magistrate, and give a satisfactory account of the object of their visit, with securities for their good behaviour. Those who do not comply with this requisition are ordered to quit the country. In Holland, too, the increased vigilance of the new Police evinces the fears and suspicions of the Tyrant.—No letters must pass through the Post-Office alone, and are not allowed to be carried by boats or other vessels.—A printing office at Amsterdam, which was the great source of popular songs, has been lately suppressed. Buonaparte has issued a new decree, extending, as a mark of his regard for the Danes, the time for sending in colonial produce deposited in the warehouses of Holstein, to the 20th inst.

It is not yet known what course government mean to pursue, in consequence of the passing the non-importation act by the American Congress, as stated in our extracts from the New-York papers to the 10th inst, in the Globe on Saturday.

Yesterday the following bulletin was flown at St. James's Palace:—

Windsor Castle, April 13.

His Majesty continues to go on favourably.

[Signed by the five Doctors.]

Globe Office, 3 o'clock.

Accounts have been this day received from Jersey, which state the arrival of a vessel there from Oporto, which left that city on the 4th inst.

They state, that an action took place on the 31st last, in which the rear of Massena's army, consisting of 10,000 men, were taken. The two armies met at the point of a road between Guarda and Almeida.

The above account was transmitted by the governor of Jersey to government, who, we understand, give credit to it.

### LIVERPOOL, APRIL 17.

It was well said by Mr. Perceval when on Wednesday last he moved a grant of one hundred thousand pounds to the suffering peasantry of Portugal, that "it had been the good fortune of the Prince Regent, during the short time he had held the government of the country, to see the character of the British nation displayed in a greater variety of brilliant and glorious exploits than had perhaps, ever been achieved in an equal space of time during any period of our history." The capture of the Isles of France and Banda, the battle of Barrosa, the forced retreat of Massena, and the defence of Anholt; present a proud list of successes, displaying in different portions of the globe the power of the British empire, and exhibiting us as alike formidable by land as by sea, on the continent, where we have been so often warned from venturing, and on the islands of the ocean. To these recollections every Briton turns back with exultation. They dissipate the gloom which has so long hung over the destinies of Europe, and, if followed with courage and wisdom, instead of proving only a brilliant and transient meteor flitting through the darkness of the horizon, like the ruddy streaks on the east, they will harbingers a day of comfort and deliverance.

It greatly adds to the value of these exploits, and to the pleasure of reviewing them that with the exception of the battle of Barrosa, they have been achieved with a loss astonishingly trifling. Our laurels are scarcely tinged with blood. The boasted strength of the Isle of France yielded to the very preparations for attack. Banda fell by a bold and almost bloodless coup de main. Fewer than 400 men defended Anholt against 4,000 Danes, and captured more than their own number in prisoners, with the loss of but two men killed and thirty wounded. And Massena, after wasting his army by sickness and want, has been forced to a retreat as destructive as a

general battle, by an army which never moved out of its position. The effective strength of the British force has thus been preserved. It has inflicted losses without feeling them, and remains adequate to pursue the career of victory which has been so gloriously opened.

The new French minister to the court of Russia, Lauriston, has left Paris. He replaces Caulincourt. The expectation that Russia is effecting a change in her politics is still supported by letters from the North. The emperor is said to have come to a determination to declare his neutrality, and his purpose of trading even with England. The anxiety discovered on his part to come to terms with Turkey corroborates this. A formal negotiation has commenced. The Russian negotiator arrived at Bucharest on the 14th of Dec. The great difficulty in the way of peace appears to be that Alexander demands cessions of territory from the Porte, which the Sultan as obstinately refuses, and therefore continues his preparations for the renewal of the war. An uneasy feeling appears to exist in Sweden and in other parts of the Baltic coast. The defence of Anholt by a handful of British against 4000 Danes, cannot fail to have a good effect on public opinion, and the presence of so large a British fleet as that now in preparation, will encourage, especially in Sweden, the hostility of the patriots to their present oppressors.

Last Sunday night, some German papers, to the 28th ult. accompanied by letters from the Baltic, arrived in London. The latter mention, that the Swedish government had requisitioned all Prussian vessels in the ports of that kingdom within the Baltic, in retaliation for a similar measure adopted by the king of Prussia.

On Saturday last, the archbishop of Canterbury, the dukes of Montrose and York, earls Winchelsea and Aylesford, lords Ellenborough and Eldon, and Sir William Grant, being her majesty's council, again assembled at Windsor, for the purpose of examining the physicians in attendance on the state of his majesty's health.—We understand the report was highly satisfactory.

## NEW STORE.

### Childs & Shaw,

Have opened, and offer for sale, at their Store, adjoining Mr. Joseph Evans' & Mr. H. G. Munroe's, opposite the market-house, an Assortment of

## New & Seasonable Goods,

Comprising most of the Articles that come under the denominations of

## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,   | India Mull do.   |
| 4-4 Irish Linens & Sheetings,  | Plain & Fig'd Leno do.   |
| Russia Sheetings, Brown and White,   | Net Scarfs,  |
| Russia Duck,   | 4-4 6-4 Cambric Muslins,   |
| Burlaps, Brown Rolls, Hessians, Ticklenburgs, Coloured & Plain Namkeens,   | Muslin handkerchiefs, 1 yd do.   |
| Patent, do.  | A la Greque Chintzes, Undressed do.  |
| White Jeans, An assortment of Dimities, India Cottons, Domestic, do.   | An assortment of Calicoes and Gingham, Fashionable Vest Patterns,  |
| Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Umbrellas, Regency Muslins,  | An assortment of Silk and Cotton Hosiery, York Stripes, Superfine Counterpanes, Bombazines and Wild-boars, Bombazine, Ribbons, &c. &c.   |
| GROCERIES, &c.   |  |
| Lisbon Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Brandy, Spirit, Whiskey, Rum, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong Teas, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Spermaceti, Mold and Dipt Candles, | Coffee, Rice, Alspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Salt-Petre, Sweet Oil, Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, Alum, Coperas, Powder, Shot, Cotton, Sifters, Traces, Leading Lines, Bed Cords, White Rope |
| Scythes, Spades, &c. &c.   |  |

These, and many other articles not enumerated, they offer for sale at reasonable prices, and they flatter themselves that their goods will be found upon examination at least equal in quality and as low in price, as at other places.

## TICKETS

IN the Washington Monument Lottery of Baltimore, to be had at the different Lottery Offices, of the Managers and of Eli Simkins, Sec'y Baltimore; of Mr. William S. Green and Mr. Horatio G. Munroe, Annapolis.

Aug. 18. Letters (post paid) enclosing the cash for tickets, will be attended to.