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FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the ship Lucia, from London, and 45 days from Plymouth.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favoured with London papers to the 31st of August, inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:—

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Since our last publication two mails have arrived from Gottenburg, which brings down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d inst. The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of later date than those previously received from Adm. Martin; and consequently we are without the means of forming any judgment with regard to the genuine result of the action of the 1st, between Prince Wittgenstein & Oudinot, in which according to the French statements, the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined accounts of the action of the 25th ult. near Oitrovno, and that of the 23d between Prince Bagration and Davoust:—

Official Intelligence respecting the military operations.

"The commander in chief of the First Army, the Minister at War, Barclay de Tolly, announces, the 15th July, (o. s.) the corps of Lt. gen. count Osterman, while marching upon the town of Oitrovno, fell in with the enemy's grand army, and that a warm engagement commenced between them at six o'clock in the morning, which lasted until 11 o'clock at night. Count Osterman maintained his position."

"2. From the Second Army, the General of infantry, Prince Bagration announces, under date of the 13th July, (o. s.) that regulating his movements conformably to the concerted plan, his advanced guard, commanded by Lt. gen. Rajewsky, reached Daschkoka in the night of the 10th, where it was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, consisting of five divisions under the command of marshals Davoust and Mortier. Notwithstanding the superior numbers and obstinate resistance of the enemy, our troops repulsed them twice, and pursued them as far as the village of Nowoffelka. In this place, strong by nature, and affording an advantageous position, the enemy halted; but though they attempted with several strong columns to compel us to retreat from the field of battle, they were constantly repulsed with loss, notwithstanding that our 8th corps, which had come up in sufficient time, could not cooperate from the narrowness of the ground, and that our cavalry, from the same cause remained in complete inactivity. In the meantime the road to Smolensk was opened to gen. Platoff, so as to enable him to continue his march to join the First Army. The battle lasted from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening. The loss of the enemy according to the concurring statements of the prisoners, compared with the number of dead bodies left by the enemy during the pursuit, must have considerably exceeded 5000 men killed and wounded. Gen. Prince Bagration who praises the unparalleled bravery of the 7th corps, & that of all the troops, adds that he will speedily transmit a detailed account of our loss, which does not exceed 600 men, and of the achievements of individuals."

Various statements were published on Saturday, of the main French army under Buonaparte, having been defeated with immense loss; but at present they remain so completely unauthenticated, that we do not think them worth the trouble of repetition. Dispatches were on Saturday received from Sir James Saumarez, which we understand, are silent with regard to this reported victory.

Private letters from Riga attribute the invasion of the French, after their entering Witepsk, to the losses which they had sustained in the numerous sanguinary contests with the Russians, and the harassing nature of the service in which they had been engaged. It is added in the letters that the Russians were preparing to oppose nearly insurmountable obstacles to the further progress of the enemy; one of the principal of these was the destruction of the roads, which for many leagues over the marshy ground of Russia, are formed by the trunks of trees laid crosswise.

Jerome Buonaparte, it appears, has left the French army on his return to Westphalia. In the papers under French influence, his departure is ascribed to ill health; but the accounts from Gottenburg mention, that he had incurred the displeasure of his brother, and been dismissed in disgrace.

On Saturday a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from Mr. Thornton, which are understood to contain the treaty entered into between this country and Sweden. In some of the letters from Gottenburg, it is said, that preparations for the Swedish expedition were at a stand.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the tower in preparing arms for foreign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—ten thousand of which have been sent to Port Mahon, ten thousand to Corunna, and fifty thousand will be shipped immediately for the Baltic.

On Friday, the establishment of packets to Corunna was announced at the post office. The first mail from hence is to be made up to-morrow, and the same opportunity is to be afforded every fortnight.

Government, it is said, has contracted for the transport of 40,000 quarters of wheat from the Black Sea.

Captain Milne, is appointed to command the Venerable of 74 guns, on the north coast of Spain, in the room of Sir Home Popham.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 8.

Letters from Norway, state that the winter has been extremely prolonged. In the month of July great part of the surface of the country was covered with the snow; and the fruit trees scarcely appeared in bud.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 22, 1812.

(Translation.)

Riga, 24th July, (5th Aug.) 1812.

SIR,

I hasten to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence I have just received from Count Wittgenstein. He informs me that on the 18th and 19th instants, (50th and 31st July) he gained a complete victory over marshal Oudinot. The battle took place between Schebefch and Polotak. 3000 prisoners, two cannons, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, are unequivocal proofs of his victory. The count writes, that he is in pursuit of the enemy, and that his advanced posts are hourly sending fresh prisoners.

Be desirous of transmitting as soon as possible this agreeable intelligence to general Susefelen, I venture to request your excellency will forward the enclosed to him by the earliest conveyance. In case you should not at this moment have any vessel disposable col. Ballabin will move admiral Shenkeff to supply one.

I have the honour to be, With high consideration, Your Excellency's most obedient, Humble Servant, ESSEN, Gov. of Riga. To Rear Admiral Martin.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

WITEPSK, AUG. 8.

"At the battle of the Drissa, the Russian gen. Koulmien, a distinguished officer of the light troops was killed; 10 other generals were wounded; 4 colonels were killed.

"Gen. Ricard, with his brigade, entered Dunabourg on the 1st of August; he found 8 pieces of cannon; all the remainder had been taken away. The Duke of Tarentum also arrived there on the 2d. Thus Dunabourg, that the enemy has been fortifying for five years, where he has expended several millions, which cost him more than 20,000 men during the labour, has been abandoned without firing a musket, and is in our power, like the other works of the enemy, and like the entrenched camp which he had on the Drissa.

"In consequence of the taking Dunabourg, his majesty has ordered a park of 100 pieces of artillery which he had advanced upon the Niemen, should retrograde to Dantzic, and be put in depot in that place. At the commencement of the campaign, two befiging parks of artillery had been prepared, one against Dunabourg the other against Riga. The magazines of Witepsk are provisioned, the hospitals organized; these ten days of repose are extremely useful to the army.

The heat is besides excessive; we have it warmer here than in Italy. The harvests are superb; it appears that this extends to all Russia. Last year it was bad every where. The crops will not begin to be cut before 8 or 10 days.

"His majesty has made a large square place before the palace which he occupies at Witepsk. This place is situated upon the banks of the left river of the Dwina. Every morning at 6, there is a grand parade, at which all the officers of the guard appear.

One of the brigade of guards in fine condition alternately desfiles.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Smolensk, 21st Aug. 1812. It appears, that at the battle of Mohilow, gained by the Prince of Eckmuhl over Prince Bagration, on the 23d July, the loss of the enemy was considerable. We subjoin the Prince of Eckmuhl's account of this affair.

The Duke of Tarentum found 20 pieces of cannon at Dunabourg, instead of eight, as has been stated. He has raised from the water many vessels loaded with more than 40,000 bombs and projectiles. An immense quantity of warlike munitions have been destroyed by the enemy.—The ignorance of the Russians in the art of fortifying, was visible in the works of Dunabourg and Drissa.

His majesty has given the command of his right to Prince Schwartzenburg, by placing under his orders, the seventh corps. This Prince marched against General Tormazow, met him on the 12th, and beat him. He speaks in the highest terms of the Austrian and Saxon troops. This Prince has shown, in this affair, as much activity as talent. The emperor has made some promotions and rewards for the officers of his corps who have distinguished themselves.

On the 8th, the grand army was stationed as follows: the Viceroy was at Souraj with the 4th corps, occupying Velij, Oufviath and Pareitch; with some advanced troops.

The king of Naples was at Nikoulino, with the cavalry, occupying Inkoro.

The Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commanding the 3d corps was at Liezna.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the 1st corps, was at Dombrowna.

The 4th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, was at Mohilow.

The head quarters was at Witepsk.

The 2d corps, commanded by the Marshal Duke of Reggio, was on the Drissa.

The 2d corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, was near Dunabourg and Riga.

On the 8th, 12,000 of the enemy's cavalry advanced upon Inkovo, and attacked the division of the General Count Sebastian, who was obliged to fight while he retreated, the space of half a league; during the whole day experiencing about an equal loss with that of the enemy. A company of voltigeurs of the 24th regiment of light infantry, being a part of a battalion of this regiment, which had been intrusted to the cavalry to keep position in the woods, has been taken. We had about 200 men killed and wounded; the enemy may have lost an equal number.

On the 12th, the enemy's army left Smolensk and marched by different directions, with as much slowness as hesitancy, towards Pareitch and Nadra.

The 10th the Emperor resolved to march to the enemy, and to possess himself of Smolensk, by reaching it by the other bank of the Boristhenes. The king of Naples and the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, set out from Liezna and arrived at the Boristhenes near the junction of the Berezina, opposite Knomino, where in the night of the 13th to the 14th they cast 2 bridges over the Boristhenes.

The Viceroy set out from Souraj & marched by Janovitki and Lionawitschli to Rossano, where he arrived on the 14th.

The Prince of Eckmuhl assembled all his corps at Danbrowna, on the 13th.

The General Count Grouchz, assembled the 3d corps of cavalry at Rastane, on the 12th.

The Gen. Count Ebicoff, threw three bridges at Rastana on the 13th.

Prince Poniatowski left Mohilow and arrived on the 13th at Romanow.

The 14th at daybreak, General Grouchz marched upon Leadie, he put to flight two regiments of Cossacks, and formed a junction with the corps of cavalry of General Nanfouy.

The same day, the King of Naples supported by the Duke of Elchingen, arrived at the city.

The enemy's 27th division of infantry, 3000 strong, and aided by 2000 horse and 12 pieces of cannon, was posted before this town, it was attacked and dispossessed in a moment by the Duke of Elchingen. The 24th regiment of light infantry attacked the little town of Krasnoi at the point of the bayonet with impetuosity.

The enemy made admirable charges. The General of Brigade Baron Borde Sault and the 3d regiment of chaffeurs distinguished themselves. The capture of 8 pieces of artillery and of 14 loaded ammunition waggons, 1500 prisoners, &c. field of battle strewn with more than 1000 dead Russians, were the fruits of the battle of Brasnoi, where the Russian division, which was 5000 strong lost half its number.

His majesty had his head quarters on the 15th at Kowonitna. In the morning of the 16th the heights of Smolensk were gained;

the city presented to our eyes an enclosure of walls 4000 toises in circumference, ten feet thick and 25 feet high, furnished with towers, many of which were armed with very large cannon.

On the right of the Boristhenes we perceived that the troops of the enemy were returning in great haste to defend Smolensk. We knew that their generals had received reiterated orders from their master to give battle and to save Smolensk.

The Emperor reconnoitered the city and posted his army on the 16th. The Duke of Elchingen had the left leaning on the Boristhenes, the duke of Eckmuhl the centre and Prince Poniatowski the right. The guard was placed as a reserve on the centre.—The Viceroy as a reserve on the right and the cavalry under the King of Naples at the extremity of the right; the Duke of Abrantes with the 8th corps left his way and had made a false movement.

On the 16th and during half of the 17th we rested in observation. The enemy occupied Smolensk with 30,000 men, and the rest of his army was formed on the advantageous positions of the right bank of the river opposite the city, communicating with it by three bridges. Smolensk is considered by the Russians as a strong city and the bulwark of Moscow.

On the 17th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon seeing that the enemy had not opened, that he was fortifying himself in Smolensk and that he refused battle; that notwithstanding the orders which he had, and the fine position which he could take, his right at Smolensk and his left across the Boristhenes, the enemies general failed in resolution, the Emperor went to the right and ordered Prince Poniatowski to make a charge in front, the right in advance, and to place his right on the Boristhenes, by occupying one of the suburbs, by some posts and batteries to destroy the bridge and intercept the communication of the city with the right bank.

During this time the Prince of Eckmuhl had orders to attack two suburbs which the enemy had entrenched, and which were defended each with 7 or 8000 infantry and by some large cannon. General Count Fyant had orders to complete the investment by supporting his right with the corps of Prince Poniatowski, and his left with the right of the attack which the Prince of Eckmuhl was making. At 2 o'clock P. M. the division of cavalry of the Count Bruyeres having repulsed the Cossacks, and the enemy's cavalry occupied the hollow, which is nearest the bridge above it, a battery of 60 pieces of artillery was established on this spot, and discharged grape shot on that part of the enemy's army which rested on the bank of the river, which very soon obliged the Russian infantry to evacuate this position.

The enemy then placed two batteries of 20 pieces of cannon at a convent to harrahe the post which was battering it and those who were firing at the bridge. The Prince of Eckmuhl entrusted the attack of the suburb on the right to Gen. Count Morand, and that of the left suburb to General Count Gudin! At 3 o'clock the cannonade commenced—at half past 4 o'clock commenced a lively discharge of musketry—and at 5 o'clock the divisions of Morand and Gudin took possession of those entrenched suburbs of the enemy with a cool and rare intrepidity, and pursued him even under the covered way which was strewn with Russian carcases.

On our left the Duke of Elchingen attacked the position which the enemy had outside the city, wrested it from them and pursued the enemy even upon the Glacis.

At 5 o'clock, the communication of the city with the right bank became difficult; and could only be made by single persons.

Three batteries of battering cannon were placed against the walls at 6 in the evening, one by Fyant's division, and the two others by those of Morand and Gudin. They drove the enemy from the towns which they occupied by means of howitzers which set them on fire. The General of Artillery, count Sorbier rendered the occupation of his covered ways impracticable to the enemy by his raking batteries.

In the meantime, from 2 o'clock the enemy's General as soon as he perceived that we had a serious intention on the city caused two divisions and two regiments of infantry of the guard to pass the river to reinforce the 4 divisions which were in the city. The collected forces composed the half of the Russian army. The battle continued all the night—the three battering batteries fired with the greatest activity. Two companies of Miners were attached to the rampart.

In the mean time, the city was on fire. In the middle of a beautiful night of August, Smolensk presented the French the spectacle which an eruption of Vesuvius presents the inhabitants of Naples.

At one o'clock in the morning, the enemy abandoned the city and recrossed the river. At two o'clock, the first Grenadiers, who

Land for Sale.

By 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

On which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, situate 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 5 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 lands 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 bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, in the receipt of which, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the land shall be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their heirs, by a good and sufficient deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

James Shaw, Trustee.

Wanted,

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

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years, A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands House Work, for which 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 one 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 shill banks of manure in each field; with 200 Negro Men. The convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber Easton.

David Kerr.

September 10, 1812.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An authorizing 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 manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the month 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 for the old stock subscribed may at the time be credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time on 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, until after at least six months previous publication of such intended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

Land for Sale.

will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a very healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig 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. 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

Every 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 payment, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.