FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK. JAN. 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast failing corvette built thip Thomas, capt. Hilliard, the editors of the Mer-Lantile Advertiser have been obligingly furnished by capt. H. with a regular file of the London Morning Chronicle, to the 13th No-vember inclusive, from which the following important articles are copied.

tondon, Nov. 10. Extract from the report of Count Wittgen-flein to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotzk, 20th of October, 1812.

" After a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the

corps entrusted to my command.
" On the 6th inft. I directed lieut, general Prince Jaschevil, to attack with his detachment the enemy on the fide of the village Guravitchne, whilft lieut, gen. Count Strin-gell, continued his march this way on the left bank of the Dwina.

"The enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody, it began at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted till night. I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his intrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake any thing, because I waited for the attack of lieut. gen. Count Stringell, on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly. He drove the enemy from the village Belonia, and purfued him towards Polozk. I erceived this intelligence a little before dark, and, in order to profit of the fituation in which the enemy found himfelf, I attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at 5 o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchment, to which success lieut. gen. Count Stringell's movement greatly contributed.

"The enemy then threw himfelf into the town which is turrounded by a double pallifade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of muskerry on all sides, from behind the pallifades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advanced guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of major generals Platfoff and Diebitch, and the other under the command of col. Riediger, of the Grodno regiment of Hussars. Lieut. general Cazanove, as foon as he perceived his troops were close before Polotzk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marchwith them into the town. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried.

" The loss of the enemy must be extraordinarily great, for all the places of action are covered with dead bodies, and according to the report of the inhabitants, he was em ployed the whole of the preceding day in carrying wounded men to the other lide. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, is himself wounded in

" We have taken prisoners 45 staff and Superior officers, and 2,000 rank and file; among the former, there are two colonels. We have also taken one piece of cannon, and a confiderable quantity of provisions in the magazine, which the enemy had not time

to destroy.
"The enemy's loss would have been much greater if the lieut, general Count Stringell liad been able to follow him to Polotzk, but to his great mortification, he was stopped by the intervention of superior force five versts from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable. Of the generals are wounded major gen. Balk, in the head, prince Libirakoi and Harman, who have flight contusions. Col. Rote, of the 26th Gagers, severely wounded in the leg, and the gentleman of the bed-chamber, Mordvino, a commander in the First Petersburg militia, has lost his leg by a

cannon flot.
44 I can fay nothing further of your imperial majesty's troops, than that they have fought with the greatest possible valor; that the First Petersburg militia upon its arrival in my camp, was distributed in the different regiments, and to the delight of every body, these warriors have fought with such good will and courage, that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old foldiers; and they have diftinguished themselves in a particular manner in columns, with the bayonet, under the direction of their brave leader, fenator Bibikoff. We have few killed, but many wounded, and the more from its having almost impossible to keep the men back in column, from their eagernels to throw themselves into the enemy's batteries and

"There is gifa a report of the 21ft October, by it gen. Count Stringell, detailing the particulars of his engagement with the corps of Macdonalds on the left bank of the Dwitter of the interior of t na, having fallen in with the enemy on the 7th near the river Utchatch. He drove them in concert with Count Wittgenstein within four versts of Polotzk, at the same time that count Wittgenstein stormed that place. The place, for which the crextreme darkness of the night prevented to land him in Sweden.

further proceedings; without counting killed or wounded, gen. Stringell made one colonel, one flaff officer, 37 other officers, and 500 non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners. The lt. general speaks in the highelt terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exertions of major gen. Phox."

The above intelligence will be received throughout Europe with the most lively inte-We have leveral particulars to add to the account in the Gazette. In a reconnoisfance after the entrance into Mofcow, Gen. Winzingerode was unfortunately made ner, together with a number of his staff. His loss will be severely felt by the Russians Prince Poniatowski was killed. It is believed that Buonaparte himfelf was with Murat's advanced guard at the action of the 18thfo at least some of the prisoners have reported, and that he was proceeding in great halle to Warfaw. The French army had commenced its march in four columns, with the intention of reaching Smolensk, when the advanced guard was attacked by Kutusow. The rear guard left in Moscow was very inlignificant, and accordingly we see, that in the Russian account it is not flated that any refiffance was made to the entry of general Winzinge-

These accounts unequivocally prove the necessity that the French felt themselves under of removing from the defolation of Mol-cow. The last Paris Journals stated, that they had received letters from Moscow, dated the 18th ultimo, at which time all was well. This was evidently falle, for before that day the greatest part of the army must have left it. However the French may attempt to lessen the importance of these battles, they cannot deny the fact of their having lost Moscow and Polotzk. It may be expected that a battle will be fought at Smolensk, the issue of which will decide the fate of the French army in Russia. If defeated they can only hope to be able to take up strong positions in Poland.

Parts, Oct. 31.

Twenty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army

Moscow, Od. 14. General Baron Dalzons has marched upon Duittiow. The king of Naples is with the advanced guard upon the Nara, in presence of the enemy, who are occupied in recruiting heir army, by completing it from the militia.

The weather is very five. The first frow fell yesterday. In 20 days, it will be necessary we should be in winter quarters.

The troops which Russia had in Moldavia, have joined General Tormasow. Those from Finland have been disembarked at Riga. They marched out & attacked the 10th corpthey have been beaten: 3000 men were made prisoners. We have not yet the official account of this brilliant affair which does fo much honor to general D.Yorck.

All our wounded have been removed t Smolensk, Minsk, and Mohilow. A great number have been restored to health, and have rejoined their corps.

A great many private letters, between St. Petersburgh and Moscow, make us well acquainted with the situation of this empire .-The project of burning Moscow having been kept fecret, the greater part of the nobles and private individuals had removed nothing.

The engineers have taken a plan of the city, in which these houses are marked which were faved from the flames. It refults, that we did not fucceed in faving more than the tenth part of the town; the other nine-tenths exist no longer.

On the 16th of last month his Catholic Majefly fet out from Valencia to march to Madrid at the head of the army of the centre, and of that of the fouth, commanded by the

Duke of Dalmatia. Letters from Vitteria, say, that the soldiers of the French army on their entrance into Burgos, carried in triumph Gen. Dubreton, who had so vigorously defended the castle of Burgos, against Wellington, in admiration of his fine defence.

Nov. 5. We have this day received letters from Moscow, dated Oct. 18. The emperor still continues at that city, and to enjoy the best state of health. His majesty was constantly employed with the details of the military administration. The weather full continues very fine.

November 13.

We understand it to be opinion of well informed men, that the great road to Smolensk is closed upon the enemy, by the junction of the right wing of Winzingerode and the left of Kutusoff, and we hear further, that to re-inforce that body, the whole of the disposable Costacks, under Gen. Platoff, had proceeded to that fituation.

Altona newspapers of the 30th arrived from Heligoland, state that great alarm prevailed in Warfaw, on account of the advance of the Ruffians in the rear of the French. The barriers had been flipt, and a Proclamation if-fued to quiet the minds of the people, by Count Staniflaus Potocki, the President.

Gen. Sarrazin, who lately left this country for Heligoland, has hired a vessel at that place, for which the captain receives 150£

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1813.

The Gazette, it is expected, in the course of a few weeks, will be issued on a new and enlarged plan. Gentlemen who have kindly charged themselves with subscription papers will be pleased to return them as early as practicable.

The Editor would suggest to those of his Old Subscribers, who request their names to be erased from the list, the necessity of settling up Arrearages.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Justices of the Peace Jno. Welch of Benj. Samuel Harrison, of Larkin Hammond Gerard Hopkins of Richard

Thomas Tongue Charles A. Warfield Vachel Warfield William Steuart Rich. Hall of Edw'd. William Steuart Richard Merriken Rich'd. Loockerman Charles Waters Baruch Fowler Benjamin Allein John Linstead Henry Childs Edw d. Hall of Isaac Philip W. Thomas William Alexander Capt. Thomas Hood Gideon White Samuel Ridgely of Charles Steuart Charles Isaac Dorsey Samuel Owings of Henry Woodward Richard Augustine Gambrill Francis T. Clements Joseph Sands John S. Belt William Sanders Joseph Watkins Joseph Evans Thomas Sellman Rezin Esten Thomas H. Dorsey Richard Mackubin Thos Worthington jr Edward Pue Thomas Norris Samuel Brown of Oliver Cromwell Samuel

Wm. Harwood of Rd

Nich. Merriweather

Walter Brooke

Wm. P. Matthews

Larkin Dorsey William Duvall

Louis Gassaway

Ebenezer Thomas

Dr. Matthias Ham-

Levy Court.

Col. Richard Dorsey

Jacob Franklin, jun.

Thomas H. Dorsey

Nich. Worthington

William Steuart

Allen Dorsey

mond

Isaac Dorsey

Charles D. Warfield

Basil Brown

Charles For

Nicholas Watkins of Thomas John Brice, senior Wm. P. Mattl Samuel Howard of Henry Evans

James Saunders

Joseph Harwood

Samuel

Lancelot Warfield

Archibald Dorsey Philemon L. Chew Thomas T. Simmons Edward Warfield Samuel Gott Abner Linthicum Henry Deaver Caleb Pue Caleb Dorsey James P Soper Anderson Warfield Thomas Griffith James Mackubin Horatio Ridout William Brogden Thomas Snowden Henry Wayman Col. Richard Dorsey

of Thomas Joseph N. Stockett Henry Evans Henry Maynadier — Brice J. Worthington Orphans Court. Joseph M. Cency James Mackubin John Johns Leonard Sellman Richard Owings sen. Brice J. Worthington Charles S. Ridgely

For the Maryland Gazette.

The American nation should ever retain in remembrance the brilliant victories that have been recently achieved by our countrymen on the ocean. For feldom have we heard of a greater display of nautical valour than that already evinced in the conduct of the triumvirate and their gallant contrades. "They have fought a good fight" and merit. for their illustrious exploits, the warmest eulo gium that can be bestowed on so worthy a Gaternity-The scene they have acted on the vast national stage is eminently dignified, and it is to their courage and dexterity that we are indebted for such glorious achievements as the conquests of the Guerriere, Macedoni-

When we behold the fplendid actions of our heroic marine band, it is much to be lamented that our navy is small, and we feel it incumbent on us to urge the necessity of augmenting it as speedily as possible.

The power against whom we have waged war is formidable, and possesses the means of materially injuring us. Lord Coke, somewhere says "That the English sleet amongst the ships of other nations, are like lions amongst filly beasts, or falcons amongst fearful fowl." But the reverle is true as regards our navy. For we have feen enough to convince us that we are not inferior to that nation in naval tactics, of which she herself must be fully satisfied.

Had our maritime armament been gradu ally increasing from the year eighteen hundred, we might at this critical criss of our affairs he enabled to distress the enemy greatly at fea. On that element we have succeeded bevond our most fanguine expectations, confidering the diminutivenels of our navy. Our means of defence on the ocean have been wofully neglected, and we shall have reason perhaps when too late to repent our supinenels in this respect. A government that has

for its fuperffructure, liberty, fhould maintain for the lawful protection of commerce, a well as the fafety of the country, an effective naval force.

A Friend to the Navy.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Seldom has any Congress been in a worfe

predicament than the present. When meeting, there appeared ime objects of great

in port to accomplish; but by what means to bring about plans necessary to put them in execution, feemed a grand defideratum with the democratic party. They had declared the democratic party. It it is not declared war, but found, after nearly a year's experience, an Army could not be raifed to carry it on. This, then, was the fift object which feemed to require attention. But a fmil part of the 25,000 men, who were to make conquest of Canada, had been raised, and that few scattered from one extreme of the country to the other. To remove all obliz cles to enlistment, and to raile a force with as much facility as possible, Mr. William brought forward some propositions, as odior in their nature as they would have been ale minable in practice had they been adopted. Even democrats innddered that propention fo fraught with mifchief, fhould ever be mad fubjects of deliberative discussion .- Accord ingly they were rejected. What! to annual the claims which the father has to the do ty and affections of his child, to feduce ! ward from his guardian, to diffolve the obgations of master and servant, to release the debtor and let loofe upon fociety a hoft vagabonds? Thefe were propositions which might have fuited the dark divant of orient barbarism, but not a legislature of an enligh ened country. Men, however, must be had To entice them into their fervice, greats temptations have been offered in wages an bounty than was ever before known in ar country. To obtain mongy to make got these engagements was another object consideration-A fine opportunity now offer ed itself in the merchants bonds. But he again democracy was staggered; to rob to merchant of property which had escaped to boilterous tempelts of the ocean, and the capture of enemies, and which had been in rted under faith of the government, feen ed too unjust for men endowed with princip -But this doctrine had likewise its advocate and no doubt, but for the oppoling eloquence Quincy, Cheves, and a few others, a forfe ture would have taken place. With me like these, when doctrines so pregnant wir evil were advanced, party considerations con have no weight. But there are men amor them who would flick at nothing to gain favorite point, and urge on the president in the war which has already heaped fuch diffrid upon the country. They adhere to him with the devotedness of a mussulman's faith, b few, however, lend him the aid of their ph fical means to accomplish his mighty project They, like the furly mastiff, and many as good fenfe, keep themselves aloof free danger, with an idle expectation that by cos tinual barking, the foe at length may b frightened into submiffion! As well might they attempt to arrest the thunderbolt in it courfe, or quench the lightning in its ignit on, as to think that man, independent man may be conquered by wind-guns lader with paper shot. In our populous cities may be met at the corner of every street, warriors imagination, whose bosoms glow with defin to be enrolled with the Philips and Alexander of Macedon, and like them to be wading t conquest and glory. But while they or make professions, and be thought patricts while they can harangue with the eloquere of grog-shop politicians, and be looked on by may expect to fee them on the shores of the St. Lawrence, or scaling the battlements of Quebec. Yes, they would be thought cooper with the immortal faviour of his country, b never make any facrifices to the public wes Who then are these patriots in profession These whiskey pot orators? Generally those who are loudell in their vociferations against the tories who established freedom upon this fide the Atlantic; those most prolific in abuse against the immortal Washington; the scam and refuse of mankind, who were vomited on our shores by the terrible eruptions of Europe. Men of no principle. Such are the willing tools of intriguing demagogues, and with fuch men, despots have waded through blood to thrones. But without harrowing up the imagination with anticipated evils, let us go back to that memorable period when the

first bulletin of Hull iffued from Detroit. He

is the man who basked in the smiles of execu-

tive patronage and confidence, and with two

thousand men was to drive all Canada befor

him; his proclamation announced his proach; and as this mighty Don had told

them that his was but the van of a numerou

army, the poor inhabitants in this unpopu-

lous part of the country lay down their arm, expecting foon to fee American foldien

fwarming like Egypt's frogs upon their coaft.

Soon however he retreats; is pursued and ti-

ken. The general, to exculpate himfelf, mag-nifies the force of his enemy, and like Fa-

staff, magnifies one into feven buckram met

Could we expect any thing more from a bra

gadocio? But thefe are the favorites at court

they who dance attendance at the levees, at

inspire the confidence of the little to the palace.
After finding it impossible to raife

fufficient for the reduction of Canada ducing the treasury to a state of begga failing the blood of many citizens, at ins millions of property, fome of the demos in Gongress, it is said, are now to relinquish the war as a ruinous and it measure, and propose overtures of But here we shall land just where we from. After embarking in a cause w mays appeared visionary, these pilots despair of the laurels they were to gath the rugged heights of Abraham. To would feem to be attended with diff An attempt to profecute a measure the means to carry it into execution eithin their rezch, would feem m this, then, feems to be the grand defid with our national rulers, to know wha Pide operates on the one hand, neces the other-Difgrace is a concomitant and an inevitable consequence. This is the predicament they are in. They keep up the appearance of hossilitithey can mature a plan for retreat-P however, before they fue for peace, it be well to concentrate the army at for tenient point, and possels themselves territory they have lost. This done American, true to the interests and fi dence of his country, would hail peac acclamations of joy.

From the Portsmouth Oracle.
TO THE MEN OF FREDONI Your government, although above thers devoted to gunboats and economi been forced by him who twifted the k bout your necks, to draw the fword at for redress of injuries on the-pen. relour has been conspicuous. But the on has been unfortunate, hitherto, in lection of some who have directed it. graceful furrender has loft you one ar Another has been deteated and taken. casse of these miscarriages is appar mu not there. The commanders wer n'u men, but " destitute alike of theo exprience" in the art awar. But theory and experience. And had not t venment been blinded by having a Gu is one eye, and a Proclamation in it would have feen and appointed ME t mand in the outfet. But governme dicovered genius, wit and worth be vis too late. In a few days I shall pla Fedonian standard in Canada! My tros brave and so am I. They will conq they will not .- Will you stand with you filded, and look on the interesting ft in which I, and my filent, obedient, roops are about to engage? You have of Bunker Hill, of Bennington, Sarato Detroit and Queenstown. Have yo alked twelve long years, of your de of, and your readiness to facrifice you to the altar of Mars! Arouse, then courselves under my command, and ead you to "immortality and fame." liere me, I glory in the tented field. a battle in every western breeze.— deep midnight draws her sable curtain the land-when heaven is wrapt in clo midit descending snow and hail—then is the time when I delight to draw o long battalions, and tarnish ungathered els by ruthless deeds! Where I comma shall be safe. Not a Canadian child, matron, shall be hurt. If I conquer,

The present is the hour of renown. is the age of heroes. Theory and expe are with ME. Laurels tarnished and thered, are strewed thick beneath the walls of Quebec. Would you not I pick them up, and deck your brows them? Would you not like to visit the Montgomery, and take possession place where he lies? If fo, come on. is yours. If you do not, you will regard then the tear will roll down your

ls mournful murmurs to your quiviring Advance to our aid. I will wait for I cannot name the day of my PLANTI Bet come on ; and when you arrive you be here! Come in sale; halves, quand eighths. I will put you together arire, and organize you for a short t Ride to this place, and send back your og will have no need of them to carr ack again. I shall provide you with riot of fame, to be drawn by all the that can be collected by Proclamation. set this induce you to come on? have any hesitations, any painful fo has respecting the iffue—go to your gli frink deep of patriotic spirit, and the seas for this place before the beligerent ence shall have time to evaporate. But r per, that every man who accompanies us. himself under my command, and shall to the salutary restraints of being kil bloody battle

JONATHAN WINDMI Brigadier G Camp near Proclamation Green, Nov. 20th, 1812.

William . Bates, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Now occupies the office formerly pied by Jeremiah T. Chase, Esqu