

From the London Courier of Nov. 12.

We yesterday had the happiness of communicating to the public, the glorious success of the Russians, success not confined to one spot not the result of one operation—but success in every quarter and in every movement—on the Moskwa, the Dwina, and the Syra—at Moscow, at Polotsk, and near Mojaik.

It is not a little difficult for the mind to compose itself so soon after the arrival of such welcome news, as to trace the steps which have led to events of such decisive importance. The feelings are hurried away—we cannot stop to look back. We dwell with delight upon the present, and we anticipate all the consequences that are likely to ensue from this wonderful turn in the tide of human affairs. Little more than a month has elapsed since we saw the conqueror enter Moscow, after having cut his way to it through fire and slaughter and blood—And now we find him flying from it in disgrace and dismay, assailed by the rigours of the climate on the one hand, and attacked by the hardy inhabitants on the other. Little more than a month has elapsed since he promised his soldiers rest from their fatigues, plenty after privation, good winter quarters, and a speedy and glorious peace; and now he is forced to turn his back upon Moscow, and oblige his soldiers to encounter the rigours of a winter's march in search of other quarters! None of the promises he made them have been fulfilled—none of the pledges he held out have been redeemed. The peace which he offered has been indignantly rejected—the resistance that was to be feeble and of short duration, has become fierce and obstinate—he has roused a whole nation, sinewed every army and nerved every heart against him. His name no longer inspires terror—his troops are no longer invincible. The dismay he expected to impose is felt only by his own army, and his own ambitious projects, let us hope, have received a signal and irrecoverable blow.

This necessity of evacuating Moscow, and of evacuating it after the snow had begun to fall, and the winter had set in, never could have entered into Buonaparte's calculation. He conceived that having got possession of that city, he had got the heart of the Russian empire—that the body would have been paralyzed and panic-struck—that overtures for peace would be immediately accepted; that the winter would be pleasantly passed in the ancient capital of the Czars, and that spring would return him to Paris in triumph and glory; peace concluded, his dominion extended, the Emperor of Russia degraded to the vassal state of the Emperor of Austria, and his power and his will obeyed as implicitly at Petersburg as at Paris.

In this war he pursued the same system he invariably adopted with such success in all his former wars. He rolled on his main force to the principal object of attack, without being solicitous about his rear or his flanks. He thought that if he beat the main army opposed to him, he should have nothing else to apprehend, and that supplies and good quarters would be the inevitable consequence of his success. But in this instance, his calculations and his system failed. The inhabitants made the country a desert as he advanced. Moscow opened her gates only to give him possession of a pile of ruins, and the army opposed to him, instead of evacuating with rapidity before him, closed in upon him on every side. He called reinforcements to his aid from all quarters, he sent fresh orders to his vassal sovereigns, he imposed a fresh blood tribute upon France, he brought up his reserves—and here we should not do justice to Russia if we did not fix our attention upon the mighty means he had to resist. In no war has Buonaparte ever had such an army; it was all Europe almost against one power—the mighty population of France, the population of Austria, of Prussia, of Italy, of the Netherlands, of every petty Sovereign and State in Germany—all were at his disposal.

Nothing could have been more judicious than all the operations of the Russian Generals since Buonaparte got to Moscow. Every chance seems to have been calculated; there has been nothing rash, nothing precipitate—no unnecessary waste of blood and life—Without hazarding general battles they kept the enemy in check at every point. At Riga they zwerd Macdonald's army. Wittgenstein in the mean time kept Oudinot occupied at Polotsk, Winzingerode hovered on the northern roads from Moscow, DoGorow harassed the main route, and Kutulow, with the chief army, kept a firm position to the south of Moscow. Mean time the necessities of the enemy increased as the winter approached. Bodies of 6 and 7000 men were sent to procure supplies, and they failed. It was the circumstance of the impossibility of remaining at Moscow, we suppose, that induced Buonaparte to call up Victor from Smolensk, for the purpose of joining Murat, and enabling him to retreat with a force that should awe the Russians, and prevent them from making any attack upon him. Kutulow foresaw this movement, and with admirable promptitude and skill, attacked Murat before Victor could join him. Buonaparte support him with the main body of his army. Murat had 45,000 men. Of the result of the attack upon him our readers are already informed. Nothing is

said of Buonaparte himself in the despatches from the Russian Generals, but we conclude that after Murat was beaten he left Moscow with the main body of his army—For if he had not left it, Winzingerode would not have been able to enter it with such little resistance as he appears to have met with. What route Buonaparte has taken, whether he meditates an attack upon Kutulow, or means to pursue his course as fast as possible to the Nieman perhaps to the Vistula, we are uninformed. That he has any thoughts, as some suppose, of marching to Petersburg, we do not believe. We should have heard of him on the Twer road.

The affair at Polotsk was a most brilliant one, and it appears from the Extraordinary Gazette, that not only Gen. Wittgenstein beat Govion St. Cyr's corps, but that Macdonald's corps received a similar beating from Lieut. Gen. Steinheil.

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

20,000 Dollars—Cash
Now afloat in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of	\$ 20,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
7 do.	1,000
12 do.	500
30 do.	100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of	\$ 15,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
8 do.	1,000
8 do.	500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.	

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES
Sold by **JOSEPH MILLICAN,**
Book-seller, Georgetown.
Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

37- All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets. All lottery information gratis.
December 10, 1812.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of January instant, at the Tavern of James Hunter, in the city of Annapolis,

Several Negroes,
Belonging to the estate of Robert Welch, of Ino- late of the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit: Two Negro Men, one about nineteen and the other about twenty-five years of age. Also two Negro Women, one about fifty years and the other about twenty-two years of age, with two children. Also three Negro Girls, one six years old, one twelve years old, and the other sixteen years old. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale. The same will commence at 12 o'clock, and continue until the whole are sold.
Benjamin Welch, Executor.
January 1, 1813.

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 two 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. 24, 1812.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Dancy Brown, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Dancy Brown be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dancy Brown should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.
Richard H. Harwood.

City Bank of Baltimore.
Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in The City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1,200 shares for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in March, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern in Annapolis.
January 14, 1813.

NOTICE.
RIDGELY & WEEEMS
Being anxious to settle up the books of their late business, once more earnestly request all persons indebted to them, either by note or open account, to settle the same with Ridgely and Weems on or before the 20th of February next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse to comply with the above request may expect suits to be brought against them for the money.
Jan. 14, 1813.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, January 1, 1813.

John S. Allen, Niels Baldwin, Conn Brown, Monsieur Coselle, William Chambers, John Cox, Clement Dorsey, George F. Dick, Amos Delworth, John B. Davis, Monsieur Demorant, George Davis, George Eveson (2), Benjamin Franklin, Richard Gray, (2), Sarah Hall, Messrs Harford & Stephen, Richd Hall of Ewd Dr. Edward Harris, Mary Hill, Stephen Johnson, Anne Jones, Andrew H. Kleinschmidt, Henry Killier, Adam Knott, Mary Keating, Wm. Kilty, John Love, Wm. Lovering, Wm. Meador, Chas. M'Coy, Horatio M'Elerry, Wm. Nichols, John Polk, Noble Palmer, Samuel Riley (2), Caleb Read, Wm. R. ss Walter Simpson, David Shults Garrett Tracey, John Tillott, Peter White, Capt. James White, Jas. W. Walsh, Richd. P. Weather, Annapolis.

Thos. Bicknell, (2), John Bennett, Snell Bridge, Richard Conner (2), Rev. John W. Compton, Augustine Gambrell, The Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax A. A. County, Capt. John Hall, Richard Kerby, Stephen Lee, The Rector of St. Anne's Parish, The Rev. Wm. Nind, Westmoreland, Oliver Norris, Queen-Caroline Parish, Gassaway Indle (2), Elisha Pennington, Fort Severn, Nathan Porter, John D. Summers, Fort M'Leon, Anne-Arundel county.
John Monroe, P. M.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of BENJAMIN LUSBY of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.

WANTED.
A person to undertake the making of COPPERAS: Any one competent to the work, on a large scale, may be accommodated with a valuable situation. Apply to the Editor.
Annapolis, Jan. 7, 1813.

NEW TAVERN,
ON THE ROAD TO BALTIMORE.
The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends & the public generally, that he has opened a tavern on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, at the place known by the name of PORTER'S BRANCH, being just half way between the two Cities; the improvements are entirely new and commodious, and well calculated for the accommodation of travellers. And having furnished himself with the best of liquors, of every description, as well as every other article in his line, he flatters himself he will receive a share of public patronage, as no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. Private dinners for select parties can be had at the shortest notice. The tavern being situated in a part of the country well calculated to give amusement to gentlemen disposed to amuse themselves by fox hunting, during the seasons, they are informed that they can be accommodated with every thing in his line at the shortest notice.
John Welch.
January 7, 1813.

For Sale
A Negro Woman, aged 32, with four Children, three girls and a boy, the eldest daughter nine years of age, the second four, the boy's age seven. Enquire at the Gazette Office.
October 29.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.
William Foscraft.
January 7, 1813.

I WISH TO SELL,
2 or 3, likely young negro women,
Two of them have each a male child. They be sold low, to persons in the state, for cash, apply to
Joseph G. Harrison.
Near Friendship, A. A. county.
December 3.

THE CHRONICLE,
OR,
AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
By JOHN E. HALL, late of Baltimore, assisted by several men of letters.
This work will be devoted to the following subjects: 1. An Annual History of Europe—2. Congressional History of the United States, occasional notices of important proceedings of the State Legislature—3. Public Documents—4. A Register of Remarkable Occurrences—5. Biographical Sketches of persons distinguished in Bar or in the Pulpit, in the Closet or the Field—6. Proceedings of learned Societies, at home and abroad—7. An Annual History of Literature, foreign and domestic—8. Essays on Miscellaneous Topics and Poetical Effusions—9. Statistical reports.
Price six dollars per annum—To be published four quarterly numbers.
Subscriptions received by Geo. B. & Co.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of CAPT. ROBERT DENNY, 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, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
Augusta Denny, Adm'r.
December 31.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby gives notice, that he tends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.
John O'Leary.
December 3.

Anne-Arundel County Court, Sept Term, 1812.
ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH PEARCE, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to do so: It is therefore ordered and adjudge, that said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce should have the benefit of said act and its supplements as prayed.
Test. WM. S. GREEN, C. J.
Dec. 31, 1812.

Augustus Uz,
Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, in his new and elegant mode of
Colouring and Ornamenting Walls,
either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Paul Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, and necessary information respecting expenses and reliability given.
October 8.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCK
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 exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th 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-yearly, for the unredeemed amount principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued by the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively, where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemed 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 of the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous notice of such intended reimbursement.
Albert Gallatin.
Department, Sept. 10, 1812.