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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

PARIS, JAN. 9.
CONSERVATIVE SENATE.
Sitting of January 10.

(No. 1.)
Copy of a letter from Count de St. Marsan to the minister of foreign relations.

BERLIN, 1st. JAN. 1813.

MY LORD,
An aid-de-camp of the duke de Tarente has reached me, despatched by the Prince of Neufchatel. He brings me the enclosed despatch of the major-general, with the documents which accompany it. The whole reached me when I was at the quarters of marshal duke of Castiglione, in company with the chancellor Baron of Hardenberg; the count of Narbonne and the prince of Hatzfeld.

The Baron of Hardenberg appeared irritated: He went immediately to the King, who had just returned to town. It is affirmed that the King has dismissed general d'York, ordered him to be arrested, and given the command to General Kleist—also to recall the troops (although there is but little probability of their being recovered) and to enjoin them to submit to the orders of the King of Naples; to enclose all the orders to that Prince; to publish to the French army at Potsdam, in Silesia, in the newspapers, an order of the day in consequence thereof.

It is, in fine, affirmed, that on this occasion the King publicly manifested anew his attachment to the cause of his imperial and royal majesty, and his indignation at what has just occurred.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
The Count St. MARSAN,

(No. II.)
Letter from the Duc de Tarente, to the Prince major-general.

TILSIT, 31st DEC. 1812.

MY LORD,
After an expectation of four days attended with grievous uneasiness, of which a part of the Prussians were witness, in regard to the fate of the rear-guard, which, from Mittau, followed me a march distance, I am apprized, by a letter from gen. d'York, that he has himself disposed of the Prussian corps.

I herewith subjoin a copy of that letter, upon which I do not permit myself to make any observations. It will excite the indignation of all men of honor.

Gen. Massenbach, who was here with me, with two batteries, six battalions, (infantry) and six squadrons, (cavalry) went off this morning, without my orders, to recross the Niemen: He is gone to join gen. d'York; and has thus left us in front of the enemy.

Accept, &c.
(Signed)
M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

(No. III.)
Letter from Gen. d'York to marshal duke Tarente.

TARANTO, DEC. 30.

MY LORD,
After very painful marches, I found it impossible to proceed without being attacked and cut off on my flanks and in my rear. This has destroyed the junction with your excellency; and having to choose between two alternatives, either to lose the greater part of my troops and all the means which afford me subsistence or to save the whole, I thought my duty to enter into an agreement, wherein it is stipulated that the Prussian troops will be assembled at a certain district in eastern Prussia, which by the retreat of the French army, has fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The Prussian troops will form a corps, and will not act in a hostile manner to either party. E-

vents, subsequent to negotiations which are to take place between the belligerent powers, will decide their fate.

I hasten to inform your excellency of a step to which I was forced by important circumstances.

Whatever may be the judgment of the world in regard to my conduct, I feel very little uneasiness. My duty towards my troops, and the most mature deliberation, dictated me; motives the most pure, whatever may be their appearance, guide me.

In making to you this declaration, my lord, I acquit myself of all obligations towards you; and beg you will accept the assurances of the most profound respect with which I am, &c.

(Signed) D'YORCK.
Conformable to copy.

(Signed)
M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

(No. IV.)
Letter from lieut. gen. Massenbach to marshal duke of Tarente.

MY LORD,
The letter of gen. d'York must already have apprized your excellency that my last step was prescribed to me, and that I shall not be able to effect any change; the precautionary measure which your excellency caused to be adopted this night, induces me to suspect that you wished, perhaps, to withhold me by force, or else to disarm my troops.

I was necessitated to make use of the means in my power to join my troops, agreeably to the stipulation which the general commanding had signed, and to the instructions he gave me this morning.

Your excellency will pardon me for not going myself to inform you of the event; it saved me from a sensation which would have been very painful to my heart; for the sentiments of respect and esteem which I have for the person of your excellency, which I shall preserve to the end of my days, would have prevented me from executing my duty.

Dec. 31st, 1812.
(Signed)
Lt. Gen. MASSENBACH.

A true copy—Test.
(Signed)
M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

After the reading of this report, the councillors of state presented a project of the Senatus Consultum (see the sitting of the 11th)—and Count St. Jean d'Angely stated its motives.

Extract from the records of the Conservative Senate, Monday, January 11, 1813.

The Conservative Senate re-united to the number of Members prescribed by the 90th article of the act of the constitution of the 13th Dec. 1779, saw the project of the Senatus Consultum digested in the form prescribed by the 57th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th August, 1802.

After hearing the motives of said project, the raters of the council of state, and the report of the special commissioners named at the sitting of yesterday:

It was decreed—

Art. 1. That 350,000 men be placed at the dispositions of the ministers of war—to wit:

1st. 100,000 men composing the hundred cohorts of the national guards.

2d. 100,000 of the conscriptions of 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, taken from amongst those who had not been called, to form a part of the active army.

3d. 150,000 men of the conscription of the year 1814.

Art. II. In conformity to the preceding article, the first mentioned hundred cohorts shall cease to form part of the national guard, and shall be embodied in the active army.

Men who are not married before the publication of the present Senatus Consultum, cannot be designed to make part of the levy of conscripts made in the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812.

The 150,000 men of the conscription of 1814, shall be levied in the course of the year, at any time appointed by the minister of war.

III. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a messenger to his majesty the emperor and king.

(Signed) CAMBACERES.
Count de Beaumont, Count de Apparent.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

Our monarch has expressed the strongest indignation at the treasonable conduct of gen. d'York; the afflicting intelligence of which he received yesterday. His majesty has issued the following orders:

That all means be employed to seize gen. d'York, and bring him to Berlin, in order that he may be tried and punished according to the enormity of his crime.

Gen. Kleist is appointed lieutenant-general, to command the Prussian quota, in the place of General d'York.

He will adopt all necessary measures to recall the troops, and place them under the orders of the King of Naples, and lead them wherever that Prince, shall think proper to appoint.

M. de Natzmer, aid-de-camp to the King, set off this morning for Konigsberg, with a letter, wherein his majesty, after declaring his non-ratification of the stipulation of general d'York, invites the King of Naples to give his orders to Lt. gen. Kleist, and to inform maj. de Natzmer thereof, in order that he may make known to the Prussian troops the will of their sovereign.

An order of the day will be published in all the states of his Prussian majesty, and the king of Naples will be solicited to order a similar publication to be made amongst the French army, to give greater publicity to the disavowal of the king, and the expression of his indignation.

It is said, that Prince Hatzfeld will set off immediately for Paris, as bearer of his majesty the Emperor, to the expression of the sentiments of the King.

The following is the agreement made between Gen. d'York and the enemy.

CONVENTION.

This day, the undersigned, commander in chief of the auxiliary Prussian corps, Lt. gen. D'York, on the one part, and the quarter-master-general of the Russian imperial army under the orders of count Wittgenstein, maj. gen. Diebitch, on the other; after mature deliberation, agreed to the following convention:

Art. 1. The Prussian corps shall occupy the interior of the Prussian territory, along the frontier line from Memel and Nimmetat, as far as the road from Woinuta to Tilsit. From Tilsit, the road leading by Schillapishkeu and Melaneku, as far as Labian, including the towns they reach, shall fix the extent of country, said Russian corps is to occupy.

This territory shall be limited on the other side by the Currisck Haff, and the whole extent of this territory shall be considered neutral so long as it is occupied by the Prussian troops. It is well understood that the Russian troops shall enjoy the freedom of going and coming on the high roads, but they cannot be permitted to fix their quarters in the towns of their vicinity.

2. The Prussian troops shall observe a strict neutrality in the district allotted to them in the first article, until the arrival of orders from his majesty the king of Prussia; but they are bound, in case his majesty should order them to rejoin the French imperial troops, not to take up arms against the Russian army for the space of two months from the date hereof.

3. In case either the king of Prussia, or the emperor of Russia should refuse to ratify the present convention, the Prussian corps shall be at liberty to go wherever the orders of their king shall call them.

4. All stragglers found on the great road to Mittau, as well as all articles appertaining to the army, shall be restored to the Prussian corps. The supplies and the train of said corps shall be permitted to pass the Russian army without interruption, on their way to rejoin at Konigsberg or Jutcher, the Prussian army.

5. In case the orders of general d'York should reach Lt. gen. Massenbach in season, the troops under

the latter shall be included in the present convention.

6. All prisoners that may be taken by the Russian troops under maj. gen. Diebitch from the troops of maj. gen. Massenbach, shall in like manner be comprised in this convention.

7. The Prussian corps shall reserve to itself the power of keeping every thing belonging to their supplies, whether in provinces occupied by Russian troops or not.

The above convention was read, signed and sealed, with the private seals of the undersigned.

Done at the mill of Poschenu, the 18th, (30th) Dec.

(Signed) D'YORCK.
Lt. gen. in the Prussian service.
(Signed) DIEBITSCH,
Maj. gen. in the Russian service.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 26.

We are told that capt. Allen had a London paper of the 26th Dec. which he gave to the boarding officer of a frigate by which he was spoken soon after he left Lisbon. This paper it is said, contained an account of the surrender to the Russians of Buonaparte's army of the North, under Oudinot and Ney. The former with 24,000, and the latter with 16,000 men. It was also rumored that Buonaparte was 5 days in a forest surrounded by the Cossacs, and finally made his escape with a small guard of well mounted officers.

Lord Wellington had arrived at Lisbon from Cadiz.

It was rumored at Lisbon, that the ship Powhattan from Bourdeaux for this port, had been captured after being 3 days out, and carried into Portsmouth, (E.) Before the Powhattan sailed Madam Moreau had been put on board by the officers of police, and ordered for this country; but after the vessel had dropped down the river, she being in a low state of health, was permitted to land for the purpose of visiting the south of France.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

MARCH 1.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the ship Fingal, in 43 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th Jan.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 11th of January and Lloyd's List to the 8th inclusive.

In these papers we find the account of the capture of the Macedonian frigate and sloop of war Frolick.

It was also stated in our papers, that the emperor Napoleon was in Paris, and that the remnant of his army, excepting a few of the general officers, had been compelled to surrender to the Russians in the neighbourhood of Wilna.

Our papers also state, that 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, and 6 bomb vessels, are instantly to proceed to the coast of America to join the enemy's squadron now on our coast.

The cartel ship Pennsylvania, was to sail immediately for Philadelphia, from England.

The cartel ship Minerva, captain Williams, had arrived at Liverpool, and was to sail for N. York on the 20th of Jan.

The Fingal has brought despatches for government, and nearly 4,000 letters.

A London paper of the 10th of Jan, contains an important declaration of his majesty the Prince Regent, relative to the American declaration of war.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A report has reached this country from the opposite coast that the remains of the French army had surrendered upon capitulation to the Russian generals Wittgenstein and Tschtshagoff. They had been so completely hemmed in on all sides, by their active and vigilant enemy, that they had no alternative left. Their supplies were totally exhausted and their officers of all ranks had for several days prior to their surrender, deserted from them by dozens at a time. It is added, however, that the officers who remained in charge of the troops had the address to procure better terms for themselves than those which were granted to the corps of Davoust and Ney.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec. The election for president was not then closed.

A squadron, consisting of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, (races) and 6 bomb vessels will instantly proceed to the coast of America, to bombard some of the principal ports. The disposal of this formidable expedition which is fitting out at Plymouth, consists among others of Tyger, Queen and Abercrombie, men of war, and they will take on board the fine battalion of marines, commanded by major Williams, and recently on service with Sir Home Popham.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavours of the prince regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the U. States having unfortunately failed, his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war in which the government of the U. States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to G. Britain; that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American government will not deny.

His royal highness does not however mean to rest on the favourable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that G. Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of forbearance and conciliation: and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

(Here the declaration enters into an historical account of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and other hostile measures of France towards neutrals, the retaliatory orders in council of G. Britain, the consequent embargo, non-intercourse & non-importation acts of the American Congress, and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subjects between G. Britain and America, the particulars of all which have been long before the public: The declaration then continues.)

The American government, before they received information of the course adopted by the British government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing letters of marque, notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the French Minister of foreign affairs letter of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan decrees, as fundamental laws of the French empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all states: From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon G. Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying this declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American government to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American congress at the same time passed a law prohibiting all intercourse with G. Britain, of such a tenor as deprived the executive government, according to the president's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states; so far at least as concerned

(See last page.)

Council,
his, January 13, 1813.
That the act, entitled
and repeal such parts
and form of government
relate to the division of
into election districts,
entitled "An act to alter
deal all such parts of the
form of government of
relate to the division of
county into election
published once in each
months, in the Maryland
Annapolis; the Federal G.
American, Baltimore
Monitor, Easton; the Pe-
can, George-town; Mel-
man Paper, and the Fre-
erald, Frederick-town.
Gazette and Maryland
s-town.
er.
IAN PINKNEY, CL-
AN ACT
repeat such parts of
tion and form of govern-
state as relate to the di-
Allegany county into dis-
ts.
has been represented to
sembly, that great incon-
been experienced for the
ditional districts in Alle-
for remedy whereof
ed, by the General As-
ryland, That all that part
ation and form of govern-
such by the act of seven-
and ninety-eight and re-
and ninety-nine which
Allegany county shall be
laid off into six separate
and the same is hereby re-
enacted. That Alleghy
be divided and laid off into
districts.
enacted. That if this act
firm by the general as-
the next election of dele-
first session after such new
constitution and form of
directs, in such case the
alteration in the said con-
ained therein, shall be con-
part and shall constitute
as a part of the said consti-
of government, to all pur-
poses, any thing therein
the contrary notwithstanding.
AN ACT
change and repeal all re-
constitution and form of
of this state as relate to
of Prince-George's elec-
tion districts.
it is represented to this
bly of Maryland, by the
ndry inhabitants of Prince-
county, that they experience
inconvenience for want of a
and county and praying
the second, third and fifth
to admit a sixth between
the prayer of the petitioners
asonable, therefore,
ed, by the general assem-
land, That all that part of
tion and form of govern-
such by the act of seven-
and ninety-eight, which
Prince-George's county
ded and laid off into five se-
cted, be and the same is re-
enacted.
enacted, That Prince-
ounty shall be divided into
districts, and that the ad-
ct shall be laid off adjoining
the second, third and fifth
enacted, That if this act
firm by the general as-
Maryland, after the next ele-
ates, in the first session af-
election, as the constitu-
of government directs, in
e act, and the alterations
ained, shall constitute and
ed as part of said constitu-
of government, to all in-
poses, any thing therein
the contrary notwithstanding.
For Sale,
ASONABLE TERMS,
one, two, or three
ne Brick Houses.
house at present occupied
n Childs, another the house
perty of James Mackubin,
th situated on the front of
qual in situation for business
e city, a third is the house
occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker,
for terms apply to
3 James Williams
ew.
NOTICE.
give notices, that the es-
Anne-Arundel county, laid
on the orphans court of said
ers of administration on the
state of Doctor CHARLES
WARFIELD, late of Anne-
county, deceased. All persons
ms against said estate, and
to bring in the same legal-
ly, according to law, in
y manner indebted to mak-

ustavus Warfield, Adm-
Charles A. Warfield, S-
3X