AN ACT
To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into decition districts. tion districts.

Hagar's town Gazette and Maryland

Whereas, it has been represented to his general assembly, that great incorenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Alle gany county, for remedy whereof
Be it enacted, by the General As-

sembly of Maryland, That all that part, of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and se. venteer hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby to

And be it enacted. That Allegary county shall be divided and laid off in eight separate districts.

And be it enacted. That if this at shall be confirmed by the general is sembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said corstitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said consitution and form of government, to il intents and purposes, any thing thereis contained to the contrary notwithstark

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all was parts of the constitution and formif government of this state as relately the devision of Prince-George's comty into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this gs neral assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Price orne's county, that they experiend at inconvenience for want of a six estrict in said county and praying a iteration in the second, third and hid istricts, so as to admit a sixth betner they a and the prayer of the petitices appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assor-bly of Maryland, That all that part d the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven teen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Prince-George's courty shall be divided and laid off into fire & parate districts, be and the same is

hereby repealed. And be it enacted. That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the scational district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and ffi

tion of delegates, in the first session ter such new election, as the constitution on and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution on and form of government, to all istents and purposes, any thing thereis contained to the contrary notwiths and west

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For Sale, ON REASONABLE TERMS, One. two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses, viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackubia both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parket as a Tavern, for terms apply to

James Williams.

3 Feb. 18.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the starting of Anne-Arundel county, his obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor CHARLE ALEXANDER WARFIELD, late of Arne Arundel county, deceased. All persent having claims against said estate, ar requested to bring in the same legall authenticated, according to law an those in any manner indebted to mat

any manner made to to Gustavus Warfield Adms Charles A. Warfield

## MARYDAND GAMBINAR.

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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[TRANSLATIONS.] PARIS, JAN. 9. CONSERVATIVE SENATE. Sitting of January 10.

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

BERLIN, 1st. JAN. 1813.

An aid-de-camp of the duke de Tarent 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 mewhen 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

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'Yorck, ordered him to be arrested, and given the command to General Kleist-also to recal the troops (although there is but little probabity of their being recovered) and to oin 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 there-

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. After an expectation of four days attended with grievous uneasiness,

of which a part of the Prussians ere witness, in regard to the fate the rear-guard, which, from Mittao, followed me a march distance, am apprised, by a letter from gen. d'Yorck, that he has himself disposed of the Prussian corps.

I hereunto subjoin a copy of that will excite the indignation of all men of honor.

Gen. Massenbach, who was here with me, with two batteries, six hattalions, (infantry) and six squadrons, (cavalry) went off this mornthe Niemen. He is gone to join gen. d'Yorck; and has thus lest us a front of the enemy. Accept, &c.

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

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

TAURROGGEN, DEC. 30. After very painful marches, I

ound it impossible to proceed with-out being attacked and cut off on my inks and in my rear. This has de-ized the junction with your exceltacy; and having to choose be-weentwo alternatives, either to lose he greater part of my troops and all he means which afforded me subsisted ace; or to save the whole, I tho't t my duty to enter into an agree ent, wherein it is stipulated that e Prussian troops will be assemfarsia, which by the retreat of the

cy 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

Whatever may be the judgment

of the world in regard to my con-

duct, I feel very little uneasiness.

tated me; motives the most pure,

whatever may be their appearance,

In making to you this declaration,

my lord, I acquit myself of all obli-

gations towards you; and beg you

will accept the assurances of the

most profound respect with which I

M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

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

The letter of gen. d'Yorck must

already have apprised your excellen-

cy that my last step was prescribed

to me, and that I shall not be able

to effect any change; the precauti-

onary measure which your excellen-

D'YORCK.

(Signed) I Conformable to copy.

(Signed)

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

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

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

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

Extract from the records of the Conserva-tive Senate, Monday, January 11,

The Conservative Senate re-united to the number of Members prescribed by the 90th article of the act And be it enacted. That if this is shall be confirmed by the general is sembly of Maryland, after the next else. It will excite a heart 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

After hearing the motives of said project, the prators 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

24. 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 theac-

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,

rich army, has fallen into the tion of 1814, shall be levied in the ingsberg or nurrner, the tourse of the Russians.

The Russian troops will form a pointed by the minister of war.

The present senatus consulting of the party. E. The present senatus consulting of the party. E. The present senatus consulting of the troops under the tion of 1814, shall be levied in the ingsberg or nurrner, the tourse of the year, at any time appearance of year.

The present senatus consulting the troops under the party of the year, at any time appearance of year. The 150,000 men of the conscrip-

vents, subsequent to negotiations sage to his majesty the emperor and the latter shall be included in the

which are to take place between the king.

belligerent powers, will decide their (Signed) CAMBACERES,

Count do Beaumont, Count de l'Apparent. I hasten to inform your excellen-cy of a step to which I was forced by parent.

BERLIN, JAN. 5. Our monarch has expressed the strongest indignation at the trensonable conduct of gen. d'Yorck, the My duty towards my troops, and the most mature deliberation, dicafflicting intelligence of which he reissued the following orders :

That all means be employed to seize gen, d'Yorck, 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'Yorck.

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 nonratification of the stipulation of general d'Yorck, invites the King of Naples to give his orders to lt. gen. Kleist, and to inform maj. de Natz. mer 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 to his majesty the Emperor, of the expression of the senti-

ments of the King.

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

CONVENTION..

This day, the undersigned, commander in chief of the auxilliary Prussian corps, It. 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 Schillapischkeu and Melankeu, as far as Labian, including the towns they reach, shall fix the extent of country, said Russian corps is to occupy. is 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 dorps shall be permitted to pass the Russian army without interrup-

present convention.

6. All prisoners that may be take

en by the Russian troops under maj. gen. Diebitch from the troops of mai. gen. Massenbach, shall in like manner be comprised in this convention. 7. The Prussian corps shall re-

serve 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 2 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 & 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 rumoured 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 rumoured 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.

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.

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

A London paper of the 10th of Jan. contains an important declaration or His R. H. the Prince Regent, relative to the American declaration of tyar.

I.ONDON, 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 Tscitshagoff. 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

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 sall of the line, several large frigates, (raxees) and 5 bomb vessels will instantly proceed to the coast of America, to hombard some of the principal ports. The division 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 en-

gage. 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 shew 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 Our papers also state, that 19 othe extreme measure of declaring sail of the line, several large friends, and issuing letters of marque, gates, and 5 bomb vessels, are in-motwithstanding they were previousstantly to proceed to the coast of ly 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 their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints againt 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 alledged 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 grates, so far at less as concerned (Su last page.)