

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, ALL the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Good Luck, part of His Lordship's Favour, and part of Clark's Hundreds, or such parts thereof, whereof Richard Ward died seized. This land lies in Calvert county, on the head waters of Fishing creek, within one mile of the bay, contains about 138 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more may be made at a small expense. There are on this land a good comfortable dwelling-house, and every other necessary out-house, a good tobacco-house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of woodland and some valuable timber, particularly ash. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each and every of them.

PETER EMERSON, Trustee.
March 4, 1813.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in South River Neck, Saturday the 27th February, a negro fellow who calls himself THOMAS BROWN, about 43 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a bald place on the back part of his head; when spoken to has an impediment in his speech; and is given to intoxication—Had on when he made his escape, a kersey round-about jacket and trousers, two snaburg shirts, old hat and shoes—he also took with him some shoemaker's tools. This fellow was originally from Benedict, Charles county, and may have gone thither as he has some connections in that neighbourhood, or probably to Alexandria, as he is there well acquainted. If taken ten miles from some ten dollars will be given, if 20 miles, 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 30 dollars, if 40 miles, 40 dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if brought to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned harbouring said fellow, the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

JOSEPH N. BREWER,
A. A. County, March 11.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne-arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large teeth; is apt to smile when spoken to and shows his teeth very much. He had when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other cloathing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from thence I lately purchased him of John Priner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria, who ever takes up the abovementioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any gaol so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN,
March 11.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 20th of March, at the Indian Spring, part of the personal property of Jane Urquhart, deceased, consisting of one NEGRO BOY. The Terms of Sale—

ANDERSON WARFIELD,
Executor with the will annexed.
March 11.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the Hebe, from the Downs, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 20th Jan. inclusive. We learn, by one of the passengers in the Hebe, that a house was fitting up in London for an Austrian Ambassador.

HOSTILE FLEET.

The squadron for America sailed from Plymouth Jan. 18, to touch at Portsmouth.

The London Times, of Jan. 20, says—"Col. Barclay, the late British Consul-general at New-York, has taken his passage on board his majesty's ship Valiant, for Bermuda, whence he is to proceed to New-York, in order to hold, at that place, the office of general-superintendent for the exchange of prisoners.

The same paper says, "The declaration against America, has been printed in French and German. A number of copies have been sent to Lord Cathcart, and Mr. Thornton, at St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

The municipal corps of Paris, on the 12th of Jan. at a formal assemblage congratulates the Emperor on his return. One of the members addresses the assemblage, and observes: "Let the world perceive that your subjects will do more than is required of them—the enemy calculates on the losses which have been caused by the inclemency of the seasons alone; those losses are going to be repaired by your faithful subjects. The city of Paris (says the orator) offers a regiment of 500 horse!"

The mission of Gen. Alexander Hope is directed to Eastern Prussia. The states of that country were about to assemble to shake off the yoke of Buonaparte—the Russian army having possession of the country.

Fourteen of the Luddites, were executed at York, England, on the 16th of Jan. The Prince Regent had issued a proclamation of pardon to the rest of the Luddite criminals, on condition of their coming forward and making a voluntary confession of all their past guilt.

A Berlin article of the 2d of Jan. states that 10,000 French from the Duchy of Mecklenberg, would, in a few days pass through Stettin, for the grand army!

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Yesterday arrived another Gottenburg mail, bringing despatches from Lord Cathcart, 9 days later than the preceding, viz. to the 31st ult. It is expected that they will appear to-day in an extraordinary Gazette. Meanwhile, we lay before our readers the following official BULLETIN.

Government have received despatches from Lord Cathcart. They are dated at St. Petersburg on the 31st Dec.

The last despatches from the armies are dated on the 25th December.

Gen. count Wittgenstein, with his division of the army, and Platoff at the head of his cossacks, had passed through Kowno for Tilsit.

The enemy was driven from Kowno with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and 6,000 prisoners. The remains of that corps were dispersed.

Adm. Tchichagoff has marched on Chozno; he has completely cleared both banks of the river.

Gen. Tomazoff had marched on Grodno, where col. Davidoff established himself on the 20th.

The Austrians are rapidly retreating. Gen. Sacken is following them closely. He had passed through Slonim, and expected to take up his ground at Rugana on the 24th.

Large magazines of provisions have been found on both banks of the Niemen.

It is reported that a considerable body of Prussians have laid down their arms.

Marshal Macdonald was retiring by Tilsit, but from the line of pursuit adopted by the Russian armies great hopes were entertained that his division would be cut off.

* This must allude to the affair of Gen. D'Yorck.

The Prussian peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they fall in with them!

Numbers of prisoners and cannon taken by the Russians up to the 25th Dec.

Generals	41
Officers	1,298
Non-commissioned officers and privates	167,510
Cannon	1,131

We give besides the official reports of adm. Tchichagoff, Dec. 11, and of the Marquis Pucci, Dec. 12, and the substance of the Emperor Alexander's proclamation, of the last mentioned date, calling out a new levy of 8 men in every 500, which it was calculated, would produce 300,000. Thus, in point of numbers, at least, the new army of Buonaparte is nearly matched. The Russian recruits, too, will be first in the field; and what sort of a match they may prove to the "Lads Paris" we can already judge by experience. Whilst we are talking of new levies, however, we must not forget the contingent of the municipality of Paris. These gentlemen have assembled, we believe for the first time politically, since the days of the Section of Quinze-Vingt, to express "their indignation" (which it seems, is the regular formula) at the conduct of gen. D'Yorck, and to offer their beloved sovereign an aid towards carrying on the war. What is the result?

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. Against Platoff, and his multitudes of Cossacks, they send forth, or rather promise to send forth 500 horsemen.

The great event which we learn by the present mail is, the fate of the fugitives who escaped from Wilna to Kowno, only to be there entirely defeated. We calculated this body on Monday at 10,000 men. Of these we find that 6000 were taken, and the remainder dispersed in all directions bearing no longer any form or semblance of an organized force. Thus has the *coup de grace* been given to the grand army! We think it would be an act of charity in our government to make out an accurate statement of the gradual dissolution of this once celebrated body, and transmit it to the French coast. It would afford the people of that country some little clue for guessing what has become of their relatives; what chance those belonging to the respective corps had the facility of being made prisoners, or how soon they were released from the miseries of a protracted death on their terrible march. We learn that the poor wretches who did escape to Konigsberg were in plight shocking to behold, many with their noses, cheeks, ears, fingers or toes frozen off all in rags, and worn to the bone with fatigue and terror—more like skeletons than men;—they without regard to rank, thankfully accepted a truss of straw for a bed, and dropped into their feverish slumbers at the first hovel which would afford them shelter. Most of the Marshals and other great men, seem to have been fortunate enough to escape like their master incognito, and like him perhaps in disguise; for it will be remembered, that the Russian account mentions his changing his clothes before he last galloped off from his soldiers towards Wilna.—One other trait of his character ought not to be lost.

"He has several times," says Ad. Tchichagoff, taken himself off, at the moment when the skirmishing commenced between my van-guard and his rear." These traits the historian will carefully select, when he comes to paint the Hero of the nineteenth Century." It must be owned, the Russian van-guard was very troublesome. In the pursuit from Berezyna, they did not lose sight of the French for a single moment, but drove them from their encampments, forced them to march by night, to fly in disorder, to drop down with faintness, to surrender in despair! Of Augereau's corps we hear nothing and almost begin to suspect that these 40,000 men (for so high were they stated by the Moniteur) existed chiefly in the writer's imagination. Perhaps, half that number may have been dispersed in Konigsberg, Dantzic, &c. The latest Gottenburg account places Murat at Elbing on the Vistula, with 14000 men. If this be true, they are probably part of the 11th corps. Whether Macdonald may be able to extricate himself seems very doubtful. We want a thirtieth Bulletin to explain all these matters.

The Russians entered Memel on the 27th ult. The Prussian inhabitants of that place and its neighborhood, no longer hesitate to communicate with Sweden, and the Baltic, and they transmit the intelligence of the Russian victories with such avidity, as to make it impossible to doubt their sincerity and good wishes for the success of the grand cause.

In Memel itself there were on the 1st 8000 Russians, the inhabitants resigned their dwellings to them, and there subsisted the most perfect cordiality between the citizen and the soldier. The greater part of the Russians, however, had advanced towards Konigsberg, which some accounts stated them to have actually entered. Nay, it is even asserted, but perhaps prematurely, that they entered Dantzic. However this be, it seems certain, that Prussians neither can or will attempt to make much resistance to the advance of the conquerors. The king of Prussia it is said has left Berlin for Breslaw; so that the former place may possibly change its French Garrison for a Russian one. The downfall of the French usurper meets with small commiseration. Even in Vienna the news is said to have been received with lively demonstrations of joy.—A Russian Embassy was proceeding towards that capital, and is even said to have reached it; and in spite of the assurances of the Moniteur, we are strongly inclined to believe, that the Prussians will turn out to be not the only people who will have claims to the "indignation" of the Jacobin Counts at the Thuilleries.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state complying with their resolution of the first instant.

MARCH 3, 1813. JAS. MADISON.

The secretary of state to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the first instant, has the honor to submit to the president the enclosed papers marked A and B.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

(A.)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq'r. to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday to the duke of Bassano. The importance of the objects and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the propositions.

The result as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Horner sailed from Cherbourg, the 26th April, with orders to land a messenger in England with my dispatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait a return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq'r. to the duke of Bassano,

dated Paris, 1st May, 1812.

In the note I had the honour to address your excellency on the 10th November last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked.—The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your

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You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your

excellency's late report to the Emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non application to the U. S. We know indeed that they do not apply to the U States, because we do not suffer our flag to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the Emperor in the rule he meant to establish.—But it would have been well if your excellency had noticed their non application to the U. S. since his majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of prize causes, since Nov. 1810.

"It is much to be desired that the French Government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relates to the United States, to have ceased in November 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

"The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe,

dated Paris, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found from a pretty sharp conversation with the duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I dispatched the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, & the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you, I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said no, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin & Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the U. States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances: though the latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 10th May, 1812,

In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favour of American vessels.—You have done me the honor, to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge & the minister of the Finances wrote on the 25th Dec. 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure,