OSEPH N. BREWER ounty, March 11.

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Anne-Arundel County, st. Anne-Arundel County, st.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Banness of said county, praying the benefit of an aft for the relief of sundry insolvent debrors, passed at November session, eighteen has dred and five, and the several supplement thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, as schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertia them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied in by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two year immediately preceding this his application; and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custedy for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security. William Baines having given sufficient seeming for his personal appearance at Anne-Armid county court, to answer such allegations army be made against him by his creditors: 1000 therefore order and adjudge, that the said Walliam of the country of therefore order and adjudge, that the said Walliam Barnes he discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in one of the public nespapers in the city of Annapolis, every well for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, give notice to his cryditors to appear before Anne-Arundel court court on the said third Monday in April next, at to o'clock in the morning, for the purper of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew gause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said ad and supplements as praybenefit of the said all and supplements as pra-ed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812

Richard Ridgely.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, 25 23 associate judge for the third judicial district associate judge for the third judicial unitary Maryland, by petition in writing of BERIAMY I.usay of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry instances and suppliements there vent debtors, and the several supplements then to, on the terms mentioned in the said ads. schedule of his property, and a list of his co-ditors, 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 preeding the time of his application; having also sused that he is in confinement for debt, and have ed that he is in confinement for debt, and has ing prayed to be discharged therefrom—It hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of his order to be inserted in the Maryland Common for three months successively before the this Monday in April next, to give notice to list creditors to appear before the county count of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending trustee for their benefit, and to show cress, any they have, why the said Benjamin Lush should not have the benefit of said 263 sig product of Civen under my hand this seven day of January, eighteen hundred and things.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

1813. /9 Richard II, Harwood

## MARYIMAND GAMMIN.

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

[VOL LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1813.

No. 11.1

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

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FROM EUROPE. By the cartel ships Minerva and United States, arrived here on Satorday, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 27th of Jan. They conain the following articles.

Mr. Barry a merchant in Devon-hire-square, had been detected, in forging notes and bills on several ouses in London, to the amount of 100,000l. sterling. He had made is escape.

An alarming and destructive fire troke out in London on the 23d Jan. It destroyed Mr. Lewis's St. lames's Coffee-House, Picadilly, and several adjoining houses.

From the London Gazette. TORFIGN-OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1813. A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from his excellency general Viscount Cathcart. K. B. his majesty's embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, dated ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 2, 1813.

. I have the honour herewith to ransmit to your Lordship copies of wo proclamations together with a nominal list of the general officers who have been taken prisoners by he Russian armies, which I have ust received from Wilna, but which ave not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations has been receivd here since my last.

Private letters of the 30th from Libeau, mention that the French roops stationed at that place marchd on the 22d of Dec. for Memelrom which it appears impossible hat they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by count Wittgensteine, who was nearer to

onigsberg.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
/Signed) CAFHCART. DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering he armies under my command to or my master, directs me to declare, hat this step is to be considered in o other light than as the inevitable onsequence of the military opera-Faithful to the principles which

ave actuated his conduct at all times, is imperial majesty is guided by no new of conquest. The sentiments if moderation which have ever chaacterised his policy are still the same, fier the decisive successes with hich Divine Providence has blessd his legitimate efforts. Peace and adependence shall be their result. hese his majesty offers, together ith his assistance to every people, ho, being at present obliged to opose him, shall abandon the cause Napoleon, in order to follow hat of their real interest. I invite hem to take advantage of the formate opening which the Russian mies have produced, and so unite hemselves with them in the pursuit Anne-Arundel County, St.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as a associate judge for the third judicial diarret of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Useas W. Parker, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry indicated thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, as achedule of his property, and a list of his creditions, on eath, being suncred to his protection, and having satisfied ine that he has a sided two years in the state of Maryland is mediately preceding the time of his application having also stated in his petition that be in confinement for riebt, and having profit in confinement for riebt, and having profit in the Maryland Gazerte for three mornts successively, before the fourth Monday in Application in the Maryland Gazerte for three mornts successively, before the fourth Monday in Application in the Maryland Gazerte for three mornts successively, before the fourth Monday in Application in the Maryland Gazerte for three mornts successively, before the fourth Monday in Application in the Maryland Gazerte for three mornts successively, before the fourth Monday in Application in the Maryland Gazerte for three mornts successively, before the fourth Monday in Application of the said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the said fourth Monday of April next, for the said fourth monday of April next, for the said county, on the said fourth monday of April next, for the county court of said county, on the said fourth monday of April next, for the said four part alone which the wishes of people and the interest of his people and the interest of his the demand. Under this conviction that emperor, my smaster, has most positive orders to devery thing that could bectay will of heatility between the two persons and some series are series and some series and some series and some series are series and some series and series are series and series are series and series are series are series and series are seri

far as a state of war will permit, as Jan. 16, One of these articles the evils, which for a short time, must result from their occupation. The Marshal Commander in Chief of the Armies

(Signed)
Prince Kouttousorr Smolensko.

PROCLAMATION.

When the emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his imperial majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the commander in chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same, principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practice that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars) of exaggerating by false statements, the success of her arms.

But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mournings and consternation-Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, 130,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the wagon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years; it is their government whose eyes ought to be ened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe; and thereby to insure public tranquility and

LONDON, JAN. 24. So many Gottenburg mails and foreign papers have reached us in the course of the last week, and all so replete with an overflow of the same cheering intelligence, that it is a matter of difficulty to fix the attention upon any in particular, where all so equally demand it, and so equally deserve it. The same conclusion is legible on the face of all; and the assertions of the Russians. and of the foreign journals which favour them, are borne out by that circumstantial evidence that never deceives; the harmony and perfectly substantial concurrence of so many different narrators in so many different places. There cannot therefore, be a moment's doubt, both as to the actual existence of the state of things as represented, and this not only in aubstance, but in degree. "Destruction has come in a moment." is written on every wreck and fragment of every French battalion; and "Hourra your sevene highness is the language of Europe from Wil-na to the Vistula. The last Gottenburg mail bringa

individual happiness.

The second

states a piece of intelligence which does not appear confirmed, the flight of Macdonald. It is very probable. however, that Konigsburg is actually in the hands of the Russians Konigsburg not being either strongly garrisoned, or defended by strong fortifications. The other articles in the Gottenburg mails which relate to the popular feelings on the other continent-and particularly in Berlin and Vienna; are better confirmed, and if they be properly considered, of infinitely more value and future importance. The respective courts, if they be actually sincere in their alliance with Bnonaparte, and are not merely kept under by the dread of a present armed force, will in vain struggle against the rising violence and turbulence of their people. It appears indeed, by one of the articles in the mails that this popular feeling of all classes at Berlin was very strongly manifested in the theatre, when the very pre-sence of the King, and his manifest disapprobation, could not re-press its expression. In Vienna there is the same public exhibition of the general and active feeling; and the intelligence of the defeat, the dispersion, and what may be termed the ultimate breaking up of the French power is the North, is hailed there as a universal benefit,

and celebrated by an illumination. The Proclamation of the Emperor, will produce an electric sensation throughout the continent. Very little more will be wanting to the general insurrection of the Polish People; and the Prussian people, as may be seen by their army are already ripe and waiting only the hand to gather them. It must not be expected that a power, like that of Buonaparte, can be dissolved in a day; but it may be expected & will actually be seen by events just upon the point of occurrence, that the absence of power will dissolve what power only has

put together. The presence of the Emperor A. lexander at Wilna, and of the whole Russian army assembled at that point exhibits a most imposing spectacle, one of those indeed in which the real dramas of life do not fall short of the most splendid ones of fiction .-The effect, and the character of this scenic representation are related in a very lively manner in an article from Wilna.

In an article from Abo, it is related that Sweden has at length been compelled to declare herself, & what is more important to begin to act, the French ambassador being compelled to leave Stockholm.

The article from Posen seems rather an aggregate of all the circulating reports and intelligence, past and present, than any thing new or of authentic shape. It would be very extraordinary if all the General's of the French army should so completely abandon their army. There is this difference between them and Buonaparte: The latter was wanted at home: it was necessary that he should go even for military purposes; but there is not the same necessity for the desertion of the others.

Upon the whole, however, two most important points are still further confirmed by the arrival of the Gottenburg mails; in the first place that the remains of the French fortunes and armies, are following in the same track of ruin-and secondly that the continent almost to a man is prepared to avail itself of the event and to assist in its own deliverance.

The mission of Gen. Alexander Hope, it is now, understood, is not to be directed in the first instance to Denmark or Sweden, but to Eastern Prussia. The states of that country are about to assemble, with the avowed intention of rescuing themselves from the disgraceful yoke of Buonaparte. They will probably, authorise Gen. D-York to act in: defeace of his King and country, his King, a state prisoner, like Ferdinand-VII. in the hands of a pretended ally and his country, whose for-tresses, like those of Spain, have been treacherously occupied by French, troops. Hence we learn from Paris that Konigeberg, Dantzic, Thorn,
The last Gottenburg mail brings &c. are stready declared in a state of
letters and papers of so late a date stege.

JANUARY 26. A person of respectability has just

arrived from Gravelines with the intelligence of an order having reached that place for an embargo on all the ports of France. He also states that the English newspapers, which used to be received there regularly, have been directed to be burnt.

Some private letters from Dantzic, which we have inserted in another part of our paper, contain very interesting particulars relative to the disasters & retreat of the French army, and the flight of Buonaparte. He is said to have been nearer being taken than we had reason to believe. Between Ochmiani and Wilna, at a little village called Sybemsk, he alighted at a house to take some refreshment and rest, and was instantly followed by a party of Cossacks .-A few of his guards or "sacred squadron" however, kept the Cossacks in check, whilst the trembling Corsican escaped through a window at the back of the house, and proceeded on foot to the corps of Gen. Boursier, by which he was conveyed to Wilna. Had it not been for this corps he might still have been taken; but a lew is said to have been the means of saving him. Maret, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Bassano, had heard nothing of his master for some time: he sent messenger after messenger but none of them returned. At length a Jew engaged for a certain sum to carry a letter to him, and bring back an answer. He succeeded, and Maret instantly sent off Boursier and a party of cavalry from Wilna, to meet and protect him .-He reached the village of Syzemsk, at the critical moment we have just

mentioned. A gentleman is arrived in town from Paris, which capital he left a few days ago, who states, that much dissatisfaction prevailed in that city, and that the public clamor had become so great, that Buonaparte was under great alarm for his personal safety. This terror had been much increased in consequence of a placard which was posted about Paris, soon after his return from Russia, with these words, "Buonaparte is a murderer." The police has been very active on the occasion, but had his therto failed in discovering the parties concerned in the circulation of this placard. For several days pre-vious to the departure of the gentleman from Paris, Buonaparte had not ventured to appear in public.

A Gottenburg mail arrived yesterday. It does not bring any official accounts from the Russian armies, but advices received from Germany, at Elsineur, states, that the remnant of the French army is expected to take up a position behind the Oder. The troops here alluded ing each other, exchanged broadto we suspect will be found to be th corps of Angereau and Greniers division, and not any of the Grand Army, of which the Russians have already taken too good an account. A private letter from Copenhagen states, that Macdona's, with the remainder of his forces, had capitulated to the Russians, but, from the date of the letter, it is obvious that it can only refer to the affair of gen. D'York. Berlin, we are assured, still continues in a state of great agitation. We find from the St. Petersburgh Gazettes, that the Prince of Smolensk, has issued a proclamation to the Lutherians offered them any amnesty for the past, and calling them to return to their allegiance. As this is precisely the course which we have always been anxious that the Emperor should pursue towards his Polish subjects, it affords sincere gratification to observe the mild and conciliatory spirit of the Russian councils. An article from Woronesk, though not of a very recent date, mentions a curious fact in relation to the French prisoners, that at first they declined receiving the shoes and other cloathing, which the Russians provided for them, under a supposition that it was intended to send them to Siberia; but being undeceived in this respect. they afterwards gratefully acceptted them.

The Admiralty are sending out all the largest brigs to the West Indies that can be spared, to look after the American privateers which are annoying our trade very much there, bound as she went down. Four men

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 30. Copy of a letter from capt. James Lawrence, of the U.S. sloop of war Hornet, to the Secretary of

United States ship Hornet, Holmes' Hole, March 19, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you

of the arrival at this port of the U.

S. ship Hornet under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Com. Bainbridge left the coast of Brazils, Jan. 6, I continued off the harbour of St. Salvadore, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th, when the Montague 74, hove in sight, and chased me into the harbour; but night coming on, I wore and, stood to the southward. Knowing that he had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet, (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruizing ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruizing off Penambucca, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fustic and butter, about 23,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then run down the coast for Maranham, and cruized there a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruizing off that coast from the 15th until the 22d of Feb. without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West-Indies on my way to the U. S. but on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase; run into quarter less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1-2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colours flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carobano bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down on us, at 4 20, she hoisted English colours, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig, beat to quarters and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind in order if possible to get the weather guage. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colours and tacked. At 5 25, in passsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than 15 minutesshe surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging as a signal of distress. Shortly after, her main mast-went by the board. Dispatched Lt. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by capt. W. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and . brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown over-board, and every possible exertion used to keep her affoat antil the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, de sho unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down 13 of her drew and 3 of my brave fellows : viz. John Harr, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyde, Lt. Connor ar I midshipman Cooper, and the simamder of my men employed in removing the prisoners with dife. ficulty saved themselves by Jumping into a boar that was lying on the