

staff and generals, which came in... The armies remained upon the ground which they had so bravely conquered, that night. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Pauborn, General Blucher remained at Wittenitz, and the Emperor's and King's at Rhoda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; Gen. Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon fourth has long since been lost to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried after a short resistance by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, and Gen. Bismarck, and the grand army. Marshals Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these with marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the commander in chief, Field Marshal P. Schwartzberg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope however, to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my aid-de-camp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed)  
CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieut. General.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT  
Of the physical, economical and moral forces of Napoleon, in the years 1812 and 1813. (From the Petersburg Gazette of the 24th of September.)

January 1812.

1. Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French Empire, the Kingdoms of Italy, Illyria, and the Northern part of Spain.
2. He was indirectly master of the States of the confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the Kingdom of Naples, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. He had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.
3. Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her ally; she consented to give him 30,000 men.
4. Russia kept her ports shut; she had 120,000 men upon the frontier to defend her independence, but she was at war with England and the Porte, and soon after with Sweden.
5. This latter power was in a state of neutrality with France, and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for him.
6. Napoleon had an army of 500,000 veterans upon the Oder and the Vistula, to attack Russia; this war has drawn more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 2,000 pieces of artillery from his arsenals; the Poles supplied him with 80,000 men and 100 millions. He brought into the war 70,000 cavalry.
7. Napoleon had in his own hands the monopoly of colonial produce throughout all Europe. This monopoly brought him one hundred millions.
8. Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussia, and from Illyria. He had the revenue of all Italy, from the confederacy of Germany, from Poland, and that of the French Empire, which amounted to nearly 1,000 millions. Notwithstanding these resources the deficiency for the year 1812 was doubled.
9. Notwithstanding the battles of Aspern and Eylau, Napoleon preserved the reputation of being

for its independence, all Europe was agitated with alternate hopes and fears at the efforts of our ages and patriots; but when every republic but our own is swept from the earth by the desolating arm of the oppressor, it is shameful indeed that any should be found among us to express the sentiments of republicans, and yet lament that the world had not been enslaved by a despotless merciful than Galigula or Nero. The nations of Europe have risen against him with the unanimity which actuates every member of the same family in their defence when assailed by robbers, and have driven him from his strong holds with disaster and disgrace. Their achievements will be among the most interesting details of the historian, and the real friends of liberty, in whatever country they may be, will rejoice that the strength of the great beast is broken down, and that Europe and the world are delivered from his powerful grasp.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Many a family has from the most affluent circumstances been reduced to a state of absolute poverty by the odious and pernicious vice of gaming. This fatal propensity, when indulged in an excess, incapacitates a man from participating in the rational enjoyments of this world. It not only embitters his hours, but renders him unfit for social intercourse, by deadening the choicest faculties of his nature. Such a condition must be truly miserable.

The gamester at the commencement of his career, observes the utmost caution in hazarding much, but no sooner is he initiated "in the mysteries of the game," than he becomes infatuated with it, and fritters away his patrimony with a wantonness unrestrained. Nor is he sensible of his situation, until a ray of light darts across his bewildered mind, and like a will-with-the-wisp at night, warns him of his impending danger. He then in a paroxysm of frenzy, utters a volley of imprecations against his cruel destiny, as he terms it, and vows never more to handle a card, or throw a die. But he contracts so great a fondness for the spotted baubles, that he finds it impracticable to adhere tenaciously to his water cake resolutions, and plunges deeper into play, whereby he entangles himself in its inextricable labyrinth. The shining silver and glittering gold possess a kind of witchcraft, too potent for him to withstand, and he is hurried with precipitation into the whirlpool of destruction.

O Hoyle, how numerous are thy deluded votaries! Many a sacrifice of fortune has been offered at thy ignoble shrine, and with what avidity are the pages of thy voluminous devoured by the cormorants who banquet on its deadly contents.

The following reflections on gaming fully illustrate the foregoing sentences.

"What a world is this! The slave that digs for gold receives his daily pittance, and sleeps contented; while those for whom he labours, convert their good to mischief, making abundance the means of want. O shame! shame! Had fortune given me but little, that little had been still my own. What had I to do with play? I wanted nothing. My wishes and my means were equal. The poor followed me with blessings, love scattered roses on my pillow, and morning waked me to delight—O bitter thought that leads to what I was, by what I am! I would forget both. THE GAMESTER, act 2. BEVERLY.

Legislature of Maryland.  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
Thursday, Dec. 30.  
The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a petition from Gerard H. Snowden and others, praying the incorporation of a company to make a turnpike road from Baltimore to the District of Columbia. Read and referred.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a bill for levying an additional tax on property within the city and precincts of Baltimore. Read. Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 31.  
The house met. Present as on Thursday. Mr. Maulsbey appears in the house.

On motion by Mr. Williams, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to John Chandler for printing the laws and votes and proceedings of the session 1813, the sum of three hundred and ten dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Mr. Duvall delivers a petition from Joseph Sands, of the City of Annapolis, praying compensation for his services as a Captain in a detachment of militia ordered into service under a requisition of the general government in April last.—Read and referred.

Mr. J. Thomas delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying the erection of a new county, to be composed of the western part of Baltimore and the eastern part of Frederick county. Read and referred.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying the establishment of a new Bank, by the name of The Manufacturer's & Merchant's Bank. Read and referred.

Mr. Plater delivers a petition from John Gassaway, Adjutant General of the State, praying an increase of salary. Read and referred.

Mr. Wilson from the committee delivers the following report.

The committee of elections and privileges, to which was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Saint-Mary's county, complaining of the illegality of the election in that county, and praying that the seats of the delegates representing the said county may be vacated, report, That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the election in said county, as appears by the return of the judges of election, and the showing of the said petition itself, was legally held; they therefore recommend to the house the rejection of the prayer of the petition.

By order  
L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, Ordered, That the committee of elections and privileges have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Plater delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state. Read.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 1, 1814.  
The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Randall delivers a bill to establish a bank and incorporate a company to be styled The Bank of Westminster. Read.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying that a company may be incorporated to make a turnpike road from Westminster through Taney-Town to Emmitsburg. Read and referred.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill authorizing the drawing of a lottery or lotteries for the benefit of the University of Maryland. Read.

Mr. Williams delivers the following report.

By the Committee of Claims.  
Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William Richardson, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and find, that he hath received from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to the twentieth day of November last inclusive, for caution, composition & improvements on land, \$ 672 35, for marriage, ordinary and retailers licenses, fines, forfeitures and ameriements, and taxes in Chancery, \$ 5,209 90. From William Chambers, late treasurer of the Eastern Shore, \$ 457. That it appears to your committee the said Treasurer hath paid away from the first of January, to the eleventh of December last inclusive, \$ 10,109 92, in which sum is included said Treasurer's salary for eleven months, amounting to \$ 412 50, for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts, and there remains in the said treasury the sum of \$ 446 32, as follows:  
Total received 10,536 25  
Paid away 10,109 92  
446 32

All which is submitted to the Honorable house.

By order  
B. GRAY, Clk.

Mr. Waller delivers a bill, entitled, an act to establish a bank and

incorporate a company under the title of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Baltimore. Read.

On motion by Mr. Saulsbury, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, the question was put that the house adopt the following order:

Ordered, That Thomas H. Bayne, the memorialist, to vacate the seats of the sitting members from the city of Annapolis, be heard in person or by counsel at the bar of this house, (at his option,) in justification of his pretensions, or in reply to any remarks or allegations that may be urged by either of the sitting members in question.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.  
Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, W. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, J. Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Dallam, Maulsbey, Saulsbury, Barney, Donaldson, Kerschner, Gabby—21.

NEGATIVE.  
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Jarvis, Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Turner, Ford, Parrham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Le Compte, Lusby, Cailis, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilliard, Rounett, McCulloch, Howard—32.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Maulsbey, Ordered, that the Speaker cause a subpoena to issue for R. K. Heath, of Baltimore county, directed to the Sheriff of Baltimore county, returnable on Monday, the 31st inst. (at the expense of Thomas Gist.) to give testimony on the report of the levy court of Baltimore county, to this house respecting a road in said county.

On motion by J. H. Thomas, the following order was read.

Ordered, That the committee appointed on that part of the communication of the Governor and Council which relates to the defenceless & unprotected situation in which the state has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war & the means of defence, be instructed to prepare & report an address to the president and congress of the United States, from this house, in behalf of the people of Maryland, representing the awful sufferings and dangers to be apprehended from the renewed attacks of the enemy on our coasts, and the vindictive and deplorable consequences which Maryland will be peculiarly liable to endure from an impending system of barbarous retaliatory warfare; urging the immediate claims of this state on the General Government for adequate means of defence and protection, remonstrating generally against the continuance of that fatal policy by which this Union has been wantonly exposed to the accumulating and aggravated evils of war; and enforcing the necessity of a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace for the relief and salvation of our distressed country.

On motion by Mr. Maulsbey ordered, that the said order have a second reading on Thursday next.

The house adjourns until Monday.

FROM BRITAIN.  
From the Nat. Intell. of Saturday.  
Various rumors were in circulation during the whole of yesterday respecting propositions which are said to have been made to our government by the government of G. Britain, relating to an accommodation of differences between the two countries. We have made inquiry into the foundation of these reports, in the hope of being able to present to the public a correct account of them. We regret that it is not yet fully in our power. The following facts we believe may be relied on: that a flag of truce has arrived from England, at Annapolis, with a despatch from the British minister to the Secretary of State, bearing date early in November, which although it contains no distinct proposition, may be considered as rather of a pacific character. It is said that the British minister speaks in this despatch a communication to the Russian government, and, through it, to our Envoys at St. Petersburg; relating to a negotiation to be entered into between the U. States and G. Britain for peace; but that no document either from the Russian government or our Envoys, in reply thereto, has been forwarded. Under such circumstances, it would seem to be impossible for our government justly to ap-

preciate the real object of intentions of the British government. Their letter relating to despatches from our Envoys might have been written on the presumption that those despatches had already reached our government. We must therefore await further arrivals before we can form any correct idea of their import. If we have reason to believe, the Neptune, which took our Ministers to St. Petersburg, was to leave the Baltic in the latter end of October with despatches for the U. States, all doubt or uncertainty on this important subject will soon be removed.

The Albany Register says, Gen. HULL has arrived there to attend his trial before the General Court Martial, which was to convene in that city on Monday last.

This is to give Notice,  
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LEVIN C. MACRALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them without delay. Given under my hand, this seventeenth day of December, 1813.  
NATHL. T. WEEMS,  
Executor.  
January 5

NOTICE.  
I forwarn all persons from Hunting, with dog or gun, on my farm, on the Head of West River, lying in the Swamp, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I may determine to put the law in force against all offenders.  
PHILIP WITCOURT  
January 5

Land for Sale.  
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 11th of January next, his farm on the south side of Stevens River, containing 13 1/2 acres of well improved land, as to buildings, orchards, &c.  
About one half of said farm is cleared arable land, the balance in wood.  
Any person desirous of seeing said farm or the outlines or boundaries of the same will have them shown by applying to the subscriber, on the head of Stevens.  
The above described land is situated directly on the River Severn, five miles from Annapolis.  
AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.  
January 1, 1814.

Public Sale.  
By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will expose to Sale, on Friday the 21st January next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of James Simmons, near Mount Pleasant Ferry.  
Part of the personal property of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months, upon bond with good and sufficient security being given, with interest, from the day of sale; under that sum, cash.  
2 Sarah Ball, Adm<sup>r</sup>  
Benjamin Welch, Adm<sup>r</sup>  
December 29.

For Sale,  
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.  
About 17 years old, and a slave for life. He has always been employed about a house and is a very good waiter. Enquire of the printer.  
December 29.

NOTICE.  
RIDGELY & PINDELL.  
Present their thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage since they commenced business.  
As they intend dissolving partnership in the course of six or seven weeks, and wish to have their business speedily closed, they now request the favour of all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts, or settle the same by note.  
Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1814.

NOTICE.  
The subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.  
2 Sarah Ball, Adm<sup>r</sup>  
Benjamin Welch, Adm<sup>r</sup>  
December 29.

principles; he enjoyed an opinion that nothing could resist him; it was sufficient for him to order, and every thing gave way to his will—so order and it was done; to direct and every thing bended to his wish; to announce an event and the prediction was fulfilled. Spain alone formed an exception, which however had not dissipated the belief.

August 1813.

1. Napoleon has lost a part of the 323 military division, a part of Illyria, all Spain and the Dalmatian Islands.
2. Prussia, Mecklenburgh, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, are no longer his dependents. Prussia and Mecklenburgh on the contrary are in arms against him.
3. Austria has an army of upwards of 400,000 men, she is no longer allied to France, but has acceded to the new alliance against her.
4. Russia has beyond her frontiers 200,000 men; she occupies the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; her ports are open; she is united with England, Prussia, Sweden, and Spain; she is at peace with Turkey, which considerably increases her moral force; and it has been proved by acts that she cannot be conquered.
5. Sweden having entered into the new war furnished more than 30,000 men who are acting on the continent.
6. Those 500,000 veterans of Napoleon have disappeared; he has lost all his cavalry, several marshals, 80 generals; of this army only some thousands of officers remain to him. The cannon, army effects, the 600 millions are lost, with the Prussian and Polish contingents. He has on the left 15,000 men, with the maledictions of the country.
7. That monopoly has almost entirely disappeared since the ports of Russia and Prussia have been opened, the war terminated between the Russians and Turks, and the English occupied all the Dalmatian Islands.
8. The Austrian, Polish and Prussian contributions have ceased—Illyria is exhausted—the war and army expenses have doubled. What then will be the deficit for the year 1813? There no longer exists a continental system against England. It is in fact destroyed.
9. The battles of Smolensko, of Borodino, of Koznoi, of Lutzen, and all the last campaign, prove that with inferior forces he can be resisted and beaten, and that consequently he must be beaten with equal forces, and destroyed with superior ones.

From this comparative statement it results that Napoleon's power and glory have insensibly declined since the year 1812. His army had then besides 110,000 auxiliaries, 50,000 Poles, 30,000 Prussians, and 30,000 Austrians. His enemy now has an auxiliary force of 530,000, viz. 200,000 Austrians, 100,000 Prussians, and 50,000 Swedes. His revenues have decreased 100 millions, and the diminutions will be still much greater, if we take into consideration what he drew by requisitions from Prussia and the countries of the confederation of the Rhine, and the war contributions of Russia, Prussia and Austria.

The Americans have offered a reward of 1500 dollars for the head of Rear Adm. Cockburn, and 1000 for that of Sir J. B. Warren.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1814.  
"The Emperor loves the Americans."  
After the extreme tenderness which has been so repeatedly manifested to this nation by the tyrant of France, it is not extraordinary that there should be many among us, who deplore every disaster which accompanies his efforts towards universal domination, as a calamity to this country. Hence it is, that we see their apprehensions expressed in the democratic Gazettes, which are the organs of their feelings, that the Poles have completely triumphed over this enemy of liberty. It is a principle of our nature that we should experience painful emotions at the misfortunes of our friends; therefore it is that they sympathize with Buonaparte in his defeats, because they view him according to his pretensions, our best and loving friend. When this nation was struggling