

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

MARYLAND GAZETTE—EXTRA.

No. 56.]

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1814.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following.

Highly Important Intelligence.

New-York, Jan. 16.

Bonaparte returned to Paris.—Last evening arrived at this port the letter of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong. Capt. Champlin informs that after the defeat and overthrow of Bonaparte at Leipsic by the allied powers, he retreated with the remnant of the army to the Rhine, and from thence he proceeded with all possible dispatch to Paris, convoked the Senate, and ordered a new levy of 220,000 men, who it is said and believed at Bordeaux, were destined for Italy. The Prince of Moscow, (Marshal Ney,) Bonaparte's favorite General, had been dismissed and disgraced, on the alleged ground that he had been the cause of all the disasters and failures which attended the French arms in the last campaign. All the German Princes had joined the allies, determined to make common cause with them until the balance of power should be once more restored on the continent of Europe. Our minister at Paris, Mr. Crawford, had been accredited, and sent home dispatches to our Government by Capt. Champlin. The Gen. Armstrong sailed from Bordeaux in company with 2 French frigates, 2 brigs and one French privateer on a cruise, together with the following American vessels:—ship Galloway, Madox for New-York; Fanny for Charleston; schrs. Volunteer, Meteor, Whig, and William, all for N. York.

On the passage while in company with the 2 French frigates captured a British brig from Guernsey, and burnt her. A few days after, while in company with the schr. William captured the British sloop Endeavor, from Jersey bound to Lisbon, with linen and paper, took out her cargo and burnt her. The captain of the Endeavor informed that two large convoys of merchantmen had sailed from England bound up the Mediterranean. The next day captured the British sloop Phebe and Mary bound to Madeira and gave her up to the crews of the captured vessels they had burnt.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Confirmation of the defeat and retreat of the French army, and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris, &c.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing letter of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong, capt. Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, which port he left on the 24th of November.

Capt. Champlin informed us that the French army was defeated by the allies in the battles of the 16th and

18th of Oct. and had retreated to the Lower Rhine, where they halted and entrenched themselves—that the emperor of France arrived in Paris early in Nov.—convoked the senate—ordered a new conscription for 220,000 men, and received and accredited Mr. Crawford, our ambassador, from whom captain C. is the bearer of despatches for government, which were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

Capt. C. further informed us, that he was embargoed for 26 days by the frigates which sailed in company with him.

Capt. C. also informed us, it was reported in Nantz, that Napoleon had left Paris for Italy—but we find by the Monitor of the 17th of Nov. that the Emperor had not left France.

Capt. Champlin has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the Paris Monitor to the 17th November, inclusive.

Mer. Adv.

From the Boston Palladium, of Friday, Jan. 14.

FROM ENGLAND AND HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favored with Halifax papers of the 1st inst. and London papers to Nov. 6th—from which the subsequent articles are copied:

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.

Arrived yesterday, the Frances Freeling packet, 37 days from Falmouth, with October and November mails.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Shannon, Sir P. Broke, is arrived from Halifax. Sir Philip is not quite recovered from the wound in his head.

Nov. 6.

A German bulletin, relative to the late glorious success arrived, dated Verden. It brings down events to the evening of the 20th ult. a day later than the despatches from Sir Charles Stewart. It informs us, that at day break on the 19th, the King of Saxony, who was with Bonaparte, sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia to spare the town—but the Emperor considering it very properly as one of Bonaparte's usual feints to gain time, ordered an immediate assault—the result is known. Ney is said to have been wounded, and Angereau killed. The remnant of the enemy's army is retreating by Merseburg and Weissenfels, closely pursued by Blucher, and probably also by active Platow & his Cossacks.

Between 50 and 60,000 men are all that remain to Bonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000!! But where is Bonaparte? One report says, he has reached Paris; another that he has gone to Cassel; another to Magdeburg. Nothing certain is known relative to him, except that his pow-

er has received an irrecoverable blow.

The King of Saxony stood at his balcony, at Leipsic, bowing to the three Sovereigns as they entered, and wishing to be considered as an acquaintance and friend—none saw or spoke to him.

November 10.

Accounts of the most important & favorable kind were in circulation late last night and this morning. It was asserted, that on the 21st. Gen. Blucher, who had been detached in pursuit of the retreating enemy, had come up with them at Cosson, and defeated them, taking a great number of prisoners and pieces of cannon: That Gen. D'York had pursued another corps of the enemy on the Mersburg road, and routed them with great slaughter.

That the King of Wittenburg had declared in favor of the Allies, and was marching with 15,000 men to take possession of Frankfurt.

That Switzerland had declared in favor of the Allies, and to take up arms.

That the Tyrol having been restored to Austria, the Tyrolians had immediately embodied themselves into a large army, & were descending from their mountains into Italy to take Beauharnois in the rear.

Finally, that Denmark, opening her eyes at length to all the dangers and degradation of her situation had expressed a wish to be admitted into the alliance against France.

Such were the accounts which obtained considerable credit, probably upon the old adage that "good luck never comes by halves," and that "it never rains but it pours."

The treaties between G. Britain, Russia and Prussia, were on Monday evening, laid before Parliament.—Russia has stipulated, in the treaty of June 15th, to bring 100,000 into the field; and Prussia, in that of June 14th, to bring 30,000; and the money subsidies are in proportion, viz.—to Russia, 1,333,334 and to Prussia, 666,666; besides which the Federative Paper guaranteed by all the three powers, is to be 5 million sterling, of which 2-1-2 are to be ultimately discharged by this country.

There is a separate Convention of the 6th July, for taking the Russian German Legion protempore, into British pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according to their effective strength.

REPORTED GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

TRUKO, (Eng.) Nov. 13.

Last night we received intelligence from Plymouth, that a Telegraphic Communication had been made from the Admiralty to the Commander in Chief of that port announcing that Ad. Young had fallen with the enemy, captured ten sail of the line, and driven two on shore.—The gallant Ad. had received two wounds. We suppose that the victory has been obtained over the Texel or

Scheldt-Fleets, or both combined, as Admiral Y. made a signal on Friday last for all ships under his command to join, without a moment's delay.

[Admiral Young sailed from Deal Nov. 4, in consequence of a telegraphic order, and proceeded to the Dutch coast—it was said it was likely the Scheldt fleet would put itself under the protection of the British. Another report was, that Buonaparte, apprehensive of this, might have ordered it to a French port.]

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.

Arrived, the fine letter of marque schr. General Armstrong, Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, (France,) with a valuable cargo of silk goods, verdigrise &c. and prize goods.

Left at Nantz Nov. 24, ship Volunteer, Inot; Meteor, Selby; and Whig, Clarke, all to sail in Dec. Sailed in co. with the French frigates Etoile and Sultan, and French privateer Diligence, on a cruise, American ship Fanny, for Charleston, and schr. William, Richardson, for New-York; French letters of marque brigs Edward and Rose, bound to the U. S. Nov. 25, lat. 46 27, long. 4 33, spoke a licensed ship under Prussian colours from Bourdeaux, bound to Plymouth, (Eng.) informed of all the American vessels having sailed from Bourdeaux. Nov. 26, in co. with the frigates, captured a Guernsey privateer brig and scuttled her.

Nov. 27, parted from the frigates, the schr. William in co. Nov. 28, 45 29, long. 10. W. the General Armstrong captured the British sloop Resolution, from the Island of Jersey, bound to Lisbon, with 50 bales of linen and paper; and schr. Phebe, from Fowey, England, with potatoes and butter, bound to Madeira. Took out the chief part of the Resolution's cargo, scuttled the Phebe, and gave the sloop up to the prisoners. In parting company from the William, the master of the Phebe informed of the sailing of 2 large fleets from England under strong convoy, on the 24th Nov, for the Mediterranean and the West-Indies.

Dec. 28, lat. 36 25, lon. 55 47, made 2 sail on our lee, and one on our weather bow, all in chase of us. Staked ship and out winded the two first sail, and in 6 hours brought the latter (which was a large frigate) to leeward of our wake, when she gave up the chase. The General Armstrong has experienced severe weather and continuing gales, from the time of leaving the Bay of Biscay, until crossing the Gulf, and has nearly performed her passage under storm sails. Passenger, Capt. Wm. Minugh.

THE PROCESSION

To-morrow will move from Parker's Tavern. Gentlemen desirous of joining it, are invited to attend before 11 o'clock.

January 19.

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imagined possible a few

years.

But the other day, at a

single

incubation, a hideous

brood of spies

and informers had been

brought

forth—a swarm of petty

tyrants,

executive minions and

creatures had

been spread through the

country.

Gentlemen were not

satisfied with

what they had done,

but seemed

resolved to take another

stride which

would carry them

completely beyond

all constitutional

limits. The barriers

of liberty were to be

effectually

broken down; the

civil authori

ties crushed, and

martial law

proclaimed through

the land, while

the minions of

power were raised

above the

constitution and

laws.

Mr. H. said, the axe

was laid to

the root of the tree

of liberty—the

tree of tyranny

might be planted—

its fibres might

shoot, and for a

time

they took deep

root, it would be

levelled by the

blasts of liberty,

while the old

trunk still retaining

the vital power

would shoot forth

new and vigorous

branches to

shelter our

liberties. His

feelings would not

permit him to

enter into an

argument against

the monstrous

proposition

before the

house. The pretext

for it was, that

offences had been

alleged to be

committed by

certain disaffected

individuals who

had been brought

before the courts

of justice, where

they were

acquitted and

discharged

—Why? Because

they were not

guilty—they had

committed no

crime.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Sunday morning, the 12th of December, 1813, a tall, ruddy man, belonging to the subscriber, and residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Vallette. He goes some times by the name of HENDSON, but most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, slow in gait, about 6 feet 6 inches high, and 26 years old. If stopped in the city a reward of 10 dollars will be given; if ten miles from the city twenty dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons patched on the knee.

GERMAIN DUCATEL,

BALTIMORE,

8th.

January 12

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order,

W. M. S. GREEN, Clk.

December 22, 1813.

NOTICE

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE,

November 11.

NOTICE

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN,

November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning—will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,

ISAAC PARKER,

Oct. 21, 1813.

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