GEBMAIN DUCATEL January 12 BALTIMORE

NOTICE

That the Lovy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of Jahuary next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1613.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. December 22, 1813. 1174J

NUTICE:

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. tf.

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. ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE. The subscribers propose running line of stages from this city to Wash-

ington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, 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

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.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office.

-Price 12 1-2 Cents. October 28.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White to

Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines,

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years part, has on hand and intends keeping a cos.

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the pretty tion and cure of Billious Pevers, Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, ac Lee's Infallible Agrand Fever Drope Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to call by one application (without Mercar) Lee's Grand Restbrative for nerrous

disorders, inward weakness, &c. the Venercal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and Lea's Essence and Extract of Mustare, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye. Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Leo's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyna Elixir, for the cure of

head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, obserte each article has on the outlide wraper the signature of Michael Lee & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cares of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has mored his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where be

has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep a good supply of

SPUN COTTON

for weaving.

Annapolly, November 11, 1815, 4

MARYLAND GAMBIND,

MARYLAND GAZETTE—EXTRA.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1814.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following.

Highly Important Intelligence.

New-York, Jan. 16.

Buonaparte 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 Mos-kow, (Marshal Ney.) Buonaparte's favorite General, had been dismissed and disgraced, on the alledged ground that he had been the cause of all the disasters and failures which have 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 tor Charlesten; 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 Mediter-British sloop Phebe and Mary bound to Madeira and gave her up to the crews of the captured vessels they Eve. Post.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Confirmation of the defeat and retreat of the French army; and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris,

On Saturday evening arrived at eapt. Champlin, in 52 days from

the Lower Rhine, where they halted and entrenched themselves—that the emperor of France arrived in Paris early in Nov.—convoked the senate three Sovereigns as they entered, and entrenched themselves-that the -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 Monitcur of the 17th of Nov. that the Emperor had not left

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

Mer. Adv.

FROM ENGLAND AND HALI-

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

HALIFAX, Jan. 1. Arrived yesterday, the Frances Freeling packet, 37 days from Falmouth, with October and November

LONDON, Nov. 3.

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

A German bulletin, relative to the late glorious success is arrived, dated Verden. It brings down eventsto 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 all the three powers, is to be 5 milliof Saxony, who was with Bonaparte, ranean. The next day captured the 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. this port, the fine fast sailing letter Between 50 and 60,000 men are all of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong, that remain to Buonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000!! But where Nantz, which port he left on the 24th is Buonaparte? One report says, he has reached Paris; another that he Capt. Champlin informed us that has gone to Cassel; another to Magthe French army was defeated by the deburg. Nothing certain is known

18th of Oct. and had retreated to er has received an irrecoverable

and wishing to be considered as an acquaintance and fread-none saw

or spoke to him.

& 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 deteated 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 Frankfort.

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

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 admited 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 Pruson, 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, 666,6661.; besides which the Ferderative Paper guaranteed by on sterling, of which 21.2 are to be ultimately discharged by Alis county.

German Legion protempore, into Britsh pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according large frigate) to leeward of our

TRURO, (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 encmy, captured ten sail of the line, and driven two on shore .- The gallant Ad. had received two wounds. We suppose that the victory has allies in the battles of the 16th and relative to him, except that his pow- been obtained over the Texel or

Scheldt Fleets, or both combined, as Admiral Y: made a signal on Friday last for alliships 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 November 10. likely the Scheldt fleet would put it-Accounts of the most important self 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, verdigresse &c. and prize goods.

Left at Nantz Nov. 24, ship Volunteer, Inot; Metcor, 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, hound to the U. S. Nov. 25, lat. 46 27, long. 4 33, spoke a licenced ship under Prussian colours from Bourdeaux, bound to Psymouth, (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. Plæbe, from Fowey, England, with potatoes and butter, bound to Madeira. Took out the chief part of the Resolution's cargo, scuttled the Phabe, and gave the sloop up to the prisoners. In parting company from the William, the master of the Phabe 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 There is a separate Convention of the 6th July, for taking the Russian German Legion protempore, into brought the latter (which was a to their effective strength. wake, when she gave up the chase. REPORTED GREATNAVAL VICTORY. The General Armstrong has experienced severe weather and continual gales, from the time of leaving the Bay of Biscay, until crossing the Gulph, 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.

d against our own citit a party in this counnoticed and perfectly he preparations in the a day in getting up the us and machinery of tatory to its final termiconsidered all this busether with the resolued, as the last dying uzgle of the war part of the resolution obfundamental principles

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If the proposition

itution would be sapped il instrument was viostroved-the charter of was torn in tatters and winds. the majority had alfed further in their li-

erdial projects than could have

imagined possible a few years J. But the other day, at a single I incubation, a hideous brood of spies and informers had been brought orth-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 authorities 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 plantedits fibres might shoot, and for a time hag the soil but 'ere 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 shelver our liberties. His feelings would not permit him to enter into an argument against tho monstrous proposition before the house. The pretext for it was, that offences had been alledged 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 the interposition of their great con- guilty-they had committed no crime

cases which occurred in which citizens of the United States had given information to the enemy. He mentioned a case where he understood the only good spring used by the American army had been poisoned twice, no doubt, by some person who had been lurking about the camp. Among other cases which he enumerated, he stated that he understood, that while Gen. Wilkingon was descending the St. Lawrence with his army, Judge Ford who resided some where there, hoisted a light in his upper story, which gave the British information, and that Wilkinson's army was soon hred on. He had no knowledge of the fact, he had seen it in the newspapers, or had heard it, he had understood that Judge Ford was a very violent partizan, but in other respects a man of

good character. Mr. Macon said that this question appeared to him one that could be butter settled by referring the subint to a committee of the whole muses than by a reference to any other committee, because, let the

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, said that] he was of opinion, there ought to be some alteration of the law, as he believed some offences were committed, which could not be punished by our existing laws. He would ask the gentleman from New-Jersey, (Mr. Stockton.) whether a man who was found in Canada, while our army was there, lurking about our camp, or giving intelligence to the enemy, f he could be tried for treason, he believed not, as the act would be done out of the United States, he thought there ought to be a remedy for such cases, he should however vote against the present resolution as it was too limited, being confined to an enquiry concerning amending the rules and articles of war.

Mr. GROSVENOR did suppose that congress never would seriously take into consideration any subject, the passage of which would be a violation of the Constitution. If said Mr. G. we advert to the Constitution we there find treason defined, to consist in levying war against the United latter make any report, it must final- States, or in adhering to their energy he settled in a committee of the mies, giving them aid and comfort, whele. If it is now refused to a committee in the amendment to the constimittee of the wholer the question tution, it is declated that no person

he exercised a constitutional privilege, and if he has violated the laws let him be constitutionally tri ed and punished. Sir, he never will be tried, nothing but those idle rumors will ever be against him. If any persons, have given intelligence to the enemy, I would join in puoishing them constitutionally, but I entreat gentlemen not to travel out of the broad and safe road of liberty into the narrow winding paths or military tyranny. Mr. TROUP said, that in answer

to the gentleman from New-York, who asked the reason why those persons who were Spies, could not be tried by the civil authority as well as the military, he would observe, that often when a person was found in a camp or the vicinity, engaged in his treasonous projects, and was apprehended, he applied to a Judge for the writ of Habeas, Corpus, & was by that writ, rescued from the hands of the military and carried before the Judge, who not having proof discharged him, and he again returned to his infamous business. The reason why martial law was established at all, was because cases might happen which would require spredy justice.

stroy and plainest constitutional provisions. If it should prevail, I should not hesitate to pronounce it a most enormous stride of usurpation. Nothing, in any government called a free one, even in the worst of times, has exceeded it. I am ut terly shocked at the arguments offered in favour of it. When the mover was asked why, in the cases he mentioned, the offenders could not be punished for treasonable practices, I understood him to answer, that on trials for treason in the courts of law, the testimony of two witnesses is required; but if the trial could be transferred to a military tribunal the two witnesses could be dispens d with. Are we now gravely to consider upon a proposition, of which this is among the professed objects? The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) observed that when persons had been apprehended for offences, they had been rescued by habeas corpus issued by the civil magistrate. And are we to deliberate, whether it be not proper for us to prevent the delivery of the citizens of this country from il legal arrests and imprisonment, by

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