

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXXII.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1816.

No. 9.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out-houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post, and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, Junr. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficient quantity of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected. An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield,  
3 Albanore, February 25, 1816.

## Lands for Sale.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st inst. at public vendue, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

## A Tract of Land

Called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) containing five hundred acres; also the said Tasker's proportion of a tract of land called St. Andrew's adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acres. The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince George's county, in an excellent neighbourhood, is uncommonly well watered, and has been justly ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security, and on the sale being ratified by the chancellor, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as trustees.

Samuel Ridout,  
Richard T. Lowndes,  
March 10.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small farm, about 3 miles from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 300 acres of well timbered land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms by application to  
H. WOODWARD,  
February 10.

## FOREIGN

### LATE FROM FRANCE

New York, March 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port the elegant letter of marque brig Criticism, Capt. Waterman, 42 days from La Teste, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine and dry goods. Passengers in the Criticism, Madam Marjolin and two daughters, Madam Creison, Messrs. Shubrick and Collier, of the U. S. frigate, President, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. E. W. Sage, Supercargo.

Lieut. Shubrick is bearer of Despatches from Mr. Crawford, our minister at the Napoleon Court.—Mr. C. expected to meet with some delay in his arrangements with the French Government, in consequence of a change of ministers.

The Editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to Mr. Sage for the following Epitome of News:—State of the army—Duke of Tarento, (McDonnald) it was reported, had gone to Holland with 40,000 men.

Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Mayence with 30,000.  
Marshal St. Cyr, capitulated at Dresden with 15,000.

Prince Eckmuhl cut off by the Swedes in the environs of Hamburg, force 30,000 men.

Duke of Belluno (Victor) at Strassburg with 30,000.

Count Bertrand at Cassel with 30,000.

Reserve army said to be forming:

Under the Duke of Valmy at Metz, 10,000.

Gen. Rapp at Dantzic, 15,000.

Marshal D'Albature (Sücher) head quarters at Barcelona, 35,000.

Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) head quarters at Bayonne, 65,000 men and daily receiving reinforcements.

The Vice-Roy of Italy at Verona, with 50,000 men.

The King of Naples said to be coming from Naples with 30,000 men.

December 20th.

Breda in Holland, was taken by the Russian and Dutch troops on the 10th inst.

Considerable apprehensions had been entertained for the fate of Antwerp, but 10,000 French troops had arrived there for its relief.

The coalesced powers of the north have shown a disposition for peace. They are content that France should remain within her ancient limits—They say their victories have brought them to the Rhine where they intend to remain until peace is concluded.

At Luxembourg, there were many troops collecting.

General Sebastiani and his troops are in the environs of Cologne.

The combined forces of the north crossed the Rhine, in three different positions, with 200,000 men, on the 25th Dec. broke the neutrality of the Swiss Cantons, and marched through; they had entered Bern with a part of the force which is said to be for the invasion of Italy.

The King of Naples has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports, and reduced the duties 75 per cent.

Collincourt, Duke of Vizeze has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, in the place of the Duke of Bassano. The Corps Legislatif convened the 19th Dec.

The 12th and 13th Dec. the two armies before Bayonne were warmly engaged without cessation. The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000 men. The Spanish troops were not engaged in this affair, they have inclined to the right and are on the borders of the Adore.

Two Commissioners had been sent to the Congress at Mannheim from Paris.

December 31st.

It is confidently reported that the Deputation of the Legislative body has been met by a similar one of the Council of State, to examine the documents relative to the negotiations and the proposals made to the allied powers, and that they firmly represented and insisted that as the proposals were not adequate to the actual state of affairs, it was more liberal ones should be made, and

that after a long discussion, their opinion had been adopted. From the nature of the new proposals made to the enemy, great hopes may be entertained of a speedy pacification. In consequence of the change of Ministers of Foreign Relations, Mr. Crawford observed that he expected to meet with some delay in his arrangements with the French government.

The King of Spain (Ferdinand) was preparing to leave Paris to re-assume his authority in Spain. A peace appears very certain between France and Spain, and that soon.

The expenditures of the French government for the last year amounted to \$ 300,000,000. The amount of expenses the present year, according to report, will be 350,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard in the north of France had been ordered to march towards the Rhine.

AUGSBURG, Dec. 28.

The insurrection in the Bavarian Tyrol gives alarm to our court.—Troops have been marched into that country to enforce respect to the authority of the public functionaries and re-establish tranquility.

BAYONNE, Jan. 6.

On the 1st inst. the enemy having undertaken to construct a battery on a small island, in order to attempt the passage of the Adour, the bridges of boats have been sunk, and the battery destroyed. We had more than 300 hundred killed, and a great number wounded. The Bearnais and the Basques hastened to range themselves under the colors of Gen. Harispe, who briskly annoyed the enemy.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign them, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

January 14.

Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report that the Austrians, having attempted again to dislodge the Prince Vice Roy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss.—We wait for the details of this new success.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 19.

The operations of the levy of 300,000 men continue with activity, & will shortly terminate. A considerable part of the contingent is on its march, and every day sees new departures. The conscripts render themselves with exactitude to the calls made upon them, and depart animated with the liveliest spirit.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The general opinion amongst military men is that Lord Wellington cannot remain in the position which he at present occupies without experiencing immense loss by the infectious air exhaled from the marshes, and by the forces which are continually crossing from Marshal Soult.

It is with sorrow we announce that nearly 1200 men of our troops have deserted.

NAPLES, Dec. 26.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the evening, we have seen the commencement of one of the most violent eruptions of which the history of Vesuvius gives any account. Happily this phenomenon, which presented a dreadful spectacle, has not done any considerable damage. The explosion began by a shower of heavy volcanic matter, which has been followed by a violent eruption of lava. This inflammable matter, parting itself into two torrents and sunk below the ancient lava towards Forre-Greco. At ten o'clock in the evening the first torrent stopped; but the second continued its progress towards Bosco-Realé & Bosco-Casse.

(Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from late French Papers.)

BORDEAUX, Jan. 19.

We have received news from the army of Spain, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

The hopes that had been justly entertained of the presence of Gen. Harispe, amidst the Basques, his countrymen, has been realized; he has debated by remarkable advantages,

which are the precursors of greater ones.

On the 8th inst. the enemy sent a battalion to Ossen, in order to get provisions; General Harispe being informed of it went to attack him, and drove him off without suffering him to carry away any thing out of the valley.

On the 10th, the General having learnt that the enemy intended foraging on the side of Maccaye and Leuonostes, set off from his headquarters at Leissari with six companies of chosen troops, fell unawares upon the foragers, and took 34 English prisoners, and about 40 horses and mules.

On the 11th, the General repaired to St. Jean Pied de Port, where two cohorts of the national guard had collected, and on the morning of the 12th attacked the enemy at St. Etienne de Boigory, from whence he drove him off as far as the valley of Bastan. The general of the brigade Damitane, and the éclaireurs of Col. Laianne, were in that expedition.

On the other hand, Gen. Soult, commanding the light cavalry of the army, had on the 10th his headquarters at St. Martin Darbeson; his troops occupying Hellette, St. Esteven, Bourloc and Aylsere, Lieut. Gen. Clauzel was in person at the chapel of Bastide de Clerence, keeping with his corps the right of the Gombouri to its mouth in the Adour above Urt.

We may give positive assurances that our army is in fine order, full of courage and alacrity; and that far from being on the defensive, it assumes a menacing attitude, which will soon second the intention of the Emperor of purging our southern frontiers from the presence of the enemy.

MOUNT MARSEN, Jan. 15.

By an imperial decree of the 8th inst. his Majesty has ordered the *levy en masse* of the departments of the upper and the lower Pyrenees and of the Landes, and its organization under the command of the general of division Harispe.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Palace of the Thuilleries, 26th Dec. 1813.

Napoleon Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederation, &c. &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. There shall be sent Senators or Councillors of State into the military divisions, as Commissaries Extraordinary.—They shall be accompanied by masters of the request or auditors.

II. Our Commissaries extraordinary are charged with accelerating,

1st. The levies of the Conscription.

2d. The clothing, equipment and armament of the troops.

3d. The complement of the victualing of places.

4th. The return of the horses in requisition for the service of the army.

5th. The Levy and organization of the National Guards in conformity to our decrees.

Our said commissaries extraordinary may extend the dispositions of said decrees to cities and places not comprised therein.

III. Those of our commissaries extraordinary who shall be sent in countries threatened by the enemy, shall order levies *en masse* and any other measure whatsoever, necessary for the defence of the territory, and which the duty of opposing the progress of enemy may command. Special instructions shall moreover be given them in respect to the peculiar situation of the departments to which they shall be missioned.

IV. Our commissaries extraordinary are authorized to order all the measures of the high police which circumstances and the maintenance of the public order may require.

V. They shall likewise be authorized to form military commissions, and arraign before them or before special courts all persons accused of favoring the enemy, or of conveying intelligence to him, or of attempts against the public tranquillity.

VI. They may issue proclamations and take resolves.—The said resolutions shall be obligatory upon every citizen. The judiciary authorities, civil and military, are held to conform themselves therewith and to cause them to be carried into execution.

VII. Our commissaries extraordinary shall correspond with our ministers in matters relative to each separate ministry.

Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,  
The Minister Secretary of State,  
(Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

[By a decree bearing the same date with the preceding, the Commissaries extraordinary and their attendants are appointed.—And by subsequent dates we notice their having arrived at their different stations acting under their new commission.]

(Translated for the New-York Evening Post.)

Proclamation of Field Marshal the Prince of Schwarzenburg, dated at Lorach, (near Basle) Dec. 21, 1813.

INHABITANTS OF SWITZERLAND!

The high allied powers, by whose orders the armies under my command enter the Swiss territory, have deemed it necessary to make to you, as well as to Europe, a formal declaration of the motives and of the object of this proceeding.

This declaration will manifest to you with what views they have taken that resolution, the propriety of the motives of their conduct, and the propriety of their intentions.

I am fully persuaded that our entrance into Switzerland will diffuse a sincere joy among those who know how to appreciate the true interests of this country, and among all the friends of the ancient independence of Switzerland, of her ancient glory and prosperity, and of her ancient federal constitution, which was esteemed and respected by the whole world. I conceive myself fully authorized to expect from this class, doubtless very numerous, of true patriots, that they will receive us as friends, and that they will assist us with all their means, because they themselves must be convinced how greatly the object of this war, which is the re-establishment of a just and wise political system in Europe, must influence the future fate of Switzerland, and her most important national interests.

I have no fear that any reluctance will be expressed except by those who are so degenerate or blinded as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare of their fellow-citizens; nor do I anticipate discontent or indifference from those, who with sentiments in other respects loyal, consider the entrance of a foreign army into their country as the greatest of evils.

It is to be hoped that the former will find few partisans at a moment when true patriotic sentiments are prevalent, when no foreign power will any longer controul public opinion, and that the latter will consider that momentary sacrifices are soon forgotten when the preservation of the greatest interests of a people, and the prospect of a happy issue are the price of them; and that, none but weak and selfish men will be disposed to purchase the continuance of an uncertain tranquillity by the progressive degradation and permanent debasement of their country.

Every thing that can be effected by strict order and severe discipline, by the payment for provisions and for the means of transport that are to be supplied, and by exertions of every kind to lessen the inconveniences inseparable from the presence of a numerous army, shall be done with the greatest care.

We come among you as friends to your country, to your glory, to your rights; and we will act as such under all circumstances.—Assured of your good will and your co-operation, we hope to be enabled to quit you accompanied by your affection and gratitude, when the great object at which we aim shall be accomplished, and when the tranquillity of the world, as well as your liberty and your happiness shall be secured.

notions shall be obligatory upon every citizen. The judiciary authorities, civil and military, are held to conform themselves therewith and to cause them to be carried into execution.

VII. Our commissaries extraordinary shall correspond with our ministers in matters relative to each separate ministry.

Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,  
The Minister Secretary of State,  
(Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

[By a decree bearing the same date with the preceding, the Commissaries extraordinary and their attendants are appointed.—And by subsequent dates we notice their having arrived at their different stations acting under their new commission.]

(Translated for the New-York Evening Post.)

Proclamation of Field Marshal the Prince of Schwarzenburg, dated at Lorach, (near Basle) Dec. 21, 1813.

INHABITANTS OF SWITZERLAND!

The high allied powers, by whose orders the armies under my command enter the Swiss territory, have deemed it necessary to make to you, as well as to Europe, a formal declaration of the motives and of the object of this proceeding.

This declaration will manifest to you with what views they have taken that resolution, the propriety of the motives of their conduct, and the propriety of their intentions.

I am fully persuaded that our entrance into Switzerland will diffuse a sincere joy among those who know how to appreciate the true interests of this country, and among all the friends of the ancient independence of Switzerland, of her ancient glory and prosperity, and of her ancient federal constitution, which was esteemed and respected by the whole world. I conceive myself fully authorized to expect from this class, doubtless very numerous, of true patriots, that they will receive us as friends, and that they will assist us with all their means, because they themselves must be convinced how greatly the object of this war, which is the re-establishment of a just and wise political system in Europe, must influence the future fate of Switzerland, and her most important national interests.

I have no fear that any reluctance will be expressed except by those who are so degenerate or blinded as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare of their fellow-citizens; nor do I anticipate discontent or indifference from those, who with sentiments in other respects loyal, consider the entrance of a foreign army into their country as the greatest of evils.

It is to be hoped that the former will find few partisans at a moment when true patriotic sentiments are prevalent, when no foreign power will any longer controul public opinion, and that the latter will consider that momentary sacrifices are soon forgotten when the preservation of the greatest interests of a people, and the prospect of a happy issue are the price of them; and that, none but weak and selfish men will be disposed to purchase the continuance of an uncertain tranquillity by the progressive degradation and permanent debasement of their country.

Every thing that can be effected by strict order and severe discipline, by the payment for provisions and for the means of transport that are to be supplied, and by exertions of every kind to lessen the inconveniences inseparable from the presence of a numerous army, shall be done with the greatest care.

We come among you as friends to your country, to your glory, to your rights; and we will act as such under all circumstances.—Assured of your good will and your co-operation, we hope to be enabled to quit you accompanied by your affection and gratitude, when the great object at which we aim shall be accomplished, and when the tranquillity of the world, as well as your liberty and your happiness shall be secured.