

FOREIGN

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

By the Rambler, Capt. Snow, we have very late advices from France. The allies were rapidly marching towards Paris. The light troops, principally Cossacks, had penetrated to within 15 or 20 leagues of that city—the allied head quarters were not far behind.

Buonaparte joined his army near Brienne the 26th January. Some sharp fighting ensued; the French official accounts are given this day. It will be seen that on the 24 February Buonaparte was at Troyes, many miles nearer Paris than Brienne. The affair at Brienne was magnified in Paris to a great victory—But a letter from Bourdeaux says—“The Emperor did not gain the victory as reported in the battle of the 29th, &c.”

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. By the arrival of the Rambler, we have received a file of Bourdeaux papers to the 9th of February, from which we have made such translations as time would permit. We have also been favoured with extracts from private letters, which will be found below. The news which we have been able to glean from these, as well as from conversation with the passengers, we will endeavour to recapitulate.

The allies were advancing into France in every direction, and had already approached within 60 miles of the capital. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Paris, and every exertion was making to fortify it. The Emperor had caused trenches to be dug around the city, and the beautiful groves in its vicinity to be cut down for palisades.

He left the city himself on the 26th of January, having appointed the empress, Regent, and his brother Joseph, his Lieut. General, & charged him with the defence of the metropolis. The official account of his battles immediately after joining his army we have published at length. Notwithstanding his attempt to disguise the truth, it is evident he was worsted in every engagement—and such was the general opinion in Bourdeaux. It is certain that he has continued to retreat. The disaffection among the people was general—Placards had been put up in the theatre at Bourdeaux, denouncing the tyrant. The levy en masse could not be carried into effect. The armies were scattered and composed chiefly of raw recruits—It was said that the Cossacks had shewn themselves at Fontainebleau, 35 miles of Paris. It was reported too, that Murat the king of Naples, had made his peace with the allies, and notwithstanding the statements in the papers, it was believed Denmark had joined the common cause. A rumour was circulating that the Crown Prince had taken Hamburg. Numerous failures had taken place in Paris, and Buonaparte having taken all the specie from the vaults, the bank had been obliged to stop payment. Stock which cost originally 1150 francs had fallen to 480.

Bayonne had not been taken as late as the 10th of Feb. There had been some skirmishes between the armies, but when the Rambler sailed, Lord Wellington had made no decisive movement. His force was estimated at 100,000 men—Soult's army at about 30,000.

A negotiation for a general peace had commenced at Chatillon sur Seine. Mannheim was the place selected by Napoleon in December to treat on the basis offered by the allies, as stated in the note of the Baron de Aignan. It will be remembered that the Count de Fontanes complained in his speech of the 26th of Dec. that the allies had refused to adhere to these terms. It now appears that the seat, as well as the conditions of negotiation is changed. The Paris papers speak favourably as to its progress. This language may be politic.

We find in the Bourdeaux Indicateur London dates to the 26th of January but no articles of news. A Paris paper of the 8th of Feb. was received at Bourdeaux just as the Rambler was sailing. It contained nothing of importance, but the mention of the dispatching of a courier to England by Lord Castle-rough.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

Bourdeaux, Feb. 7. “It is said a large British fleet is at Passage, preparing to go on an expedition; the object of which is not known.” “Bank stock on the 6th was down to 480 francs.”

“The Bourdains begin to tremble for fear the English may make another bold push and endeavour to come hither.”

“I never saw the merchants so dejected as they are to-day.”

Bourdeaux, Feb. 9, 1814.

“The Emperor has retreated to Troyes. The Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) was at Chalons.”

“The enemy have advanced considerably. It is said they are at Picardy—near Soissons—at Nemours—at Fontainebleau, &c. The utmost exertions are making to place Paris in a state of defence. The Parisians are in great dismay. They are sending off all their moveable goods to places of more security.”

“The Emperor did not gain a victory as was reported on the 29th and 30th.”

“The congress convened at Chatillon on the 4th. Lord Castle-rough was among the plenipot. No favourable result is augured from its meeting, as it is believed the allies are bent on capturing Paris.”

“Neither the Scheldt or Texel fleets have fallen into the hands of the allies.”

February 19.

“I regret that some delay should not have put it in my power to advise you of some amelioration in our political and commercial situation; instead of which we have to deplore daily increasing alarm and an aggravation of the distress you witnessed previous to leaving the city. The Emperor beat the enemy at St. Dizier on the 27th ult. and gained a victory over Blucher's army, consisting of 40,000 men, at Brienne on the 29th ultimo, and on the 30th Blucher effected a junction with the army of the Prince of Schwartzemberg, computed at 150,000, and the French troops in that quarter not amounting to more than 40,000 men, were compelled to retreat to Troyes, after some considerable loss.”

“Paris is in great consternation, and I begin to entertain serious apprehensions for that rich, important and interesting city. Three or four very numerous armies being now advancing towards it without the possibility of the French uniting one half their numbers. The marauding Cossacks have already been within 12 or 15 leagues of the capital. The French, Russian, and Prussian negotiators met at Chatillon upon the Seine, on the 4th inst. and exchanged visits. You can easily imagine our anxiety to know the result of the conferences. I cannot but be afraid the enemy will make great efforts to take Paris before they will make peace. It is seriously to be apprehended that these disastrous events may have a bad influence on our affairs in America, but thank God, we cannot fear that a haughty and insulting enemy will ever menace our capital.”

“It was reported these some days since, that a large Eng. fleet arrived at Port Passage, in Spain, but its object is not yet ascertained—20,000 men having been withdrawn from that quarter, which even before did not consist of one half the forces opposed to them by Lord Wellington. I should not wonder if the latter should make an attack. His inaction has astonished every body. With 60,000 English & Portuguese troops and as many Spaniards, which contrary to report, always continued with him, he has for a long time made no attempt on the French army of 50,000 men now reduced to 30,000!”

“The times are pregnant with important events, and the first news you receive from this country after your arrival, must be peculiarly interesting.”

Mr. CRAWFORD writes to a gentleman in Bourdeaux under date of Jan. 25—

“I expect the Ministers of Russia will reach the U. States before you.”

January 26. “There is no business doing here at this moment; nothing will sell. The invasion of the country by the enemy, in almost every direction, has destroyed all confidence, and ruined a great many rich and respectable houses in the capital and other places in this empire. The failures at Paris are numerous; there has been none here as yet.”

Translations from the papers.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1814.

On the morning of the 4th the Count de Stadion, Count Razumovsky, Lord Castle-rough and Baron Humboldt, arrived at Chatillon upon the Seine; where the Duke of Vicenza (Gaulincourt) had arrived. The first visit had taken place between them, and in the evening the first conferences were had.

CONGRESS OF BELLIGERENTS

February 6.

“Yesterday the Duke of Vicenza (Gaulincourt) gave a dinner to Lord Castle-rough, Minister of Foreign Affairs of England; to Lord Cathcart and Lord Aberdeen, Plenipotentiaries to the Congress for England; to Count Stadion Plenipotentiary for Austria; to Count Razumovsky, Plenipotentiary for Russia; & to Count Humboldt Plenipotentiary for Prussia. The negotiations appear to go on with activity.”

Montieur.

February 7.

“Yesterday the members of the Convention dined with Lord Castle-rough. It has been remarked that the best etiquette reigned among the Ambassadors, and especially between the English and French, who are full of attention and *prevenance* for each other.”

Adoniteur.

February 9.

“Yesterday a Courier from Lord Castle-rough passed through this city on his way from Chatillon to London, having taken the route of Nogent Paris and Calais. In future all the couriers from the English Ministers at the Congress are to pass the same way, as being much the nearest.”

Excesses of the Allies.

They arrived at Semur the 25th. They quartered upon the inhabitants, and indulged in every excess. With sabre and pistol in hand, they compelled the housekeepers to give them whatever they wished. They even made it a crime not to understand German. They committed excesses on the municipal corps and even struck many of its members.—They have pillaged many houses of the most distinguished men. The damages is estimated at more than 10,000 crowns. They finished by laying a heavy contribution and set out on the 27th for Mouthard.

Their entrance into this little town has been signalized by insults to the proprietors, and a great part of the inhabitants. They went into the house of Madame de Buffon, a grand daughter of the celebrated Buffon. It was there that great man composed his immortal works. It was his happiness to embellish the place of his retreat. The gardens were curious and eagerly visited by strangers. The plantations were admirable; but the enemy have overwhelmed the whole. Finally, after having done all the mischief that was in their power, they approached Troyes. We believe that here they have terminated their movement, having been apprised that the emperor had quitted Paris to put himself at the head of the army.

On the 23d ult. the Emperor and King issued his letters patent, confirming the Regency of the Empire in her Majesty the Empress and Queen Maria Louisa.

OFFICIAL

PARIS, Feb. 5.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the army on the 3d inst.

The Emperor arrived at Vitry (on the Marne, 100 miles E. of Paris) Jan. 26 Gen. Blucher, with the army of Silesia, had passed the Marne and was marching upon Troyes, (on the Seine, 80 miles S. E. from Paris.) On the 27th the enemy entered Brienne, and continued his march, but he was obliged to lose time to rebuild the bridge of Lesmont upon the Aube.

On the 27th, the Emperor ordered St. Dizier to be attacked. The Duke of Belluno presented himself before that town. Gen. Duhesme, overthrew the Rear Guard of the enemy, which was yet there, and made some hundred prisoners. At 8 in the morning, the Emperor arrived at St. Dizier. It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm and the joy of the inhabitants at this moment. The vexations of every kind which the enemy commit, especially the Cossacks, are beyond all description. On the 28th the Emperor moved upon Momiender.

On the 29th, at 8 in the evening, Grouchy, who commands the Cavalry, ordered Gen. Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, to present himself between Marzières and Brienne before the enemy's army, commanded by Gen. Blucher, and which is estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians, the Russians commanded by Gen. Sacken. At 4 o'clock the little town of Brienne was attacked. Gen. Lefebvre Des Nouettes, commandant of a division of cavalry of the guard, and General Grouchy and Milhaud executed many fine charges upon the right of the road

and possessed themselves of the height of Perthes.

The Prince of Moskwa, put himself at the head of six battalions in close columns, and moved upon the town by the road of Marzières.—The Gen. Chateau, chief of the staff of the duke of Belluno, at the head of two battalions, turned by the right and entered the Castle of Brienne, by the Park.—At this moment the Emperor directed the column upon the Road of Bar, upon the Aube, which appeared to be the retreat of the enemy. The attack was furious and the resistance obstinate. The enemy did not expect so fierce an attack, and only had time to withdraw his parks from the bridge of Lesmont, where he intended to pass the Aube, and march in advance. The counter march much embarrassed him.

Night did not put an end to this battle. The Division Decouz, and a Brigade of the Division Meunier, were engaged. The great number of the forces of the enemy, and the beautiful situation of Brienne, gave him a great advantage; but the taking of the castle which he had neglected to guard in force, deprived him of it. About 8 o'clock perceived that he could not maintain the post, he set fire to the town, and the conflagration rapidly spread, all the houses being of wood.

Profiting by this event he attempted to retake the castle which the brave chief of a battalion of the 50th regiment defended with intrepidity. He covered with dead all the approaches to the castle especially the stairs on the side of the Park. This last check decided the retreat of the enemy, which the burning of the town favored.

On the 30th at 11 in the morning Gen. Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him to the village of Rothiere, where they took a position.

The whole of the 31st, our troops were employed in repairing the bridge of Lesmont-sur-Aube, the Emperor wishing to march upon Troyes, to operate upon the columns which were moving by Bar-sur-Aube and by the route of Auxerre, upon Sens. The bridge could not be completed till the morning of the 1st of Feb. when a body of troops was immediately filed over it.

At 3 P. M. the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched upon Rothiere and Dienville, which he still occupied. Our rear guard received them with firmness. Gen. Duhesme, distinguished himself in preserving Rothiere and Gen. Girard in protecting Dienville. The Austrian Gen. Guilay, who wished to pass from the left to the right bank, and force the bridge, had many of his battalions destroyed. The Duc de Belluno maintained himself the whole day at the hamlet of Giberie, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion of the force which attacked him.

This day our rear guard sustained itself on a vast plain against the whole of the enemy's army, five times more numerous—it is one of the greatest feats (des beaux faits) of the arms of the French army.

In the darkness of the night, a battery (une batterie) of artillery of the guard which followed the movement of a corps of cavalry which had pushed on to repulse a charge of the enemy, missed its way and was taken. When the cannoniers perceived the ambuscade into which they had fallen and saw that there was no time to form themselves in *batterie*, they formed themselves immediately in squadron, attacked the enemy and saved their horses and teams. They lost 15 men killed and made prisoners.

At 10 o'clock at night the Prince of Neuchatel visiting the posts, found the two armies so near each other, that he several times mistook the enemies posts for our own. One of his aids-de-camp approached within ten paces of their videttes, and was made prisoner. The same accident happened to several Russian officers who passed the counter-sign and threw themselves into our hands, supposing they had arrived at their own quarters.

Few prisoners were made on either side. We have taken 250. On the 2d of February at the break of day, the whole rear guard of the army was engaged before Brienne. It took successively the positions which were necessary to effect the passage of the bridge of Lesmont, and rejoin the rest of the army.

The Duke of Ragusa, who was in position on the bridge of Rosny, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed them, and made 300

prisoners, and drove the enemy beyond the little river Voire.

On the 3d at noon, the Emperor entered Troyes.

We lost in the battle of Brienne, the brave Gen. Bata. The Gen. Lefebvre des Nouettes was wounded, with a bayonet. Gen. Forester was severely wounded. Our loss in these two days may be computed at 2 or 3,000 men in killed and wounded. That of the enemy was at least double.

A detached division of the enemy's army, which observes Metz, Thionville and Luxembourg, twelve battalions strong has moved upon Vitry. The enemy has attempted to enter this town, which General Montmarie and the inhabitants have prevented. He has in vain thrown shells into the city to intimidate the citizens—they have returned his fire and repulsed him with a loss of a half. The Duke of Tarentum arrived at Chalons and marched against this division.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 1st day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at his dwelling in London-Town,

A PART of the personal estate of John O. Jones, late of said county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, and household furniture. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, and all sums over that, a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the executor, J. S. Harrison, of Jno. Executors. March 31, 1814. 3*

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 23d April, at M-Coy's Tavern, the following tracts of land, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, part of the real estate of the late Edward Dorsey Esq; and by his will devised to be sold, viz.

The First Discovery.

Containing by patent 234 acres of land situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on the road between Baltimore and Washington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery.

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that place.

The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege.

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey and Luther Martin, Esq. and containing, by a recent resurvey, 229 1/2 acres of land. These tracts are unimproved and covered with wood, but from the known value of the adjacent lands, it is presumed that the soil would be susceptible of great improvement, and from their proximity to the Baltimore market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers.—The Second Discovery would also present an excellent stand for a tavern. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money in six, twelve, and eighteen months; and on payment of the whole shall receive a deed from the trustee. The title is indisputable, and all other information relative to the quality and situation of the land, can be obtained on application to Mr. Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge, Elk Ridge.

Henry M. Murray, Trustee. Annapolis, March 31, 1814. t. a.

This is to give notice.

That the subscribers intend to make application to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a division of the real estate of Rezin Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, between his heirs.

Nicholas Swornath, Andrew Hammond, Rezin Hammond, Louisa Hammond, Philip Hammond, jun. March 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by note or open accounts, to call on him and pay the same. Further indulgence cannot be given, and legal measures will be immediately taken against all delinquents. All those who have claims against said estate will present the same, legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Annapolis, March 31, 1814. Jw.

Hack for hire.

The subscriber informs the public that he has a handsome HACK to hire, with steady horses, and careful driver, which can be had at the shortest notice, and on the cheapest terms. PARKER, City Tavern. March 31.

The French empire is at last compelled to feel the desolating effects of war, which the late of our country poured on other nations. We do not credit the tales of the city and barbarian charges in French papers against the allies, but such have been the reverses which have attended their arms, so contrary to expectation, and their frightened imaginations, at the most common occurrences of war into scenes of horror and woe. They are not so blind as they can see the calamities they endure, and which in all human probability they are yet destined to suffer, spring from the boundless ambition which this hitherto prosperous sovereign in his impetuous tremendous career—but we are made acquainted by the accounts brought by the Rambler, whose facts have been produced on the field at large, (by the powerful) with which they are invaded would seem, however, by their vanishing in several divisions, having arrived within so short a space of the capital of the empire that they meet with no very great obstacles to impede their march. The account of Buonaparte's defeated Blucher may be true; those who have heretofore attributed to the Emperor's splendid victories sometimes circulated in French Gazettes, by way of reporting the public mind under the reality of disastrous defeats be allowed at least to entertain reasonable doubts of its correctness. Letters we understand have received by this arrival at Baltimore which state positively that Blucher has fallen, and that Lord Wellington has advanced nearly to deaux. By the French accounts see that several detachments Soult's army have been drawn for the protection and defence of Paris, which makes the above account altogether probable. The ultimate result of this contest will not presume to hazard a conjecture, but surely the world never fore witness such a combination of force, and military skill, as in the defence of liberty, as exhibited by the heroic and patriotic allies. Buonaparte is said to possess an immense force, by calling service the conscripts for 1814 calling upon the citizens of some districts; but it is to be summed their numbers have been greatly exaggerated; otherwise never would have suffered an approach so near the heart of the empire, without making a successful resistance. Another will doubtless give birth to most important events, and who consider them as any well connected with the interests of our government, will look with anxiety until the result is finally known.

For the Maryland Gazette

A few weeks past consternation was manifested by the men of the nation with respect to the proceedings of the legislative Massachusetts. Petitions for the dissolution of the state had in complaining of the sufferings privations to which the oppressed measures of administration had subjected them, and asked the state authorities that protection and relief which had been but claimed in vain, from the national government. It may be worth while to mention, these petitioners there were many hundreds, who formed heretofore the democratic party, were as vociferous, as the adherents of the present day, in probation of the measures of democratic administration, had withdrawn their support to this party, only because of continued and systematic opposition to the interests and liberties of the people. These petitions referred to a joint committee of the two houses, & what sort of a would be made by this committee, the great matter of our day, with all the war-gentry, who wished the war to be ended, apprehended that Massachusetts, by suffering a madman, might unfold the means of revolt, and throw off the yoke to the union. By such a course was apprehended that they knew, that if, and powerful state should determine at all hazards, not to violated rights, the