

prisoners, and drove the enemy beyond the little river York.
On the 3d of noon, the Emperor entered Troyes.
We lost in the battle of Brienne, the brave Gen. Bata. The Gen. Liefebvre des Nouettes was wounded, with a bayonet. Gen. Forrester was severely wounded. Our loss in these two days may be computed at 2 or 3,000 men 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 league and a half. The Duke of Tarentum arrived at Chalons and marched against this division.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 31, 1814.

The French empire is at length compelled to feel the desolating fury of war, which she has often unscrupulously poured on other nations. We do not credit the tales of rapacity and barbarism charged in the French papers against the allies—but such have been the reverses which have attended their arms, and so contrary to expectation, that their frightened imaginations shape the most common occurrences of war into scenes of horror and cruelty. They are but so blind that they can see the calamities they now endure, and which in all human probability they are yet destined to suffer, spring from the boundless ambition which has hitherto propelled their sovereign in his impetuous and tremendous career—but we are not made acquainted by the accounts brought by the Rambler, what effects have been produced on the nation at large, by the powerful force with which they are invaded. It would seem, however, by their advancing in several divisions, and having arrived within so short a distance of the capital of the empire, that they met with no very serious obstacles to impede their march. The account of Buonaparte's having defeated Blucher may be true, but those who have heretofore attended to the Emperor's bulletins, and the fallacious reports of splendid victories sometimes circulated in the French Gazettes, by way of supporting the public mind under the reality of disastrous defeats, may be allowed at least to entertain a reasonable doubt of its correctness. Letters we understand have been received by this arrival at Boston, which state positively that Bayonne has fallen, and that Lord Wellington has advanced nearly to Bourdeaux. By the French accounts we see that several detachments of Soult's army have been drawn off for the protection and defence of Paris, which makes the above statement altogether probable. On the ultimate result of this contest we will not presume to hazard a conjecture, but surely the world never before witnessed such a combination of force, and military skill, arrayed in the defence of liberty, as is now exhibited by the heroic and patriotic allies. Buonaparte is said to have an immense force, by calling into service the conscripts for 1815, and calling upon the citizens en masse in some districts; but it is to be presumed their numbers have been greatly exaggerated, otherwise they never would have suffered an enemy to approach so near the heart of the empire, without making a more effectual resistance. Another month will doubtless give birth to the most important events, and those who consider them as any wise connected with the interests of our own government, will look with anxiety until the result is finally known.

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 14th 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. M. Harrison, of Jno. Executor. March 31, 1814. 3w.

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 Stormstedt,
Andrew Hammond,
Rezin Hammond,
Louisa Hammond,
Philip Hammond, Jan.
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. 3w.

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.

as an ally to the war, and all the patriots now tell us, that it is the duty of every good citizen to approve of embargoes, and to relinquish trade altogether, and are pressed to repose unlimited confidence in men who have veiled every thing in secrecy, and can treat with contempt the remonstrances of freemen, against giving in fractions of their rights, yet not many years since, how different was the language holden by these self-same people, when Washington was our president? It will be recollected, that very soon after the organization of our government, steps were taken by that great and good man to secure to the western people the navigation of the Mississippi, and these steps were ultimately successful. But our good patriots, who are now all patience and all submission, were very different then—Because government did not at once secure to American citizens the navigation of this one river, how they could bluster! Take for a sample some of the resolves passed at a meeting in Lexington, in the year 1794.
Resolved, That the general government, whose duty it was to put us in possession of this right (the navigation of the Mississippi) have either through design, or mistaken policy, adopted no effectual measures for its attainment.
That even the measures they have adopted, have uniformly been concealed from us; and veiled in mysterious secrecy.
That civil liberty is prostituted when the servants of the people are suffered to tell their masters, that communications which they may judge important, ought not to be intrusted to them.
Having passed these and a number of other such like resolves, this meeting composed, it was said, of "respectable citizens from various parts of Kentucky," concluded with recommending county meetings, county committees of correspondence, and "a convention when it might be judged expedient," to deliberate on the proper steps for attaining and securing their just rights. Let it be remembered too, that these resolutions were adopted after a remonstrance full of insolence had been presented to each branch of the legislature, and had been received and treated with the utmost respect. In both branches it was referred to a committee, and the necessary explanations given by the president. The committee of the senate, after setting forth, that every effort had been made by the executive to secure to the people of Kentucky this important right, conclude with a resolution, "That the president of the United States be and he is hereby requested, to cause to be communicated to the executive of the state of Kentucky, such part of the existing negotiation between the United States and Spain, relative to this subject, as he may deem advisable and consistent with the course of the negotiation." Yet these are the men who can now approve of the shutting up of all our ports, who would refuse to our citizens the right to remonstrate against a system of measures the most cruel, tyrannical and oppressive, and who now would have us to believe that there cannot be too much secrecy in the affairs of government—and those are the people who can talk about Boston rebels, and charge our Eastern brethren with disaffection to the union. Yet more, the government had received information, that an expedition was fitting out in Kentucky against New Orleans, by men who were in the employ of the French minister; and upon the receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, by order of the president, wrote to the governor of Kentucky, requesting him to use every means which the laws authorized to put a stop to the expedition—This letter was accompanied by one from the Secretary at War, urging, in case of the failure of preventive means, the employment of the militia. Does the governor avow his readiness to comply with the requisition? Oh no! he could not exercise power against men who he considered "as friends and brethren, in favour of a man who was an enemy and a tyrant."

Yet these men are now the firmest friends to the union, and the best patriots of our land. R. D.
This is to give notice,
That Mr. David Ridgely, is duly authorized to settle the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
Sarah Woodfield, Adm'x.
March 31.

For the Maryland Gazette.
A few weeks past considerable anxiety was manifested by the great men of the nation with respect to the proceedings of the legislature of Massachusetts. Petitions from every section of the state had poured in complaining of the sufferings and privations to which the cruel and wicked measures of administration had subjected them, and asking from the state authorities that protection and relief which had been claimed, but claimed in vain, from the national government. It may here be worth while to mention, that of these petitioners there were many, many hundreds, who formerly adhered to the democratic party, who were as vociferous, as the most vociferous of the present day, in approbation of the measures of our democratic administration, and who had withdrawn their support from this party, only because of its long continued and systematic opposition to the interests and liberties of the people. These petitions were referred to a joint committee of the two houses, and what sort of a report would be made by this committee, was the great matter of inquiry with all the war-gentry. Those who wished the war to be continued, apprehended that Massachusetts, loaded on by suffering almost to madness, might unfeelingly stand off revolt, and throw off all allegiance to the union. By these means such a course was apprehended, because they knew, that if this great and powerful state should so act, and determine at all hazards to assert its violated rights, there would

submit to any sacrifices required by the constituted authorities. These patriots now tell us, that it is the duty of every good citizen to approve of embargoes, and to relinquish trade altogether, and are pressed to repose unlimited confidence in men who have veiled every thing in secrecy, and can treat with contempt the remonstrances of freemen, against giving in fractions of their rights, yet not many years since, how different was the language holden by these self-same people, when Washington was our president? It will be recollected, that very soon after the organization of our government, steps were taken by that great and good man to secure to the western people the navigation of the Mississippi, and these steps were ultimately successful. But our good patriots, who are now all patience and all submission, were very different then—Because government did not at once secure to American citizens the navigation of this one river, how they could bluster! Take for a sample some of the resolves passed at a meeting in Lexington, in the year 1794.
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POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT.

BOSTON, March 25.

Latest from England.—Yesterday London dates to the 31st January were received via Bermuda, at the Exchange Coffee House. We have been favoured with the perusal of papers from which we have no room for comment—nor indeed is it necessary. Whether we take the French or English accounts the situation of Buonaparte is desperate. In his speech immediately after his escape from Leipsic to Paris, he boasted that Denmark Naples and the U. States of America still remained faithful to him, Denmark and Naples can no longer be stigmatized by his commendation—that reproach attaches only to us. He is left as it were alone to bear the brunt of the storm, which he has labored to raise.
It was stated in Bermuda that Adm. Cochrane had asserted that in the ensuing summer the Yankees would be made to feel what it was to be at war with England—Some ports in the U. S. were to be bombarded in the Spring.
It was said that from 10 to 15 sail of the line were coming out to join Adm. Cochrane. The San Domingo was expected about the 20th inst. at Bermuda, when Ad. Warren would return thence to England. Ad. Cochrane would then take command of the Bermuda and Halifax stations.
About 6000 troops were daily looked for at Bermuda (from England) 15th inst.

Arrival of Admiral Cochrane with a strong force, at Bermuda.

BERMUDA, March 19.

Sunday arrived his majesty's ship Asia, 74, Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. hon. capt. Paget; and Superb, 74, captain Wainwright, from England; Majestic, capt. Hayes, and Sophia capt. Lockyer, from a cruise. It is reported, but upon what authority we are not able to say, that our government has signified its determination to listen to no further terms of accommodation whatever with America, but is bent upon prosecuting the war with most rigid severity.
Capture of another French Frigate.—The Majestic has brought the fine new French Frigate Terpsichore, 44 guns and 350 men, captured by the West India Squadron, after a slight resistance, having killed and wounded, sails and rigging much shattered. The Terpsichore was in company with the Albatross, which sailed in company with the Orient (then 23 days out) and an Indiaman. The Albatross made sail and escaped with the Indiaman.
BARBADOES, February 15.
Of the Constitution Frigate.
This morning arrived schr. Lovely Ann, from Bermuda bound to Surinam. She was captured on Sunday evening last by the American frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, about 300 miles to the windward of this island, and sent here with an American midshipman on board, as a cartel, having received the officers leaving that had been captured on Monday following by said frigate and burnt. Last evening the cartel fell in with the Venerable 74, & two other British cruisers, about 120 miles to the windward, to whom they gave the intelligence. The Venerable immediately went in pursuit of her.
Peace between England and Denmark, and Denmark and Sweden.
LONDON, JAN 31.
Extract of a dispatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel, 14th January.
"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Baron de Witterstradt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed treaties of PEACE with the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of Denmark."
A large British force coming to America.
Preparations have been made on a large scale to enable Sir A. Cochrane to take with him a very large force, both naval and military. Sir Alexander takes with him about 4200 marines, under the immediate command of Major Nicholas, of that corps, the same meritorious officer who so gallantly conducted himself at Anholt, and who was afterwards selected for a particular and important duty in Stralsund, under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen, battering artillery, Congreve rockets, Sharpshooters, shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction.
Anne Arundel county to wit.
I hereby certify that George Craggs, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a dark iron grey GELDING about three years old, fourteen hands high, one white spot on the left side of his back, and no other visible marks. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of March, 1814.
Abner Linthicum.
The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
George Craggs.
March 31. 3w.

NOTICE.

Whereas William Elliott, of Anne Arundel county, obtained a note of hand of mine, bearing date on the twenty-fifth inst. for the amount of 25 dollars—This is therefore to forward all persons whomsoever from taking an assignment of said note, as it was fraudulently obtained, and therefore I am determined not to pay said note of hand.
Elizabeth Fryman.
March 31, 1814. 3w.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th of April, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to wit:
Negroes Jack, Anthony & John.
The above are taken as the property of William Broaden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Joseph Belden, Executor of Edward Edden. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 7th of April, at 3 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to wit:
One Sorrell Horse, one do. Mare, two Bay Horses, two Colts, and Ten Head of Cattle.
The above are taken as the property of George C. Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Joseph Belden, Executor of Edward Edden. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th of April, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the premises, near Elk Ridge Landing, the following Property, to wit:
Negroes Abraham and Moses.
The above are taken as the property of Larkin Hammond, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Peter Harman. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th of April, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the premises, in Anne Arundel county, the following property to wit:
A Tract of Land called Maidstone.
Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Rezin Estep, for the use of Nichs. Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th of April, at 1 o'clock A. M. at Friendship, in Anne Arundel county, the following property to wit:
A Tract of Land called Gravel Hills.
Containing 167 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tiltard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elizabeth Estep, for the use of Nichs. Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwallader Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.
A valuable tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Linthecum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavern, & for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain—There is about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 12 or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expence. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Lonis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 31. 3w.

Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, 21st March, 1814.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and payable on or after Monday the 5th of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis; and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order,
John Pinkney, Cash'.