

in their positions; General Sacken lost four guns; the hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times.

The enemy was 30,000 strong under Buonaparte. On the 12th Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'Yorkke at Biffert; Marmont with the 6th corps, at Etoges. On the same day Marshal Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and Kossiwitz were in position at Bergeres.

Duplicates of subsequent dispatches from Col. Lowe, to Sir C. Stewart, have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

On the 13th, Marshal Blucher's headquarters at Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about nine or ten thousand men. The enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The enemy bivouacked in front of Fromentiers. In the mean time Buonaparte marched from Chateau Thierry, from whence Generals D'Yorkke and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. The 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentiers to Janvilliers, where he was joined by Buonaparte, who had made a forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A very severe action now took place, Marshal Blucher's force being very inferior in numbers, and particularly cavalry, his infantry were formed into squares and he determined on a retreat. The enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such undaunted firmness, that not one of them was broken. After a very severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of nearly four leagues, Marshal Blucher observed a large corps of cavalry posted on the chaussee, in his rear, near Etoges. He resolved to force his way through this obstacle, and by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the cavalry, perched in a solid mass on the chaussee, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry which had penetrated through the roads upon his flank and rear, but Generals Kleist and Kossiwitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and took a position for the night at Bergeres.

General Blucher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 3,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners, that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 16th by Generals Sacken and Von Yorkke. Part of General Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 3000 men; Gen. Winzingerode was himself at Rheims. Counts Langrison and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes fr. Troyes, on the 13th and 16th of February.

The town of Sens was taken by assault on 11th by the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the enemy at Romilly and attacked them near St. Aubin and Marnay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the 10th.

Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Point-sur-Seine, Gen. Wrede towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins. Gen. Wittgenstein crossing at Point-sur-Seine, Gens. Bianchi and Guilay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were taken to place the grand army on the left of the Seine with the right at Mery, and the left at Montereau, with the corps of Gen. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th, dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was advanced beyond Etoges) to remove the head quarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun, that of Gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.

Mr. Robinson was officially acquainted, on his road at Troyes, that on the 17th instant Fontainebleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and Gen. Platoff; the enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris. On the 11th Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nangis, the advanced corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwartzberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.

On the 19th, the enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, posted at Montereau, and occupying the bridges at that place. He was repulsed with loss—the prince of Wurtemberg took some cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, and the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, and it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army. The head quarters of Prince Schwartzberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.

On the morning of the 29th Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blucher's whole army, from 50 to 60,000 strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalons to unite with the grand army. The head of the columns was near Arcis-sur-Aube, and about 18 or 20 English miles from Troyes.

(Thus for the Official Bulletin)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

We are concerned to state that the grand allied army has been defeated with considerable loss.

Buonaparte proceeded without delay to Troyes, where the allies were collected in great force.

He attacked them in that town, early in the morning of the 22d and defeated them with great loss.

Government were in possession of the substance of this intelligence last night, but a Calais paper received in town this morning gives the following particulars:

Fifteen thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, some generals and a great quantity of cannon taken.

"BOULOGNE, Feb. 23.

"Dutch papers have arrived to the 24th. They bring some accounts of the storming of Soissons. They insist upon the loss of the enemy amounting at least to 10,000 men.—The Swedish, and Danish, and Prussian, and Saxon, and Brunswick, and Russian, and English troops are all in a march southward, with not the semblance of an enemy to oppose them, until they shall have crossed the northern frontier, and penetrated deep into Old France.—On the 13th inst. Gen. Gore, with a Scotch regiment, reached Amelot; and on the same day Count Woronzow arrived at Liege. On the 15th Gen. Von Bulow quitted Brussels, and on the 25th the Crown Prince was to be in Old France."

Feb. 27.

Letters were received yesterday both from Paris and the French coast, the former to the 22d, and the latter to the 24th inst. Those from the coast mention, that great joy had been occasioned throughout Picardy by the intelligence that Buonaparte had obtained a decisive victory over the allies, on the 21st of this month prior to the junction of Blucher with the Austrian army; that Wittgenstein had the command of the allies, and that their loss consisted of 18,000 men, and upwards of 100 pieces of artillery.

We should suppose that in any such general conflict, Schwartzberg would have had the command in chief, and there certainly has been no firing at Boulogne, or in its neighborhood to celebrate such a decisive achievement. The letters from Paris mention, with some exultation, the triumphs of the French arms, at Nangis and Montereau, but it is admitted that the fears of the public for the security of the capital are far from being removed. It is asserted that Angereau at Lyons has obtained reinforcements from Suchet's army to the number of 18,000 men, that he has orders to disperse the light troops of Bubna, and to operate offensively in the rear of the allies. All the archives, national treasure, and magnificent works of art, deposited in Paris, have been put in cases, and buried in the caverns of Montmartre.

The city is described to be in the state of bustle and activity of a public fair during the whole night, from the anxiety and curiosity of the inhabitants, who are receiving couriers every hour from the armies. It is mentioned in one communication, that since his success-

ses, Buonaparte has determined, adopting the language of the confederates at Dresden, not to resume any negotiations until every soldier of the invading forces is removed behind the Rhine.

We sometime ago mentioned the report of a court of inquiry having been appointed by the commander in chief, to consider the cases of two lieutenants, who had been prisoners of war in France, but had recently effected their escape. The result of the inquiry has been, it is said, that these officers have been found guilty of a breach of their parole of honour, and they have been accordingly sentenced to return to confinement in France by the first cartel.

Advices from the head-quarters of the marquis Wellington, mentioned that between the 12th and 14th ult. the army left its cantonments and advanced. News of great interest may therefore be immediately looked for from this quarter.

Letters were yesterday received from Trieste, of the date of the 22. ult, which gave reason to suppose that Ancona has devolved into the possession of the allies. Several vessels have arrived at that port from Trieste.

Extract of a letter from Sir R. Hill's division, dated Uszartz, Feb. 12, 1814.

"You may expect to hear news from us. Our division with Sir T. Picton's, are to assemble in the course of to-morrow and the next day at Esperne, in order to proceed to St. Palais (on the Bidouse), and Pau on the Grave de Pau, where the enemy are understood to be in force. Of our ulterior movements we know nothing. The main part of the allied army will continue for the present on this side of the Adour."

ACTION OF THE 14TH.

Blucher had taken up a position at the village of Vuchamp. Marmont attacked it and failed. It was several times vigorously attacked and as vigorously defended, taken and retaken several times. Grouchy made a movement in the rear, and the allies retreated to Champaubert. Grouchy is said to have reached that place before them, and they were surrounded. But then comes an account that the light artillery could have come up they would all have been taken. However, 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon, and 10 colours are said to have been taken.

"And thus," adds Buonaparte, "the Silesian army, composed of the Russian corps of Sacken and Langeron, and the Prussian of Kleist and Yorkke, 80,000 strong, has been in four days beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without a general action, and without any loss proportioned to such great results."

We have been so much accustomed to Buonaparte's annihilating armies upon paper, which we find afterwards to be heathen in the field, that we confess we are not much intimidated by the swelling sentence we have just quoted.

Where Buonaparte was on the morning of the 15th it is not said, but we believe at Montmiral; so that on the 15th he was at the same place he was on the 14th.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 12, 1814.

If confidence may be placed in the late report of the blockade, it would seem that neither an armistice, nor a peace, could with any degree of certainty be soon calculated upon. Such, however, is the present situation of the two countries in regard to each other, that for sometime past, we have been under the influence of a very different impression, and believe that an arrangement will be concluded without delay. While the war continues it is rational to expect that each party will consider itself bound to harass and distress the other; but so little advantage results from this course, that both parties seem almost ready to give up the contest, and enter into some amicable adjustment. Altho' Mr. Clay formerly declared that peace could not take place until Canada had fallen into our hands, yet we are disposed to think, after so many fruitless attempts to vanquish it, attended with heavy expenditures, and enormous losses, the sentiments of this statesman, as well as those of administration on this subject, have been materially changed. That the British government are disposed to reconcile differences there can be but little doubt, since the proposition came from them to negotiate at Gottenburg; what obstacle then remains in the way to prevent a reconciliation? None surely, unless our administration still persist in establishing the claims, in their fullest extent, which for a long period has been the only cause of difference between them. Should this be the case, we may with great certainty calculate on a war of

long duration. But what adds a little hope is, that the administration editors have made repeated attempts to prepare the public mind for an abandonment of this high ground. That it must necessarily be made a matter of compromise is very evident, for force is wanting on one side to establish the principle, while the policy and independence of the government forbid a relinquishment of it on the other. This begins to be so plainly and generally discovered, that we may soon expect a peace to restore felicity to our distracted country.

Had Cervantes lived at this particular era, the Knight of La Mancha might probably have passed away unnoticed or unknown, while the Don of this country would have experienced that respect from his fertile genius which would have handed him down the long stream of time, as a hero without parallel, in his great courage, and splendid achievements—Although the battle at the Stone Mill bears some resemblance to that of the Wind Mill, yet, in point of folly, the former greatly exceeds the latter. When heroes of this description start into notice, by achievements which appear so Quixotic, it requires a more than ordinary genius to trace even the outlines of their character, & hand down their exploits to posterity. Surely never was there a period more prolific in strange events, than the present, and we hope, for the honor of our country, we may yet see some genius starting from obscurity, calculated to represent them in a light they so richly merit. Generals, in pursuit of honor, relinquishing it at every step, and madmen pursuing phantoms of the most morbid imaginations, furnishes a theme for the pen of the satyrist, a subject worthy the genius of Juvenal or Cervantes.

Summary of News.

By letters received at New London, it appears that the whole coast of the United States, from one extremity to the other, is declared to be under close and rigorous blockade. Through the same channel we are informed, that an armistice was concluded between the Allied Powers of Europe and Buonaparte, the fifth of March. It also appears from another source that preliminaries of peace had been concluded and signed by the commissioners of the several contending powers. Dispatches from Sir C. Stewart to the British government, place the late battles between Buonaparte and Gen. Blucher in a light much more favorable than what was at first represented in the French papers brought by the Grampus. It would appear as if the Prussian General, at one time, was critically situated between two powerful detachments of the French army, but that he succeeded by the aid of military skill, and superior courage, in extricating himself from the difficulties which encompassed him with a loss very inconsiderable. The whole line of his army was passed a few days afterwards by Mr. Robinson a British messenger, who reported it to be in fine spirits and excellent plight. His only object in retreating appears to have been that he might derive support from a corps of Russians, commanded by Gen. Kleist, in the event of being attacked by Buonaparte, whose force out numbered his very considerably, and was daily increasing. Our readers may see the circumstances attending this skirmish, or battle, minutely detailed in the despatches of Sir Charles Stewart; and we are persuaded they will not be disposed to attach as much consequence to them as has been done in some of the administration papers.

NEW-YORK, MAY 6.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

One of the first mercantile houses in this city, has received a letter from the supercargo of a neutral vessel, in a long passage from Gottenburg, dated off New-London, May 4, which states, that on Tuesday he was boarded by the English ship Bulwark, of 74 guns, and informed that he could not go into any port of the United States. The Capt. of the Bulwark informed, that he was directed from Bermuda, and that the Adm. (Cochrane) had ordered the blockade of the whole American coast, from Eastport to N. Orleans. That late accounts had been received from England, announcing that an ARMISTICE was signed between Buonaparte and the allies on the 5th of March, and that there would be peace on the Continent. That a formidable force was preparing in England for this country.

ADM. COCHRANE'S PROCLAMATION.

A friend has obligingly favoured us with a copy of a proclamation issued by Adm. Cochrane, at Bermuda, on the 25th of April last. Besides the ports declared in a state of blockade by Adm. Warren, Admiral Cochrane has extended the blockade to all the eastern coast, "from the point of land commonly called Black Point, to the northern and eastern boundaries between the U. S. and the British province of New-Brunswick;" which he declares in a state of strict and rigorous

POSTSCRIPT.

Glorious News.

Charleston Gazette Office, 10 A. M.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Savannah, dated May 2, 1814.

THE AMERICAN BRIG PEACOCK, captain Warrington, has adorned with another most brilliant laurel, the Naval History of our Country.

She captured 3 days since near this port, His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War EPERVIER, of 18 guns; but mounting 22 with a full complement of men, after an action of 40 minutes—the EPERVIER was commanded by Richard Wales. The prize is coming up; and in half an hour will be opposite our city. The PEACOCK took out of the EPERVIER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE; and ordered her in for this port. Lieut. Nicholson is the prize master. The EPERVIER had 8 men killed and between 50 and 40 wounded, and is much damaged in her rigging, sails, and hull—her first Lieut. had his right arm and thigh shot off—he is on board the prize. The Peacock's loss was trifling, only 3 wounded, none killed. No damage done to her hull at all and very little to her rigging. The Epervier was built in 1812; and I am told by gentlemen, who have been on board of her, that she is a fine, elegant vessel—she had orders to engage any American sloop of war. The Peacock's damage was so trivial that she has proceeded on her cruise. Captain Warrington did not deem it necessary to come into port. I have given you as far as I have been able to learn, the particulars of this brilliant action—to-morrow we shall hear more of it.

Charleston Courier Office, May 5.

Capture of the Epervier brig, by the sloop of war Peacock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah to the Editor, dated Savannah, 2d May, 1814.

Sir—Another has been added to our list of naval victories. Arrived in our harbor this day, H. B. M. sloop of war EPERVIER, late Captain Richard Wales, of 18 guns, mounting 22 32 pound cannon & prize to the American sloop of war PEACOCK, Capt. Warrington. The following particulars of the engagement, are learned from an officer of the Corvette Adams, now lying in this port:

It lasted 40 minutes; the Epervier lost 8 killed & 40 wounded among the latter her first Lieut. who lost one leg and one arm, and 50 men killed and 40 more much disabled. The Peacock had three wounded, one dangerously, her rigging being little injured and her hull not even grazed. The Epervier had under her command several vessels and had on board HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS—three hundred thousand of which were thrown overboard, the balance taken on board the Peacock, and before the prize could be properly manned, two frigates were in sight, which gave chase, one to the Peacock, the other to the Epervier, and chased the latter into the water off St. Mary's, when she sent her barges to capture her; but the prize-master, with only six men, opened her ports and out with tempest, and getting on the raft with a speaking trumpet making considerable noise, fringed the barges, and arrived safe in this port.

At the time of her leaving London, betwixt Lloyd's were three to one, that she would take any American sloop of war or small frigate. Yours respectfully, WM. CAMP.

Important from France.

SAVANNAH, MAY 2.

Arrived at this port on Saturday, the fast sailing letter of marque sch. Midas, Thompson.

Capt. T. on his homeward passage took 5 vessels, and made 59 prisoners, among whom were 14 Priests and 2 Ladies.—He sailed from Bourdeaux on the 14th March, and has politely favoured us with the following extracts from the letter of his consignee at Bourdeaux, while he was laying in the roads:

"The Emperor is constantly fighting Rheims; his presence is necessary every where, for the Allies are pressing hard upon him. The latest accounts from Paris are very gloomy.

"The British are only three or four leagues from the city. The prefect, custom-house officers, &c. are off. A deputation is formed to wait on the English the moment they present themselves, and it is expected they will march in to-morrow.

Capt. T. further informs that before he got out of the river, Bourdeaux was actually invested by the combined armies, and that no resistance was made.

ROGERSVILLE, (Ten.) April 30.

By a gentleman direct from Huntsville, we are informed that an engagement took place about 14th instant, between the troops under Major General Jackson, and the hostile Creek Indians, at or near the Hickory Ground, in which near 1200 Indians were killed, & on our side about 30, chiefly officers. The Indians are said to have been about 3000 strong.

We stated some days since, as a Report, that Col. Barely had made some communication to Adm. Cockburn in relation to an Armistice by water, between the U. S. and G. Britain. We have since been satisfied, that no communication upon that subject has been made by Col. B. to the Admiral.

Mer Gaz.

DIED, at the Government House in this city, Friday morning 15th, SARAH ANN, daughter of John B. Morris, Esq. Port Tobacco, aged 12 months.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Abraham Simmons against John Simmons, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the town of Friendship, on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

PART OF A TRACT OF LAND

Called "Kickerton's Choice," containing 111 acres, and part of a tract called "Barbridge," containing 39 acres, lying on Herring Creek, adjoining the lands of David Weems and Thomas Torrey. The greater part is well calculated for the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and corn, with a proper proportion of meadow and wood. The situation is healthy and the neighbourhood respectable.

The terms of sale are—cash, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to give a deed. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 12, 1814.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, at the old residence of Richard Darnall, now the residence of the subscriber, a part of the personal estate of Henry Darnall and Dorothy Darnall, infant legatees and distributees of Francis Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of men, women, and children, thirty four in number, on a credit of six months, on bond with approved security being given for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on Thursday the 9th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day. These negroes will not be sold to any person out of the state, or to be sent out, and further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

John Weeks.

May 12, 1814.

The editors of the National Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette, are requested to insert the above once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as aforesaid.

Test. Wm S. Green.
April 12, 1814. Sm.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Jacobs, senior, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against the estate will present the same legally authenticated.

David Ridgely, Adm. D. B. N.
May 12, 1814. Sm.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth Robinson of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on her enclosures, a sorrel MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands high, with three white feet, and lip-shot; no other visible marks. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 2d day of May 1814.

Amos Lenthorn, Just.

The owner of the above described mare, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Elizabeth Robinson.

May 12, 1814. Sm.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

I certify, that George Craggs, of said county brought before me as a stray, trespassing on her enclosures, a dark iron grey GELDING, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, one white spot on the left side of his face, 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.

Amos Lenthorn, Just.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

George Craggs.

May 12, 1814. Sm.