

MUNROE, and a select Assortment of table to the season, consisting of Fine and Fancy Groceries, Dry and Groceries. All of which is disposed of cheap for punctual customers on the 1815.

Field & Ridgely, commenced business at the recently occupied by Ridge Pindell, nearly opposite the Hotel, offer for sale

ity of Dry Goods,

- Calicoes & Dimities
- 4-4 Striped Ginghams
- Long and Short Yellow Nankeens
- 3-4 Plain Black Cambric
- 4-4 Twilled do do
- Black Bombazette
- Do Florentine
- Do Bombazette
- Do Florence
- Do Canton Crapes
- 4-4 do Crapes
- Do Cotton do
- Do Barcelona Handkerchiefs
- Brown, Yellow, and Scarlet Bandannas
- Plain & Twilled Madras do
- Elegant Laventine Shawls
- Fancy Cotton do
- Do Silk Handkerchiefs
- White Patent
- Do Gauzes
- Ladies Long White, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves
- Short White & Coloured do
- Do Black Silk do
- Mer's Beaver & Kid do

also have an assortment of Groceries, viz.

- Gun-Powder
- Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas
- Java Coffee
- St Domingo do
- Chocolate
- Mustard
- Pepper
- Nutmegs

likeWISE

Hoops, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Saws, Curry Combs, &c. &c. Price 15.

George Keatinge, deceased.

REMOVAL.

Nolan J. Watkins, removed his Shop to the one occupied by Mr. William Coo, the City Tavern, returns his patrons for their past favour on him in his line of and hopes by a continued at-to-busness to give general satisfaction to his friends and the public. He has now on hand a choice of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stock-Nankeens, Marseilles and o-rings, which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on liberal terms. Those who wish to bargain will find it to advantage to give him a call.

To the Voters ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

nominated by the general assembly, as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general Assembly, I beg leave to state, that I will serve, if elected, and to thank my fellow-citizens

Just Published, for Sale at this Office, FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

Laws and Resolutions of the Maryland from 1600 to 1815. Price—Two Dollars.

Public Sale

At the City of Annapolis, in the County of Anne-Arundel, at the County Office, on Saturday the 2d September, 1815. A House and Lot. In the city of Annapolis, in the County of Anne-Arundel, at the County Office, on Saturday the 2d September, 1815. This property adjoins the property of William Tucker, and is well situated for dwelling, well calculated for a family, and is in good repair. The whole of the purchase money, the purchaser giving good security, is to be paid, with interest from the day of sale, to commence at 11 o'clock, at the office of Wm. Tucker, at 10 o'clock, 1815.

NOTICE

The subscriber wishes to purchase a hundred sawed Chestnut Rafts, 9 feet long, 3 by 3 inches, for a liberal price will be given, if delivered at the wharf before the 1st of October.

Annopolis, Aug. 10, 1815.

Jane-Brundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writing, of William Wells, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several provisions thereon, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain, them, and annexed to his petition, and the same being read, the court ordered William Wells having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said William Wells, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once in each week for three months successively, before the third Monday of Sept next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the court to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the part of William Wells then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed; and cause if any they have, why the said William Wells should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

12 William S. Green, Clerk.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called, Glorious Prospect, in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding the South River, West River, and Blue River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

May 18, 1815.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Having been nominated as a candidate for the next General Assembly, the committee of each of the districts, I hereby give notice that I will serve, if elected, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens.

July 13, 1815.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.

May 1, 1815.

A CARD.

Dr. Shaaff, retiring from the Practice of Physic in the City of Annapolis, takes this occasion of expressing his wishes for the prosperity of the city, and tendering his acknowledgments to the citizens for their confidence and the liberal patronage he has received for more than twenty years.

To Rent.

The subscriber has Three Farms to rent, containing from 5 to 600 acres each, lying very convenient to a navigable water, and the Baltimore road. They are adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and rye, and all kinds of vegetables suitable for marketing. To good tenants the rent would be moderate, and ought to be paid (if preferred) in cutting and burning timber, &c. Notice need apply to the subscriber, at his residence in the city of Annapolis, or to the agent, Charles H. Waters, at his residence in the town of Watonsville, Aug. 17, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1815.

No. 35.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNHILL-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOR FOREIGN.

Blucher's account of the battle of the 16th and 18th, translated from Dutch papers for the Boston Daily Advertiser. The operations of the Prussian Army of the Lower Rhine. On the 15th, Napoleon, after having assembled on the day before, in the camp of Manteau and Beaumont, the 3d corps of the guard, consisting of the 4th corps of the guard, the Prussian army were Fleurus, and the 4th corps, who after taking the oath by the said act prescribed; and cause if any they have, why the said William Wells should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

having been retaken from the French by a battalion which the Field Marshal Blucher commanded in person, in consequence of which advantage we regained a height abandoned after the fall of St. Amand. Yet at Ligny the battle continued with the same fury. It appears that the issue of the conflict must depend upon the arrival of the English troops, or at least of the 4th corps of the Prussian army. In fact, the arrival of the last corps would have furnished the field Marshal with the means of making an immediate attack with the right wing, from which might be expected great success.

JUNE 16.—BATTLE OF LIGNY.

The Prussian army was posted on the heights of Brie and Sambré, and in front of the latter, and occupied with imposing works the villages of Ligny and St. Amand, situated upon its front. The mean time the third corps of the Prussian army, which had been stationed between Liege and Hannuys had been ordered in its march by many circumstances and had not yet arrived. Nevertheless the Field Marshal Blucher resolved on giving battle, believing that Lord Wellington had a strong division of his army, as well as all his reserve, stationed in the vicinity of Brussels, and that the 4th corps of the Prussian army was on the point of arriving. The battle began about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy deployed above 130,000 men. The Prussian army was about 80,000. The village of St. Amand was the point attacked by the enemy, after a vigorous resistance succeeded in getting possession of it, and then turned his efforts upon the village of Ligny. It is a large village, strong, built, situated along the stream of that name. There commenced a conflict which ought to be placed in the number of the most obstinate mentioned in history. Villages are often been seen taken and retaken; but here the combat continued five hours in the village it occupied, and the movements forward and backward were made with the greatest rapidity. On each side the troops were constantly advancing. Each army had behind the village which it occupied, great masses of infantry which kept up a conflict, and constantly strengthened themselves by reinforcements from the rear, and from heights upon the right and left. About 200 pieces of cannon, from the two sides, were pointed at the village, which was on fire in many places. From time to time the Prussians extended along the whole front, the enemy having likewise brought up a great force against the Prussian corps. The height of the action was the whole time near Ligny. Orders appeared to take a favourable return for the Prussian troops, part of the village of St. Amand

remained near him, and had just descended from his horse, resolved to share his fate. The danger was great, but Heaven was propitious to us. The enemy continuing the charge passed rapidly near the Field Marshal without perceiving him; and the next instant a second charge of our cavalry having repulsed them, they repassed with the same precipitation, and as before without perceiving him. They then with some difficulty disengaged the field Marshal from under his horse, which was dead, and he soon remounted upon the horse of a dragoon.

Battle of the 18th of June.

At break of day the Prussian army was put in motion. The 4th and 5th corps of the army marched by St. Lambert, where they were to take a covered position in the forest situated near Frichemont, to take the enemy in the rear, when the occasion should be favourable for it. The 1st corps was to operate by Ohain upon the right flank of the enemy. The 3d corps was to follow slowly, to furnish assistance in case of necessity. The battle commenced at about 10 o'clock in the morning. The English army occupied the heights of Mount St. John, the French was upon the heights of Planchenoert. The first was about 80,000 strong, the enemy exceeded 130,000. In a short time the battle became general through the whole line. It appeared that Napoleon had the design of throwing back the left wing upon the centre, and of thus effecting a separation of the English army from the Prussians which he thought was in retreat upon Mestricht. For this purpose he placed the greatest part of his reserve in the centre against his right wing, and at this point he attacked with fury. The English army fought with a bravery which it is impossible to surpass. The repeated charges of the old guard had no effect against the intrepidity of the Scotch regiments, and in every shock the French cavalry was overthrown by the English cavalry. But the numerical superiority of the enemy was too great. Napoleon was continually advancing considerable masses, and with whatever firmness the English maintained their position, efforts so extraordinary must have a termination.

At 6 o'clock we received intelligence that Gen. Thielman with the 3d corps of the army was attacked near Wavre by a very considerable corps of the enemy, and that the possession of the town was already disputed. The Field Marshal did not suffer this news to trouble him. It was on this spot and no where else, that the affair was to be decided. A struggle kept up with a constantly equal animosity, and always supported by new troops, could alone secure victory, and it was gained here, every disadvantage whatever near Wavre would be of little importance. Consequently all the columns continued their movements.

At 3 o'clock Napoleon had sent off from the field of battle, a courier, for Paris, with the news that victory was beyond doubt.

At 3 o'clock Napoleon had sent off from the field of battle, a courier, for Paris, with the news that victory was beyond doubt. Some hours after, he was without an army. We have not an exact knowledge of the loss of the enemy. It is sufficient to know that two thirds of his army are killed, wounded or prisoners. Of the number of the last are Gen. Duhesme, Mouton, and Compans. At this moment about 300 cannon and about 500 caissons are in our power. Few victories have been so complete; and surely there is no example of an army, two days after having lost a battle, having engaged in such a conflict, and so gloriously sustained it. Honour to the troops capable of so much constancy and valour! In the midst of the position occupied by the French army, and upon the very height is a farm called La Belle Alliance. The march of all the Prussians was directed upon that farm, which could be seen from all sides. It was there that Napoleon was during the battle—it was there that he gave his orders, that he flattered himself with victory, and it was there that his fall was decided. It was there too, that in the dark, and by a happy chance, Field Marshal Blucher and the Duke of Wellington met, and saluted each other as conquerors. In commemoration of the alliance which this day exists between the English and Prussian nations of the union of the two armies and their reciprocal confidence, the Field Marshal has desired that this battle may bear the name of La Belle Alliance, the happy alliance. By order of Field Marshal Blucher. Gen. GNEISENAU.

quitted to mount his horse; in which, such was his precipitation, that he lost his sword and his hat. The affairs lasted in this manner until break of day. Nearly 40,000 men in the greatest rout, the remnant of the whole army, escaped safe to Charleroy, part without arms, carrying with them only 27 pieces of their numerous artillery.

Important from England & France.

Arrived the cartisip Woodruff-Simms, capt. Jones, of Philadelphia, in 38 days from Plymouth Eng. with about 350 Americans from Dartmouth. We learn by this arrival that Mr. Gallatin left London on the 6th of July for Liverpool, at which port he intended to embark within a few days for the U. States. Com. Barney had arrived with dispatches from our government. The Duke of Wellington & Field Marshal Prince Blucher, at the head of the allied army, entered Paris on the 7th July. Louis 18th King of France arrived at his capital on the 8th; and the arrival of the Emperor's of Russia and Austria, was expected on the same evening. Lord Castlereagh also arrived on the 8th. Of Buonaparte we have no certain intelligence. The most plausible rumour respecting him is, that he sailed from Rochefort in a French frigate, on the 2d of July. The provisional government or Commission of Regency, and the two Legislative Chambers were dissolved; and the ministers of Louis who were in office on the 1st of March, were restored to their respective official functions. It will be recollected that Lord Wellington, in a dispatch dated June 29th, stated the British loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th at 12 or 13,000. In a subsequent dispatch he gives the following official returns, which make their loss much less than his Lordship had supposed: British killed, wounded, and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th of June. Officers killed 108; non-commissioned 102; rank and file 1549; officers wounded 436; non-commissioned 333; rank and file 5123; officers missing 12; non-commissioned 17; rank and file 778—Grand total 8159.