FEDERAL GAZETTE
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER

Saturday, January 1.

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IN ST. PAUL'S LANE, NEAR THE POST-OFFICE,
BALTIMORE,
BY WILLIAM GWYNN.

DAILY PAPER, EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANN.—
COUNTRY PAPER, THREE TIMES A WEEK
FIVE, IN ADVANCE. .....ALL ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR IN BOTH PAPERS.

We issue the Federal Gazette at an early hour, in order to furnish promptly to its numerous Patrons the mass of late and important news, contained in the following official papers politely handed by a friend:—

LATE FOREIGN NEWS,

By the Bramble, arrived at Annapolis.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Decisive Defeat of Bonaparte,

WITH THE LOSS

Of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon—Leipsic taken, &c.

It is, we may hope, nearly consummated. We know why no Bulletins, no official Dispatches were sent to Paris. We now are acquainted with the result of those bloody battles the Paris papers talked of—*Bonaparte has been defeated with the loss of between eighty and ninety thousand men*—HALF HIS ARMY!!

An officer arrived this morning at the office of Lord Castlereagh, with dispatches from Sir C. Stewart and Lord Cathcart They announce, that on the 16th ult. there were two battles fought; one between Gen Blucher and Ney; the other between Bonaparte & the Prince of Schwartzenburg.

First Battle.—After a hard and sanguinary action, which continued for some hours Ney was defeated, with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second Battle.—This battle, fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody. But at length Bonaparte succeeded in breaking through the centre of the Prince of Schwartzenburg's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry, under Murat. The Allies then brought up their reserve, and drove Bonaparte back upon the point he occupied before he pierced the Pr. of Schwartzenburg's centre. The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage. On the 17th, they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place next day.

Third Battle.—On the 18th, the Allies having collected and concentrated their forces under the Crown Prince and Blucher, and the Prince of Schwartzenberg, attacked Bonaparte in all his positions. He fought with the determination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have who feels that his Crown perhaps depends upon the issue of the conflict. But his obstinacy, his talents, his skill, were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of about 40,000 men, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon.

LEIPSIC STORMED.—Without giving the enemy a day's repose, the Allies advanced to Leipsic the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance, took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, and a great number of cannon, ammunition wagons, &c. Thus, in four days, Bonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time, even in his calamitous campaign to Russia.

Loss on the 16th, by Ney	12,000
On the 18th, by Bonaparte in person,	40,000
On the 19th, in Storming of Leipsic,	30,000
Total	82,000

Driven from Leipsic, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurt, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurt was cut off. He then, with the wreck & remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and his reinforcements. The Allies were in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeat. May we not now retort upon him his own words, and say, "Surely the finger of Providence is here?"

Of the officers that fell on either side we have no detailed account. The following French Generals are named—Macdonald, Poniatowski, and Poniatowski were made prisoners. Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, Valarey, and Brune, killed. The King of Saxony has been removed from the Tyrant's yoke, with all his Court.

All the Saxons and Bavarians, and Wertemberg troops came over to the Allies—Bonaparte narrowly escaped; he fled from Leipsic two hours only before the Allies entered it.

The Park and Tower guns were fired at 11 o'clock. The bells are ringing while we are writing this; illuminations, we suppose, will follow.

Dresden is reported to have been entered on the 18th.

The Royal Family of Saxony were taken in a charge, headed by the Crown Prince.

The number of French Generals killed, wounded and taken amount to 20.

Poniatowsky was drowned in attempting to escape across the Saale.

Bonapaste escaped with about as few attendants as he had when he runaway from his army in Russia.

The foregoing glorious information was communicated to the public, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, along by a bulletin issued from the Foreign Office; and in the course of the day, on official particulars were published in the following:

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-Office, November 3, 1813.

Mr. Sully arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, from Leipsic, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieutenant-General the honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies.—The originals, by his Aid-de-Camp, Mr. James, are but yet received.

Skendits, Oct. 17.

MY LORD,—The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces o' cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany, on the 16th inst.—When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsig, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cothen, and General Blucher at Halle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schendilz.

Orders to Blucher moved his head quarters, on the 14th, to Gros Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Debilitsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Helle in the night of 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right on Wittin, and the left near the Petersberg. Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Gygin, and the corps of Winzengerode was on the left at Zorsig.

General Blucher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 5th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guard under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and Gen. Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. The country is open, and very favorable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strongly in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld: and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows—

The corps of General Langeron was to attack and carry Freydora, and then Radefeld, having the corps of General Sachen in reserve. The *corps d'arme* of Gen. D' York, was directed to move on the great *chaussee*, leading to Leipsig, until it reached the village of Sischer, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipsig.

The corps of General St. Priest arriving from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of General Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave way the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gross and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Nockern and Mockern, on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of York five times; the musquetry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field. many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious village, carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The neighborhood of Markranstid, and were to move forward on Leipsic; keeping up the communication on one side with gen Blucher's army, and on the other these corps were to detach to their right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of General Mercevelde, and the divisions of Bianchi Weissenwolf, or Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. General Nostitz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Retha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in column on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Mercevelde and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. General Colloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to General Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's on Altenburg and Penig.

The army of General Bennigsen from Coldlitz was to pass on Grimma and Wurzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsig by Gen. Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to Gen Blucher, that Bonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the Allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeding in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however not able to pierce by it, as it appears he retired, in the evening, and the Allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 14th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The P. Royal who had his H. Quarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning—and arrived at Brittonfeld, with General Winzingerode's and Gen. Bulows corps towards mid-day on General Bulow's left. Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha

No cannonading being heard on this side of the grand army (though General Blucher's corps was under arms,) and as it was also understood General Bennigsen could not arrive until the day of Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations; and the Russian Hussars of Mecklenburg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsig; and took three cannon and some prisoners, at the plank of the grand army.

The state of affairs is such that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence which is hitherto so conspicuously favorable to the glorious cause in which we are engaged. I am &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

Leipsig, Oct. 19, 1813.

MY LORD,

Europe at length approaches her delivery, and England may congratulate her loss forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled & steady efforts in the cause so justly entitled her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days, but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall but do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of General Blucher, upon the 16th has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte, in the neighborhood of Leipsig.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, at the head of the Silesian, at Colm and Dosen, with the corps of Bennigsen, Bernadotte, Bulow, Winzingerode, and Wittgenstein, in the neighborhood of Leipsig.

The combined forces of a above one hundred pieces of cannon, have taken possession an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, infantry and many Generals among whom are Regnier, Valley, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston, are sent on to the first fruits of this glorious day. The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsig this morning the magazines, artillery, stores, &c. which were in the hands of Saxony, all his guards, the garrison, and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed thirty thousand) the narrow escape of Bonaparte, who fled from Leipsig, at three o'clock, the Allies entering at eleven; the complete defeate of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result your Lordship can best arrive at from an account of our military positions.

It will be my endeavour to give you as succinct and clear account as I able, first, of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely the movements of the Prince Royal and General Blucher.

My dispatches, upto the 14th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It was announced to your Lordship then, that it was the intention of their sovereigns, the allied sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, and the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made:

I must bereshreive, that the attack on the 16th by the grand army, occurred in the neighborhood of Lindenthal Wolkwitz, the country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this arm, and an artillery exceeding in number six hundred pieces, between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the storm had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian Infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward, they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, and succeeded for a short period they succeeded inforcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them; destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left seven hundred dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many officers were killed and wounded. General Lateur Maubourg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipsic, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saal, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. Gen. Blucher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden thirty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army was to attack from the heights of Faucha, while General Blucher was to retake his position on Leipsig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other and convert further movements that part of the enemy's force which for some time had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden and Gen. Blucher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of Paucha, and its left towards Leipsig.

To force the enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under Gen. Winzingerode, and the Prussians, under Gen Bulow, were designed for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plausen and Meckau.

The passage was effected without much opposition. Gen. Winzingerode took about 3000 prisoners at Paucha, and some guns

Gen Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stolzing and Probstleiyda, and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make this flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and received over that plain, in line and column, towards Leipsig, occupying Sauerfelt, Paunsdorf, and Schonfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performance of General Winzingerode's cavalry, marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Bulow, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schonfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back, when the main position carried, and executed with such consumate prudence, vigour, and ability, as to call forth (if praise stinted) when that gallant and enterprising officer, captain Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession, and to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services.

Lieut. Kagen, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, received the Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During this action, two entire corps of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would send them immediately against the enemy, which they, to a man, accepted.

The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of those two armies, the Prince Royal of Sweden, Generals Platoff, Miladorovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the Saxon and Bavarian Cuirassiers, and Connevitz, but the different colums, bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, unite carried every thing before them General Bennigsen taking the village upon the right of the Reutschove, having been joined by General Dalnna from Dresden, Gen ral Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and General Corby manœuvring with twenty-two thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, General Thielmann and the Prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, sixty five pieces of artillery and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their staff and generals, which came over *en masse* during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground where they had so gloriously conquered, that night. The Prince Royal of Sweden and Prince Paunsdorfe General Blucher rounded at Wiederitz, and the Emperor's and King's at Roda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy was retreating by Weissenfels and Naumburg; General Bulow received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely crowned the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon Eisenach has been for some best cut to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march. It is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipsig was attacked and carried, after a short contest, by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, his Prussian Bernigsen, and the grand army. Marshal Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these, with marshal Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each leading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the fortitude displayed, the benefits conferred on the conception of the Commander in Chief Field Marshal the Prince Schwartzenberg, & of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not giving a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope however to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my aid-de-camp Major James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late actions and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant General.

P. S.—On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from general Tettenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders and the keys of the town, which were presented by the prince royal to the emperor of Russia.

C. S.

The Prince Regent's Speech,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless His Majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastian, and finally, by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction the consummate skill and ability of the great commander Field marshal Wellington and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert among the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed our expectations, which it was calculated to excite.

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FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 1.

To the Patrons of the Gazette.

The commencement of a New Year, offers to the Editor of the Federal Gazette, an opportunity of presenting, with the compliments of the season, his sincere and grateful thanks for an increase of patronage, and a continuance of advertising favors, which the pressing difficulty of the times had scarcely permitted to expect.

The experience of a year has convinced him of the propriety of the plan on which he proposed to conduct the Gazette, and which it has been his uniform endeavor to pursue; an unbelaiting adherence to the same rule of conduct, as far as his abilities and circumstances will allow, is the decided intention of the editor in the future conduct of the Gazette.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the Ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain & Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their parts, will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this destructive warfare and of all those evils which the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honor or just pretensions as a nation will never be on my part, or on that of his Majesty's allies, an obstacle to Peace.

The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

To the firmness and perseverance of this country, these advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us in our exertions, and we shall thus, I trust be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

"A messenger from the Elbe is just arrived, with an account of a new victory, gained on the 23d ult.

"They lost 5,000 men made prisoners, 25 general officers, and 40 pieces of cannon. This is supposed to be a victory over Davoust. This intelligence comes also from the Weser as well as the Elbe."—*Globe, second edit.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The Russian ship Hazard, has arrived at St. Mary's, (Geo.) 13 days from Liverpool, with dry goods—seized, for trial. *She is not to late as the Bramble.* A passenger in the Hazard, says it was generally believed in the Paris papers, that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin had been *dismissed* from St. Petersburg; but it was generally disbelieved by Americans in England, who believed that Lord Walpole had been appointed to meet our Ministers. He further states that a report prevailed, greatly to the war against America, and heavy frizzlets, to carry 60 guns were building. Americans in England found great difficulty in obtaining passports to come home." Indeed the Prince Regent's speech to Parliament shews no prospect of peace.

"TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION."

The Members of this ASSOCIATION will attend the Funeral of Mr. Wm. Jones, *this* evening, 6 o'clock, at the usual place.

E. CAMPBELL SWAIN, Sec.
January 1.

A Valuable Part of Baltimore FOR SALE.

I will sell that property on which I reside the *Farm*, containing 335 acres; 200 of which are in wood. It adjoins the town of Port Tobacco, and is conveniently divided into a number of lots, all of which are in wheat or grass. The Dwelling House is eighty by twenty, two stories high, and contains all the best manner. The out buildings are numerous and in good order. A young orchard of one thousand of every description. There is also a large Distillery, entirely new, supplied with water from a never failing spring. The Distillery contains five new Stills of the best construction, and nearly works up eighteen bushels of grain. If it is an object to the purchaser the Distillery may be enlarged; or a large cattle barn just finished, may be converted into a Distillery, as a plenty of water may be had to answer both. A horse mill and every necessary granary have recently been erected. Tuesday next is the day for sale, when a stock of hogs, cattle, corn and rye, and every material employ hands to carry on the business. Possession may be had immediately. Any quantity of Corn may now be bought at 2 dollars 25 a barrel, and in peace times a fortune may be realized by the establishment. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

One of the Stationary Prizes of *Five Thousand Dollars*, will be awarded to the first drawn Ticket in the

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery has undoubtedly become very valuable, as it now stands, by the following statement of the Capital Prizes yet in the wheel, viz:

1 prize of	30,000	Dollars
1 do	20,000	Dollars
1 of	10,000	Dollars
2 of	5,000	Dollars
2 of	1,000	D llars
14 do	500	Dollars

Besides the usual number of 100's, 50's, &c

ON TUESDAY NEXT

The first drawn Ticket will be entitled to

Five Thousand Dollars.

Price of Tickets only 8 dollars each, and Shares in the same proportion, to be had, warranted unshrunk, at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 110, Market-st

Where were obtained the great Capitals of $30,000, 20,000, 10,000, &c. in the last Lottery.

December 29 dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a *Petition* will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for permission to improve the south side of the Basin.

aug 24 1awtf

Valuable Books at Auction.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, January 1, 1814, at the Office, will be sold two very valuable Libraries, part by order of the Orphans' court—

Consisting of,

Religious and Moral
Physic, Surgery and Chemistry
Mathematics and Classics
History and Miscellanies

Together with a few Novels. The Books may be viewed throughout the day.

Catalogues are now ready for delivery.—Sale to commence at 6 o'clock.

JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

N. B. A very valuable Library belonging to the estate of the late Rev. Mr. Ralph, is received and will be offered at auction as fast may be arranged, of which due notice will be given.

January 1 J. W.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY,

THE 3d inst at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room at the head of Gay street,

53 boxes first quality Havana brown Sug
37 barrels COFFEE.
118 bags
3 serrons indigo.

R. LEMMON, & co Auctrs.

Jan 1

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale By Auction.

ON Monday next the 3d day of Jan. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold on the premises for cash, a very

Valuable Water Lot,

Being described and on the plat of the city of Baltimore as Lot No. 2, and is contained within the following metes and bounds—Till-Lot lies on the northwest side of Jones's falls and extends those being part of the Ground on which Mr Salmon's ancient ship yard is conducted —Beginning for the same at a stone set up on the East side of Front street and running thence north eighty degrees, east four hundred feet unto a stone set up in the middle of the lot, decided by David Moses Hasle to John Mercer Porter at the end of the wharf, thence south thirty degrees six inches, until it intersects the north line of a lot belonging to Wilson, thence with the same bounding on said lot south eighty four degrees, west three hundred and fifty feet thence south east fifty two feet, thence south eighty four degrees, west sixty eight feet to Front street, thence bounding on Front street to the beginning.

A plat of the above described valuable lot may be seen at the Old Exchange and will be exhibited at the time of sale. Attendance by,

JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

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December 29 dtf

BRICK MAKERS.

I WISH to contract with a BRICK MAKER to make from *three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand BRICKS*, the ensuing spring and summer, at my place on the Reisterstown turnpike road, 12 miles from Baltimore, the clay is equal to any clay for the purpose. The under-taker can be accommodated with a large comfortable dwelling-house, lot and garden, no more than 10 perches from the Brick yard, and may have employment during the winter, in cutting the wood for the purpose of burning the brick. If any application is intended, I wish it, may be made soon; as I shall make arrangements to *quarrying stone*, provided I cannot contract for making bricks.

Jan 1 3aw2w WM. GWINGS.

WANTED,

A Country residence in a high and healthy situation (say 3 to 5 miles from the city of Baltimore—containing from 30 to 150 acres good land, well watered. The improvements must be good and calculated for a large family.

A liberal price will be given for a place answering the above description; a free and candid to Y and left with the editor of this paper describing the property and distance from town, and price for the same, will be attended to.

Jan 1 eo tf

Oil, Sugar and Cheese.

40 bbls. good Liver Oil
6 hhds Spermaceti (winter strained)
43 cases good Cheese
11 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
5 boxes Havana do

Just received and for sale by

ELY BALDERSTON,
No. 61. Smith's wharf.

jan 1

Cheese, Nails, &c.

70 casks first quality Goshen Cheese
A few boxes do do
30 casks Cut Nails, assorted sizes from 3d to 20d
Sugar house Paper, Sewing Twine
Lost Sugar, Coffee, Cinnamon, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c.—For sale at No. 15, Bowley's Wharf, by

PRENTISS & CARTER.

jan 1 d14

FOR SALE.

A Handsome and Well improved FARM,

WHEREON I now reside part in Baltimore and part in Frederick counties, within 1 or 5 miles of the Sulphur springs Frederick and within one mile of the old Liberty road leading to Baltimore; containing 210 acres with a considerable of wood, meadow and water.

ALSO—30 acres of thriving young Chestnut Woodland on the new Liberty town road near James Porter's tavern.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

jan. 1 1awtf

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Sundy morning the 19th inst. a tall Negro Man from the Eastern shore belonging to Mr Nathaniel Leeds of Stockbridge Anne Arundel county, and sold by him to the Subscriber, has been in my employ ever since with Mr. Charles Valleste. He goes some times by the name of HENDON, but most usually JACOB, having a pleasant countenance when spoken to, slow in his air, about 5 feet in inches high, and twenty six years old—If stopped in the city a reward of 50 dollars will be given, if ten miles from the city, 80 dollars; if out of the state, the reward and all reasonable charges paid, if delivered to the subscriber in this city. He had on when he went away, a blue jacket, and brown pantaloons, patched on the knee.

I have now learned that the above slave has obtained from some person unknown, a written permit, and passes for Freemen.

N. B.—Masters of vessels are forewarned harbouring or detaining said negro, at their peril; I will inflict the rigors of the law.

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