

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1806.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, December 18, 1806.

### LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

WE announce to the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, and the public, the important intelligence that hostilities have commenced on the continent of Europe, between the Prussians and the French; and that, after nine days successive and successful fighting, in which the Prussians were defeated with dreadful carnage, the emperor of the French has arrived with his victorious army before the city of Berlin. The duke of Brunswick, Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenlohe, and many other officers of rank, are said to be amongst the number of those who in French phraseology have "bitten the dust."

We are indebted for the detail of these events to the arrival at this port of the ship Eugenia, captain Boden, in 37 days from Amsterdam, who furnished us with a file of Dutch papers to the latter end of October, and of London papers to the 27th. From these papers we have selected from amongst many others, equally interesting, the following very important articles:

Translations from the Dutch papers. [Supplement to the Rotterdam Courant of October 18.]

HAGUE, October 17.

LAST night his excellency the secretary of state received the important intelligence, that hostilities have commenced between the French and Prussians, and that repeated and desperate engagements have already taken place between the two armies. Fortunately however, the result of them have proved entirely favourable to the armies of France.

Prince Lewis Ferdinand, brother of the King of Prussia, who, on one of the above occasions, commanded in person, is killed; and the further advantages over the enemy on the first occasion, consist in a great number of prisoners of war, and thirty-two pieces of cannon.

GERA, October 13.

The battle of Schlaitz, which opened the campaign, and was very unfortunate for the Prussian army—that of Saalfeld, which was fought the following day—have occasioned a great depression of the enemy's spirits. All the intercepted letters say, that the same sensation prevails at Erfurth, where the king and queen, and the duke of Brunswick, still are; and that they are continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt—But while they consult the French army advanced.

HAMBURG, October 21.

The queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th, and on the day following departed again for Stettin, according to the other accounts, for Custrin.

The French seem to have taken peculiar pains to mark the Prussian officers, by which a great number of them were killed, and the confusion which finally resulted from it.

MAGDEBURG, October 18.

The battles which were fought on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. near Weimar, Kolin, and Naumburg, have annihilated the Prussian army, and yesterday the army of reserve, under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, was defeated by marshal Davoust, between Lanchstadt and Halle. The French are before Halle, and will probably to-morrow visit our city, which is full of confused military. Yesterday the king arrived here, but set out again for Berlin; and at this moment an adjutant of gen. count Tanenzien is passing through this city for Weimar. Orders have been sent to Hamburg, to detain all shipping bound from thence to this port.

### BATTLE OF JENA.

JENA, Oct. 15—(5 o'clock, A. M.)

The battle of Jena, fought yesterday, is one of the most memorable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000; they lost 200 pieces of cannon, and 30 stand of colours, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel are killed. Prince Henry, of Prussia is wounded. A great number of generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is comparatively, infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena, 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500. There is no other general killed on our part, but general-of-brigade Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passage of Koesen, and before Naumburg, left the enemy time to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollendorff, Kalkreuth, and the king in person.

The queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled from thence; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimar in the evening, pursuing the rear-guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustadt. His head-quarters were at Eikhardtsberg this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavouring to collect his forces on the side of Frankenhäusen, in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their generals are prisoners of war, besides a great number of colonels.

JENA, October 15.

The battle of Jena has erased the fame acquired by the battle of Rasbach; and thus in seven days terminated a campaign, which has quenched the dread-ful thirst of war which tormented the court of Prussia.

The position of the army on the 15th instant was as follows:

The duke of Berg and marshal Davoust stood with their corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their corps at Leipzig and Halle.

The corps of the prince Ponte-Corvo was on its march for Naumburg; and that of marshal Launes was posted at Jena; while the corps of Augereau was stationed at Kahla, and that under Ney at Road.

The head-quarters were at Gera.—The French emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of marshal Soult was on its march from Gera, to take a nearer position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The enemy's army was posted as follows:

The king of Prussia commenced his operations on the 9th October, by advancing his right wing for Frankfort, his centre for Wertzburg, and his left wing for Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the French army, turning his left wing, was in a few days posted at Lobunfain, Schleitz, Gera and Naumburg. The Prussian army, being turned, fixed on the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, to concentrate her divisions; and on the 13th, the whole army presented itself in order of battle, between Cappelsdorff and Anerstadt, to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M. the Emperor arrived at Jena, and from a small hill, occupied by our advanced posts, viewed the positions of the enemy, who seemed to manœuvre for the purpose of forcing, on the next day, the narrow passages of the Saal. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance on the road leading to Jena and Weimar.—Davoust was ordered to turn him in flank, while the prince Ponte-Corvo was dispatched to attack him in the rear.

The Emperor collected the whole force of marshal Lannes on the above hill in order of battle.

The troops of generals Ney and Soult marched the whole night. A thick fog obscured the following day; and the emperor guarded the infantry against the formidable attacks of the Prussian cavalry. The riflemen commenced the action, and the fire of mucketry was brisk.—Good as the position of the enemy was, they were dislodged from it—and the French army formed in order of battle in the vallies.

The enemy only waited for the fog to disperse to commence a general action. A division of 50,000 men intended to take the defiles of Koesen, to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by marshal Davoust. The two other divisions 80,000 men in number together, drew up in order of battle in front of the French line.

The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours; but when it cleared up, the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon shot.

The enemy's army was numerous, and exhibited a handsome body of cavalry: his manœuvres were executed with exactness and swiftness.—Having made an advance on our left wing, marshal Augereau was charged to throw him back again; and in less than an hour the attack was general. From 250,000 to 300,000 men, with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread death every where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his imperial guard.

At this interesting crisis, a division of French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve, in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main army,

soon threw the enemy into confusion: they took post again—but were completely routed, by a fresh attack from the duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

The result of the battle was the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stand of colours, and 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wounded. General Mollendorff and prince Henry of Prussia; are wounded; the duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel are killed.

Our loss is estimated at 400 or 500 killed and 300 wounded.

The duke of Berg has at this moment enclosed Erfurth, which is garrisoned by a corps of the enemy, commanded by Mollendorff and the prince of Orange.

NUREMBERG, October 18.

A great number of wounded French soldiers have arrived at Baireuth, and many hospitals are established here.

From London papers, October 27.

It is with very great concern that we are obliged to check the pleasing expectations that were entertained yesterday, of the success of the Prussian army. The accounts which were circulated in the Sunday papers and received with such a natural avidity, related merely to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies has, we fear, terminated to the advantage of the French.

This intelligence has been communicated in a dispatch from lord Morpeth. His lordship mentions that the action, which took place on the 14th inst. was most severely contested. The Prussians sustained very great loss. The duke of Brunswick was wounded, and had been taken to Magdeburg. His Prussian majesty is stated to have had two horses shot under him. These are the only particulars which have reached us.

The following are the circumstances which appear to have led to this general engagement, as extracted from the Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday, which arrived yesterday morning:

Hostilities, as it has been before stated, began on the 9th inst. but no affair of importance took place until the 10th or 11th, when a very warm action was fought at Saalfeld. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded the advanced corps of the left wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at that town to defend the passage of the Saal. His orders, it is said, were to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the prince of Hohenloe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own; he had only 6000 men under his command, and the French were estimated at 20,000. In the end, however, the enemy prevailed. Prince Louis was killed, the passages of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat, with the loss of several men and some cannon. These are the most authentic particulars we have been able to extract from the mail respecting the result of this first affair, which was produced by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy the considerable magazines which they had formed at Naumburg.

The enemy, encouraged by this first success, pressed forward with their characteristic impetuosity, which brought on an action, in which it appears that a large proportion of the respective armies were engaged. We cannot, from the accounts brought by the mail, ascertain the day on which this battle was fought, but the result of it is stated to have been decidedly in favour of the Prussians. Upwards of 20,000 French are reported either to have fallen in the field, or to have been made prisoners. The official account had not reached Berlin when the post for Hamburg left that city, but the fact is placed beyond all doubt, by a short note which was received from her Prussian majesty.

During the confusion incidental to so general an affair, attended with such consequences, a small corps of French cavalry, which was separated from the main body, penetrated to Leipzig; and employed a very valuable *ruse de guerre*, ordered quarters to be provided for several thousand men, and extracted a small contribution from the town. This was on the night of the 12th; it may be, therefore, presumed, that the action in which the prince Hohenloe was so successful, was fought early on that day. It is probable, that a series of actions took place up to the 14th, when the general engagement was fought, the result of which was unfavourable to the Prussians.

Sixty thousand Russians are said to have entered the Prussian territory. If they have advanced as far as Silesia, they may prevent the French from follow-