

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 12, 1807.

POSTSCRIPT.

CAPTAIN Davis, of the Manchester Packet, arrived in town last evening with the January mail, having left the Packet at Gravesend bay. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and left Bermuda 12 days since.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 11th of January, six days later than those by the Oliver Ellsworth.

It will be seen by the subsequent extracts, that the French head-quarters were at Warsaw, and that nothing had prevented offensive and decisive operations in that quarter, but the extremely distressed situation of the French army.

It also appears that the Russian army were profiting by the distresses of their enemy—their strength and hopes were daily increasing.

These papers contain two very important state papers. One is the proclamation of the king of Prussia, stating the reasons of his refusing to ratify the armistice. The other is a note of Talleyrand (prince of Benevento) presented to the Prussian plenipotentiaries signing the armistice.

The king of Prussia states, that previous to the conclusion of the armistice, a basis of peace had actually been agreed upon, but from which the continued successes of the French led Buonaparte to depart—and on account of his growing demands, no hopes of peace could be entertained. As to the armistice, his majesty states that it was impossible for him to comply with the conditions of it, as the Russians were advancing not only to his aid, but to defend their own frontiers; which the French armies menaced.

On the 9th of January the American ship Diana, noble, arrived at Falmouth, in 7 days from Rochefort. It was currently reported when he sailed, that the Russians had been defeated by the French in a battle that had taken place on the banks of the Vistula—but the time was not mentioned, nor any circumstance to enable us to decide whether the report entitled to any credit.

A copy of the treaty with Great-Britain has come in the Packet; and a London paper states that a duplicate was going by the Enterprize direct for New-York.

LONDON, January 6.

Sir Harford Jones has brought the latest accounts from the Russian head-quarters. He had a full opportunity of seeing them with his own eyes, and we have his authority to say, that he never saw an army in a higher state of discipline, or more ready to meet the enemy Parva blanche. The two armies of the Russians, under generals Benningsen and Buxhovden, amount to 150,000 men, which he has joined by the 9th.

SAILING OF THE EAST-INDIA, WEST-INDIA, AND MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

Ships, colonies, and commerce.—Napoleon.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, January 5.

The wind which had blown the last two days, in blown from S. W. came round yesterday morning to the wester for point, the N. E.; when the occasioned by the fair wind on Thursday last, if possible, exceeded. The signal having been given for weighing anchor, nothing was to be seen in direction but boats getting off to the fleet, with gallies and others, who had most reluctantly returned to their different accommodations on shore. Only the whole of the fleet were under sail by 12 o'clock, and early in the afternoon numbers disappeared. The shores were lined to behold this grand and lively object; some indeed drawn thither from distant parts of the country to part with relatives and friends about to visit distant climes, who were thus gradually departing from their "longing lingering eyes," while others were viewing with exultation this thinned fleet, conveying merchandise to the amount of millions to almost every quarter of the globe. In the evening the fleet which had in the morning extended as far as the eye could reach, forming a spectacle equalled perhaps by none, had almost all disappeared, and we may fairly hope, will by to-morrow morning reach the Land's-end.

We first lost sight of the Mediterranean fleet, with the Malta, capt. Buller; Meteor, capt. Collins; Sifer, capt. Elliot, and Sabrina sloop, capt. Kittoe. The Prince-George, 98 guns; Barbeur, 98 guns; and the Thistle frigate are bound to the West-Indies; and the Comet sloop and Milbrook sloop to Lisbon and Porto with their respective ships.

"This fleet, which has since the arrival of the whole, been found to amount to between 6 and 700 sail, is the largest that has left England since the year 1798; nor is it less true, that this fleet has sailed when we are declared to be in a state of blockade. Some of the East-Indiamen have been here many weeks, at a very considerable expence to the captains, some of whom it has cost nearly 100l. a week since their arrival; nor are the independent inhabitants of the three towns more happy on account of the different commanders, that they have failed, than on their own account; as every article of provision is become very dear. The different roads leading to Portsmouth have during the last week, been crowded with conveyances bringing in provisions of every description from the country. The Diana frigate, capt. Maling, is going to Cork; and accompanies the West-India convoy as far as Sicily."

January 8.

The mails from Denmark bring news to the 30th ult. All accounts agree in this, that the French army are in a most direful state by dysentery and other infectious disorders, produced by the severity of the weather and the want of proper food—nearly the whole of the army being disabled.

The Danes, apprehensive of French attempts to violate their neutrality, and force them into measures inconsistent with their interests, are making preparations to vindicate their rights, and have equipped several ships of the line for the protection of their coast and trade.

January 9.

The king of Prussia's head-quarters have been transferred from Konigsberg to Wenlau. His army combined with the Russian division under gen. Tollstoy, amounts to 100,000 men. The Prussians are commanded by gen. Kalkreuth.

It is stated in a private letter that two regiments of French cavalry were cut to pieces by two Prussian regiments, the former having been drawn into an ambush near Dantzic. An application has been made to the emperor of Austria on the part of France, desiring that she should surrender Galicia, if this should be rendered necessary by any arrangement in Poland. To this demand the emperor Francis is said to have replied by a decided negative. There are several rumours of a general engagement, about the 25th ult. and of a pacification between Prussia and France. Both these reports we are strongly inclined to discredit.

It now appears that gen. Benningsen, after laying waste the country, has taken up his position at Pultusk, a town situated near the confluence of the Narw and the little river Rossloka. It is said to be a very strong position, for all the country between the Narw and the Bug is extremely difficult, full of woods and marshes, whilst the open country between Pultusk and the Vistula has been ravaged and laid waste.

SLESWICK, December 30.

We learn that Napoleon arrived at Warsaw on the 19th inst. where prince Murat was confined to his bed. Skirmishes daily take place between the Russian and French out posts.

Five hospitals have been erected at Warsaw. Kosciuszko who left Paris the 13th, was expected at Warsaw, to put himself at the head of the Polish confederation.

Gen. Benningsen, with 73,000 men, retreating before the French to Narw, destroyed all the provisions, and took with him all the Poles who were able to serve in the army.

TONNINGEN, December 30.

All accounts agree that the French army are much reduced by sickness and scarcity. The empress Josephine and the queen of Holland have fled from the contagion.

Gen. Benningsen, with 80,000 men, is near Warsaw, harassing the French, whose misery and distress give them no stomach for fighting. In truth, we are assured, that the affairs of Napoleon are desperate.

PRESSBURG, December 30.

We learn that the Russians, 50,000 strong, are posted in Moldavia and Wallachia, as friends and allies of the Sublime Porte; that they have advanced as far as Widdin; and united with 40,000 Servians, commanded by Czorni George.

Accounts from Berlin of the 10th state, the hospitals there and at Magdeburg, are full of sick and wounded French, who arrive nightly by wagons full. Contagious fevers and flux prevail to an alarming degree. The physicians are put in requisition.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland amounts to 350,000 men, and will be enlarged by January.

DENMARK, December 30.

Accounts from Berlin of the 28th say, that the French army in Poland has suffered so much from disease, occasioned by a constant fall of rain, as not to be able to act in the offensive with safety.

LOWER-ELBE, December 22.

Yesterday morning, all the physicians and surgeons of the French troops at Hamburg, received orders to proceed to Berlin and Poland—and the medical practitioners have been invited to join them. Many of these, particularly the Jews, have accepted the offer. Eight, P. M. It is now strongly reported that the French have been defeated by the Russians on the Narw.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

Captain Hilliard, from Lisbon, informs us, that the blockading decree of Buonaparte had occasioned much confusion and stagnation of business throughout Portugal. Many neutral vessels, which were loaded and ready to sail for England, had refused to proceed, and were about relanding their cargoes. The Portuguese government was embodying troops, and repairing and fitting men of war for sea, but the object of these measures was kept secret. When capt. H. left Lisbon, signals were hoisted at the rock for a fleet of British ships of war, bound in.

We are happy in being able to state, from undoubted authority, that the four principal British merchants in Hamburg, who were arrested by the French on entering that city, have been set at liberty, the seals taken off their effects, and the guards withdrawn from their houses; and that all property not bona fide owned by persons residing in England, was respected!—the embargo, however, continued in force on the 19th December, on all vessels in that port; and no American vessel would be permitted to sail, notwithstanding the application of our consul there, until the French minister should receive an answer from the Emperor Napoleon, to a remonstrance from the Senate of Hamburg respecting neutrals.

March 6.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, in the ship Centurion, via New-London, we learn that admiral Sterling, in the ship Sampson, 64 guns, with seven transports under convoy, arrived there on the 27th of Nov. bound as was there supposed for the cape of Good Hope, but hearing of the capture of Buenos-Ayres by the Spaniards, proceeded immediately for the river La Plata. The common report at Rio Janeiro was that Adm. Sterling had come out to supercede Sir Home Popham, and that there was a general on board the fleet to take the place of general Berresford—The Centurion left Rio Janeiro on the 29th November, on which day the ship Capt. Mulfon, arrived there from Buenos-Ayres, for provisions for admiral Popham's fleet, the great want of which created a belief among the Spaniards, that the British would be compelled to raise the blockade. The crews of admiral Sterling were very sickly, in consequence of which an indiscriminate imprisonment was made of all the sailors in the port—the Americans however were on examination liberated.

TRENTON, February 23.

Jersey Beef and Pork.

We mentioned some weeks since a pair of oxen, fattened by Mr. James Hunt, of Hopewell, in this county. One of these oxen has since been killed, its weight was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Weight. Weight alive, 2120 lbs. Weight of the beef, 1280. of the tallow rough, 214. of the hide, 121.

COMMUNICATION.

The Industrious Farmer rewarded.

Raised and butchered within the vicinity of New-Egypt, by Mr. Francis Shinn, farmer, and bought by Mr. Barzillai Hopkins, merchant of said place, thirty-six hogs, weighing in the whole twelve thousand, six hundred and twenty seven pounds—the largest hog weighed 474 lbs. and the smallest 297 pounds—they averaged more than 360 1/2 pounds. The oldest hog did not exceed 18 months, and the youngest 10 months. The amount of this crop of pork, according to our market, amounts to eleven hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-three cents—a handsome compensation to industry.

New-Egypt, Feb. 2, 1807.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

We are extremely happy in recording the following truly generous and heroic action. On the 23d ultimo, in the afternoon, while a negro man and his wife were crossing the river Susquehanna on the ice, the ice parted, and these unfortunate persons were carried down the river on separate pieces. When nearly opposite Havre-de-Grace, they called for assistance from persons who were on the