

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 19, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 19, 1807.

### LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

ON Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Enterprize, captain Packwood, from London. By the Enterprize the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 16th inst.—Lloyd's List to the 14th, and a Price-Currency of the 6th. The London papers contain the following interesting intelligence:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 25.

The attack made by Russia upon the independence of our empire, seems to have been preconcerted with England. At the moment when things had come to a pitch as to leave no alternative between resistance or subjection, an English Squadron had made its way to the straits of the Bosphorus. The news that Admiral Lord Keith had arrived near the Dardanelles is confirmed; he has with him 7 ships of war, and on the 25th, the Endymion frigate, capt. Keppel, belonging to the English Squadron, arrived in this port. These repeated attacks from without are the more fortunate for our court, which has still to struggle with the refractory within, and the unfaithfulness of principal officers. The captain Pacha exhibits a great proof of the latter; he has been arrested since his return from Egypt, and Caled Effendi is appointed to succeed him.

VIENNA, December 20.

M. Montefquieu, an aid-de-camp belonging to the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived here. The object of his mission is not known, but it is naturally supposed to be of importance. We are also assured, that on the part of the Emperor of Austria, gen. Vincent has been dispatched upon some weighty affair to the Emperor Napoleon's head-quarters. The prince of Wurtemberg, the governor of this capital, is very shortly to leave the Austrian service; this is probably in conformity to the conditions of the Rhenish confederation. The prince of Lichtenstein is to be his successor.

LOWER ELBE, January 2.

The report of the French having sustained a severe defeat from the Russians, continues to maintain its ground. The engagement took place between the Vistula and the Bug, and the loss of the French is stated at near 30,000 men in killed and prisoners. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the affairs of the French in Poland are in a very bad way; nor is it supposed by any one they will be able to maintain their ground in that country, as the Russians, by official documents, have now the following force in the field:—Troops of the line, three corps, consisting of 75,000 men each, 150,000 troops of reserve also regulars; 100,000 Cossacks, Boskins, Calucks and Kirgile; 200,000 new levy, completed January 1, 1806; 400,000, a levy in a mail, on the frontiers, for the protection of the empire; constituting a total of 1,075,000. In addition to these, a new levy of recruits, which will be ready on the 1st of March, will produce 150,000 men.—By the last accounts from Berlin, one third of the French army is dangerously ill. Murat is so bad that his recovery is despaired of; and Napoleon himself is said to be seriously indisposed.

Private letters from Koenigsberg of the 17th ult. state, that her Prussian majesty died of a nervous fever on the same day. The left wing of the French army, after taking Thorn, was marching against Koenigsberg. Most of the inhabitants had taken flight to Memel, where his Prussian majesty's effects had arrived. The French, finding their rear so unsafe, now unite all their forces to conquer the kingdom of Prussia. The king, however, is at the head of near 100,000 men, exclusive of the Russian auxiliaries under gen. Tolstoy. Saxony and Prussia are on the verge of a famine.

The Emperor Napoleon is said to have sold to the King of Holland the cities of Hamburg, Lubbeck and Bremen, on condition of his receiving a certain annual tribute.

By private letters from Bucharest, of the 17th ult. the Grand Signior has consented to receive a Russian garrison at Constantinople.

Paswan Oglou is now a vassal of Russia, whose troops have occupied Widdin, Bender, Choczim and Jassy, have been voluntarily surrendered by the commandants of their respective garrisons; but Russia professes to respect the independence of the Porte, and to guarantee it agreeable to treaty. The archduke Charles of Austria is about to set out for Galicia, to take upon him the command of a considerable

army. The fortress of Stralsund is still un molested, and Mortier, with the eighth corps of the French army remains inactive.

LONDON, January 12.

The order of council relative to the commerce of neutrals with the enemy's ports, has disappointed the expectations of many, as not tending to prevent that traffic which, under the cover of neutral flags, has been carried on so much to the injury of this country, between France and Spain, and their colonies; but the fact, we fear, will prove, that in the treaty of amity just signed with America, our right to prevent such traffic has been abandoned as far as respects America; and government, we presume, are unwilling to be more strict with other neutral powers than with America. The order in question merely declares that a neutral cannot go direct from one of the enemy's ports to another; for instance, from Bourdeaux to Martinique; but if the continuity of the voyage is broken, as hitherto has been the practice, by the forms of entry and delivery in an American port, the wines of the one, or the sugars of the other, will continue to experience uninterrupted interchange.

January 13.

By information derived from a secret but authentic source, we are compelled to believe, that our suspicions respecting the nature of the new American treaty are but too well founded. We understand, that by the provisions of this treaty, the Americans are to be permitted to carry goods from the colonies of our enemies to France, and Spain, &c. upon condition of their touching at an American port in their passage, and there paying a duty of two per cent. on their cargoes. This being the case (truly happy would it be to find it otherwise,) all our navigation acts, all our maritime code, all our right of search, may be considered as abrogated and abandoned; for, from the moment this treaty shall be ratified, the whole become useless. From that moment, we may be at war with France, Spain and Holland, but with their colonies we shall be at peace. Their trade will be carried on with complete security by the Americans; the circuitous route, by touching at an American port, with the two per cent. duty, will not produce a charge so heavy as our war insurance; and the enemy will thus retain in war the full benefit of their colonial system, except in the article of freight.

We find, by our port letters, that some American vessels have been permitted to depart from Holland. One of these, the Ariel, is arrived at Dover, the captain of which reports, that the embargo has been in some measure relaxed, and taken off at Flushing, with respect to American vessels which were at that port.

January 15.

Orders have been issued by government for remitting a sum of 500,000*l.* to the continent. This sum is the balance of the subsidy due to our allies by the last treaty. A frigate is ordered to take it to Gotteburg, it being in specie, and an insurance was yesterday effected upon it at Lloyd's.

January 18.

By a boat from Flushing, which sailed from thence last Monday, it is said, that accounts had arrived there, that daily engagements had taken place between the French and Russians for twelve successive days up to the 2d of January, and the result was, that the French were ultimately defeated with the loss of 50,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and all their cannon. An embargo had been laid on all the smuggling vessels prior to last Monday, on which day 48 left that port, and the merchants were obliged to enter into bond of 1000*l.* sterling each, not to allow any papers to be taken on board, by which intelligence might be given. The old harbour at Flushing was cleared out to receive the ships built at Antwerp, for them to be equipped there.

Saturday three vessels, the Mercury, Aurora, and Blayde, arrived in the Thames from the Baltic; they failed, we understand, from Elsinore with the fleet. Captain White has brought Hamburg, Frankfurt, and other German papers of a later date than those previously received. The Hamburg paper mentions the receipt of advices from Warsaw to the 26th of December, at which period two smart actions had been fought between the French and Russians, the first at Nawamasso, in which about 120 Cossacks were made prisoners; the other at Clechanoa, which appears to have been warmly contested, but in which the French are also stated to have prevailed.

The Hamburg editor, on the authority of a letter from Augsburg states, Breslaw to have capitulated, but the date and particulars are not mentioned.

### Rumoured great battle.

A gentleman just arrived from Holland states, that he read in a Dutch paper of the 8th instant, an account of a battle having been fought on the Vistula, between the French and Russian armies. The

conflict is rumoured to have been one of the most dreadful ever recorded. The enemy were repeatedly attacked in their entrenchments, and their assailants as often repulsed. At length, however, the Russian reserve coming up, the fate of the day, which was till then doubtful, was decided in their favour; and the vanquished enemy driven with the loss of their artillery, and an immense number of men, (their entrenchments being choked with the dying and dead) to the left bank of the Vistula.—This report we give precisely as it reached us. We have not seen the paper which is stated to contain the account, and do not of course presume to vouch for the accuracy of it.

### POSTSCRIPT.

After the editors of the New-York Gazette had nearly filled their paper with the news by the various arrivals, they received by the James, Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London papers to the 20th January.—The most interesting part of their contents follow.—Mr. Merry, in the ship Leonidas from Alexandria, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th of January. The news of the suspension of the non-importation act, reached England the middle of January.

In the house of commons, on the 20th January, in a discussion relative to neutrals and the treaty with America, Sir F. Turton observed, that "He firmly believed the existence of an artful and insidious understanding between France and America."—Lord Howick replied, that the treaty between Great Britain and America, would not prevent G. Britain from distressing the commerce of the enemy carried on in neutral ships.

LONDON, January 16.

Yesterday the American ministers received dispatches from their government, and from Mr. Armstrong, by an American gentleman who left Paris on the 10th inst. Mr. Armstrong has been assured by the French government, that American vessels to and from England, will not be molested—and that orders to that effect had been sent to the French privateers at St. Maloes, &c.

January 21.

The report of a battle between the Russians and French in Poland, which has terminated greatly in favour of the former, continue to prevail. Admiral Russel, it is now stated, had sent dispatches to the admiralty, that speak of his having received such intelligence from several neutral ships, which have passed him off the Texel. It is further reported, but we know not on what authority, that Austria has declared in favour of Russia.

Rumours from the French coast make mention of an action, but do not state what has been the result of it.

January 22.

No further intelligence has been received from the continent that can be depended on. There are various reports in circulation of battles between the French and Russians. As the reports stand, the battles have terminated in favour of the Russians.

During the present week, the town has been much agitated about Buenos-Ayres; but no account of its re-capture has been received that can be fully relied on.

We are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers, some most important and gratifying intelligence from the continent. A gentleman arrived this morning at the Foreign Office from Poland; he has brought letters for Lord Howick from Mr. Adair at Vienna, and was also able, from his own observation, to communicate very important information. The substance of the intelligence which he brings is, that the French army is in a most deplorable condition; the number of men carried off by disease is estimated at no less than 40,000. It does not appear that any decisive battle has been fought, although there has been a great many skirmishes which have terminated with various success; but generally in favour of the Russians.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

By the ships Enterprize, from London, and James, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, London advices are received to the 23d of January. On a rapid review of our files, containing upwards of one hundred London papers, we are enabled to announce to the readers of the Register the following interesting intelligence:

The French head-quarters were still at Warsaw, but the progress of their arms in that direction appeared to be stayed.—The left wing of their army, however, had taken Thorn, and was approaching Koenigsberg. The sickness, which prevailed among their troops, is stated to be very fatal, and the number dead of disease is carried as high as 40,000.—Every effort was making by France and Russia to increase their respective armies in Poland—to reinforce the French army, corps were ordered to march from