

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, May 7, 1807.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Esq; is appointed Register of the Court of Chancery for the state of Maryland, in the room of Samuel Harvey Howard, Esq; deceased.

The result of the election in Connecticut is, that governor Trumbull, lieutenant governor Treadwell, and the present secretary and treasurer, are re-elected by very large majorities. In the house of representatives we observe that a triumphant majority in favour of the steady habits of the state is again returned. The whole number of representatives is one hundred and ninety-four. Of these 62 are democratic, and 132 federalists.

[Fed. Gaz.]

BRITISH NAVY.

The following is a statement of the distribution of the British naval force up to the 1st of March:—At sea eighty-six sail of the line; seven ships from 50 to 44 guns; 115 frigates, 152 sloops, and 182 gun brigs and smaller vessels, making a total of 542 ships of war. The number in commission is, 135 sail of the line, thirteen from 50 to 44 guns, 155 frigates, 152 sloops, &c. and 182 gun brigs, making a total, at sea and repairing; of 738.

Mr. Forbes, the American consul in Hamburg, has made it known to his countrymen, that American vessels have full liberty to sail from the Elbe, in ballast, or with such merchandise as is not prohibited, certified as such by him. The English cruisers permit American vessels to enter the Elbe, on like conditions.

Remarkable Whirlwind.

On Wednesday last, about three o'clock, took place the most tremendous hurricane or whirlwind ever experienced in this country. At the Fork meeting-house called the Methodist Meeting, near the dwelling of Aquila Hall, Esq; were swept away seventeen houses, and several large trees and fences were swept off—in fact, not a single vestige left in that thriving place except the meeting-house, and dwelling-house of C. Gorfuch. The hurricane continued its course from thence northerly across the Falls of Gunpowder to Harford county; and, lamentable to tell! the devastation committed in blowing down trees and fences, and entirely destroyed the property of David Lee, junr. living near the Friends meeting-house, in said county, &c.

[American.]

GRAND ARMY.

SIXTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Osterode, 14th Feb. 1807.

Capt. Auzni, of the imperial horse guards, mortally wounded in the battle of Eylau, was laying upon the field of battle. His comrades came to carry him to the hospital. He recovered his senses only to say to them, "let me alone, my friends—I die contented, since we have gained the day, and that I can die upon the bed of honour, surrounded by cannons taken from the enemy and the wrecks of their defeat. Tell the emperor that I have but one regret; which is, that in a few moments I shall be no longer able to do any thing for his service and the glory of our fine France. To her my last breath." The effort he made to utter these words exhausted the little strength he had remaining.

All the reports we receive, agree in stating that the enemy lost at the battle of Eylau, twenty generals and 900 men killed and wounded, and upwards of 80,000 men disabled.

At the engagement of Ostrolenka, of the 16th, two Russian generals were killed and three wounded.

His majesty has sent to Paris the 16 stands of colours taken at the battle of Eylau. All the cannon are already sent off to Thorn. His majesty has ordered that these cannons shall be melted down and made into a brazen statue of general Hautpoul, commander of the 2d division of cuirassiers, in his uniform of cuirassier.

The army is concentrated in its cantonments behind the Passarge, with its left supported by Marienwerder the island of Nogat, and Elbing, countries which afford resources.

Being informed that a Russian division had marched towards Braunsberg at the head of our cantonments, the emperor ordered it to be attacked. The prince of Ponte Corvo assigned the expedition to general Dupont, an officer of great merit. On the 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, general Dupont presented himself before Braunsberg, attacked the enemy's division, 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town and made it recross the Passarge, took from it 16 pieces cannon, 2 stands of colours, and made 2000 prisoners. We had very few men killed.

On the side of Gustadt, general Leger Belair repaired to the village of Peterwade at day-break on the 25th, upon receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived during the night at that village. Overthrew it, took the general baron de Koff who commanded it, his staff, several lieutenant-cols. and officers, and 400 men. This brigade was composed of ten battalions, which had suffered so much that they employed only 1600 men under arms.

The emperor, in testimony of his satisfaction to general Savary, for the engagement of Ostrolenka, has granted

him the grand insignia of the legion of honour, and called him about his person. His majesty has given the command of the 5th corps to marshal Massena, marshal Lannes continuing to be sick.

At the battle of Eylau, marshal Augereau overthrown with rheumatic pains, was sick and hardly in his senses; but the cannon awakes the brave: he flew in full gallop to the head of his corps, after getting himself tied upon his horse. He was constantly exposed to the greatest fire, and was even slightly wounded. The emperor has just authorised him to return to France, for the purpose of taking care of his health.

The garrison of Zolberg and Dantzic, availing themselves of the little attention paid to them, had encouraged themselves by different exertions. An advanced post of the Italian division was attacked, on the 15th, at Stargard, by a party of 800 men, of the garrison of Colberg. Gen. Bonfati had with him only a few companies of the first Italian regiment of the line, which took to their arms in time, marched with resolution against the enemy; and routed him.

Gen. Teuli, on his side, with the main body of the Italian division, the regiment of musketeers of the guards and the first company of gens d'armes on duty, repaired to invest Colberg. On arriving at Naugarthen, he found the enemy entrenched occupying a fort beset with pieces of cannon. Col. Boyer, of the musketeers of the guards, gave an assault. Capt. Montmorency of the company of gens d'armes, made a successful charge. The fort was taken, 300 men made prisoners, and six pieces of cannon carried off. The enemy left a hundred men on the field of battle.

Gen. Dombrowski marched against the garrison of Dantzic; he fell in with it at Dirsham, overthrew it, made 600 prisoners, took 7 pieces of cannon, and pursued it for several leagues at its heels. He was wounded with a musket ball. Marshal Lefevre arrived in the mean-time at the command of the 16th corps; he had been joined by the Saxons, and marched to invest Dantzic.

The weather is still changeable—it froze yesterday, it thaws to-day. The whole winter has passed over in this manner. The thermometer has never been lower than 5 degrees.

POSEN, February 24.

A proclamation was addressed the 1st of this month to the German inhabitants of Poland, which contains in substance as follows:

"German inhabitants of Poland,

Fidelity towards the state is only required of you, with tranquillity in your habitations. You have no other enemies than those who excite you, by menaces, to exercise hostilities against the Poles, and by encouraging you to revolt, expose you to the most terrible, yet just chastisement.

To avoid this evil, I order as follows:

1st. Germans who inhabit Poland shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion; they shall be protected in person and property; they shall be regarded as brethren and countrymen, as long as they remain quiet in their houses, and have no understanding with the enemy of the state; as they shall be faithful to the Polish government, and shall pay the contributions and fixed taxes.

2d. Those who will not fulfil those duties, and shall dare to hold a correspondence with the enemies of the French and Poles, betray the French or Polish troops, spread false reports or take up arms against the troops, shall be shot as soon as taken by the detachments.

3d. The constables, mayors, and authorities, who shall not use their exertions to stifle a growing revolt, or who do not give immediate advice of it to the nearest detachment of French or Polish troops, shall be regarded as principals of the revolt, and punished with death; and every parish in which a like revolt shall take place, shall not escape the most rigorous military execution.

DOMBROWSKI.

WARSAW, February 28.

According to the latest accounts, the Russian army still remained behind the Pregel, where it had received a considerable reinforcement, and where they were throwing up entrenchments. From the 12th to the 18th, the French army was observed to be in motion, which gave indications of another general battle; but we have since learned that it was only to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. The Russian general Benningsen, thinking that the French had weakened themselves on the Narew, to strengthen their grand army in East-Prussia, gave orders to general Essen to make an attempt in that quarter, which, as is known, fell out to the disadvantage of the Russians near Ostrolenka.

The emperor Napoleon has ordered that the sieges of Dantzic, Colberg, and Graudentz, be carried on with all possible activity, to curb the numerous excursions which are made in the rear of the army. We hear that the operations against Dantzic and Graudentz have successfully commenced.

The baron St. Vincent is returned hither from Cracow, and has had constant interviews with the Prince of Benevento ever since the 14th instant. Besides, couriers are daily dispatched to, and received from Vienna.

Frontiers of Pomerania, March 6.

To-day we heard a violent cannonade from the environs of Stralsund. It is said that the Swedes have made a powerful sortie from that citadel. A part of marshal Mortier's corps is at present at Grimme, and two regiments of it have already passed through griefswald on their route to Friedland, &c.

SCHIEDAM, March 30.

The British minister residing at Vienna, received intelligence on the 1st instant, that the Porte had declared war against England, admiral Louis having threatened to destroy Constantinople, in case the Porte did not consent to renew its treaties with Russia and England, and send off instantly the French minister and his suit. After a council of state had been held, it was resolved to seize on the person of the English ambassador and of all English subjects. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, aware of the approaching storm, had previously made his escape to the English frigate which had bro't the summons.

The father of Prince Ypsilanti, had been strangled in this prison.

LONDON, March 21.

"It seems at length settled that we are to have a new administration, and that the duke of Portland has made great progress in, if not completely concluded, the new ministerial arrangement."

"The dispatches which government received from Ireland on Saturday last, are stated to be of an unfavourable nature; the counties in the north are in a state of awful discontent. Never, indeed, did the country require more delicate management. And we must add, the duke of Bedford, who is about to be recalled, is stated to be as generally beloved as his exertions to public affairs, and his exertions in the cause of Ireland, so well merit."

"Dispatches from admiral Sterling, who commands in the River Plate, we understand, were received at the admiralty this morning. They are said to announce the arrival of the troops under Sir Samuel Auchmuty."

"Some scattered Dutch Journals have reached town since our last, but their contents are not important—They state that the towns of Elbing, Marienber and Marienwerder, have been again occupied by the French, who are also in possession of the whole of the coast along the gulph of Frischstrass; but no considerable body of troops had arrived in the suburbs of Dantzic for the purpose of commencing the siege of that city. The reduction of Graudentz was understood, to be effected before regular approaches were made against Dantzic. A large detachment of the Bavarian army, and a corps of 6000 Saxons, were on the point of marching to join the grand army in Poland. A great number of troops in Italy, were on their march through the Tyrol for the purpose of effecting a junction with the grand army."

NEW-YORK, May 4.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Hugh G. Campbell, Esq. commander of the United States ship Constitution, dated Syracuse, 15th February, 1807, to Dr. Peaviance & Co. of Leghorn, received here by the brig Swift.

"I left Tunis on the 26th ult. where col. Laroche is now waiting for me to take him to Algiers; and I am happy to inform you that our affairs with the Regency are amicably and honourably adjusted, placing us on a footing with the most favoured nations."

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to a captain in this city.

"I take the liberty of writing you in order to acquaint you of a reef which we discovered to the northward of Gaspar Island, it is in lat. 1, 55 57 S. by meridian latitude of sun, Gaspar Island being from the reef S. 10 deg. distant about 10 or 12 leagues, being perfectly clear to the southward, 1 par Island, in sight from the deck, just like a cock, flattened, and the top of the base or flat part, just above the horizon, from the foretop sail found in a boat upon the reef twelve feet, by clump or coral seemed shoaler, in some places run their oars down upon them, being cloudy Banca, could not get any cross bearings—four when passing it 19 to 21 fathoms, the boat fathoms close to the shore—it appears to be 20 two little clumps, not extending more than thoms, S. E. by S. and N. W. by N. and 20 or 20 fathoms broad. Being calm at the time discovered it by the current rippling over it, quantity of fish swimming about it, must be dangerous, as it will never break upon it, the of the water only discovers it. I would wish to make it as public as possible."

We understand that a warrant was issued chief justice, on the application of the governor Joseph B. McKean, on Thursday last, for the arrest of Dr. Leib, on a charge of a conspiracy against the governor.—The amount of recognizance of Dr. Leib and his sureties, is 5000 dollars.

NORFOLK, A.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the frigate, capt. Treadwell, of New-York, was disabled on fire at Murray's wharf. The sails were immediately cut, and it being ebb tide, she floated down the river. We are sorry to add, that she could not be arrested, but that this fine and valuable cargo of tobacco, wheat and flour, which she was fully laden, were consumed about 40 hogheads of tobacco, the great part of which was damaged. We cannot help regretting that the dangerous practice of having fire on board of vessels at the wharfs, after a early hour of the night, merits the attention of the police. Every one must be satisfied that had been flood, the extent of damage that ensued is incalculable. A boy who was asleep was unfortunately burned.