

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1807.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, May 21, 1807.**

*He corrects the Herald of a story which has been published in the New York papers, concerning the late arrival of the French army at the mouth of the Rhine.*

**NEW YORK, May 19.**

### LATE FROM FRANCE.

THE brig Alonso, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Bourdeaux on the 21st of April, the river on the 28th. It was currently reported to have brought Paris papers, containing bulletins in the grand army to the 7th, and that they announced the complete overthrow of the Russian army, general Bennigsen, who was represented to be a prisoner. We do not learn, however, that the Paris papers are later than the 30th of March. A file of it is in possession of the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser. It furnishes us with two additional bulletins, (the 65th and 66th) and these are the only articles of sufficient interest to be worth translating. General Bennigsen, according to our last accounts, was sick at Konigsberg.

*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*

### SIXTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

**Osterode, 10th March, 1807.**

The army is cantoned behind the Pallarge. The corps of Ponté Corvo at Holland and at Braunsberg; Marshal Soult at Liebstadt and Mohrunge; Marshal Davoust at Allenstein, Hohenstein and Gollub. The head-quarters are at Osterode. The Polish corps of observation, commanded by general Zaydtschek, is at Nensenburg. The corps of marshal Lefebvre before Dantzig. The 5th corps on the Chaulow. A Bavarian division, commanded by the prince of Bavaria, at Warlaw. The corps of Prince Jerome in Slesia; the 8th of observation in Swedish Pomerania. The places of Breslau, Schweidnitz, and Brieg, are still in possession.

General Rapp, aid-de-camp to the emperor, is general of the 1st corps.

It is reported that the French have thrown bridges over the Vistula at Maunburg and Durichau.

It has been informed, on the 11th March, that the French, encouraged by the position which the army taken, had thrown themselves all along the right bank of the Pallarge, the emperor ordered marshal Ney to reconnoitre, and to advance to reconnoitre them.

Marshal Ney marched on the 12th, and Marshal Soult passed the Pallarge at Wornditt. They immediately made a general movement, and moved towards Konigsberg. Their posts, which were in great haste, were pursued three leagues, and that they were pursued only by the advanced guards who had left their regiments, two regiments of Russian grenadiers returned back, and were again reconnoitred the cantonment of Zocheritz. The 10th regiment received them with the bayonet, and they behaved in the same manner.

In these little combats the Russians have had one killed, wounded or prisoners.

It is being thus alleged of the movements of the French army, the army had returned into its cantonments.

The grand duke of Berg, informed that a corps of French had approached Wollenberg, caused it to be reconnoitred by prince Borghese, who at the head of his regiment, charged eight Russian squadrons, overthrew them in the route, and made about 100 prisoners, among whom are 3 captains and 8 subalterns.

The Russian general has entirely surrounded Dantzig, and begun at that place the works of circumvallation.

### SIXTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

**Osterode, March 14.**

The grand army continues in cantonments, where they are still. Little combats have taken place at the advanced posts of the two armies. Two regiments of Russian cavalry came on the 13th to dislodge the 69th regiment of infantry of the line in its cantonment of Limonay, and Prince Golludt, one of the 10th regiment took arms, annihilated them, and then fled to the enemy with but 20 men left. The Russian general, who commanded the corps of marshal Soult, has had several engagements, which were terminated to his advantage. The Russian general, who commanded the grand army, has ordered all the detachments from the banks of the Elbe, in order to return himself

that the enemy was not concealing some movement. He came to Warmbom, Seeburg, Mengsith and Buchsbourg. He has had some engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has made about 100 Collocks prisoners.

The Russian army have begun to concentrate the coast of Barthelemy on the Aile; the Russian division on the coast of Gentsbourg.

The enemy has made a movement of one day's march towards Konigsberg. The whole of the French army is cantoned, and is supplied with provisions from the cities of Elbing, Braunsberg, and from the resources which are brought from the Isle of Noog, which is of very great fertility.

General Sacken has invaded Colberg.

A division of 12,000 Bavarians, commanded by the prince royal of Bavaria, has passed the Vistula at Warlaw, and has just rejoined the army.

### PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Brutus, capt. Craig, from London, with passengers; we are favoured with Götting papers to the 20th of March, and Derry papers to the 7th of April, from which we have only time for the following:

Notwithstanding a number of those deluded persons, denominated Threshers, have been found guilty and received sentence of death at the late assizes of Sligo, and notwithstanding the wholesome lesson which the late special commission, which was sent into that part of the country, should have afforded them; yet such is their blind delusion, that they are still continuing their depredations in that part of the country.

According to letters from Hamburg and Altona, considerable apprehensions were entertained in the former city of the landing of an English force either in the Elbe or at some contiguous port in the Baltic. So general was this impression that the French commandant and minister both prepared for a retreat.

A strong rumour again prevails, that Austria has drawn the sword against France.

### DOVER, March 30.

By a ship which arrived in the Roads this afternoon from the Texel, we learn that accounts had reached Holland of the Austrians having taken the field against the French, and that the latter were retreating out of Poland in all directions. It was ascertained that the diplomatic corps had already arrived at Berlin, and had brought miserable accounts of the state of the French army.

### LONDON, March 28.

Government has received dispatches from the marquis of Douglas at St. Peterburg, as also some accounts from Vienna, which are said to be of a very gratifying description.

A letter from Gottenburg states, that part of the 500,000 pounds sent by the British government to the emperor of Russia had been detained at that place. The probability however is, that the part alluded to has been allowed to remain at Gottenburg as part of the subsidy due by Russia to Sweden. The Bullion left there for that purpose, is contained in sixty-four casks, of 5000 dollars each.

### MARCH 29.

The Russian army under Lestock, on the 13th instant, composed 47,000 men.

The queen of Prussia is recovering slowly from her late illness.

Agereau has returned to France in disgrace, and not in consideration of ill health. The occasion is thus stated: after several unsuccessful attempts to force the centre of the Russian army at Eylau, Buonaparte ordered Agereau to advance with his division to renew the attack. Agereau represented that it was morally and physically impossible, that the serfs could be attended with success. But Buonaparte, instead of abandoning the enterprise, in a gust of passion sent an adjutant to supersede Agereau, and to lead his column to the attack, in which it was nearly cut to pieces. Several wounded French officers have arrived at Hamburg, Leipzig, Berlin, &c. From their report it appears, that most of the recent operations of the French army have been made by Buonaparte in opposition to the opinion of his generals. Bernadotte, Ney, Sacken, and Lannes, are stated to have provoked his displeasure by their remonstrances on the subject.

### MARCH 30.

Buonaparte has, by an address of the senate, been invited to return to Paris.

### MARCH 31.

An account from the seat of war, received through a well authenticated channel, adds considerable weight to the statements we have already given of the deplorable situation of the French army. It is described as retreating with great rapidity, and in much confusion; and in daily harassed by the collectors, that numbers continue to be made prisoners. It is stated that when Buonaparte proposed for an armistice, was rejected he really sent to general Bennigsen, to request that a species of warfare less severe might be adopted. This extraordinary message is supposed to have originated in the remonstrances of some of his generals, owing to the French army having been no less than eight days without bread!

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### APRIL 1.

Yesterday a mail from Hulum arrived, bringing Hamburg and Altona papers to the 26th ult. The French head-quarters were at Osterode on the 12th ult. and this, we believe, is the latest intelligence which has been received from that quarter. A letter from East Prussia, of the 14th ult. mentions, that they continued there on the preceding day, but this is probably a mistake. The latest intelligence from Berlin is of the 2d; and it is almost impossible that news from East-Prussia, considering the difficulties of communication, could have reached that city in four days.

The continental journals are so extremely reserved respecting the transactions in Poland, that it is not easy to discover what is doing there. We can, however, ascertain that Buonaparte has

the Vistula without once more appealing to his fortune. The part of his army which has been confided to Massena, has been strongly reinforced. Uncommon efforts have been employed to fill up the immense void produced in the French army by the sanguinary conflicts in which it has been lately engaged; and if general Bennigsen can maintain himself for a very short time against the talents and strength which will be brought to bear against him, we are not very apprehensive of his ultimate success.

### ALTONA, March 24.

On the 19th inst. the French frigate stationed at Stad, carrying 12 guns and 75 men (soldiers and sailors) was boarded by two boats belonging to the British frigate stationed off the Elbe, and carried without the loss of a man on the part of the British.

### EAST-PRUSSIA, March 13.

The imperial French head-quarters were still at Osterode yesterday. The corps of marshal Massena is in motion, and important operations are expected.

### Extract of a dispatch from general Bennigsen—

*Konigsberg, Feb. 22, 1807.*

General Sedmoratzky, who has just effected a junction with my army, has bro't with him 1400 Prussian prisoners, from 2 to 300 Frenchmen, and a great deal of baggage, which he has taken from the enemy. The retrograde march of Buonaparte rather resembles a flight than a retreat. It is solely to the swiftness of our Collock's horses, that we are indebted for the enormous quantity of prisoners that have been daily made since the battle of Eylau. The day before yesterday they took 200; yesterday 150; and today 385, 4 officers, bedded baggage-waggons, forage and provisions. Every thing that we can come up with is taken.—The French soldiers, dying with hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a disposition to defend themselves. At the mere sight of our troops, they throw away their arms and demand bread. My advanced posts are at Liebstadt. The whole army is in full march. My head-quarters alone remain at Konigsberg, as my ill health, and the extreme fatigue I have undergone, compel me to take a few moments of repose here. I set out to-morrow. The Prussian division, commanded by general Plaets, is at the extremity of my right wing on the heights of Brandeburg. General Sedmoratzky, and general Lestock, form together my left wing. The grand army is in the centre; and in this order we advance toward the Vistula, embracing Thorn on one side and Elbing on the other. I hope my troops will soon draw themselves on the other side of that river.—In the meantime, my advanced guard, reinforced by general Planow's Collocks, a considerable part of whom have already reached their destination, pursue the enemy without relaxation, and harass them by their petty warfare, which is as strange to them as it is advantageous to us.

### News of the Elbe, March 23.

We have received accounts from Osterode of the 14th instant. It would appear that the head-quarters would not be removed to Gollub as was expected. Since the latter end of February nothing of consequence had occurred in that neighbourhood, the two armies are occupied with receiving new reinforcements. The French march themselves in great strength towards the seat of marshal Massena at Warlaw, which according to some appearances, will not long remain inactive.