

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 21, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, May 21, 1807.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

New-York, May 14.
LATE FROM FRANCE.

THE brig Alonzo, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Bourdeaux on the 4th of April, on the river on the 8th. It was currently reported to have brought Paris papers containing bulletins from the grand army to the 73d, and that they announced the complete overthrow of the Russians: ungeneral Benningfen, who was represented to be a deserter. We do not learn, however, that her Paris papers are later than the 30th of March. A file of the paper 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 Benningfen, according to our last accounts, was sick at Konigsberg.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SIXTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, 10th March, 1807.

The army is cantoned behind the Passarge. The corps of Marshal Soult at Hülland and at Brauenberg, Marshal Ney at Liebstadt and Mohrungen.

Marshal Davoust at Allenstein, Hohenstein and Pen.

The head-quarters are at Osterode.

The Polish corps of observation, commanded by Marshal Zayoncheck, is at Nerdenburg.

The corps of Marshal Lefebre before Dantzic.

The 5th corps on the Omulew.

A Bavarian division, commanded by the prince of Bavaria, at Warsaw.

The corps of Prince Jerome in Silesia; the 8th of observation in Swedish Pomerania.

The places of Breslau, Schweidnitz, and Brieg, are open.

General Rapp, aid-de-camp to the emperor, is governor of Thorn.

We have thrown bridges over the Vistula at Maubourg and Dirschau.

Having been informed, on the 1st March, that the army, encouraged by the position which the army taken, had shewed themselves all along the right bank of the Passarge, the emperor ordered marshals Ney and Davoust to reconnoitre, and to advance to reconnoitre them. Marshal Ney marched on the 1st, Marshal Soult passed the Passarge at Wormditt. The army immediately made a general movement, and moved towards Konigsberg. Their posts, which retired in great haste, were pursued three leagues.

That the French did not make any other movement, and that they were pursued only by the advanced guards who had left their regiments, two regiments of Russian grenadiers returned back, and in the night approached the cantonment of Zochern.

The 10th regiment received them with the bayonet; the 27th and 29th behaved in the same manner.

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

After being thus assured of the movements of the army, the army had returned into its cantonments.

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

Marshal Lefebre has entirely surrounded Dantzic, and has begun at that place the works of circumvallation.

SIXTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 14.

The grand army continues in cantonments, where it is making repose. Little combats have taken place between the advanced posts of the two armies. Two regiments of Russian cavalry came on the 12th to dislodge the 69th regiment of infantry of the line in its cantonment of Lingnau, and before Gustadt. One regiment of that regiment took arms, ambushed them, and fired close to the enemy, who left 80 men killed.

General Guyot, who commanded the advanced posts of Marshal Soult, has had several engagements, which have terminated to his advantage.

After the little battle of Willemsberg, the grand duke of Berg has driven all the Cossacks from the banks of the Elbe, in order to assure himself

that the enemy was not concealing some movement. He came to Wartembour, Seeburg, Mensguth and Bischofsbourg. He has had some engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has made about 100 Cossacks prisoners.

The Russian army have begun to concentrate the coast of Bartenstein on the Alle; the Russian division on the coast of Crenzbouurg.

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, Braunsburg, and from the resources which are brought from the island of Nogat, which is of very great fertility.

General Teulier has invested Colberg.

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

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Brutus, capt. Craig, from Londonderry, with passengers; we are favoured with Dublin papers to the 28th of March, and Derry papers to the 7th of April, from which we learn only the following.

LONDONDERRY, April 7.

Notwithstanding a number of those deluded persons, denominated Threshers, have been found guilty and received sentence of death at the last 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. Petersburg, 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 Prussian army under Lestocq, on the 13th instant, composed 47,000 men.

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

Augereau 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 Augereau to advance with his division to renew the attack. Augereau represented that it was morally and physically impossible, that the service could be attended with success. But Buonaparte, instead of abandoning the enterprise, in a gulf of passion sent an adjutant to supersede Augereau, and to lead his column to the attack, in which it was nearly cut to pieces. Several wounded French officers have arrived at Hamburg, Leipzick, 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, Soult, and Launes, 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 most respectable 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 so daily harried by the Cossacks, that numbers continue to be made prisoners. It is added, that when Buonaparte's proposal for an armistice was rejected he really sent to general Benningfen, 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!!

April 1.

Yesterday a mail from Hufum 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 18th 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 perceive that Buonaparte is not likely to repass 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 Benningfen 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 toll-ship 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 Benningfen—

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 Cossack'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, besides 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 Lestocq, 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 shew themselves on the other side of that river.—In the meantime, my advanced guard, reinforced by general Platow's Cossacks, 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."

BANKS 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 so soon 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 direct themselves in great strength towards the corps of Marshal Massena at Warsaw, which according to every appearance, will not long remain in active.