

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 25, 1807.

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

## LATE FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

arrived, ship Isabella, Higgins, Bourdeaux, 40 days. His papers to the 26th, and Bourdeaux papers of the 30th April are received by the Isabella. They announce no events of consequence, and bring down the bulletins no later than the 70th, which appears in this day's Gazette. Verbal accounts from France represent the prevalence of a spirit of great disaffection to the present system of government. The war, which is draining the country of its choicest population, and exhausting its internal resources, is a theme of great discontent with every class of people.

The Paris Argus of the 23d April, in announcing the receipt of information of the rejection of the British treaty by the American administration, observes, that this act is an evidence that the Americans are becoming more and more jealous of their maritime independence. It proceeds thus: "The French imperial decree, which orders the confiscation of all English merchandise found in ports occupied by the French armies, had excited apprehensions that some American property might be involved in it; but the explanations since given have fully satisfied the merchants of the United States. All news coming from the continent of Europe, is greedily caught up there. From this eagerness it may be seen that the nation, apparently the greatest strangers to this war, have a real interest in the success of the cause of the French, and the Americans above all have already to congratulate themselves that the greatness of the efforts which the English government is obliged to make against France, obliges it to relax from the tyranny which it exercised over their trade."

## ITALY.

NAPLES, April 11.

THE king has been informed officially, it is said, that the sublime porte had acknowledged him as king of Naples, and had enjoined the Barbary powers to respect the Neapolitan subjects, and to restore all the slaves of this nation.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 11.

The court Gazette of this day, contains the following articles respecting Turkey:

"Lieutenant General Mayendorf has appeared again before Ismael, after having received a numerous reinforcement of troops and artillery, and he keeps that place closely blockaded. Twenty gun-boats have entered the Danube, as well to prevent the Turks from passing along the left bank of the river, as to facilitate the conquest of the fortrets. These gun-boats will be followed by sixty others.

"The army under the orders of gen. Michelson has obtained several advantages over a numerous body of Turkish troops in the vicinity of Daya and Dornath; it afterwards advanced. In Roumelia, discord has recommenced between the Pachas, Aynus and Nazirs, who have for a long time agreed very little among themselves."

His majesty the emperor has deigned to raise to the rank of field-marshal-lieutenant, his imperial highness the arch-duke Louis, his brother, as also his imperial highness the arch-duke Maximilian, his cousin. The court Gazette contains to-day an article from Turkey, according to which the Russian gen. Mayendorf has appeared with some reinforcements before Ismael, but without having made any better impression on the Turkish garrison. Gen. Michelson calls for reinforcements; the Crimea is divested of troops to send him.

We learn by direct news from Constantinople, that the privateers of Morocco, Algiers, and of Tunis, have received orders to fall upon the English and Russians.

His imperial highness the arch-duke Charles set out the day before yesterday for Hungary.

The opening of the Hungarian diet took place to-day at Buda.

Many couriers arrive as well at the chancery of state as to the different foreign ministers resident at Vienna, among others the count de Nesselrode, coming from the Russian army, a Greek superior, coming from Corfu, who alighted at the Russian ambassador's count de Rasmouske, are noticed; also an express from Constantinople, and addressed to the Spanish

ambassador at our court. The last letters from Constantinople make mention of the vigorous preparations that the porte is making to act offensively against the army of gen. Michelson. The troops from Asia arrive in crowds at Constantinople, and are immediately directed towards the army, of which the grand Vizir has taken the command. Every thing announces that the campaign will not delay opening.

The garrison of Ismael is numerous, well provisioned, and disposed to defend itself to the last extremity. The Russians, to whom the possession of the place is of the highest importance, appear desirous of pressing the siege before the Turkish army can be put in motion to succour it. They have renounced all attack on Giurgewo.

April 13.

The condition of the empress is worse—her life is apprehended, an inflammation of the lungs is come on.

## GERMANY.

STUTTGARD, April 14.

Letters arriving at the same time from Austria, Saxony, and other parts of Germany, all assert that the emperor of Russia has at length determined to accept the mediation of Austria, already accepted by France and Prussia, for the purpose of re-establishing peace on the continent. They add that the journey of prince Liechtenstein, into Poland, and that of gen. Clarke to the French head-quarters, are relative to that object. Letters from Munich, especially, state that there they look upon peace as very probable; however, at present it appears difficult to be concluded before the opening of the campaign.

April 17.

The last courier from Vienna has brought us recent news from Constantinople. Such measures are taken in that capital that they no longer fear the new appearance of the English fleet; even supposing that united with the Russian, they again come to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Besides the inhabitants of Constantinople, who are under arms, the garrison of that city contains 40,000 regular troops, among whom are a very great number of Janissaries ready to fight and destroy any force that should dare to attempt a landing. They also continue to build strong batteries on the sea coast, where the city is surrounded with high walls and towers. The whole coast is strongly fortified. They are likewise constructing new furnaces for red hot balls.

MUNICH, April 17.

Considerable advantages are reported to have been obtained by the Turks and Persians over the Russians. Gen. Michelson, it is said, has been driven from Wallachia by Mustapha Bayraktar, who has taken from him 12 pieces of cannon, and has made 800 prisoners. On another side the Turks have entered the Crimea, and the Persians are seizing the most important passages of the Caucasus.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 14.

In order to be nearer the fortresses of Graudentz and Dantzic, the siege of which is about to be carried on with new vigour, and for the purpose of protecting the corps who invest those places, the grand army has taken the following positions:—

The prince of Ponte Corvo occupies Braunsberg, Elbing and Holland. His line of operations extends along the Passarge, to the mouth of that river. Marshal Sout is posted at Leibstadt and its vicinity; he guards also the Passarge. Marshal Ney occupies Gufftadt and the environs; his line of operations is the Alle; he has behind him the upper part of the Passarge.

Marshal Davoust's head-quarters are at Detterswald, a large village situate on the Passarge; one of his divisions occupies the upper part of the Alle and the little town of Allenstein, which has been put in a state of defence; another division is posted at Hohenstein and in its vicinity. Marshal Massena is at Pultusk; his division has received considerable reinforcements, and is one of the most numerous.

Between the marshals Massena and Davoust, is a corps of Polish cavalry, who have already proved, on different occasions, that they have not degenerated from their ancestors. The besieging corps, round whom the grand army forms a semi-circle, is in a great measure composed of Polish, Badenese, Hessians, and other confederated troops. The grand depot of the army is at Thorn; the principal hospitals are at Gilgenbourgh, Malwa, &c. The Russians are at Ottesbourg, Paltenheim, Mehlsack, Koningsberg, &c.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, April 13.

Official news from Constantinople.

All the notes presented, as well by the ambassador Arbutnot, as by the vice-admiral, whilst the enemy's

fleet was before Constantinople, tend to shew the eminent check the English have received, and confirm the opinion we had of the good conduct of the porte, and of the Musselman people.

Vice-admiral Duckworth had begun by burning a ship and five frigates, and by massacring the crews which were on board. He arrives before Constantinople, and the first arms which he used were menaces of every kind. But when he had begun to comprehend that they did not frighten the porte, he changed his tone, desisting from a part of his pretensions, and finished by considering himself too happy in being able to repass the Straits.

The conduct of the porte has been energetic and prudent. Scarce awakened from the astonishment which an attack as abrupt as unexpected was calculated to inspire, she armed all the shores, and as soon as the Seraglio and the coasts of Europe and Asia were sufficiently garnished with cannon, she reinforced all the batteries of the Strait. When she thought these measures were sufficient for her defence, she assumed the tone that became a great power, she menaced in her turn, and the English fleet gained the passage of the Dardanelles and fled shamefully.

## FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SEVENTIETH BULLETIN.

"A party of 400 Prussians who had embarked at Koningsberg, has debarked on the peninsula opposite Pillau, and advanced toward the village of Carlsberg. M. Maingueivaud, aid-de-camp to marshal Lefebre, proceeded for that point, with some men. He so ably manœuvred as to carry off the 400 Prussians, among whom were 120 cavalry.

"Several Russian regiments have entered the city of Dantzic by water. The garrison has made several forties. The Polish legion of the north, and prince Michel Radzivil who commands it, have distinguished themselves:—They have made about 40 of the Russians prisoners. The siege is continued with rigour. The artillery for it has begun to arrive.

"There is nothing new at the different points of the army.

"The emperor has returned from an excursion he had made to Marienweider, and to the *tete de pont* on the Vistula. He has reviewed the 12th regiment of light infantry and the *gendarmes d'ordonnance*.

"The ground, the lakes, (of which the country is full) and the small rivers, have begun to thaw.—There is not, however, the smallest appearance of vegetation."

\* Twenty-five miles S. S. W. from Koningsberg; and within a few miles of Otterode.

NANCY, April 21.

They write from Finckenstein, that his majesty has just reviewed the three principal divisions of the army; the officers lately promoted to superior grades were at their respective posts. His majesty addressed the most encouraging words to his soldiers. The Turkish and Persian ambassadors have arrived at the imperial quarters. After the customary ceremonies, they were admitted to an audience of his majesty.—They wait for the first fine day to re-open the campaign, if Russia does not consent to the propositions which have been made to her. All the corps of the grand army are collected into three principal divisions; the artillery forms a terrible front.

We wait with impatience for the news of peace or of a great battle; every thing is ready; a single look of the emperor will determine. We are informed that the Russians have divided their army into 3 grand divisions; one will be commanded by the king of Prussia, the centre by prince Constantine, and the right wing by Benningfen.

[Here end the extracts from French papers.]

## SWISSERLAND.

ZURICH, February 10.

The slowness of the Helvetic government to furnish its quota of men required to complete the Swiss regiments in the service of France; the officers of which the emperor had already begun to appoint, has produced some disagreeable communications, in which his majesty expresses his displeasure to the chief magistrate and the administration of the Cantons. The following circular letter, addressed by general Viat, his majesty's envoy, to the constituted authorities, exhibits the complaints of his Imperial Majesty. It is dated Jan. 15.

"I have received from his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, a positive order to declare to the Landamman, and to the Cantonal Administrations, that his majesty in naming three months ago to the officers of the Swiss regiments N . . . , flattered himself that the Swiss like their ancestors fought the new service with zeal and eagerness; but his majesty's hopes have been disappointed; it must be owing