

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 2, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 2, 1807.

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

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS— VIA NEW-YORK.

FINKENSTEIN, April 20.

THE emperor has divided the grand army into three principal corps, which he has reviewed in person.

The enemy has also divided its force into three principal corps. One is to be commanded by the emperor of Russia in person, with general Benningfen for his aid. Another will be led on by the king of Prussia, assisted by generals Buechel and Lestocq. The third will be commanded by the grand duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, assisted by general Tolstoy. The principal advanced guards remain under the orders of prince Bagration. It appears to be almost certain, that every prospect of peace has vanished, the courts of Prussia and Russia having rejected the proposals made by the emperor Napoleon.

COPENHAGEN, May 5.

According to letters from Koenigsberg the prince Benevento is said to have had a conference with the emperor of Russia, not far from Braunburg, the date and place is not mentioned.

LONDON, May 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board Sir J. Duckworth's squadron, dated off Tenedos, the 12th of March.

"Thank God we are safe again through these Straits. We have had an escape, having run a gantlet with the whole squadron, through such a number of batteries, some of them throwing stones of 60 weight. We have suffered a good deal in yards, hulls, and men, and are now repairing our damages. If we had had only five thousand land troops with us, we should have succeeded: for when we first appeared off the Dardanelles, with the assistance of a land force, we could have immediately taken the batteries, and destroyed all their batteries, which, if we remain masters at sea, could never have been repaired during the war: this would have made us masters of Constantinople at once, for the Turks did not have resisted an hour when they had found us masters of the Straits; but this not having been all our chance was a *coup de main*, and that prevented by a calm. You will read in the Gazette the account of our losses, and on destroying part of the Turkish fleet. This we hoped would make an impression, but when we appeared off Constantinople, the wind fell so calm, and continued so that we could do nothing: then we lay like logs in the water, till the Turks got the better of their terror, and moved their fleet into a secure berth; and then being no land forces we could do nothing. Our admiral soon saw the necessity of our speedy return, as the Dardanelles were fortifying behind us with rapidity, and we had 12 sail of the enemy's line to fall on our rear, if we should get crippled. Very different was our return down the Straits from our passage up: the batteries doubled, their guns better placed, and better directed; some of their guns threw, as I have said, stones 800 weight. Our escape is miraculous; if we staid a week longer, we might have never got back. Our disappointment is truly mortifying, if they had let five thousand men go with us from the Dardanelles, which I hear the admiral asked for, we should have done our business in a masterly style; but Fox could only send them to Egypt, for his orders were precatory. This, to be sure, was very unlucky; however, I hope we shall make up a little for our disappointment by prizes, for we are going off Smyrna. A Russian squadron has joined us, and want us to make another attempt, but I don't believe our admiral will indulge them."

May 12.

The treaty with America, it is said, has been sent to London for re-consideration; and we should be glad that by mutual concession, the whole of this disagreeable dispute may be amicably adjusted. Perhaps, however, our present ministry, with that laudable view of contradiction to the former cabinet which prompted all their measures since their accession to office, may undo what their predecessors have done, and involve us in a war with a country united to ours by the ties of blood as well as of policy, to prove our zeal for the religion of peace!

The channel fleet has been obliged to return into the bay from the uncommon severity of the weather. Arrived at Plymouth, the *Veronica*, of New-York, Henry Pyle, master, from Memel, which

place the left 28th March, for this port with timber; when the master left Memel there were nearly 20,000 Prussian troops at that place and its neighbourhood, which were not able to join the army for want of arms, which were anxiously expected from this country: arms of every description were demanded from individuals for the temporary supply of the army. Ammunition was also so scarce, that the British ships of war in the Baltic were obliged to part with a great part of their stock for the use of the combined armies.

May 13.

As we last night predicted, the new ministers are resolved to make no concessions to America.—The evening Trumpeter, not of their fame, but of their disgrace, warns us that the age of concession is past. Of this we are aware.—What then is left us? When fools are too obstinate to concede—too dull to be convinced—they must be constrained.—*Statesman.*

So confident were generals Tarleton and Galcoigne of being returned for Liverpool on Thursday, that the chairs were brought out in the morning for the purpose of charring them, and they had ordered a sumptuous dinner to be provided in the evening; when an independent free man of the name of Green unexpectedly came forward and nominated Mr. Rolfe. The name of Green is ominous to gen. Tarleton, who must remember his unpleasant race with gen. Green in America, when the English hero rode full horse for the distance of nearly two miles! The friends of Mr. Rolfe are determined to keep the poll open the legal time, fifteen days.

May 14.

The Levant fleet, under convoy of the *Juno*, has arrived in port. Intelligence has been received by it relative to the state of the enemies' squadrons in the Mediterranean.—The combined fleet in Cadiz consists of thirteen sail of the line, of which five are French and eight are Spanish. There are, moreover, three or four ships of the line in ordinary, two upon the stocks, and several sloops and frigates refitting. In Carthagea, there are three sail of the line, three frigates, and two sloops, all ready for sea.—The ships are all manned, and with their sails bent. The French admiral made a late attempt to escape; but perceiving that lord Collingwood was on his station, and was resolved to remain there, he deemed it prudent to return into the harbour, and wait the co-operation of the Spanish and Rochefort squadrons. Besides the above squadrons in Cadiz and Carthagea, there are three two deckers, two frigates and three sail of the line, in the harbour of Toulon; and three frigates, two sloops, and many gun-boats, in that of Venice. At Naples there are two sloops and a frigate. The vessels in the Italian ports are but badly manned, but the French endeavour to remedy this defect, by pressing the crews of every vessel which they chance to meet.

When the *Juno* left the Cadiz fleet, Admiral Sir John Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith were hourly expected off Cadiz; and orders had been received by lord Collingwood to instruct these officers to proceed immediately on their way home. Mr. Arbuthnot, his family, and suit, are coming home in the *Amphion*.

The Barbary powers had learned the first success of admiral Duckworth forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, and the intelligence had produced a very sensible effect upon them.

The rumour of an existing negotiation for a general peace was revived on Tuesday with increased confidence, upon the alledged authority of private letters, received by the last Hamburg mail. The overtures were stated as having been made by Napoleon to the emperor Alexander; who was of opinion, that they should be submitted to the allies. The inactivity of the armies in Poland has been also urged, as evidence of a subsisting negotiation. But it is confidently asserted, on the other hand, that all hopes of amicable arrangement had vanished before the emperor of Russia left his capital. As in the latter case a battle must have been fought before this time, these contradictory reports have greatly increased the public anxiety for the arrival of foreign papers.

May 15.

Hamburg papers to the 6th, and Dutch papers to the 12th, arrived in town last night. Although their details are interesting, yet they are totally silent on the main object of our anxiety—the great battle which was anticipated to be on the eve of taking place. Buonaparte seems at this moment more willing to emulate the policy of Machiavel than the prowess of Alexander; and to place greater reliance on Flattery than Force.

If report is at all to be credited, Austria has lately shewn some symptoms of being influenced by French intrigue. Mr. Stewart, whose arrival from the court of Petersburg we mentioned in our yesterday's paper, is said to be charged with proposals submitted by Napoleon to the allies, and backed by rather a haughty recommendation on the part of his Austrian majesty.

It is even said, that the last mentioned power has gone so far as to declare Turkey its ally! We hope these rumours are unfounded. But when we consider the jealousy of Russian interference in the affairs of Turkey, always manifested by the former head of the Germanic body, we must confess we find more ground for dread than hope.

The late change in our councils cannot be supposed to impress a favourable opinion of our steadiness, any more than an increase of vigour in our measures. It is not therefore a matter either for complaint or admiration, if foreign states consult only what they may deem their own interest, unconnected with a reference to our situation. When England herself seems to have lost all sense of what is due to her, we must not expect other nations to be careful of her interests.—*Statesman.*

May 16.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived late last night with dispatches. The three Hamburg mails which were due also arrived. They have not brought any intelligence of importance from Poland; but the Paris papers to the 8th assert, that hostilities will recommence as soon as the weather will permit. All hopes of peace have vanished, the Paris papers admitting, that the overtures of Buonaparte have been peremptorily rejected. The senate, in an address to Buonaparte, in answer to his message relative to the conscription, talk of dictating peace, boast that his army is stronger by 130,000 men than it was at the commencement of the war, and hold out the prospect of his surprising, turning, and surrounding the Russian army, and compelling them to receive from him either death or law.

His Swedish majesty has refused to ratify the extraordinary armistice concluded by gen. Essen, whom he had removed from his command. A reinforcement of 15,000 Swedes has been ordered to be embarked for Stralsund, and the Swedes will have in Pomerania an army of not less than 15,000 men. Buonaparte will thus be obliged to keep a strong force to watch them, and his grand army will of course be weaker than it would have been had the armistice been ratified.—The Vienna Court Gazette, in an article under the head of Turkey, states, that the Russians have made an unsuccessful attempt to take the castle of Tenedos. The Dardanelles is strictly blockaded by the English and Russians. The Turks in the interior are defeated in every encounter with the Russians. We shall soon see whether they will be more successful under Mahomet's standard, which has been conveyed from the Mosque of Sophia, with extraordinary solemnity and pomp, to the camp near Adrianople.

The transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately. Ten thousand foot, it is said, are to be embarked, and four thousand horse. Four companies of artillery have been embarked at Woolwich. Three troops of gunner drivers are also under orders for embarkation.

Orders have been dispatched by government to the commissioners of the customs, to be forwarded to all the out ports for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Seigneur; and also from the admiralty, to the commanders of king's ships and privateers to detain and bring in all vessels, property, &c. belonging to the subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

The French have taken possession of the islands of Usedom and Wallin in pursuance of the armistice which the king of Sweden has not ratified.

### SEVENTY SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

FINKENSTEIN, April 23.

"The operations of marshal Mortier have had the desired effect. The Swedes were so inconsiderate as to cross the river Peene, to advance upon Anclam and Demmin, and to move towards Passewalk. On the 16th before break of day, marshal Mortier assembled his troops, advanced from Passewalk on the road to Anclam, overthrew the posts of Belling and Ferdinandshuff, took four hundred prisoners and two pieces of cannon, entered Anclam at the same time with the enemy, and made himself master of the bridge on the Peene.

The column of the Swedish general Cardoll was cut off. It remained uckerunde, when we were already at Anclam. The Swedish general in chief Armfeldt has been wounded by a grape-shot. All the enemy's magazines are taken.

The column of general Cardoll, which has been cut off, was attacked on the 17th by the general of brigade Veau, near Uckerunde, when the enemy lost three pieces of cannon and 500 men which were taken; the rest escaped by getting on board the gun-boats in the Hafl. Two more pieces of cannon were taken near Demmin.

Baron Von Essen, who commands the Swedish army during the absence of general Armfeldt, proposed