

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 20, 1807.

BOSTON, August 12.

### LATE FROM FRANCE.

#### GREAT NEWS!

The Arab, West, arrived yesterday from Nantz; we have received Bulletin No. 78, and a Nantz paper of the 29th June. The Bulletin being very long, we have given a faithful abstract from it. The campaign opened the 5th June; and was continued by a series of hard fighting until the 14th, when the French gained a great and decisive victory at Friedland, about 20 miles S. of Koningsberg. The Russians lost from 25 to 30,000 men, 30 generals, and 80 pieces of cannon, and were said to be overwhelmed and scattered; while the French were in full march for Koningsberg, at which place the last accounts stated them to have arrived. There were rumours of an expected peace, at the last dates.

The French army there are troops of not less than ten or twelve different nations, who do not understand each other's language; but Buonaparte contrives to make them all understand him.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From French papers received yesterday from Nantz.

#### FRENCH GRAND ARMY BULLETIN.

No. 78, dated

Heilsberg, June 12, 1807.

THIS Bulletin gives an account of the overtures peace, made during the winter; and of their being interrupted by the attacks of the Russians.

#### ACTION OF SPANDEN.

June 5th, the Russian army put several of its divisions in motion.—The right attacked the bridge-head of Spanden, which gen. Frere defended with the 11th regiment. Twelve Russian regiments made great efforts; they renewed them seven times, and seven times were repulsed.—In the meantime the force of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) had assembled troops, but before they could act, a charge of the Russian dragoons forced the enemy to retreat. Thus during a whole day, two divisions made repeated successful attacks on one regiment; but it must be noted that this regiment was entrenched. In visiting the entrenchments between one of the attacks, Marshal Bernadotte was slightly wounded, which will render him unable to resume his command for a fortnight. Our loss is trifling. The enemy's 1200, and many wounded.

#### BATTLE OF LOMILTEN.

Two Russian divisions from the centre also attacked the bridge-head of Lomilten. Gen. Terry's brigade defended it. Two regiments repulsed the enemy the whole day. The abbatis and works were covered with dead Russians. Their general was killed, and their loss 1100 killed, 100 prisoners, and great numbers wounded. We lost 120 men killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the Russian commander in chief (Bernadotte) with the imperial guards, and three divisions, attacked Marshal Ney's position at Alkirken, Guffelsdorf, and Wolsdorf; and were repulsed in all quarters; but when Marshal Ney discovered that his assistants exceeded 40,000 men, he observed his instructions, and led his corps to Ackendorff.

#### BATTLE OF DEPPEM.

June 6th, the enemy attacked the 6th corps at Deppen, on the Passarge. They were overturned.—The manoeuvres, talents and intrepidity of marshal Ney, gen. Marchand, and other officers, are worthy the greatest eulogium. The enemy confesses the loss of 2000 killed, and 5000 wounded. We had 160 killed, 200 wounded, and 270 prisoners, made by the attacks, who had posted themselves in the rear of the enemy.

#### AFFAIR OF THE 8th.

On the 8th the Emperor arrived at Deppen, and gave the necessary orders. The 4th corps moved to Guffelsdorf, where it met a Russian division, about 1000 men, which it attacked, disabled 500 men, and took 150, and in the evening took post at Alkirken. At this moment the emperor advanced on Guffelsdorf, with Ney's and Lannes' corps, his guards, and the rest of his army. Ten thousand cavalry, and fifteen thousand infantry, of the enemy's rear guard, took possession of Guffelsdorf, and attempted to dispute the passage.—Marshal Murat, after some skilful manoeuvres, drove them from their positions, and the light

cavalry and heavy dragoons triumphed over all the efforts of the enemy, and in the evening we entered Guffelsdorf by force. One thousand prisoners, the possession of the positions before Guffelsdorf, and the routing of the infantry, were the consequences of the day. The Russian horse guards were peculiarly severely handled.

#### AFFAIR OF THE 10th.

June 10th, the army advanced towards Heilsberg, and carried several camps. The enemy's rear guard, of from 15 to 18,000 cavalry, and several lines of infantry, were formed at a mile's distance. The Spanish cuirassiers, and other corps, charged them, and gained ground. Two divisions of marshal Soult's corps marched on the right, whilst Legrand's division marched on the left. The whole Russian army was at Heilsberg; they reinforced their advanced columns. More than 60 field pieces poured death, whilst they were thus supporting their columns, which our divisions drove back with the most undaunted courage and impetuosity. Several Russian divisions were routed, and at 9 P. M. we were under the entrenchments. Several divisions performed prodigies. Verdier's division cut off the enemy's retreat by Landburg; and several companies went so far as to insult the Russians in their entrenchments. Some brave men met death near the pallisades.

The emperor called the 11th on the field of battle making arrangements for a decisive action. The whole Russian army was assembled, and Heilsberg was full of stores, and rendered very strong. The emperor ordered Davoust to form on the Lower Alle, and cut off the road to Eylau. Each corps had its assigned post, and were all assembled, excepting the first which was on the Lower Passarge. Thus the Russians who had recommenced hostilities, found themselves blockaded. Battle was offered them; it was thought they would attack on the 11th, whilst the French army was forming; but instead of attacking, they began at night to cross to the right bank of the Alle, and gave up the whole country on their left, leaving their wounded at the mercy of the victor, as well as their magazines, and those entrenchments the fruit of so much arduous exertion.

On the 12th at day break, all the army was in motion. All the houses are filled with the Russian wounded. From the 5th to the 12th the enemy's army has been deprived of about 30,000 fighting men; they left in our hands from 3 to 4000 men; seven or 8 pairs of colours, and 2 pieces of artillery; and according to the accounts of deserters, several important generals. Our loss is about 600 or 700 killed, 2000 or 2200 wounded and 300 prisoners. A Spanish general is wounded. Gen. Rousel of the imperial guards had his head shot off; marshal Murat had two horses killed under him, one of his aids (Segun) lost an arm. Several other officers were wounded. We found in the magazines of Heilsberg several thousand quintals flour, and large quantities of provisions of various kinds.

The emperor Alexander left his army some days before the campaign opened.

PARIS, June 25, 1807.

#### GREAT BATTLE.

Yesterday his highness prince Borghese arrived at the palace of St. Cloud, and brought from the emperor, to the empress and queen, the news of a victory which, on the 14th of this month, was gained at Friedland (about 20 miles S. of Koningsberg) by the grand army, commanded by the emperor in person. The following particulars were given at headquarters, and which we are authorized to repeat, while we are waiting for the official bulletin.

"The French army has worthily celebrated the 14th June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo.—The battle of Friedland will be celebrated in history.—The Russian army out manoeuvred, its centre penetrated, cut off from its magazines, has been completely beaten. Eighty pieces of cannon taken, 25 to 30,000 Russians taken, killed, or drowned in the Alle, are the results of this memorable day. Thirty Russian generals have been killed, taken, or severely wounded. The bodies of several generals were found dead on the field of battle, and it is worthy of remark, that among them were the bodies of general Pahlen and Marcoff, two of the first instigators of the faction devoted to England. The regularity of our dispositions, the intrepidity of our troops, have greatly diminished the loss of the French army, which is not considerable.

[Moniteur.]

The Gazette de France says, "in addition to the 78th bulletin, we learn that on the 13th June, the head-quarters of the grand army was at Prussian Eylau; that the army, in two columns, was marching on to Koningsberg; and that the advanced guards

were at the gates of the city; that the Russian army could not sustain an attack in any part; in that it was overwhelmed and dispersed in such a manner, as to render it impossible for them to reunite. According to their reports, the French were already in Koningsberg, where they entered pell-mell with the Russians.—But this last news needs confirmation.

The Courier de L'Europe, says, "we announce this day (June 25) that Koningsberg is in the power of the French.

STONINGTON, (Conn.) August 5.

We observed last week, that there were several citizens of this town compelled to serve on board the British navy; since then a letter has been received from Thomas Wood, a young man born in this village, dated at Monte-Viedo, on board of "his majesty's ship *Raisonable* of 64 guns."—This young man has been for about two years in the service of the British, and all his exertions, with those of his friends, have been exercised in vain to procure his release; he writes that he was in the engagement off Trafalgar; was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, of Buenos Ayres, and of Monte-Viedo, and is still kept to assist in fighting the battles of tyrants and kidnappers, against his will.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Extract of a letter from Bennington, Vermont, dated July 16, 1807.

"I have recently returned from a journey to Kanadawab, on the borders of Lower Canada. In my tour I was within a few miles of the present residence of Stephen Burroughs, the notorious counterfeiter. He is running at large, and as I was informed is carrying on a much greater stroke of business in that line, than he has heretofore done.

"The late disturbance of the British makes considerable noise in this quarter; all parties unite. They feel much alarmed in Canada, and expect a war. A gentleman of this vicinity, writes from Quebec to his clerk, that several British frigates had arrived in St. Lawrence, as is supposed to defend the province, and that they are now upon the alert in Montreal beating up for regular troops. He mentions his apprehensions that before he can bring his business to a close in Quebec, the gates of that city will be shut against Americans."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

We extract the following article from a London paper of the 21st June:—"Capt. Love's letter, upon which we animadverted last week, has, as was reasonably to be expected, excited a very strong sensation in America. It was sent express to the president, and some strong measures it is supposed will be resorted to by the government on the occasion. The promptitude of this country in protesting against captain Love's conduct, will, it is hoped, evince to the Americans the sense of the nation upon this man's puerile folly and contumelious impudence."

Private letters from Liverpool, of so late a date as June 24th, are silent on the subject of a rupture between the United States and Great Britain; and, far from expressing any apprehensions of such an event, they state that the shipments of the present season to this country, would be quite as great as heretofore.

Late letters from the Havana mention, that British merchandise, which had been detained at the custom-house, in conformity to a late order, had, on consideration that the expences of government could not be defrayed, unless the revenue was continued, been released, and intimation given, that they would hereafter be admitted to entry.

It is stated in a Pittsburg paper, that the British merchants at Michillimackinac refuse purchasing any articles of country produce from the Americans, and are preparing to remove their effects from our territory. It is further stated that the difficulties with the Indians on that frontier are such as to render it unsafe to travel from Chicago to Detroit by land.

A gentleman recently from Montreal, informs us, that while there, he heard it reported, that the government had chartered 6 vessels for taking down to Quebec the cannon and military stores which were at Montreal, St. John's, &c. and that it was the prevailing opinion there, that if a war broke out between England and the United States, no attempt at defending that province would be made except at Quebec, where a vigorous and determined stand would be made; and for which purpose it would be immediately put in the best possible state of defence. He further adds, that when passing St. John's, &c. on his way hither, he observed the military extremely busy in the removing of cannon, &c. which he understood were to be sent down to Quebec with all possible dispatch.

[Boston papers.]