

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 10, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 10, 1807.

NEW-YORK, August 31.  
VERY IMPORTANT.

BY the ship Gato, Coit, arrived here yesterday in 40 days from Hull, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 12th of July, containing the important intelligence, that after several successful and bloody battles, Buonaparte had compelled the Russians to ask for an armistice. Previous to agreeing to an armistice, Koningsberg, Memel, &c. surrendered to the French arms.

The London papers state—that

Two French sail of the line and four frigates made their escape from Rochefort on the 8th June.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon on the 6th June. Several houses were much damaged, and the city thrown into the greatest confusion. But few lives were lost. The shock was also felt at St. Ube's, Oporto, &c.

The expedition from England had not only not been called, but the 3d division was to sail immediately. It was said to be possible that the negotiations between Russia and France might terminate in peace, in which case this accession of force might be of considerable service to the Russians.

Price of stocks at London July 11—3 per cent. Consols for money 63 7-8—do. for opening 63 7-8—Premium 3-4 premium.

LONDON, July 11.  
Important Intelligence.

A mail from Tonnigen arrived last night and another this morning. The latter has brought Hamburg papers to the 5th inst. Paris papers to the 3d, and the 15th, are also arrived, containing the 80th bulletin from the grand army, dated from Tilsit on the 11th. The advices from the armies by the Hamburg papers are of the 22d ult. The armistice was concluded on the 21st between the prince Laltanow on the part of Russia, and Berthier on the part of France. The prisoners taken on each side are to be exchanged immediately. Plenipotentiaries have also been appointed to negotiate a peace between the two countries.

The accounts in the German papers state that the success of the Russians in the late battles to have been great indeed. Two transports belonging to the division of the expedition arrived at Elsinour on the 20th, the remainder were expected immediately; a report prevailed at Tonnigen, as will be seen by the following letters, which were received just before our paper was put to press, that the transports would not be permitted to pass the sound.

We are all in alarm, the consul having ordered all his vessels to depart, and place themselves under the protection of men of war at Wollerwick. A report at this instant prevails, that our expedition is defeated at the sound.

The mails and French papers arrived at so late an hour that we have not time to comment upon their contents to-day. The following are the important news brought by them:

Mr. Purviance the secretary to the American minister in this country, who was sent over to America to negotiate the treaty between this country and the United States, is arrived at Falmouth. He has we understand brought the treaty back.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.

Yesterday arrived at Elsinour two English transports of the expedition, one of which had on board the 1st division of the German legion with some officers, and the other their horses. Fifty-three ships, with 1000 hussars and horses, besides others, will follow immediately; they all go to Stralsund. These transports have no ships arrived here from Koningsberg and Memel, we are therefore deprived of later advices thence, neither have we received the particulars of the late battle near Friedland.

TILSIT, June 9.

Dear Friend—I am now come, after a fatiguing march of fifteen days, to the borders of Russia, upon the banks of the Niemen. During these fifteen days we have fought three skirmishes and two battles, with all possible success; I cannot give you the particulars thereof, as they would be too long; I leave the news-papers to inform you thereof. All I tell you is, that the Russians have never been so much on the defensive. This moment the army is no larger than our van guard, such a number of men have been killed of them. I assure you that not more than 1000 of them have been taken. I estimate the loss in the two battles to 25 or 30,000 men. I speak with knowledge thereof, for I have been upon the field of battle, where the dead were piled one upon another, that they might have

served me as a writing desk, if on that day I had had writing materials about me.—(Hamburg correspondent of July 4.)

June 22.

Yesterday an armistice was concluded here between the prince of Neuchatel, major-general of the grand army, as plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, and the prince of Laltanow, of Koscow, general lieutenant great cross, &c. as plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia, in order to negotiate in the interim a peace. If this should not take place, hostilities can only begin again after a month's previous notice. Commissioners are mean while appointed to exchange the prisoners man for man, and rank for rank; and plenipotentiaries have been named to treat for and conclude the peace between the two great nations.—(Hamburg Correspondent.)

Cosel surrendered by capitulation on the 18th of June.

Glatz, in Silesia, surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of June.

An article from Vienna, June 24th, says, "according to accounts from Constantinople of the 3d inst. Sultan Selim is dead; but of this we have no official confirmation."

From the Paris papers.

### EIGHTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. Tilsit, June 19.

During the time that the French army signalized themselves on the field of battle in Friedland, the grand duke of Berg arrives before Koningsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by gen. Lestocq.

On the 13th marshal Soult found at Creutzburg the Prussian rear guard; the division of Milhaud's dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian cavalry and takes several pieces of cannon.

On the 11th the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Koningsberg, about noon two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it: six pieces of cannon, and three or four thousand men who composed this troop were taken, all the suburbs of Koningsberg were raised, and a considerable number of prisoners were made.

The result of all these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Koningsberg, but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau, obliges the enemy to evacuate Koningsberg, and this place falls into our hands.

The stores found at Koningsberg are immense; two hundred large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect.

A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced before Pillau, to form the siege of that place, and general Rapp has sent off for Dantzic a column ordered to go by the Nehring to raise before Pillau a battery which may shut up the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th the emperor transferred his head-quarters to the farm of Druska near Vilein Sherin. On the 18th he advanced them to Sgaigirren; and on the 19th he entered Tilsit. The grand duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, has followed the enemy these three last days, and did him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself, the Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges. We had a few killed and wounded, among the latter is the Chef d'Ecadre Picton, aid-de-camp to the grand duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Fregel opposite to Weklau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; the Cossack takes his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserves his presence of mind, takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack and pursues him.

A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred, for the first time, near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We are sorry for those who give the preference to the ancient arms to those of the moderns; but nothing is more laughable than the effect of those arms against our muskets.

Marshal Davoust, at the head of the third corps, defeated by Labjan, fell upon the enemy's rear guard, and made 2500 prisoners.

Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Inslerbourgh, and there took 100 wounded and the enemy's magazines, which were considerable.

The woods and villages are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous; it has not with it more than 60 pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed that the number exceeds a hundred and twenty.

Near Tilsit the annexed notes, numbered 1 and 2, were transmitted to the grand duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian prince lieutenant-general Labanoff passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour with the prince Neuchatel.

The enemy burnt, in great haste, the bridge of Tilsit, over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen, opposite Tilsit, is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear guard of the enemy on the right bank.

Hostilities have already ceased.

What remained to the king of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between the Niemen and Memel. The greatest part of his army, or rather the division of his troops, is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia.

The emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit with the king of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haste.

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NO. I.

The general in chief Benningfen to his excellency the prince Bagrathion.

After the torrents of blood which have lately flown in the battles as sanguinary as frequently repeated, I could wish to assuage the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice before we enter into a conflict, into a new war, perhaps still more terrible than the former. I request you, prince, to make known to the chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the consequences may have effects the more salutary, as a general congress has already been proposed, and may prevent a useless effusion of human blood. You will afterwards transmit to me the result of your proceeding; and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Your excellency's most humble,  
and most obedient servant,  
(Signed) B. BENNINGSEN.

NO. II.

GENERAL.—The general commander in chief has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his excellency has received from his majesty the emperor, directing me to communicate to you its contents. I think I cannot better comply with his intentions than by transmitting to you the original. I request you at the same time to send me your answer, and accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, general,

Your most humble,  
and most obedient servant,  
June 18: BAGRATHION.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, July 2.

Some private letters state that the French entered Memel before the conclusion of the armistice, and the grand duke Constantine has been at the French head-quarters.

L'abeille du Nord, 3d July.

FALMOUTH, July 8.

Arrived the American sloop of war Wasp, captain Smith, from Norfolk in 28 days passage. A Mr. Purviance, formerly secretary of legation from the United States, is on board her, charged with dispatches for the British government. She is a remarkable fine vessel, and carries eighteen 42 pounders. On the 6th inst. a few leagues to the westward of Scilly, spoke the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet, about 50 sail, all well. The frigate having lost 6 of her crew, on her passage, she is ordered into quarantine.

LONDON, July 10.

Accounts have been received from Deal, which were brought there by the masters of two smuggling vessels, that on Tuesday morning last the colours were hoisted at Dunkirk, and preparations were making for a general illumination, in consequence of a peace having been concluded between France, Prussia, and Russia; and on Tuesday night, Calais was in an actual state of illumination for the same event. That rejoicings of this nature may have taken place in both these towns, is by no means improbable; but they must refer to the armistice, rather than to any preliminary treaty of peace.

Tilsit, now occupied by the advanced guard of the French armies, is a large, rich, commercial town of Lithuanian Prussia. The castle was probably built in the 13th century, and it was not until the year 1752, that the place obtained the privileges of a city. The river Memel, sometimes called the Niemen, washes the north side of the town, and by this stream its advantageous trade in corn, linseed and provisions in general, is maintained with Koningsberg.