

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 26, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 26, 1807.

Boston, March 14.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the ship Packet, Captain Scott, in the short passage of 6 days from Liverpool, has given us full files of London papers as late as the 12th February. Extracts will be found under the foreign heads.

French Bulletins, to No. 52, inclusive, are received. It will be seen, by the sketches we have given of them, that the last is dated in Warsaw, and that the French army had retrograded. Excepting the capitulation of Breslau, &c. in Silesia, no military event of note had occurred, posterior to the battle of Pultusk.

A Russian official account, and an abstract of other official particulars of the battle of Pultusk, &c. are so given. It will be seen, that the Russians, though forced eventually to retreat, lay claim to a partial victory. They retired in good order, and the French knowledge they did not think it prudent to follow them. The battle was hard fought, and the ground early purchased. The Russians say, Buonaparte commanded in person; and we know that one of his aids (Rapp) was wounded; and another (Sugur) taken prisoner, and sent to Russia. At the last date, a Russian army, under gen. Kamensky, was concentrated near Wizna, &c. and were speedily to commence offensive operations. The Russians had retired seven miles from Pultusk previous to the battle of the 26th.

The emperor Napoleon had not (as reported by the Marblehead arrival) quitted his army. The empress Josephine had arrived in Paris.

We have not time to extend our summary.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE PACKET, SCOTT, FROM LIVERPOOL.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY BULLETINS.

NOTE.

The Bulletin which was received on Saturday last from Marblehead, and (rather inaccurately) translated from Salem, was the 47th, and not the 45th. The 47th was dated Poluky, Dec. 27, the 46th at Golymin, Dec. 28. These bulletins give very detailed accounts of the affairs at Czarnow, Naselk, &c.

BULLETIN, No. 48, IS DATED

Warsaw, Jan. 3, 1807.

It states that gen. Corbineau had followed the Russians from Pultusk, had reached Ostrovel, the 1st January, and had picked up 400 Russian soldiers, several officers, and many baggage wagons. That marshall Soult, Ney, Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) & Desfieres, were cautioned on the little river Orcey. Davoust and Lannes, at Pultusk. That the Russians continued to retreat; and the emperor came back to Warsaw the 2d. That prince Jerome had laid Breslau in ashes, but the garrison had not surrendered. That a Prussian corps of 8000 attempted to raise the siege, but were defeated by gen. Montbrun, with a body of Wurttembergers and Bavarians; with the loss of 400 men, 600 horses, and a convoy of provisions, contains no other military operations.

BULLETIN, No. 49, IS DATED

Warsaw, Jan. 8, 1807.

It states, that Breslau had capitulated, and prince Jerome entered the place, and was going to besiege Reg, Schweidnitz and Havel. That gen. Victor marched to besiege Colberg, and Dantzic; that gen. de Zastrow had been appointed Prussian minister for foreign affairs. That the French cavalry were not from Konigsberg; and that the Russian army was continuing its movements towards Grodno.

BULLETIN, No. 50, IS DATED

Warsaw, Jan. 15, 1807.

It mentions, that the troops found several Russians at Ostrovelka; and that the illness in the Russian camp increased daily. And that the garrison of Breslau (5500 men) had defied before prince Jerome. A detailed account is given of the affair between the Russian corps, and that of the Wurttembergers and Bavarians, mentioned in the 49th bulletin: the rest the bulletin relates to the progress of the Russians in Turkey; the preparations making in Turkey to retake the "aggressive" of the Russians; and that "Austria and France are equally interested (as well as England) in not seeing Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Greece, Rometia and Natolia, become the sport of Muscovites."

BULLETIN, No. 51, IS DATED

Warsaw, Jan. 22, 1807.

It notices the official dispatch of gen. Benning to the king of Prussia; which it says was received with

great joy; but which joy, on the receipt of other accounts was turned into grief; and the consequence of the latter was the determination to evacuate Konigsberg, that all the Prussian forces then did not exceed thirty-two thousand; some of which were with the king, others in various garrisons in Prussia, and Silesia. On the Russian official account it states, that Buxhovden was not at Makow, (Benning did not say he was) but at Golymin, where he was beaten: It desires Benning to shew a single piece of French cannon taken, a single standard, or more than twelve or fifteen stragglers taken; while the French can shew 6000 prisoners, two standards which he left at Pultusk, and 3000 wounded, whom he abandoned in his flight. The bulletin admits the French took care not to pursue him; denies, that the grand duke of Berg or Davoust was opposed to him; and concludes with a number of remarks on the effect of such ridiculous relations.

BULLETIN, No. 52, IS DATED

Warsaw, Jan. 19, 1807.

And gives an account of the operations of marshal Mortier in Prussia proper; and of an affair between a detachment from the Prussian garrison in Colburg, and a small corps of Mortier's army, in which the latter took four pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners. It adds, that Brieg in Silesia, had surrendered; that Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords a plentiful supply; that Warsaw supplies 100,000 rations daily; that no diseases existed in the army; and that the emperor was daily upon parade, reviewing his troops, and particularly the conscripts from France.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

General Benning to the king of Prussia.

"I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by general Souchet, at the head of fifteen thousand men, on my left wing near Farmguarka, in the view of getting possession of that town. I had only 5000 men under the general Bagganaut to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, until I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under general Tollroy, by which means the right of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where general Barkley de Tolly was posted with the vanguard. The wing extended on the road towards Stegocyn to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on their right, which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce general Barkley de Tolly, with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

"The attack commenced at eleven in the morning, and lasted until dark. From the relation of all the prisoners I was opposed by Messrs. Murat, Davoust, and Lannes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have lost about 5000, according to their own account.

"All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following generals particularly distinguished themselves: Osterman, Tollroy, Barkley de Tolly, prince Dolgorouky, Bagganaut, Sommoft and Sitoff, of the infantry, also colonel Davidoffsky and Gundoff, &c. &c.

"Field-marshal Kamensky departed from Pultusk for Ostrovelka on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair and to beat the enemy.

"I have to lament that the long expected succour of gen. Buxhovden had not arrived, although he was but two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of provisions and forage obliged me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy had not molested me in my retreat.

(Signed)

BENNINGSEN.

Rozaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806.

ABSTRACT

OF OTHER RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

"Daily skirmishes from the 23d December preceded the battle of the 26th, when Benning, having been reinforced by a division under prince Gallitzin, resolved to make a stand. The French were under the immediate command of Buonaparte, who confided the attack upon the Russian wings, to Davoust and Lannes, they appeared to have made some impression

in the early part of the attack. Davoust forced general Bagganaut to fall back; but the latter having been promptly reinforced, Davoust's progress was effectually checked. Meanwhile Lannes was endeavouring to turn the Russian right wing. The principal attack and heat of the battle appears to have been in that quarter. Buonaparte directed the operations in person.

"An underwood favoured the approach of the French, who obliged the Russian advance guard to fall back upon the main body. But Benning, had foreseen that the chief efforts of the enemy would be made upon his right wing, and had thrown up a masked battery between the front of his main body and the advanced guard that had been posted to cover it. So soon therefore as the advanced guard was forced by the impetuosity of the attack made upon it to fall back, the masked battery opened upon the enemy a most galling fire of grape shot, which soon checked their progress. General Tolly who had the command of the advanced guard, pushed forward again, but was again obliged to fall back, and the enemy attempted to out-flank the battery. Benning, saw that this was the critical moment, and with great promptitude, skill, and decision, ordered his right wing to change front; reinforced general Tolly from his centre, and having thus stopped the progress of the enemy, made an attack upon them himself, general Osterman advancing with his division towards the right, and Benning, supported him with a long train of artillery, and 20 squadrons of cavalry. He ordered also the remainder of the cavalry to form their front in his centre, which had the effect of keeping the centre of the French from making a movement to support their left wing. The attack and the defence were furious and sanguinary; the French fought with desperation, but were obliged at last to fall back, and were driven in confusion from the field."

LONDON, February 10.

The utmost exertions continue to be used in the king's dock yard at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, in order to get ready a fleet for the Baltic. Sixteen sail of the line, mostly old 74's, are to be cut down and fitted for sea, with masts of the rate of 74's.

Gen. Paoli died on Thursday night, at a very advanced age; at his house near the Edgware road, famous for the part he took in the affairs of Corsica; in the reign of Louis the fifteenth; and the godfather of Buonaparte.

A letter from London dated 28th January says, "the price of flour at present is 44 to 45s. per American barrel."

PRICE CURRENT.

At Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Cotton, Georgia upland 1s4 to 1s6. Sea Island 1s4 to 1s7. New-Orleans 1s7 to 1s8.

Flour superfine 4s to 4s5—fine flour 4s to 4s3. Of cotton the remarks are that the prices were looking up, notwithstanding some heavy imports. Flour, it is said, is in very limited demand, but do not apprehend any variation.

February 12th.—English Three per cent Consols 62 1-2.

New-York, March 13.

The following communication was received this morning through the Post-Office.

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this city from England, furnishes us with the following curious information. On the 16th day of June, 1796, one hundred young scientific gentlemen, who had just finished their education in the colleges of England and Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth, where they resolved, under the strictest injunction of secrecy, "that each of them should, in order to obtain correct information of the world, and of the customs, manners and dispositions of mankind, quit their native island, and reside for ten years successively in different foreign countries particularly specified; and that they should on the first day of September, 1807, again meet together in London for the purposes of reading over their different journals and of preparing the same for publication." This strange resolution was actually put in practice, and on the first day of January, 1807, it was known to some scientific men in London, that thirteen of the young adventurers had died; and that the remaining eighty-seven would certainly meet next summer according to agreement. It was said that one of these adventurers had constantly resided in the city of New-York, where he had collected a most valuable mass of information.

T. M.

NATCHEZ, February 10.

On Friday morning a duel was fought on the western margin of the Mississippi, opposite this city, between the hon. Cowles Mead, and captain Robert Sample, of Wilkinson county. The first fire was ex-