Late Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, April 24.

The ship Eliza arrived yesterday in 28 days from Bordeaux—Accounts by her mention that no new battles had occurred—that Bonaparte had visited the field of the last battle—and that he had pronounced the slaughter, dreadful, an awful scene, but a necessary lesson to the princes of Europe to deter them from engaging in war with the invincible soldiers of France!—It was the general belief at Bordeaux, that the French army had been severely beaten.

Cullen.

Paris papers, under the head of Hague, March 1, give a deplorable representation of the effects of the gale in the Texel of the 18th Feb. which it seems was followed by one nearly as destructive on the 26th of the same month.

It was reported that the Turks had gained a partial advantage over the Russians.

Passwan Oglou has paid the debt of nature. Two of his principal officers, each with a considerable force, are contending for the succession of Pacha of Widdin.

The emperor of Austria preservers in a strict neutrality.

The following bulletin is the last that has been received.

Sixty-fourth Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

Osterode, 2d March, 1807.

The city of Elbing furnished great resources to the army. There was found in it a great quantity of wine and brandy. The country of the lower Vistula is very fertile.

The ambassadors of Constantinople and of Persia, have entered Poland, and approached Warsaw.

After the battle of Eylau, the emperor passed every day several hours on the field of battle. A horrid spectacle, but duty rendered it necessary. It required much labor to bury all the dead. A great number of bodies of Russian officers were found with their decorations. It appears there was among them a prince Repnim. Forty-eight hours after the battle, more than 5000 wounded Russians remained on the ground that they had not been able to carry off. Brandy and bread was brought them and they were successively transported to the hospitals.

Let one figure to himself upon the surface of a square league 9 or 10,000 dead bodies, 4 or 5000 horses slain, lines of Russian knapsacks, pieces of with bullets—Howitzer munitions, 2 pieces of cannon, near which were the bodies of the conductors killed at the moment they were making efforts to drag them off, and which appeared more distinctly upon a ground of snow—A spectacle calculated to inspire princes with the love of peace and the horrors of war.

The 5000 that we had wounded have been all filed off or sent to Thorn and our hospitals on the left bank of the Vistula upon sleighs. The surgeons have remarked with surprise that the fatigue of this conveyance has not injured the wounded.

Here are some details of the battle of Braunsberg. Gen. Dupont marched against the enemy in two columns. Gen. Bravare, who commanded the right column, met the enemy at Ragern, and forced him into the river, which runs in front of the village. The left column pushed the enemy upon Willenberg, and the whole of the division did not delay sallying out of the wood. The enemy driven from his first position was obliged to fall back upon the river which covers the city of Braunsberg; at first he stood firm but gen. Dupont marched up to him—overset him by a brisk charge, and entered with him into the city, which was strewed with the Russian dead.

The 9th of light infantry, the 32d, and the 9th of the line, which composed this division have signalized themselves.—Gens. Barrois, Laboussaye, col. Semelle of the 24th of the line—col. Meunier of the 9th of light infantry—the chief of battalion Rogue of the 33d of the line, and the chief of a squadron Hubinet of the 9th of Hussars have merited particularly eulogiums.

Since the arrival of the French army on the Vistula, we have taken from the Russians in the affairs of Pultusk and Golymin 89 pieces of cannon, at the battle of Bergfried 4 pieces; at the retreat of Allenstein 5 pieces; at the battle of Deppen 16 pieces; at the battle of Hoff 13 pieces; at the battle of Eylau 24 pieces; at the battle of Braunsberg 16 pieces; at the battle of Austrolenka 9 pieces, total 175 pieces of cannon.

The remark has been made on this subject that the emperor has never lost any cannon in the armies which he has commanded when in the first campaigns of Italy and Egypt, or in those of the army of reserve, whether in those of Austria and Moravia, or in those of Prussia or Poland.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent of February 25.

[*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, February 14*]

"The battle of Eylau lasted from eight in the morning till six in the evening. The Russian and Prussian army commenced the action with three French divisions, which on this occasion, acquired fresh laurels. Afterwards the divisions of marshal Ney and Soult took a decisive part in the action, in which, in consequence of the obstinate defence of the Russians, whole ranks of them were swept away. The imperial guards in particular made a dreadful slaughter among them. The imperial adjutant Corbineau was killed by a cannon-shot. Marshal Augereau is wounded in the arm. Marshal Lannes also being slightly wounded, his division, which is now in the neighbourhood of Ostrolenka, is commanded by general Savary."

WARSAW, Feb 16.

The first number of the Gazette de Varsovie published, contains in a supplement extraordinary, the following article:

"According to official accounts published here, on the evening of the 12th, the ever invincible army of his majesty the emperor and king, obtained on the 8th inst. near Eylau, a victory over the Russians, who were not only defeated, but entirely routed. Forty pieces of cannon, 16 standards, and about 12,000 prisoners, are the result of this great battle, in which the Russian army was almost four times as numerous as the French. We expect the particulars of this affair, which does the greatest honor to all the corps engaged in it"

Hamburgh Correspondenten, Feb. 28.

FEBRUARY 18

Marshal Massena is still in this capital where he arrived on the 12th inst.

To-day, 500 more Russian prisoners passed through this city.

General Gouvion is governor of this city, and col. Targer commandant of the fortress.

Hamburgh Correspondenten March 3.

BERLIN, March 2.

All the troops of the grand army are gone into cantonments, and the imperial head quarters are at present in Osterode.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, Feb. 18.

They write from Italy, that since the departure of marshal Massena, general St. Cyr has taken the command of the troops in the kingdom of Naples.

The intelligence from the Turkish provinces is vague and indefinite. The unfortunate rebel Paswan Oglou is reported to be dead.

The envoy of the king of Persia, Patali Schah, who some time since left this city, has gone for Posen to the emperor Napoleon.

AUGSBERG, Jan. 7

In the note which the Austrian minister has sent to the Russian envoy, he complains of the violation of Gallacia by the Russian troops. The answer has not been direct, but he has promised to send the note to his court, which he adds will not fail to order its general to respect the neutral territory of Austria.

MADRID, Dec. 10.

The world knows the barbarous manner in which the English commenced and for two years have carried on the war with Spain—After all the losses which the Spanish commerce has sustained, which have not answered the avaricious speculations of the English, the continent of South America and the Spanish islands are still in safety. The adventurer Miranda, supported by the English marine, has failed in his designs against Spanish America. He was connected with a col. Burr, who on his side, by some partial attacks, was to draw the American states into a war with Spain. But the Cabinet of Washington has stifled this vile project at its birth. The English surprised Buenos Ayres, but they have been obliged to abandon their conquest, with great loss of men and even of a vessel of war.—The great preparations to enjoy this conquest is seen in the fleet of merchant ships fitted out for Buenos Ayres, which has failed of the object of its expedition.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.

The march of the Russians into Moldavia and Wallachia, has unveiled the designs of Russia against its neighbors. Have the true interests of Russia guided its councils? Do not the passions of St. James direct at Petersburg? It would have been politic in Russia to have settled its affairs with the French, before it forced a formidable enemy to take arms.

BREMEN, Jan. 9.

All the vessels which pass the Sound pay a toll to the Danish government, of which an exact list is given yearly. In that for 1806, we notice that the number of vessels which passed is less than in the preceding years, and this diminution, which regards the English and Prussian commerce, leads to several reflections.

It is certain, considering the position of the French armies, and the measures taken by his imperial majesty for the execution of his decree relative to the blockade of the British Isles, the number of English vessels which will pass the Sound in 1807, will be less than in the list of 1806. The cruisers that will be out from Stettin, Lubeck, and other ports on the coast, must injure the British and Swedish commerce. From 450 to 500 Prussian vessels commonly pass the Sound in a year. The number in 1806 was reduced to 79, and this great diminution may easily be accounted for, when we recollect that the English declared, after the Prussian troops entered Hanover, that all the vessels of that nation were good prizes, and that the king of Sweden blockaded the Prussian ports of the Baltic three months—and afterwards that all Prussia was in the power of France after October.

The number of vessels also from Hamburg, Bremen and Papenburg, were much less than before, on account of the blockade of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, by the English, during a great part of that year. The vessels which sailed embraced the opportunity between the evacuation of Hanover by the French, and the possession of it by the Prussians. It ought to be remarked that the little village of Papenburg, which is in the dukedom of Aremberg, and member of the confederation of the Rhine, and which has been, at least thirty years, entirely unknown in the annals of maritime commerce, had in that year fitted out for the Baltic 21 vessels.—Such a remarkable circumstance is entitled to the notice of the French emperor.

The number of Russian vessels which passed the Sound amount to 53, which is the more surprising, as the Russian flag had nothing to fear. This proves that their maritime commerce is not in so flourishing a situation as some represent. We find that the Russians who have many ports on the Baltic, did nor send but 55 vessels into the North Sea, when the United States actually sent 107 into the Baltic.

NAPLES, Jan. 27.

Eight merchant vessels which sailed from our port, and which had been taken by the English, were driven back by the storm, and the English officers and seamen, which were on board have been made prisoners.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 3.

A traveller lately from Sweden assures that the French victories over the Prussians have been heard with joy, and the prospect of the restoration of [illegible] wish their king to adopt a policy favorable to his interests in recovering his provinces from Russia. It is said that the king assures that his troops shall not pass the frontiers of Pomerania.

It is said that the number of ambassadors at the Prussian court decreases continually. The last letters from Copenhagen inform that the Danish ambassador will not return, but his place will be held by lieut. Coopmans, his first secretary.

MARCH 8.

It is remarked, that since the conferences took place at Keil, between the crown prince of Denmark and the Swedish and French ministers, that an evident coolness has prevailed between the courts of Sweden and Denmark. The former, it appears has rejected the mediation of the latter, though the Danish government offered to use its good offices in endeavoring to restore the ancient friendly relations which subsisted between Sweden and France. It is related that at the last conference, a certain personage of the highest consideration said to to the Swedish minister, baron Von Taube—"Well be it so! Since your master is determined to lose Pomerania let him lost it."

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

The last news of the imperial head quarters, are dated from Leibstadt, February the 20th: since the affair of the 16th inst. nothing has been done. The French and Russian armies were marching into their respective cantonments.—It was said that the imperial head quarters would be soon removed to Osterode, at which place there would be a chosen communication with the different corps of the army.

By authentic news from Stettin, we learn, that on the 16th inst. the town of Stargard had been attacked by a Prussian corps of 500 infantry and 200 horse, with three cannons, forming a part of the garrison of Colberg.—The efforts of that detachment to penetrate into the town, proved unsuccessful. After a very brisk fire of musketry, it was driven from all points, and pursued as far as the environs of Moscow. The enemy has left on the field of battle, about 30 wounded and 24 dead, amongst whom are two officers. There are besides, an officer and 8 of their soldiers in the hospital.—The French had 2 men killed and a few wounded.

On the 17th, general Bonfanti received orders to reconnoitre the environs of Naugarten that was to be attacked on the following day. The detachment commanded with this general, advanced to the gates of the town, and retired, after having fulfilled that end, conformably to the order that had been given to its general. Colonel Fontona displayed much skill on that occasion. In the night of the 18th, general Teulie set off from Moscow, and at the break of day, appeared before Naugarten. There is in its neighbourhoood a marsh pretty deep, in the middle of which rises a platform of firm ground where the enemy had established a redoubt. The impossibility of fording it, or swimming over prevented the troops from turning it. It was therefore resolved to attack it in front. After having collected the material to fill up the ditch, and pave a way, colonel Boyer rushed on it at the head of the fusiliers of the guards overcame every obstacle, and was the third who reached the breast work of the enemy notwithstanding the firing of those that defended it. In less than five minutes the redoubt was carried, and the French were soon masters of the town. The enemy lost their cannon and left about 100 men on the spot besides 138 taken prisoners. The French had 3 men killed and 22 wounded. The gen. d'arms have distinguished themselves on that occasion.

Marshal Augereau, who was wounded, has obtained leave to go to Paris; and Marshal Massena commands at Warsaw, vice Lannes, who is ill.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.

The court gazette contains to day the following news of Turkey:—Osman Pacha of Widden, known under the name of Passwan Oglou, known for his military talents, his enterprising spirit, and the resistance he opposed in his city to the united forces of the Ottoman empire, died the 5th of February. Russia is delivered by his death of a formidable enemy.

Mustapha Bayractar, who has about 16,000 men to oppose to the Russians, has only made a few exertions till this time. General Michelson has in consequence kept his troops in the contracted position they had taken;—but he has sent, from his head quarters at Bucharest, 2000 men to reinforce his vanguard.

The rebelled Servians have till this time taken no part in the important events which are occurring in their neighbourhood. It is even asserted that their commander in chief, Czerni George, has sent to the grand seignior deputies to assure him that the enemies of the Porte were also his.

Two of the principal officers of Passwan Oglou are spoken of as his successors in the government of Widden: the one is named Memish Aga; the other Molla, [illegible] he committed in the time of the serious differences of Passwan Oglou with the Porte and the neighbouring Pachas. These two pretenders have each a numerous party, and have come already to blows. Kusanki Ali arrived before Widden with his kersales, a few days previous to the death of Passwan Oglou, and asked leave to enter the town, but was refused admittance. It is not known where he directed his march.

FRANKFORT, March 3.

The towns of Eloing, Merienburg, and Murienweder are again occupied by the French who are also masters of all the ports along the gulph of Filschshaff. A part of the troops that were in lower Saxony and in the march of Brandenburg, have just received marching orders to Prussia and Poland. It appears that one of the Bavarian divisions that was in Silesia, is going to repair to the Vistula; the other Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops will remain in Silesia, till the reduction of the small fortresses that are yet in the hands of the Prussians. That of Kosel has not yet surrendered. Neiss is invested by some Wirtemberg troops. Glatz is not yet wholly blockaded. This place is defended by a pretty numerous garrison composed of the wrecks of the corps which the prince of Anhalt Plass commanded.

The emperor of Russia has given a fresh instance of an enlightened and benevolent mind in an Ukase which has recently been issued at Petersburgh, in favor of commerce. In order to give more consideration to commercial pursuits, the Ukase recommends the establishment of commercial companies. It allows the nobility to become members of the first and second classes of merchants, it being the anxious wish of the emperor to draw closer the ties between these two descriptions of his subjects. Wholesale merchants may even aspire to the first offices of the state, and are to have the privilege of appearing at court. Measures are even to be taken to preserve and perpetuate the names of the most distinguished merchants, and transmit them, with distinction, to posterity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.

Preparations for war are continued with much activity. They are erecting batteries on different parts of the coast, particularly at Bujucdere. The Ottoman fleet stationed before the latter place is daily increasing; it is already composed of more than 30 sail of ships, among which are 8 ships of the line. The Porte expects also a succour of thirty vessels of war which the barbarian states are going to send to her.

MARIETTA, April 6.

Launching.—On Tuesday last 31st March at 4 o'clock, was launched from the ship yard of col. Abner Lord, the ship *John Atkinson*, 330 tons burthen, built & owned by col. Abner Lord.

At half past 4 o'clock on the same day and from the same yard was launched, the ship *Tuscarawa*, 330 tons burthen—built by Mr. Marshal S. Jones—in every respect similar as the John Atkinson.

On Monday the 1st of April, at 6 o'clock, A. M. was launched from the ship yard of Benjamin Ives Gilman, esq. the ship *Rufus King*, 300 tons burthen. The Rufus King is an elegant vessel, and in point of workmanship and good materials will bear comparison with any in the United States. Built by Benjamin Ives Gilman, esq.

On Thursday and Friday, 2d and 3d April, was launched *two U. States gun boats*, from the ship yard of gen. Edward W. Tupper, builder.

On the 1st inst. the above named three ships sailed in company from this port, with a fair wind and high water, saluted with cannon and the general acclamations of joy from numerous spectators.

We understand that there will be built at Marietta, the ensuing season, five or six vessels, part of the timber for which is already in the ship yards.

We have seen in the Aurora an exclamation of "Pennsylvania looking up" because that rich and opulent state has made some advancement towards public improvement;—we think we may in turn justly declare Marietta to be *looking up*, and the state of Ohio, tho' not the richest the happiest in the union. In doing this we but give a just praise due to the industry of enterprizing individuals. In the course of a few months we expect to see a bank established in this town, with such capital as will secure to it an excellent credit, and in a year or two there will probably be a permanent bridge erected across the river Muskingum, which will be of great advantage as well to travellers as to this town.—Both the foregoing objects are in considerable forwardness.

Philadelphia, April 27.

We perceive in one of the Paris papers, under the head of Hague, March 1, a deplorable representation of the effects of the gale in the Texel, of the 18th February, which it seems was followed by one nearly as destructive on the 26th of the same month.

The Settings of the Grand Sanhedrim at Paris, were finished on the 9th of March, and a copy of their proceedings has been transmitted to the emperor.

On the 18th February, the French took possession of the small town of Naugarten. In this affair they lost but three men killed and twenty two wounded. The Russians lost their cannon, one hundred men killed, and 138 taken prisoners.

BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, eighty or one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak bark, he will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, within twenty miles of Annapolis, and find it inconvenient to peal or deliver it, he wil get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, April 21, 1807. 5

Notice.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of *George Roberts*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to give in the amount to the subscriber, in order that an estimate be made of the debts so due.

WM. ROBERTS, Acting Ex'or. of Geo. Roberts, dec'd,

April 28, 1807. 3

For sale,

A MULATTO WOMAN, about twenty-six years of age, with four children, three of them boys, the eldest ten years old—She is an excellent house woman, spinster, and seamstress. Enquire of the printer.

April 21, 1807. tf

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, on the 11th of March last, a negro man named JACOB, about 25 or 26 years of age, stout and well made, very black, with large teeth, about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high; had on country kersey jacket and trowsers, black and white—He has a large scar on his breast, and another on his knee. The above negro was hired for the present year, to Lambert Norris, of Talbot county. It is supposed he has made for the Delaware state. The above reward will be paid for taking up said negro, if taken out of the county, and ten dollars if taken in the county, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

ELIZABETH HARRISON.

Caroline county, April 7, 1807. 3q tf