Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE LOWER ELBE, NOV. 11.

The Report of his Excellency General Blucher, respecting the operations of the corps under his command.

"Under the greatest depression of spirits, I am compelled to inform your Majesty of the gradual annihilation and capture of the corps I had the misfortune to command, under circumstances in which no alternative remained.

"That a corps seperated from the heart of the kingdom, and from all the other troops and fortresses, after it had expended its ammunition in four engagements, should be annihilated by a force six times its number, stands in no need of justification; but it will be a great consolation to me, should your Majesty follow my report step by step and scrutinize all the measures I had adopted.

"In taking a review of these measures, it may be necessary previously to observe, that the operations of my corps, till the 28th, viz. when the army of Prince Hohenlohe capitulated, were directed to the gaining of the Oder; and that afterwards the whole of my exertions, and the movements of my troops, were calculated to draw the French from the Oder, and out of the heart of the Prussian Monarchy. It was also my object to supply the fortresses with provisions and to gain time for the approach of the Prussian troops & the Russian armies.

"That I have not been altogether unsuccessful, the consequences will prove, since three of the principal of the French corps, under Murat, Bernadotte, and Soult, surrounded me at the time when, deprived of all my ammunition, I capitulated with 9 400 men, at Ratkau, between Kiel and Lubeck.

"On the 24th of October, the Prince of Hohenlohe entrusted me with the command of the corps which had been under the Duke Eugene of Wirtemberg. This corps was much reduced in consequence of losing a battle near Halle; and besides one half of a battery of twelve pounders had a few six pounders, and only their riding artillery, and were without forage or bread. This artillery belonged for the most part to the corps that had been engaged in the battle of the 14th, and was much reduced in consequence of forced marches.

"With this corps I marched into the neighborhood of Ruppen on the 26th. Prince Hohenlohe was then in the vicinity of Lychen. My view of proceeding to Zehdenick, the direct road to Pentzlow, was disappointed; the enemy had occupied that place and Gransee. I, therefore, marched on the 27th with the first division to Furstenberg, and sent the second to Lychen. Towards evening my rear was attacked near Menz; it repulsed the enemy. I afterwards drew my rear off to Furstemberg & placed the troops composing it, near the first division.

"On the 28th, at day break, I joined the division of my corps at Lychen, and directed my march to Bortzenberg. Prince Hohenlohe had passed through Schoenermark to Prentzlow. Such a detour was more than I dared to make, and I therefore resolved to drive the enemy out of Bortzenburg; as otherwise I must have given up all hopes of joining Prince Hohenlohe. During this march the enemy attacked my rear not far from Lychen, but were repulsed by my regiment, which made about 30 prisoners, & cut down about 50 of the French.

"Upon my approach, the enemy left Bortzenburg; my patroles, however, fell in with them in all the adjacent villages, and during the night I was compelled to take possession of some of these villages, to prevent the men & horses from dying of hunger, and to drive the enemy out of them.

"Early on the 29th, just setting out upon the march to Prentzlow, I learned from some stragglers of Prince Hohenlohe's corps, that the Prince had capitulated there. My corps was 10,500 strong; the army of Murat was within 2 leagues ahead of me; on my flanks, & in my rear, was the corps of Bernadotte; each of them was double my force, which had neither bread nor forage, and was almost entirely exhausted by the forced marches it had been compelled to make. My resolution was soon taken; instead of marching directly for Prentzlow, I immediately took the left to Strelitz. I there hoped to join the corps of Weimar, and then to approach Magdeburg; or, according to circumstances, to pass the Elbe, in order to furnish Magdeburg and Hameln with provisions to hold out longer against the enemy, and to operate in his rear.

In the mean while several officers and yagers whom I sent out were unable to procure me any information of the Weimar Corps. I marched on the 30th by Strelitz, as far as Dunbeck, and there unexpectedly fell in with that corps. Here I learnt for the first time that Soult's corps had anticipated my arrival upon the Elbe. In the mean while my rear guard, before they arrived there were harrassed by the enemy.

"On the 31st I sent two officers to the Elbe to provide the vessels necessary for passing that river near Bortzburg and Lauenberg. I continued my march to Wahren, and on the following day to Old Schwerin and Slave.

"After the arrival of Soult's corps, my situation became more critical. I had joined the corps of Weimar; but these troops it was necessary during the night to distribute in several villages, to prevent them from dying of fatigue and hunger. In consequence of this distribution, my corps ran the risk of being dispersed entirely by an attack from the enemy.

"On the first of November my rear guard was attacked by the enemy near Wahren. The enemy pushed as far as Schwerin where my head quarters were fixed. The whole of my corps were in quarters, between Kuppentin and Serrahn; and as the enemy knew he could not penetrate by Old Schwerin, I looked upon his last movement as a feint, and expected his real attack between the Lakes of Krakow and Schwerin.

"A large corps of my troops had arrived at their place of rendezvous previously appointed. The enemy proceeded farther towards the Elbe, and I set out some hours before day-break to reach the vicinity of Prest n and Kladrum. My corps was distributed over a space of five leagues: it was necessary to possess a number of villages to obtain provisions. Several soldiers dropped down, and expired through hunger.

"On the 3d, I marched into the neighborhood of Schwerin; here I hoped that both my wings would have been covered by the marshes of Lowits and the lake of Schwerin, and that I should be able to obtain some bread and brandy from that place for my people. On the following morning it was my intention to have marched to Lauenberg, to avoid the corps of Bernadotte & Soult.

"During this march, my rear-guard was engaged in a very warm action, which terminated in the evening, near the village of Fahre. The detachment under Colonel Olten, at Wittenburg, had left that place without orders. Of this I was uninformed. Had the enemy attacked me at this moment, while I was between the villages of Fahre and Plate, I should have been forced upon the Lake of Schwerin. The enemy's attack upon Fahre seemed to be only a demonstration, in order to draw my attention to my left wing, while he surrounded my right.

"The bloody affair with the rear guard at Fahre did not terminate till an hour after dark. The head quarters of both armies were not more than half a league distant; mine were at Ofldorf. Marshal Bernadotte summoned me the second time to capitulate. I then forbade him, once for all to repeat this summons.

"In pursuance of my plan for drawing the enemy's force, in the first instance, as far as possible from the Oder, and to hazard an engagement only when I could advance no farther, I marched immediately from Schwerin to Gadesbech and Roggendorf. During the night, the troops under general Saltz, and also those of my right wing were annoyed by the enemy. It was still in my power to approach the Elbe, near Lauenburg, but I had no time for deliberation. Thus there only remained open to me the road to Hamburgh or Lubec; or I must have resolved to give battle on the following day. My troops, horses and men, were so exhausted that I could expect no favorable issue from engaging with an enemy six or seven times my number. The grand duke of Berg was upon my left flank, marshal Bernadotte in my front, and marshal Soult on my right. In this critical situation I determin d to march upon Lubeck, keeping the Trave in front. Had my troops obtained any refreshment, they might have engaged against any moderate superiority, even though there had been but little probability of a favorable result.

"On the 5th of November our march was happily continued. The gates of Lubeck and the Trave, from Travemund to that place, were all occupied, as far as the Danish frontier. The army, in this position, would have been in a condition, in the course of a few days, to have resisted the enemy's prodigious superiority, supposing that every one had done his duty; but this, alas! was not the case. The enemy, on the 6th at noon, forced their way through the Burg gate of Lubeck, upon which 10 pieces of cannon were planted, and which was also defended by three battalions. The enemy would not have succeeded in forcing the gate, if the cannon had not been partly withdrawn, contrary to orders, and, just at the decisive moment, ceased to do any farther execution among the enemy's troops.

"As soon as I was apprized of this unexpected event, I attacked the enemy in the streets, with as many of the troops as I still could collect. The contest lasted a considerable time, and with much bloodshed. The city was at length filled with the enemy's forces, and it was now no longer possible to withstand their superior numbers. The regiments of Tschammer Owstien, the greater part of the regiments of Brunswick-Oels, the Magdeburgh brigade of fusileers, and a party of Ivernois' yagers and fusileers, were almost cut to pieces, or made prisoners.

"The remaining troops, which still consisted of nine thousand and between 2 and 300 men, had not rallied during the night; and our principal want was ammunition. I had now to resolve upon risking a doubtful attack, and rushing upon a foe at least eight times my strength, or upon violating the Danish territory. The latter I deemed imprudent, as it was protected by a Danish corps, and the violation of its neutrality might be inconsistent with our political relations. The consequences of the former must have been that the whole corps would have been destroyed or taken, a circumstance which would have been much more to be deplored than that of surrendering upon certain conditions. On the 7th of November, therefore, at the moment when three French armies were upon the point of attacking me, I resolved to capitulate. A copy of the article of capitulation is subjoined.

"The weakness of my corps proceeded partly from the loss which I suffered in the succession of petty engagements which I sustained, and especially in the battle of Lubeck, and partly from the fatiguing marches, during which, from the want of provisions, each battalion was compelled to leave behind between 30 and 50 men daily. General Von Pelet also, with four squadrons of Bayern dragoons, and Gen. Von Usedom with ten squadrons of hussars, had separated, some days before, from the army; and it should be further observed that the troops belonging to the corps of the dutchy of Wirtemburg had previously suffered very severely in Halle.

"At the moment of the capitulation, the senior officer on the staff committed the mistake of stating, in the general abstract which he gave in, the effective strength of the regiments as much greater than it really was, and also to include the troops which had previously been detached, or which had the day before been killed or made prisoners in Lubeck. The French generals, however, in mustering the troops which have capitulated, must have been convinced that their number did not exceed that which I have above stated.

"The troops in general have manifested a degree of constancy, fidelity, and bravery, which has exceeded my expectation; and under different circumstances, would have immortalized them.—Though the regiments belonging to the corps lately under the command of the duke of Wirtemburg, had fought an unsuccessful battle at Halle, in which they suffered severely,—though my whole corps, during an incessant retreat of three weeks, performed forced marches of from five to seven (German) miles daily, and was destitute of all the necessaries of life—without suitable clothing, and numbers of them without shoes; and what is more, having had no bread for the last three weeks, nor any pay for the preceding fortnight; nevertheless there was not a single regiment, nor even a detachment, but was continually ready to perform whatever they were desired to execute. Their alacrity, their unbroken constancy, and their readiness to make every sacrifice, were evinced to the very last moment, even after the loss of Lubeck.

"I conclude this report with that heart-felt tranquility, which the consciousness of having done my duty inspires, and remain, &c. &c.

"VON BLUCHER."

BERLIN, Nov 3.

The Prince of Hohenlohe to the king of Prussia.

"Sire,

"I have not had the good fortune to conduct the army entrusted to me over the Oder, and to screen them from the further pursuit of the enemy. After I had reached the neighborhood of Boitzenburg, by forced marches, on the 27th of October, and had the intention of passing those defiles, in order to reach Prentzlow on the same evening; I found them already in the enemy's possession. I forced them, but did not think it prudent to continue my march in a direct line, because the whole of my cavalry, being without forage for several days, was quite exhausted; and by break of day I had reason to expect the cavalry would be engaged, and that the issue would be unfavorable. I therefore immediately turned to the left, and in the course of the night reached the vicinity of Schoenermark. I had already given orders for pushing strong patroles towards the enemy; about two in the morning these returned, and brought me no information of the enemy's being at hand. At length I pushed a patrole as far as Prentzlow, which brought intelligence that they had seen nothing of the enemy, and that the French patroles had not shewn themselves at Prentzlow. I then continued my march for Prentzlow, where I hoped to find bread and forage, of which every one stood in need. I had no sooner reached the heights of Prentzlow than the enemy shewed himself upon my right flank. An engagement immediately ensued; the enemy's superior numbers and artillery compelled me to retreat through Prentzlow. The hope of finding bread and forage here was now extinguished by the enemy's advance. Several of his battalions shewed themselves on my right, and being much superior in artillery and cavalry, he was upon the point of renewing the attack upon my front. Many of my battalion were without ammunition; the whole of my riding artillery was lost; and for the cannon that was left, according to the report of Colonel Huser, there was not ammunition for more than five discharges. I was still seven miles distant from Stettin; and the very last hope of obtaining any thing upon the march had vanished. From my support which still remained near Lychen, and from General Blucher's corps I was already cut off; without cavalry fit for action, without ammunition, and above all without provisions; and convinced that I should only risk the lives of the few that remained as an unavailing sacrifice in your Majesty's service, I submitted to my hard fate, and entered into a capitulation with the enemy, the conditions of which your Majesty will see in the supplement to this dispatch. I can safely lay my whole conduct during the campaign before your Majesty & posterity, and await the result with an unshaken confidence. I believe I can prove that I have been the unhappy sacrifice to the circumstance of not having had my earliest proposals acted upon. The misfortune alone, and not the shame, affects me. The superiority of the enemy's cavalry had, for some days past, nearly ruined the whole detachment under General Schimmelpenuick. It was upon the existence of this corps, which had destroyed all the bridges over the Rhinow the Haval and the Finow Canal, that I rested the practicability of my retreat. In the supplements, your majesty will perceive the extent of the losses sustained by the above mentioned detachments; I have conducted an army without bread, forage, or ammunition, while the enemy moved in the same direction. The impossibility of obtaining my object is neither imputable to my want of zeal, good will, or to the inadequacy of my orders. The greatness of my misfortunes may be regretted, but I cannot be deprived of the truncheon of honor.

"I am preparing to lay at the feet of your Majesty a circumstantial detail of all the events which have occured since the 14th inst.

"F. L. PRINCE OF HOHENLOHE.

"Prentzlow, Oct. 29, 1806."

Baltimore, February 3.

To the politeness of a gentleman, just arrived from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the latest intelligence from the republic of Hayti. The papers furnished, contain an account of operations down to the 27th December, inclusive—on which day the new Republican Constitution was adopted.

On the 5th of December, 1806, general Christophe appeared on the skirts of Port-au-Prince, with an army of about 10,000 men, to compel the body of people assembled together, to *form a constitution* to appoint him emperor of Hayti. On his arrival there, he sent in a flag of truce, and desired to have a conference with general Pichon, commander at Port-au-Prince, who went out to meet him with what soldiers he had; and instead of a conference, as soon as Pichon came within gun-shot of him, his men were fired on by Christophe; when a short engagement ensued, in which there were some officers and men killed on both sides. Pichon got into Port au Prince, and kept Christophe from committing any material depredations on the town; as his army was but few in number, he thought it most advisable to act only on the defensive, and not pursue Christophe, after having driven his troops out of town, at the end of which they had entered it.

Dispatches were immediately sent by Pichon to all parts of the South, where they have dominions, for troops, arms, ammunition and provisions, and on the day following, there was not a male to be found, or scarce a man that could bear arms in the town of Jacmel—all had repaired to Port-au-Prince, to join Pichon's army, carrying with them provisions and ammunition for the occasion. Several skirmishes took place in the course of eight or ten days—during which time, Christophe's army was within two or three miles of Port-au-Prince, and had several times entered it, but was as often repulsed.

On the 15th of January, news was received at Jacmel, that Christophe had been defeated, and that the greater part of his soldiers had revolted and joined the other side; that he fled for his life; that Pichon's army were in pusuit of him, and no doubt prevailed, but they would overtake him—in which case, death inevitably would be his lot, as they were determined to behead him, and establish a federal or republican government.

On the night of the 20th January, Jacmel was illuminated on the occasion.

Sale by Auction.

Will be sold on Friday the 6th of February next near the Navy Yard a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Terms of sale cash.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

February 4—t

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c

THEOPHILUS HOLT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has an extensive assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower seeds, Grass seeds, Garden tools &c for sale at his Nursery Garden Eastern Branch

Washington city, Jan. 2—w3m

LANDS TO BE SOLD

Low for CASH or MERCHANDISE.

30,879 Acres of land in the state of Kentucky laying on Rock castle and its waters. Enquire of the Printer.

January 21—w4t

JOHN DEMPSIE offers to his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and fellow-citizens, for their generous & prompt exertions in extinguishing the Fire, which unfortunately broke out in his house, on Saturday last; and prays PROVIDENCE, to avert, from each and every of them, a similar accident.

City of Washington,

February 4, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

At the house of Owen M'Cue

at the Navy Yard on Thursday the 5th inst. all the articles belonging to his shop consisting of Kegs, Scales, and Benches and some household Furniture. Sale to commence at One o'clock.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

February 4—1t

St. Mary's county, 27th Jan.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near to Charlotte Hall in said county, a Negro Woman named MOLL, about 30 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a very black complexion, and has on one of her wrists a large wenn, by which she may be easily known. MOLL is a lively, sprightly woman, and has been accustomed to house work, spins and washes well, and is a good out door hand. She went away about the 15th April 1805, and was seen in July last, in the city of Washington, where it is supposed she is still lurking, or in Alexandria, where Moll has a mother, by the name of Rose, lately liberated by a Mr Thomas Marshall of Virginia, and it is probable that MOLL will attempt to impose herself on the public, as a free woman by the name of Moll Crock—a reward of 20 DOLLARS will be paid by the subscriber, for MOLL, if brought home, or 16 DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending MOLL and securing her in any jail, so that the owner may get her again.

CORNELIUS ROBINSON.

February 4—3aw7

SHOE STORE!

Received last Friday night an additional supply of Shoes, amongst which are,

MURRAY'S superior fancy, embroidered and plain kid, with best Morocco slippers, high and low heels.

English kid with and without heels.

Misses handsome round toed, pink, purple and blue slippers, with first quality Morocco, do. various colors.

A large number of Ladies Morocco with and without hee s, and women and misses calfskin slippers just from the fall

Cork sool slippers and to lace, high and low heels.

Gentlemen's Philadelphia pumps, shoes and Morrocco slippers.

Youths fashionable lined and bound shoes.

Children's red Morrocco and leather to lace.

Men's lined and bound and coarse, with boys and childrens unbound shoes; besides these, have on hand, and engaged a great variety of others expected in about three weeks.

ALSO, a large parcel of TRUNKS.

The above are for sale opposite Mr. CORCORAN'S, Bridge street, George Town, where persons may be accommodated with qualities to suit their own juices.

J. WILSON.

February 4—tf

AN ACT

For the punishment for forgery and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly, that the crime of forging bank notes and negotiable notes hath greatly increased, and the punishment already provided by law, not being thought sufficient to prevent the commission of the crime, for remedy thereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person who shall with a fraudulent intent, employ an artist to engrave or etch any plate, in imitation of the note or notes of any established bank within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or which are or may be established by law in any of the United States, or any person engaged in engraving or etching such plate or plates, or any person in any manner engaged in striking impressions from such plate or plates, or any person who shall affix to such notes, fraudulent or forged signatures, or any person who shall be in any manner concerned in the altering, forging or counterfeiting, any note of any bank now existing within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established in this state, or any person who may pass within this state, forged or counterfeited notes (knowing them to be such) purporting to be the genuine notes of a bank regularly constituted within any of the United States, or any person who may pass as genuine any note purporting to be a note of a bank which does not exist, or shall pass as genuine negotiable notes, any forged or counterfeited negotiable note or paper whatever, or who shall erase or alter any genuine negotiable note or negotiable paper, or any endorsement thereupon; or shall tender in payment, or in any way utter, any such erased altered, or counterfeited note or notes, or negotiable paper (knowing such bill or note, or negotiable paper, or the endorsement thereon, to be altered, forged, counterfeited, erased or falsified) with intention to defraud the said bank or banks, or any other person, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be condemned to death without benefit of clergy.

February 4—w8t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending RICHARD GOTIER, who broke jail last night. He was committed on his confession of passing counterfeit checks; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and pretty much round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States' service, had a blue sailor jacket and trowsers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes and a very good black hat. The above reward will be given for apprehending, and securing the said Gotier in any jail and giving me information thereof.

DANL. C. BRENT,

Marshal of the district of Columbia.

December 8—3awtf