

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 5, 1806.

DONAUESCHINGEN, March 20.

On the 17th, the universally esteemed archduke left his head quarters. On the 16th he took leave of his army by the following address:

"On account of the precarious state of my health, I begged his Imperial majesty to be relieved in the command of the army, which he has been pleased to confer on general baron Kray. While I acquaint the army with this change, I return my warmest thanks to the generals, officers and troops, for the bravery which they have evinced at all times, under my command, in the most distinguished manner.—Much as I lament, on account of my health, to separate from comrades whom, on every occasion, I found to be brave soldiers, and faithful to his Imperial majesty in the highest degree, and whom I esteem and love; as much must I entreat them to persevere in their attachment and fidelity to his Imperial majesty, with similar zeal, under the command of the general of artillery, baron Kray.

Henceforth all reports, official statements, &c. are to be directed to general baron Kray, to whom I have this day resigned the command of the army.

(Signed)

"The Archduke CHARLES, F. M."

General Kray afterwards published the following general orders to the army:

"Donaueschingen, March 18.

"By order of his Imperial majesty I have taken the chief command of this army, which the declining health of his royal highness would not allow him to continue.

"I should want courage, after a predecessor so universally revered, to execute his majesty's orders, was I not convinced of the distinguished spirit which animates the whole army, and which assures me that every member of that great body would feel itself called upon, from its own impulse, under any commander, to continue his exertions, by sacrificing all its powers, with that glorious zeal which we owe to our most gracious monarch, and to the honour of our nation.

(Signed) KRAY, General of artillery."

V E N I C E, March 14.

This morning about 11 o'clock, the great news re-echoed from the conclave of the election of a new pope in the person of cardinal Gregoria Barnaba Chiaramonti, on whom scarcely any body had fixed his thoughts before.

He was born on the 11th August, 1742, at Caserta, in the ecclesiastical states, the native place of Pius IV.

In the 16th year of his age he entered the order of the Benedictines. Pope Pius IV. elevated him to the dignity of a cardinal. The name which the new head of the church will adopt, is not yet known.

The rejoicings throughout Venice, on this happy occasion are hardly to be described, the more so as the long delayed election had caused much anxiety to our inhabitants.

The Nobili Giustiniani has sent to the conclave a new crucifix for the new pope, which is of a most exquisite workmanship and a real master piece of art.

V I E N N A, March 17.

All hopes of peace have vanquished. The proposals made by the first consul, of making the Rhine the boundaries of France have not been admitted. The coalited powers, demand that before entering into any negotiation, the French will evacuate all the part of the German Empire which they have usurped.

S U A B I A, March 21.

The hostile armies are now in sight of each other, on the banks of the Rhine—General Moreau draws his principal force towards Switzerland, and the armies of Italy his army is supplied with provisions from Franche Comte. It is supposed that Buonaparte has given orders for making these demonstrations to Gen. Gena. General Kray reinforces the troops near Bregenz and the Grison country, with detachments of infantry, and measures have been taken to oppose General Lecambe, if he should attempt to advance from Mount St. Gothard, and against the upper part of the Grison country.

Near Balle the French are likewise assembling in great numbers, and near Zuzich they have thrown three bridges across the Aar and the Limk. Every day seems to announce the speedy opening of the campaign.

F R O M T H E M A Y N, March 29.

We learn that all the reports relative to peace are without foundation, and that war is again the order of the day. It is said to be the plan of the French to make a diversion from the south of Switzerland in favour of Massena, while Moreau will make an attack on the Rhine into Suabia. Near Balle the number of French troops increases.

General Eckmeyer, chief of the northern legion, has issued a proclamation from his head quarters at Aix-la-Chapelle, inviting the young men of the left bank of the Rhine to enter into his legion.

It is said that the armed peasants are again to advance against Mentz. The Tyrolian sharpshooters will also again take the field, to occupy their frontiers towards Switzerland.

On the 21st instant, the duke d'Enghein arrived at Ratisbon. The period for which the Condeans have entered into the pay of Great-Britain is said to be eight years.—An English commissioner is expected to make the farther regulations.

F R A N C F O R T, April 3.

Capitulation of Malta.

A British courier from Palermo passed through Casfel, on the 28th of March, with dispatches, containing an account of the capitulation of the island of Malta, in which capture the Russians are said to have had no share. The misunderstanding between the two Imperial courts has been done away by the satisfaction given to Paul respecting Ancona, and that in consequence the retrograde march of the army under Suwarow (who it would thereby appear is still alive) has been suspended, and that 18,000 Russians are to be at the disposal of Austria, and to be commanded by prince Rosenberg, besides the 30,000 to be embarked at Riga.

April 6.

The whole Imperial army, and of the empire, commanded by general Kray, is in full motion. Orders have been sent to the head quarters to be ready for removing to Donaueschingen; and all the officers, without distinction of rank, must immediately join their respective corps. General Kray has announced to his staff, that the campaign is about to be opened. It is remarked, that this general has retained in his staff all the officers who had the esteem and confidence of prince Charles. General Sztarray, the commander of the right wing, who had his head quarters at Heidelberg, is about to transfer them to Mannheim. According to the same advices, gen. Kray, who is about to act such a distinguished part, is a man about 65 years of age, of small stature, thin, and possessed of great vivacity. He served with great applause in the war of seven years, and in that against the Turks, and in every campaign of the present war.

The troops of the empire, which form part of the army of the Rhine, including the 12,000 Bavarians in the pay of Britain, are estimated at 30,000 effective men. The armed organized militia make fifteen thousand; the three Swiss emigrant regiments, 4000; the corps of Conde, 4500; the Tyrolians, 3000; and the Austrian army 85,000.

H A G U E, April 1.

They write from Calais, under the 26th of March, that the flags of truce from Dover, had increased very much in the past fortnight, and that citizen Otto, who had for some weeks been expected to return, still remained in England, which animated their hopes that a secret negotiation was on foot between the English government and Buonaparte. Many are of opinion that one of the French princes will be brought to succeed the French consul.

Letters from Posen, in South Prussia, of the 28th of March, that state the intelligence of the death of prince Istafko, count Suwarow Kinniskio, is fully confirmed by two letters from Mielnik, six miles from Breze, on the 11th and 15th ult. he died suddenly on the 2d of March, at his estates near Kobrin.

L O W E R E L B E, April 5.

The archduke Charles is arrived at Ulm. Private letters from Vienna assure, that his royal highness will remain in the neighbourhood of the theatre of war.

It seems at length confirmed, that prince Suwarow died suddenly on the 2d ult. on his estate near Kobrin.

April 7.

Nothing of importance has yet taken place between the armies of Italy and on the Rhine. On the 31st ult. the Austrians advanced from the Hoch to Wickert, killed six of the enemy, and took 11 prisoners. The French appear to be drawing a part of their army from Switzerland to Italy, where they are inferior to the Austrians; yet there they have opened the campaign by several partial attacks. The first hostilities on the Rhine were begun by the Austrians.

The English mail of the 1st instant, brings us the official details from admirals Keith and Nelson, and from Sir Sidney Smith, which we have in part extracted and abridged. The capitulation of the French in Egypt seems not to have given the most ample satisfaction to the British court. It is imputed chiefly to the imperiousness of the grand vizier and the subtlety of the French generals, not to the exalted talents of Sir Sidney Smith, that 8000 French troops have been suffered to be conveyed home. From these dispatches it is pretty evident that the advanced guards of the

grand vizier, although they amounted to the number of 12,000 men, would not have succeeded in taking fort El Atisch, but for the powerful assistance of a few English marines. Government had sent off advices to the Mediterranean, instructive of the conduct to be pursued by the English commanders, in case of their falling in with the Turkish transports, with the French, on their return from Egypt.

The prolonged election of a pope is at length terminated. A cardinal of worth and merit (whose pretensions were hitherto generally known) has been elevated to the chair of St. Peter, which seems to have caused universal satisfaction. The Vienna letters state, that his holiness had taken the title of Pius VII.

P A R I S, March 28.

As a new campaign seems now unavoidable, the inhabitants of all the frontier towns have received orders to place lights in their windows in case of any alarm during the night. Buonaparte's departure for Dijon is now to be fixed for the 11th of April.

April 5.

The commissioners for carrying on the negotiations between France and America, held their first sitting on the 3d, and exchanged their powers.

April 11.

The official gazette, published at Turin, gives an account of an attack made by the French against the insurgents, of Fontana Buona, in which the former lost 113 officers wounded, including two generals, and 2000 men. After this check Massena retired to Recco.

April 13.

We have received information from Raftadt, that a warm action took place towards Bregenz on the 2d instant. The French were at first successful, but the Austrians having been considerably reinforced, repulsed our troops with some loss.

G L A S G O W, April 12.

Two o'clock—The London mail has just arrived. The only intelligence of importance is, that the expedition from Deal has sailed down the channel.

The duke of York has had some of his ribs broken by a fall from his horse.

April 16.

Paris papers till the 20th instant, were received on Tuesday evening. They are very barren of intelligence. The campaign has not yet commenced. A paper of the 20th says, that Moreau was to pass the Rhine on the 19th, last Saturday.

Two Hamburg mails arrived on Wednesday, but the little information which they bring is not of so late a date as that brought by the French papers. Malta it is again said has surrendered. General Melas has transferred his head quarters to Alessandria; and, in a proclamation to his army he announces that the campaign would be immediately opened.

L O N D O N, March 23.

BURNS.

A medical correspondent, in lamenting the frequent accidents by fire, relates that he has on several occasions found the most essential benefit to result from exposing the patient to the air, contrary to the general practice. He recommends the application of cataplasms of bread and milk to parts that have been injured, and the use of cooling medicines. A constant application of water gruel has likewise been found so highly efficacious in scalds or burns, whether by the explosion of gunpowder or otherwise, as to become the practice of some of our hospitals.

April 1.

A letter from Deal, of the 9th instant, says: "General Cott had taken lodgings here to superintend the embarkation of the troops, and this day he set out for Margate, where the 40th regiment is now embarking. The officers are nearly all on board their ships, as they expect an order to sail, either to-morrow or Sunday. It is not certain whether the 52d regiment goes on this expedition."

We learn that the sailing of the expedition was hourly expected at that place. The ships having on board the troops were under sailing orders, with their fore-top-sails loosed, and the officers on board the different ships were not permitted to go on shore.

The London Gazette of last Saturday, contains the following official accounts:

"Camp of the grand vizier, near El Atisch, Jan. 22.

"This day's convention has been signed here by Massapha Katchid Effendi and Mustafa Reschid Effendi, commissioners appointed on the part of the grand vizier, and by generals Dessaix and Poushelgue, commissioners appointed on the part of general Kieber, by which it has been agreed, that the French troops now in Egypt should evacuate that country, and should be allowed to return to France. The forts of Balahich and Callite are to be surrendered, by the French troops now in Egypt, within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation by the grand vizier and gen. Kieber,