

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1806.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at Boston and New-York, from Liverpool and Greenock, London dates have been received to the 6th September.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

## BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

MESSINA, July 5.

WE have learnt by the British sloop of war Bicorn, commanded by Capt. Down, the happy intelligence of the landing of the British army, on the 5th inst. under the orders of major general Sir Stuart, in the Gulf of St. Euphemia, without any loss on our side. This sloop has brought with her a number of French prisoners. We have received the following particulars of the landing:

Head-Quarters, Nicastro, July 3, 1806.

"The army landed, without opposition, on the 1st instant, in the morning. The advanced guard, consisting of three companies of light infantry, and some grenadiers was sent forward to reconnoitre a thick wood about a mile and a half from the shore, where they found about 400 French, who were pursued and dispersed by our troops and about half of them taken prisoners. They lost about 40 in killed and wounded. Our only loss was one serjeant of the 58th regiment, wounded. It is probable that the army will advance this evening to attack the enemy. The peasants flock in crowds to our army. Three thousand brave Calabrians at least have joined us. Their number increases every moment. The enemy is retreating, it is supposed for the purpose of concentrating their troops.

"The conduct of the peasants of Nicastro is worthy of being made public. After having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing, that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been, a short time before, robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army which came to their assistance should be supported with part of their plentiful harvest. His excellency general Stuart several times attempted in vain to prevail upon them to take payment for their provisions, and it was with difficulty that he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries they had supplied.

"Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their service, but their lives, to re-conquer the kingdom of their well-beloved and lawful sovereign Ferdinand the fourth. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.

"Immediately after the landing of the English army, general Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores: that nothing was required of them but accommodation; that no contribution would be demanded; that provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs should be maintained; their religion and catholic worship should be honoured and respected; and that those who might have erred, or have been seduced by the government of the Usurper, should, on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected.

"Several transports with French prisoners, arrived yesterday from the Gulf of St. Euphemia, which, after having landed the prisoners, failed again instantaneously with reinforcements for the army."

The following letter was also received on Wednesday morning from Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith:

Castle of Amantea, July 2, 1806.

"We have taken this fortress having attacked it by sea, it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French, having once lost it will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions Melozzo and Capri have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, two standards, and four hundred prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian majesty to arm themselves and to follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed)

W. SIDNEY SMITH,

## OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

PALERMO, July 9.

"By express sent by the governor of Messina to Palermo, to the Minister of the war and marine department, colonel Colajanni, with letters of the 7th inst. the agreeable news has been received, in a letter written by general Stuart, dated from the plain of St. Euphemia, to brigadier Broderick, commanding the citadel of Messina, the 5th of the same month, of a complete victory gained on the preceding day by the British army in Calabria, over the French army, commanded by general Regnier, which letter is to the following purport:—

Plain of St. Euphemia, July 5.

"I trouble you with these few lines, to inform you of the satisfactory circumstance of my having, yesterday, attacked and entirely defeated gen. Regnier, after an obstinate action, in the plain of St. Euphemia.—The enemy, according to all accounts received, amount to 7000 infantry, and upwards of 300 cavalry, with 4 pieces of artillery. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, according to the intelligence we have received, is upwards of 2000 men; but as many prisoners continually arrive, who have been dispersed in the neighbouring mountains, and as their defeat has been general, there can be no doubt but there might be added to the number another thousand men. It is impossible to describe what our brave troops have undertaken and executed.

"I have taken general Compere, with several other officers of rank, prisoners. If I had had but the few of the 20th regiment of dragoons mounted that I left behind me at Messina, not a soul would have escaped.

"I am happy to inform you, that in this serious action our loss has been comparatively small. An officer and 40 men were killed; 11 officers and 250 were wounded. Capt. Maclean, of the 20th foot, was unfortunately killed.

"Colonel Ross, with the 20th regiment of foot, landed during the action, and joined us, rendering us thereby an essential service at a very critical moment.

"Believe me, &c. &c."

"P. S. General Regnier retired with the remains of his army towards Catanzaro, and I have detached colonels Kemp and Ross in pursuit of him. The French light infantry and our battalions came to the bayonet; and the former were almost totally destroyed."

The report that Buonaparte had demanded of Prussia the cession of East-Friesland and Embden, will prove, we believe to have been well founded. The court of Berlin has taken every necessary precaution to guard against the consequences of a sudden irruption of the enemy in that quarter. By a vessel which left Embden on the 22d ult. we have received intelligence that the bank had been removed from that city to a place of greater safety. It passed through Bremen the 20th of last month, on the way to Berlin.

The commencement of the campaign in Calabria has been as honourable to the British character, as important in its immediate effect. The following is a summary of the proceedings of the army:

The principal disembarkation took place on the morning of the 1st of July in the bay of St. Euphemia, without any opposition on the part of the French. A strong corps which pushed forward to reconnoitre, encountered a detachment of the enemy, consisting of four hundred men, about a mile and a half from the shore, which they defeated and routed, taking about one half of them prisoners. The two following days were probably devoted to landing the remainder of the troops, and whatever was necessary to enable them to maintain themselves in the country. At the same time that the landing was made at St. Euphemia, an attack was made by Sir Sidney Smith, possibly as a diversion on the castle of Amantea, situate some miles to the northward of the latter place. This fortress, which was inaccessible on the land side was assailed by sea, and carried without the smallest loss on our part. By the 4th gen. Regnier had collected all the French troops in that quarter, and advanced towards the bay of St. Euphemia, with an intention to attack the British. In this he was anticipated by the vigorous and active gallantry of gen. Stuart, who attacked and entirely defeated him, with the loss of upwards of two thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners. General Compere, with several other officers of rank, fell into our hands.—The loss of the British, as mentioned in gen. Stuart's short letter, was one officer, (capt. Maclean, of the 20th foot) and forty men killed; and eleven officers and two hundred and fifty men wounded. The force of the enemy was computed at eleven thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry. We are not able to ascertain, from this official account, the number of troops under gen. Stuart; it was stated in the slight notice in the French papers, to be from six to nine thousand men; perhaps it might be half the latter

number. Every means was employed by the British commander, to call the loyalty and attachment of the hardy population of the country into action, an effort in which, it would appear, he had been completely successful. He had been joined by some thousands of brave Calabrians, who afforded him every accommodation and facility "that was due," (to use their own language) "to those who came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French."

The victory gained by gen. Stuart; we are persuaded, has been most decisive. In the short account given by the enemy, there was an admission that gen. Compere and 300 men, said to be of the Polish legion, had been taken prisoners. The last accounts from Naples were of the 9th of August, and yet we cannot discover in them any official communication (there are a few loose reports indeed to that effect) respecting the re-embarkation of the British army.—Surely, if the troops were able to maintain themselves five weeks in the country after they first landed, we may conclude, that the result of the action that they fought three days after was full as disastrous to the enemy as it is represented. The war, on the part of the enemy at least, has languished ever since; for the highest praise claimed for generals Regnier, Verdier, and Mermet, in the Paris papers which we have received a few days ago, is that of having preserved their respective positions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Paris journals, to the 8th inst. inclusive, have been received. The extracts which we have given from the *Moniteur* will be read with interest. Notice has at length been taken in that journal of the refusal of Alexander to ratify M. D'Oubril's treaty; and the French government in the comments which they have given, betray no small chagrin at the event, mingled with an affected hauteur which ill conceals the disappointment. They ascribe the circumstance to the "consequences of the change of ministry, the Russian government, and the extraordinary ascendancy which the English party had the address to obtain over the new cabinet."

PARIS, September 8.

Yesterday, his majesty the emperor and king received at a private audience, at the palace of St. Cloud, his excellency the marquis de Lucchesini, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his majesty the king of Prussia. His excellency presented his letters of recall.

Several hundred Neapolitan prisoners of war are expected at Antwerp, to work with a log at one foot, in the harbour.

An American ship arrived at Leghorn, from Canton, has brought a considerable quantity of gold, which was obtained at the agio of from one to five for silver.

A Gazette is set up here in the Spanish language.

It is said that the grand military festival will now be deferred beyond September.

## HAMBURG MAIL.

The mail due on Sunday arrived this day, but so late an hour, that we can only give the following extracts.—It will be seen that Austria must yet submit to further degradations.

FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA, August 23.

According to report, the French wishing effectually to prevent Austria from taking part in the new war, if by chance it should break out, have demanded to occupy the whole circle of Austria till the re-establishment of peace with England. They are still not only at Braunau, but have likewise occupied the right bank of Inzoo. All the measures that are silently taken, announce that the present tranquillity will soon be disturbed. A great magazine is forming in Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia. The artillery men have received orders to make 8,000,000 of cannon cartridges, and 22,000,000 of musket cartridges. Five companies have been employed in making them for these four or five days.

Count de Stadion, at the same time that he received the notification that Russia had refused to ratify the peace with France, received also a note, printed at St. Petersburg in which Russia states the reason for her present conduct.

VIENNA, August 23.

The report which had been received of the evacuation of Cattaro is not yet confirmed. Great quantities of artillery, ammunition, &c. are sending to Cormorn, Temeswar, and Buda, and distributing in the different depots.

The city of Leopoldstadt, in the county of Nentra, in Hungary, will be the principal depot of arms; the transports on the Danube continue without intermission, and thousands of bullets and bombs, which have lain for many years heaped up in the ditches of Vienna, and which were not touched by the French, probably because they could not carry them away, have been taken out and embarked.