

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives. By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantages in this situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, yet very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them. They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded. But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied. If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Current Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the pure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. LXXI.

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FOREIGN.

From the Boston papers of Oct. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at London last evening ship *Milford*, from Doxbury, 43 days from London. Capt. Ford came up to town last evening and informs he has on board London papers to the 7th Sept. and Leith to the 11th Sept. He also informs that a great battle had been fought at Dresden, between the French and the Russian, Prussian and Austrian, and that each claimed the victory. No official account had been received of the battle—it was said to have been the greatest ever fought.

Capt. Ford also informs, that no vessels had been sent into England lately—and that the privateer *schr. Blockade*, of Bristol R. I. had been captured off Fair Isle, and had captured a number of vessels.

On Thursday last, Chatham bearing W. by N. 40 miles distance. *Ship North Star*, Peterson, 49 days from Lisbon for Boston.

Yesterday in the Bay, saw a 74 or a frigate—and was chased by a ship of war nearly to the light-house.

There is not a word in any of the English papers relative to the Russian mediation.

As usual they contain many idle reports of events in this quarter. One that the *Tenedos* had captured the *Macedonian* in the Chesapeake, with the loss of 127 men their loss trifling—Another that the *Macedonian* and United States frigates were destroyed by the squadron off New-London—A third that a messenger had arrived in Ireland with propositions from this country for a peace, &c.

Detachments for the regiment in Canada, embarked at the Isle of Wight latter part of August, to the amount of 1300.

Gen. Moreau, was at the Russian head-quarters, and it was said would accept of a command in the army.

The French Gen. of division de Jomini, chief of the staff of the army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, went over to the allies on the 15th of Aug. and passed thro' the army of Gen. Blucher, proceeded to the Russian head-quarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the Emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.

[De Jomini has served under Moreau, was Chief of Ney's Etat-Major, and esteemed to be one of the best engineers in the French service.]

It is said that the Prince of Stahremberg has been appointed ambassador from the court of Vienna to England, and has actually set out on his journey.

Lord Berghese was shortly to proceed to the head-quarters of the Austrian army, to act in the capacity as Lord Cathcart had at the Russian H. Q.

Gen. Blucher occupied Breslau on the 14th.

Matrat had arrived at Buonaparte's head-quarters, and accompanied him to the Parade.

The latest accounts from Spain state that the batteries were re-erected against St. Sebastian on the evening of the 26th Aug. On the 27th the Island of St. Clara, in the Bay was taken with small loss. There was nothing of importance in Lord Wellington's.

From the Boston papers of Oct. 26. Moreau is Chief of the Staff of the army under the command of the King of Prussia. The appointment of the Archduke Charles commander in chief of the Austrian army, will be hailed as a favorable sign. It will be remembered that he was who first taught Buonaparte the humiliating lesson of defeat.

On American affairs we find little news. Letters had been received in London from St. Petersburg to the

11th of August, at which time our commissioners had not been accredited.

Accounts from the Peninsula continue favorable. The sieges of St. Sebastian and Pamplona, are prosecuted with vigour, and almost every fortnight the hands of the French are closely invested. The opening of the campaign in Germany will probably be the signal to Lord Wellington to resume active offensive operations.

SWEDISH BULLETINS.

The Courier of Sept. 1, furnishes the contents of three Swedish Bulletins, the last dated Aug. 28. The first states the desertion of one of Buonaparte's Generals De Jomini, the Chief of News Great Major—the second announces the declaration of war by Austria against France, and contains a proclamation of the Prince Royal, as Generalissimo, addressed to the Combined army of the north of Germany. The third states an expected push on Berlin, and that his Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants had arrived in that position at the date of the Bulletin.

The Courier of Sept. 2d, states the desertion of Gen. Jomini took place on the 15th August, and that he communicated important information relative to the disposition and movements of the French forces.

The communications from Heligoland bring us the order of the day issued by the Prince of Schwarzenburg, on the declaration of war by Austria against France. This document may be considered as a kind of abridgement of the declaration itself, setting forth the grounds on which Austria has been induced to go to war. All the endeavors of the Emperor to restore peace have proved abortive, and nothing could bring the mind of the French government to the principles of moderation. Austria, therefore, found herself obliged to declare for the cause of justice and order, not singly but in conjunction with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England & Spain. All designs against the integrity of the French empire are disclaimed, and the objects of this great confederacy are stated to extend no further than the confining of the power of France within her own borders.

From the Edinburgh Correspondent, of the 11th September, we extract the following editorial remarks, which, as the chain of dates is broken, throws some light on the intelligence received.

"The plan of the allies seems to have been to leave Buonaparte in Bohemia, and attack with their grand army the centre of the enemy's at Dresden, while the Crown Prince engaged the left wing under Oudinot, which had proceeded further down the Elbe to Wittenburgh, with the intention of meeting Davoust at Berlin. The enemy, it is clearly perceived, had spread their forces in various directions from Dresden under confident belief that Buonaparte who had advanced with the right wing, would be able to keep the main force of the allies in his front, while he continued to receive reinforcements from the head-quarters whose place it would seem, were to be supplied by the army under Angereau advancing from Franconia."

"We know not what to make of the accounts relating to Davoust—they are so particular as to leave little room to doubt that he had been engaged, though it is stated in some of the letters mentioned, that he was shot up in Schwertin, nearly 150 miles from that part of the Elbe where the action is said to have taken place. One account indeed from Heligoland, says that the Crown Prince's army had been engaged by the corps of Davoust on the right wing, and by Oudinot on the left, in both of which he had been eminently successful."

This intelligence, which, it will be observed, removes every difficulty, is further confirmed by other letters, which say that Davoust had advanced to Magdebourg, or according to other accounts to Pippoldeswalde near Wittenburgh, where he was defeated, and that he afterwards retreated to Schwertin, and ultimately

to Hamburg. It is said that VAN DAMME was killed; but we find from the late communication of the Duke of Bassano, that this general had been detached to Koenigstein, which is to the southward of Dresden. It is stated, however, that there are two generals of that name, one a general of division, and another a general of brigade.

From the Daily Advertiser. FROM LISBON. Mr. Bridge, a passenger in the *N. 17th Star*, Capt. Peterson, arrived at this port yesterday, brought a file of Lisbon papers to the 1st of Sept. They contain not a syllable of news later than accounts received by the way of England.

By the ship *Eric*, Capt. Robinson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 27 days from Falmouth, (Eng.) we have received by the politeness of passengers, London papers to the 25th of September.

The allies, as will be perceived from the extracts we have made, have met with all the success we have anticipated. The French have been beaten in every engagement, and the allies continue to advance with increasing confidence and strength.

Gen. Moreau has been severely wounded, but we have no certain information of his death.

The Austrians have defeated the French under Beauharnois, in Italy, with great loss.

On American affairs the English papers are entirely silent. There is a verbal report that our commissioners had sailed from St. Petersburg, on their return home.

The Spanish government have presented Lord Wellington a most beautiful estate, with elegant parks and gardens, worth about 30,000 sterling a year, situated in the most fertile part of Spain.

Madam Moreau was in England at the time she heard of the death of Gen. Moreau.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Gottenburg Mail—Victory of the Austrians over the Viceroy of Italy—Advance of the grand allied army, &c. &c.

Although the rumour of a battle at Juterboch on the 10th is deprived of credit, that of the occupation of Dresden by the allies so far from being destroyed, is strengthened by the present accounts, since the Crown Prince mentions that on the 5th inst. the allied troops had advanced into Saxony and Bavaria; and it is asserted from Berlin, that it had been notified at Dresden, that the French would shortly leave the Elbe.

Extract from the 12th Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, dated Head Quarters, Juterbock, Sept. 20.

There is an account of the death of Gen. Moreau on the 4th inst.

"Every day brings fresh proof that the consequences of the battle of Dennewitz are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition wagons, 3 pair of colours, and one standard, were taken."

"The marshal prince of Echmull, had in the night between the 2d and 3d of Sept. left Schwerin with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony."

"Gen. Vandamme's corps d'arme was annihilated 30th Aug. on the road from Topitz to Peterswalde. This general, with 3 other generals, and 15,000 men were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favourable affairs the combined army again moved forward for Bohemia into Saxony, and on the 5th of Sept. marched by the way of Peterswalde and Altenburg, against Pirna and Pippoldeswalde. Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the Emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops, the Prince

of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his Royal Highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th have spoiled this plan; the army of the Prince of Moskwa is dispersed—it has lost two thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 30,000 men. The emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of Gen. Von Blucher follows him, and will in all probability cause him severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany is, therefore, in communication, by its left wing, with the army of Silesia.

"Gen. Bennigsen follows all these movements."

Copy of a letter from an officer high on the staff in general Blucher's army, dated Holstein, near Lowenburg, Aug. 30.

"Our victory has been far more complete than I imagined when I wrote to you last. The day after the battle, we found in the steep & woody valleys of the Neisse and Katsbach, the guns and tumbrils of the enemy. We have taken more than 100 guns and 300 ammunition wagons and field forges; 15,000 prisoners are already brought in; more arrive every hour. All the roads between Katsbach, and the Bohemian effect of the panic that struck our enemies—dead bodies, overturned vehicles, villages in ashes at every step. Macdonald's army is almost entirely disbanded; their retreat having been cut off by the overflow of the rivers, the fugitives wander about in the woods and mountains, and commit excesses for want of food. I have had the alarm bells rung and sent the peasants out to kill or bring them in."

"Yesterday the division Puthaud was annihilated in this neighbourhood. It was overtaken and forced into action, with its rear upon the Bohemian. After some cannonading, the attack with the bayonet began; one part was killed, the other thrown into the river or taken—generals, officers, Eagles, &c. The weather is dreadful, it rains incessantly; during the battle we had a hurricane blowing in our faces. The men pass the nights in open fields buried in mud, most all without shoes; they pursue the enemy through the overflowing country, up to their necks in water, without being able to get any nourishment, as the deserted villages yield none, and carriages cannot bring it up. The greater part of the Landwehr have only linen pantaloons, and are without cloaks; our army having been augmented from 10,000 to 270,000 and the resources of a country beforehand exhausted, there was no material or money to get clothing."

The soldier has not even spirits to revive him in these fatiguing marches, because it cannot be had in any quantity; and, nevertheless he is content—suffers every possible hardship and privation with patience and attacks the enemy with firmness and vigour. Our new levied infantry equals the old levies; the Landwehr emulates the regulars. I myself have formed 69 battalions and 40 squadrons in Silesia; of these 46 battalions and 26 squadrons are in the field, the rest in fortresses."

Within 8 days (from the 19th to the 26th of August) our army fought eight severe actions—I do not mean trifling ones—in several of which we lost from 4 to 5000 killed and wounded and we have fought one great battle and three actions since."

BRESLAU, SEPT. 4.

The Prussian and Russian corps under the command of the general of cavalry, Von Blucher, have taken in the whole 103 pieces of artillery, 18,000 prisoners, and at least 150 ammunition wagons from the enemy.

GOTTENBURGH, SEPT. 20.

We have no news of any great importance. The Emperor of Russia and Lord Aberdeen have had a meeting.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Gottenburgh mail, it is said, has bro't a letter to Madam Moreau from the general, her unfortunate husband. It is dated the 1st of 24 inst. four or five days after his melancholy accident. He makes light of the wound, and tells his wife he is not without hopes of a speedy recovery. Although writing, no doubt under the smart of acute pain, nothing escapes him that is merely personal to himself.

His mind, on the contrary, seemed to be wholly absorbed in the issue of the great contest in which he had so anxiously wished to bear an useful and honorable part. He earnestly entreats her not to credit the reports which would not fail to be propagated, of defeats and disasters sustained by the allies. He assures her that there is no foundation for such reports, but quite otherwise; for every thing had hitherto gone on well on the side of the allies. Near the conclusion of this letter, he makes some allusion to the long-persecution, and unrelenting enmity which he has met with from Buonaparte, whom he represents as having crossed in all his pursuits. The beginning of his letter is written in his own hand; but the concluding part of it is written by an aid-de-camp; a circumstance from which, it is natural to infer either that his strength was unequal to a further effort, or that his feelings had overpowered him.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian's, dated Sept. 9: This place is now altogether in our hands, the castle having capitulated yesterday.

A permanent arsenal will probably be established at St. Sebastian's, where the strength of the place will render the stores secure. At Bilbao the safety depends entirely upon our being masters of the country in front. It is very extraordinary, that not a word is known of king Joseph since the day of Vittoria. We have a joke about him here—for we not only venture on a joke, but even enjoy one more heartily than at any former time—we say that the last place from which he sent news of himself to his Imperial brother Napoleon was Irun.

From a person who lately made his escape from France we learn the following particulars.

"At the period of his departure there were lying in that harbor four line of battle ships, yards and topmasts struck, all ready for running up, with a complement of 450 men in each; also three frigates, newly launched, fitted out at the back of the castle at a place called Othy Bay with troops on board and ready to start with the first fair wind for N. York, under the command of rear admiral Colvau, who was in the battle of Trafalgar. One of the frigates had dispatches on board. A great many prizes had been bro't into the harbor by the *Endymion*, *Blanc*, and *Active*. From these prizes one hundred and fifty-seven men had volunteered on board the frigates for the purpose of going to America."

Victory of the Crown Prince.

Upon the receipt of the official account of these glorious successes, government issued the following: BULLETIN.

Foreign Office, Sept. 22.

Extra from 11th Bulletin of the Crown Prince, dated Juterbock, Sept. 8.

BATTLE OF DENNEVITZ.

"While his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his command, was moving on the 4th inst. upon the Rosla, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march upon Leipzig, intelligence arrived that the enemy's army coming from Wittenburgh, was pushing forward on Zahna, with a view, as it appeared, to stop his Royal Highness's further operations, by a movement against Berlin. As the enemy had succeeded on the 5th inst. notwithstanding the heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army, posted between Zahna, and Juterbock, on penetrating as far as Juterbock, his Royal Highness early on the morning of the 6th, hastened, with seventy battalions