

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 5, 1801.

LATE AND IMPORTANT
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
[VIA BALTIMORE.]

COPENHAGEN, December 2.

At Narva, in Russia, the embargo upon English vessels produced a disturbance which threatened to become very serious. The English sailors in that part, opposed the Imperial edict, fired with pistols upon the officers sent to arrest them, threw a Russian sailor overboard, cut their cable and set out to sea. One of the vessels, however, was brought in again and burnt, and the men transported into the interior parts of the empire, where, it is supposed, they will be kept until the affair is settled between Russia and England.

VIENNA, December 17.

Two days ago the English ambassador, lord Minto, received dispatches from London, by a courier, upon which he had a long conversation with our minister of state. Since that time it is reported that the court of London had released our court from all obligations, in case of an opportunity offering itself for concluding a separate peace with advantage. Should this be a fact, we may hope, if not for a general peace, yet for a peace between France and Austria. After the battle of Hohenlinden, gen. Moreau sent an officer to the archduke John, to offer peace, and to declare that he was authorised by his government, to be should arrive at Linz, but not after the French army had advanced beyond Linz.

The prince bishop of Salzburg arrived here yesterday, with a numerous suite.—Many of the inhabitants of the bishoprick of Salzburg have also arrived here.

RATISBON, December 19.

The intelligence that the archduke Charles will take the command of the army in Germany, has occasioned the greatest joy throughout that army, and all the Austrian troops. That prince has already arrived at the head quarters of the Austrian army. It is the opinion of many, that if the army of Moreau should attempt to penetrate further, it will be taken in flank by the troops from Bohemia.

NUREMBERG, December 13.

Yesterday the third part of the French garrison here, forming a column of 700 men, marched out to the gate towards the Upper Palatinate. To-day, however, the same column returned, followed by 15 waggons laden with wounded. An action had taken place near Lauf and Altdorf, to the disadvantage of the French; the Austrians will now strenuously defend the Upper Palatinate. Angereau has passed through Erlangen and Herzajen Aurach. His troops are again advanced in consequence of Moreau's having passed the Inn. The army of Moreau purchased its advantages with much blood.

HAMBURG, December 26.

Yesterday five Russian mails arrived here together. The intelligence which they have brought is extremely uninteresting, except in so far as it confirms the melancholy accounts respecting the sufferings of the English sailors. None of the letters received by this conveyance take any notice of the reception his Danish majesty has met with at Peterburg, nor of the object which induced him to repair to that capital. This silence may indeed be accounted for, by the extremely rigid inspection to which private correspondence of every kind is now subjected before passing the frontiers of Russia.

Generals Herman and d'Essen, disgraced on account of their conduct in Holland, have been reinstated in the emperor's favour, and their former rank in the army.

A letter from Munich, dated the 15th, received here this evening, states, that on the evening of the 14th an Austrian officer had arrived at Travenstein with dispatches from the emperor to gen. Moreau; but the latter refused to open them, desiring the bearer to proceed directly with them to the French ambassador, at Luneyville.

FRANCE.

ARMY of the RHINE.

Liberty. Equality.

Moreau, general in chief, to the minister at war, Head quarters at Anzing, 19th Primaire, Dec. 3.

I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear general, of an action most glorious for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage to the republic. By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations. Yesterday

the corps under general Grenier assembled between Hohenlinden and Hartopsen, while general Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions of Richepanse and Decaen to Ebersberg.—Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to general Richepanse and Decaen to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden, at half past seven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by general Richepanse. I ordered general Grenier to commence his; general Ney marched with vigour into the defile, and met general Richepanse half way, on the road to Matenpoet. All who were hemmed in the wood, which was a league and an half in extent, have been killed, taken, or dispersed.—The attack of general Ney was sustained by the division of general Grouchy, who routed the reserve of the enemy's grenadiers, that had attempted to out flank his right. His attacks were directed by generals Grandjaen and Boyer. The movement of general Richepanse experienced the greatest obstacles. Obligated to march by narrow roads, and entirely surrounded by the enemy, general Richepanse found himself separated from the other troops with five or six battalions, and a regiment of chasseurs; but without looking behind him, he marched into the midst of the enemy's army, without feeling any uneasiness at the smallness of his force, and joined the head of the division of general Ney, which was led with great intrepidity, by the adjutant Ruslin. General Valta was badly wounded in his attack. General Decaen succeeding in making the Poles penetrate to the support of general Richepanse. While success was thus determining in our favour in the centre, a corps of troops marching from Wasserbuourg to Ebersberg, forced general Decaen to change his front to the right in order to stop him. He repulsed and threw them into the greatest disorder. The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps, marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to desile by Bukrain to Hohenlinden.—As an effort was expected on the left, the enemy having on the preceding evening had troops in the valley of Lien, lieutenant-general Grenier had left in position there the divisions of Legrand, Bastout, and the reserve cavalry, who at the moment when they were about to resume the offensive, were themselves attacked. Some troops of general Ney, and other divisions which were at hand, were marched up to their support. Generals Legrand and Bastout, after having repulsed these attacks, and after having themselves attacked the enemy with great vigour, routed them at length, with the loss of part of their artillery.—General Bastout was wounded in this attack, and was succeeded by general Bonnet. This affair was so general, that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged; and the same must infallibly have been the case on the part of the Austrian army. The snow fell in great flakes during the whole action. We have taken above 80 pieces of artillery and 200 waggons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three generals. The pursuit lasted till night. I estimate our loss at one thousand men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty, nor can I bestow any particular eulogiums on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deserve the highest praise. The officers of the general staff particularly distinguished themselves. The corps of general Lecourbe, which had taken possession of Rosenheim on the 10th, (Dec. 1.) were commissioned to cover the Inn, and to defend the defiles of the Tyrol. The chief of the general staff will give you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, a place already well known for the convention which put us in possession of the three fortresses. The republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly distinguished themselves. He will also inform you respecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we had not paid much attention. The army is proud of its success, particularly in the hopes that it will contribute to accelerate peace. Health and friendship.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

LONDON, December 30.

A letter from general Berthier, of the army of Italy, relates the extraordinary exertions and consequent hardships which that army has experienced, in making its way through the mountains of snow that impeded the march through the passage of Splugen; the energy of the French troops, according to this official account, could only be equalled by the indefatigable industry of general Macdonald, who was seen in every direction animating his men, by holding forth to them the most praise-worthy and soldier-like

example. It appears that this army has opened a communication between the Engadine and the Valteline by Mount-Beruna, and the Valley of Puschia; this operation, however, was not performed without some loss; a strong detachment of the 18th demi-brigade, and another of the second of dismounted hussars, were turned and made prisoners on the occasion.

When the last accounts from Italy reached Paris, that army had advanced into the Upper Engadine as far as Ponte, and remained in quiet possession of the communication through the Valley of Puschia-ava.

The Paris journals also contain more letters lately received from A. Menou.—He continues to state, that the country is in the most flourishing condition, and that it bids defiance to the combined efforts of all the enemies of France; there is a long interrogatory of the Mameluke who murdered general Kleber.

The life of the first consul has been, it seems, again PROVIDENTIALLY saved. As he was going to the opera, on the 24th, at 8 o'clock in the evening escorted, as usual, by his picket of cavalry, when he got into the Rue St. Nicaise, a small cart with a sorry little horse in it, stopped the way—the coachman, though driving very fast, was lucky enough not to touch it; a few minutes after, however, a most dreadful explosion broke all the windows of the circular carriage, wounded one of the soldiers' horses, broke all the windows in the neighbourhood, killed three women, a man, and a child; the number of wounded, when the papers left Paris, was known to be fifteen; fifteen or sixteen houses were very much damaged by the explosion.

It seems, as the Paris journals state, the cart contained a kind of infernal machine. One of the cart wheels was thrown over a house, and fell in the yard of the consul Camberes: Buonaparte, however, not dismayed, went to the opera, and staid till it was over.

Government, it appears, was long apprized of the probability that such an attempt would be made. Several people are taken up on suspicion of being concerned in this plot against the life of the first consul.

The infernal machine, as the French term it, is a kind of barrel, supposed to be filled with powder, ball, nails, &c. One of the accomplices says, that in each barrel there were six or seven pounds of powder; to the barrel is fixed a firelock without its stock.

On Buonaparte's return from the opera, he found all the ministers in his apartment, as well as the counsellors of state, the generals then in Paris, &c. who came to felicitate him on his happy escape.

The most important articles, brought by the French papers, will be found in a subsequent column.

By the Lisbon mail which arrived yesterday we learn that all apprehensions of invasion of Portugal has subsided; but it has been thought prudent by government to continue the fortifications of the frontier towns of Braganza and Miranda. It was generally believed, by the best informed men at Lisbon, that an amicable arrangement was on the point of being concluded between Spain and Portugal. A courier from Madrid, with dispatches for the prince of Brazil, arrived at Lisbon three days before the King George left the Tagus. Sir J. M. Pulteney came over in the packet.

From the language which dropped from some of the members in parliament last night, we are not led to form any very sanguine hopes on the subject of peace.

A letter from Hamburg of the 13th of December states, that the queen of Louis XVIII. arrived at Altona on that day, and on the next was to proceed to a castle which she has hired (with the consent of the king of Denmark) in the environs of Kiel. Her majesty comes from Pymont, and travels by the name of the countess de Lille.

The queen is accompanied by Madame and Mademoiselle, de la Tour d'Advergne, and by M. and Mademoiselle de Piennes.

January 1.

Dispatches from lord William Bentinck mention the commencement of hostilities in Italy, rather advantageous for the Austrians, though no important action had taken place on the 1st of December. Lord Minto, it is said, has received information of Sir Ralph Abercrombie having proceeded from Malta for Egypt.

A dispatch received at the India house, via Bussorah, dated the middle of August last, throws some light on the plan of operations intended to be pursued against the French in Egypt.—By this conveyance we have received a confirmation of the intelligence which we lately announced, of a detachment of the Bombay army having been ordered to prepare for embarkation, for the purpose of proceeding to the