

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 17, 1805.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, October 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

OUR files of London papers, received by the Gallen, are to August 18, (four days later than before received,) from which we have been enabled to make a few extracts, of some considerable interest.

It appears from these accounts, that the English government, in the East-Indies, have experienced a series of ill success in their warfare against the numerous and powerful friends of HOLKAR, particularly in his strong hold of *Bhurtpore*. Terms of peace had been offered to the British, but refused, on any other principle, than that of an unconditional surrender. To this, it is said, the Rajah, who had with him in the fortress his family and treasure, had declared his determination of blowing up the whole place should they obtain a holding there. To this account, however, it is added, "That previous to the sailing of the packet, which brought the late dispatches from India, a new negotiation was understood to have been opened; that several communications had been interchanged, and it was supposed that some kind of treaty would at length be concluded. It is indeed, reported that the dispatches to the court of directors, contain intelligence, either of the actual termination of the war in India, or that there was every probability of its being speedily brought to a conclusion.

On the subject of an immediate coalition between Austria, Russia and England, much speculation is made. The latest intelligence from the continent states the increasing activity of Russia, who is assembling a large body of troops at Corfu for the purpose of making a descent upon Italy, under the protection of the British fleet in that quarter; and it is likewise reported, that a strong force is on its way to the southern frontiers of Poland, in order to co-operate with the troops of Austria, which are known to be assembling in that quarter; though under the pretext of maintaining an independent and safe neutrality. The establishment of this formidable coalition, uniting all the northern powers, except Prussia and Denmark, will bring against France a military force infinitely more powerful, vigorous and better concerted, than any of the former associations under that name.

It is correctly ascertained, that the grand signior is augmenting and organizing his army; and that the most friendly intercourse exists between his government and the ministers of Russia and England.

In addition to the general and uniform opinion which prevails in all parts of Europe, that an alliance of almost all the northern powers has been established against France, we are enabled to relate, on the authority of a private letter received here from a high source of respectability in London, that "a subsidy of 2,500,000 l. in specie, was then packing up at the bank, destined principally for the continent; but to what power was not publicly known."

Letters from Madrid state, that the most active preparations are going on in all the ports of Spain. At Cadiz four new ships of the line, one of 136 guns, were ready for sea.

The emperor Napoleon arrived at Boulogne on the 3^d August, and the following day reviewed the infantry, which were drawn up on the beach, and extended from Cape d'Aspret as far as Cape Griznez. The number of troops exceeded 112,000, and his majesty was on horseback from ten in the morning, until 7 in the evening.

After a short stay at Boulogne, Buonaparte will proceed to Helvoetsluys and the Helder, to inspect the formidable preparations making at both those places.

It was thought that Buonaparte, on his visit to Holland, contemplated to receive, in that country, the same honours he obtained in Italy. Switzerland, it was also said, would share the same fate.

The French and Italian troops in Upper Italy are estimated at 70,000.

Intelligence has reached England, that the whole of the French coast, from Morlaix to Boulogne is lined with troops for the avowed purpose of invading England; that the cannon, camp equipage, ammunition, &c. provided for the grand expedition, is beyond all example; and that the soldiers speak of the invasion in strains of rapture and enthusiasm. Some letters from the continent state, that the expedition was to have taken place early in August, but a squadron of men of war which was expected from Rochefort or Brest, [more probably the combined French and Spanish fleet,] had not arrived, but was momentarily looked for. No doubts appeared to be entertained throughout the whole of the armed coast, which stretches from Brest to the Texel, but that the invasion of England would be attempted, and that too immediately.

Such thorough and effectual measures of defence have been adopted in England, that the public spirit,

instead of fearing, appears to court the embrace of its invading enemy.

The combined French and Spanish squadron, after being joined by 7 ships of the line, supposed to be the L'Orient fleet, entered Ferrol on the 8th or 9th August, with a force of 37 sail of the line. Admiral Calder, with his fleet of 9 sail, having been forced to quit the blockade of that port, joined admiral Cornwallis on the 11th.

The escape of the combined fleets appears to have caused a great degree of dissatisfaction in England. The battle, though a victorious one, seems to have been below the hopes of that nation; murmurs begin to arise, and to grow louder by repeating. It is in fact stated, that the court of admiralty have judged it necessary to be made known, that an investigation of the conduct of admiral Calder would take place, agreeably to the provisional articles of war.

A dissolution of parliament was expected to take place in the course of last month.

Three per cent. Consols 57 2-3.

LONDON, August 14—18.

BY private letters from the Hague, dated the 10th instant, we learn, that the day before an aid-de-camp arrived from the emperor of the French, whose mission, whatever it was, occasioned the immediate assembling of the grand council of state, at which the French ambassador, alotted, as well as the admiral de Whiter, and the generals Marmont and Dumonceau.

Though this council broke up very late the grand pensionary thought proper, immediately on its conclusion, to solicit an audience of the Prussian minister, which lasted upwards of two hours, and the latter in the morning dispatched a courier to Berlin. The purport of this meeting is not positively known, but it is strongly rumoured that the French and Dutch naval and military chiefs have received their final instructions preparatory to their departure.

Buonaparte has demanded of the Austrian cabinet the occasion of the armaments going forward in the Imperial states; he has likewise required that a portion of those troops collected on the frontiers of Italy, and which menace the tranquillity of that country, should be withdrawn. Speaking to the Austrian minister lately on the subject of the military preparations of his court, the latter assured him that the movements alluded to were connected with a resolution on the part of his Imperial majesty to maintain a strict neutrality, and that they are rendered necessary by a state of the Turkish provinces, by the armament of Russia, &c. but were without hostile reference to France. Buonaparte hastily replied, that he was aware of the falsehood of the excuse, and that his master should be cautious how he again called him into the field.

All officers in the Austrian service absent from their regiments, are ordered to rejoin them on or before the 3d inst.

A new levy of 80,000 men has been ordered in the Russian states; and a corps of 40,000 is forming in Livonia, where it is supposed it will embark. A squadron of eight sail of the line will leave Cronstadt in the course of the present month, to cruise, (according to some accounts,) in the Baltic, but by others stated to be intended to join the British squadron in the north seas.

Another division of Russian troops from the Black Sea, to the amount of 20,000 men, was expected in the Adriatic during the last month.

Petersburg letters of the 24th ult. state, that all officers on leave of absence had been ordered immediately to join their respective corps.

Prussia is busied in military preparations; and orders were lately issued for placing the medical staff on the war establishment.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

No order whatever has been issued, either by the council or the admiralty, relative to the detention of American vessels bound to the enemy's ports. This rumour is supposed to have originated from a late decision of Sir William Scott, founded upon a resolution of the privy council, that the produce of enemies' colonies, carried to America, there entered and subsequently transmitted to the mother country, is still in transitu, and the entry in America, not changing the destination, can only be regarded as a deviation in the voyage. An order, we understand, is about to be issued from the council office, declaring that neutrals laden with the produce of the enemy's colonies, and bound to the united kingdoms, shall not be molested by our cruisers.

An infectious and very malignant fever is raging on board the captured Spanish ships.

INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Official accounts of the progress of the war in India have been received to the 9th March, by the Belle packet. The substance of them is as follows: Gen. Lake, under date of Jan 28; before Bhurtpore, states, that having made a breach, he attempted to

storm the place, but found the ditch so broad and deep, as to prevent his progress. His loss on that occasion was—total, 2 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 15 lieutenants, 34 sergeants, 24 corporals, 2 drummers, and 233 privates—natives, 6 subadars, 5 jemadars, 15 havildars, 30 naicks, 6 drummers, 200 sepoy, 3 bheasters, 1 tindal, 13 lascars, and 6 billdars.

A letter of the 23d states, that the enemy's cavalry having attacked a convoy of provisions for the camp, about five cols from it, capt. Wallace made a most gallant defence, until col. Don arrived with a reinforcement, when he attacked and totally routed the enemy, taking 40 stand of colours and 4 guns, with all their stores, &c. Capt. Cordo, of the 15th N. I. and cornet Erskine, of the 1st N. C. were the only officers wounded. We had 2 privates killed and 20 wounded.

Gen. Lake, on the 20th February, made a fourth assault on Bhurtpore, and was again repulsed, owing again to the depth of water in the ditch. Our forte was divided into three parties; one, under captain Grant, succeeded in the service assigned to it, and captured 11 of the enemy's guns. Another, under lieutenant-col. Don, which was to mount the breach, but unable to pass the ditch, made a most gallant but ineffectual attempt to pass a high and steep bastion; while the third party, under lieutenant-colonel Taylor, was from the mistake in its guide, early exposed to a destructive fire, and compelled to retreat.

On the 21st of February, gen. Lake made another assault with the whole of his European force, under the command of the hon. brigadier-general Monson. Our troops commenced the attack with the utmost gallantry, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time with the most determined bravery, but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The bastion, which was the point of attack, was extremely steep; the resistance opposed to them was vigorous; and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were great on the side of the enemy. Discharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combustible materials, immediately knocked down those who were ascending, and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

The aggregate of our loss before Bhurtpore on the 9th March, the date of lord Lake's last dispatches, comprised in killed and wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 20 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 45 lieutenants, 21 adjutants, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 1 quarter-master, 173 petty officers, and 782 privates, Europeans—294 native officers, and 832 sepoy, &c.—in all 2205 men.

LENTZ, July 13.

The hopes of preserving peace become weaker every day, for every thing in our vicinity continually assumes a more warlike appearance, and we are in constant expectation of seeing hostilities commence. The troops are in motion on every side, and their marches appear to be rapid, and at short notice.

LEYDEN, July 29.

The naval preparations going forward in the different ports of the republic, are daily acquiring a greater degree of force and consistency. Various detachments of troops have left the camp at Zeyst, and joined corps destined to march to those places where great bodies of troops to be employed in the expedition are already assembled. These preparations are not confined to the Texel, but are extended to Helvoetsluys and the banks of the Meuse.

HAMBURG, August 7.

The advices from Vienna have a very hostile appearance; all the troops are ready to march. The Hungarians have offered, in case of war, to equip 10,000 men for the field, and to support a standing army of 80,000 in the country, provided the archduke Palatine will be at their head.

PARIS, July 22.

At the palace of Milan, June 7, year 13, Napoleon, emperor of the French, decrees as follows:

"Art. 1. All privateers, the two thirds of whose crews are not natives of England, or subjects of a power hostile to France; and are Frenchmen, Genoese or Neapolitans, &c. shall be considered as pirates.

"Art. 2. The officers shall be shot, and the persons composing the crew shall be condemned to the galley.

"Art. 3. The minister of marine is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be printed, publicly affixed, translated into all European languages, and transmitted to all French commissioners of commercial relations.

"NAPOLEON."