

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 9, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, January 9, 1806.

BOSTON, December 25.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SINCE Saturday we have received our files of London papers to the 7th November, P. M. We have not any correct additional accounts of the operations of the French grand army in Germany since the surrender of Ulm. Ulm surrendered the 17th October, and the French emperor continued in its vicinity on the 22d! There have been reports that the French and Bavarians had crossed the Inn, and had cut up the Austro-Russian army (about 60,000) on the right bank of that river. And also, that marshal Bernadotte and prince Murat, had in their turn been cut up. But no credit need be given to these reports. The French official Augsburg bulletin is the latest from the vicinity of the reported scenes of action, and it makes no mention of the first. And we know, at the time stated, prince Murat was in Franconia, and Bernadotte in Bavaria, not short of an hundred miles apart.

The strange conduct of general Mack has been as severely ridiculed by the French, as it has been execrated by the Austrians and English. In consequence of being surrounded, had been necessitated to quit his strong position on the Adige, and to retreat to the Tagliamento, near the confines of Italy and Austria, where he was taking measures to make a vigorous stand against Massena. By this movement, the French have the entire command of the Venetian states.

Our faith in the complete accession of Prussia to the coalition against France, is not fully established. The conduct of her monarch is as yet inexplicable. At our last dates, he had collected four very formidable armies, commanded by his ablest generals; and had placed them in positions where they may best annoy the French grand army under Buonaparte, should it attempt to approach Vienna. The strongest army, that in Franconia, (amounting to 90,000 Prussians, Saxons and Hessians) was not very remote from the left flank of the French. He had discovered the greatest resentment at the violation of his territory by the French emperor, and protested against it in the strongest terms. He had given free liberty to the Russian and Austrian troops to pass through any part of his territory. He had actually marched a body of his troops, and in conjunction with a Russian force had taken possession of Hanover, in the name of the king of Great-Britain, and had re-established the former government. He had apparently inspired the courts of Vienna and London with a confidence in his attachment to them; and his officers had forbidden the entrance of Prussian vessels into French, Dutch and Spanish ports. All these circumstances would seem to be sufficient indications of hostility to France, and a determination to make common cause with the allied courts. But then he had not declared war, nor published any manifest of his intentions; and it was said (Oct. 15, 1805,) that the answer of Buonaparte to the Prussian note, transmitted by general Duroc, would eventually determine the conduct his Prussian majesty would pursue: and we do not find in the French papers, nor in the communications of Buonaparte to his army, any suggestions of the open hostility to Prussia. Our last London paper (the Courier of Nov. 7, 1805,) only says on the subject—"Prussia is committed with the allies, and has adopted a system of conduct decisive of her determination to unite with them against France."—Some of the English politicians appeared to be jealous of the friendship of Prussia; and to think, that like Bavaria, she could blow not one month, and cold the next. If she does join heartily in the war, we venture to predict, that Buonaparte will not reach Vienna, unless with his hat under his arm, this year.

It is certain the Russian and Prussian troops (the last October) had entered Hanover. At the last dates they had passed through Lauenburg, on the Elbe; the Russians entered Boitzenburg, on the Elbe, the 7th October. It was expected a Prussian army would invade Holland.

An expedition failed from the Downs the 5th November, destined to co-operate with the allied arms on the continent. It consists of a body of artillery, six British regiments, and the German Legion—about 20,000 men. Generals Burrard and Moore were to command columns of these troops.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We were yesterday favoured with the use of a number of German papers, to the 8th November, from which we have abstracted the following prominent particulars.

On the 24th of October, the Prussian armies had not taken any steps which indicated offensive measures on either side. The forces of Prussia had been formed into four different encampments, the positions of which were frequently changed; and detachments made from one to the other, apparently for the purpose of discipline. A force of 25,000 Prussians had entered the Duchy of Mecklenburg, but suddenly changed its route and halted; it was to be joined by a body of Saxons; but its destination was not declared.

The emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin on the 25th of October, in the afternoon, by way of Frankfurt on the Oder, at which place he was met by the Prussian count Dietrich; the emperor proceeded by Warlaw to Meneleburg, within 7 miles of Berlin, where he was met by the relays of horses from the royal Prussian stables, prepared for his escort; at Frederick's camp he was met by the king's brothers, Frederick and William, who conducted him to the palace of the prince of Holstein Beek; whence they proceeded in the carriage of prince Henry to Berlin, where he was received with the usual firing of cannon, &c.

The emperor was received in the great saloon of the palace by the king in person, in company with the hereditary prince and prince Frederick, by whom he was conducted to the apartments of the late Emperor William II where the royal family and court were assembled to receive him. The queen met him at the door of the apartment, and after the principal personages were successively introduced, the emperor proceeded with marshal Molendoff to the parade. In his suite were marshal count Tolstoi, prince Czartorinsky, gen. prince Dolgoroufky, gen. count D'Leu-ens, the imperial physician Ville and the councillor of state D'Oubrèuil. After partaking of a collation, the emperor with the king and queen set out in a private carriage for Potsdam, where they remained two days, when the emperor set out on his return for Petersburg, by the route of Weimer and Pragg.

On the 26th of October, in the evening, the French minister extraordinary, general Duroc, received a courier, from the Danube, who it is said brought the definitive resolutions of the French emperor, concerning certain declarations delivered by the Prussian court to the accredited agents of France, on the affairs of Europe. The arrival of this courier has been followed by very lively sensations at court, and in the well informed circles.

The campaign in Italy was to be opened by Massena, on the 11th and 12th of October, according to official notifications made and published at the headquarters of the army of the Danube.

A body of 25,000 troops detached by the archduke Charles, from the Tyrolese to reinforce the army in Sualia, did not arrive until after the capitulation of Ulm; the advance of this division, consisting of 6000 men, was taken prisoners at Lansberg.

Ulm was stormed four successive times, on the days of the 14th and 15th, the siege by sap had been carried on with so much vigour and effect, that had not the capitulation taken place on the evening of the 16th, the whole of the curtain on the faces of the works, and the principal redoubts must have been blown up. [Here follow animadversions on the capitulation which have been anticipated by former accounts]—the force surrendered by the capitulation is estimated in the German papers, at 34,000 men; besides 10,000 which fled and were taken near the abbey of Heyherlingen; 12,000 which had retreated at Nordlingen, which capitulated to general Murat; 6000 were also pursued by the route of Wurtzburg, the cannon taken amounted to 756 pieces, the whole of the magazines, spare arms, ammunition for small arms and artillery, horses and forage. "Thus," says the German paper, "was destroyed or taken prisoners, in less than 8 days, one of the best appointed armies that ever appeared in Germany; with 32 general officers, and all the stores and ammunition for a long campaign."

An account from Augsburg states, that general Mack, after having two private conferences with the French emperor, had set off for Vienna, on his parole; and it was believed that he carried with him propositions very advantageous to Austria.

After the capitulation of the Austrian general Werneck, near Nerisheim, the generals Hohenzollern, Rohan and Mizieri, broke their capitulation, fled by night, and were pursued, and the force they carried off retaken. Mizieri was killed in this latter conflict; the others are sent prisoners to France.

The Russian force combined with the Saxons, assembled in Lower Saxony, will consist of an army of 60,000 men.

The Bavarian auxiliaries form the advance of the French army on the Salza.

Bernadotte and Davoust have exchanged their command of wings of the French; the former now commands the right, and Davoust the left. It must be

understood that the army consists of three grand divisions, exclusive of that which Murat now commands, which in fact acts as a flying army, or occasionally as an advance or rear guard. From Davoust being appointed to this wing, an excursion into Bohemia is not improbable.

The French general orders issued at Munich, Oct. 25th, declare, that the passage of the Inn was to be forced before the first of November.

The division of the reinforcement from the Tyrolese, under general Wolfkehl, was attacked and captured by the French corps under general Vandamme, near Leutkirchen.

The French have entered the principality of Salzburg. Two objects are contemplated—the first appears to be, to distress the house of Austria and force it to a peace; Salzburg being one of the new electorates, and the indemnity given to the former grand duke of Tuscany; the other is a masterly military movement, as it cuts off one of the principal roads of communication between lower Austria and the Tyrolese; and at the same time enables the French to keep open the communication by that route with Massena, and outflank the archduke. The occupation of this position also opens access to the fine foraging countries of Carinthia, Styria and Carniola. Salzburg is not more than 150 miles from Venice.

Advices of the 27th October state, that the French had already attacked the principal positions in the defiles of the Tyrolese. In the last campaign of Suwarrow in the Tyrolese the French were seven times repulsed at Luceinleig, one of the Tyrolese defiles, but took it, and its commandant Jellachich, by a brilliant but bloody coup de main. Jellachich is now again a prisoner of the French.

The Russians who had advanced to the borders of Bavaria, have been compelled to retreat to Wels, to wait for reinforcements.

The elector of Bavaria has again entered into his own territory.

The Russians and Bavarians had a sharp rencontre near Oessing.

The Austrians are said to have re-entered Passau, which is on the Danube.

Straeligen and Villstrosen are occupied by the French.

Passau is on the right side of the Danube and the left side of the Inn, at their confluence, therefore in Bavaria. Wels, to which the Russians have retreated, is about 60 miles east of Passau, on the Traun in Lower Austria; a very admirable military position for the distribution of forces in Germany or Italy. The countries of Salzburg and Carinthia, are celebrated for their fine breed of hardy horses. It was in that neighbourhood that Buonaparte once before gave the law to the emperor, and the transfer of a diplomatic general to the right wing would seem to indicate negotiations at Leoben once more.

NEW-ORLEANS, November 20.

On Sunday last, divine service was performed by the rev. Mr. CHASE, to a very crowded congregation.

This is, perhaps, the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in New-Orleans. We are happy to state, that Mr. Chase did not disappoint the expectations of his audience. Every person seemed well pleased. It was a joyful occasion to those who had been educated in the Protestant faith, once again to be able to repair to the house of GOD, where they can hear his sacred Gospel preached according to their mode of worship, created in every Protestant bosom, sensations not to be described. The mild principles taught by the religion of JESUS CHRIST, and the liberality and forbearance held forth in his glorious Gospel, will now become additional incentives for Christians to fraternize, and to suffer no shades of difference which are on particular tenets, to destroy the harmony which ought to exist among a people who all acknowledge one great and blessed Redeemer.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Dec. 23.

The general assembly of this state adjourned *sine die*, on Saturday afternoon, after having passed 19 laws of a general, and 96 of a local nature.

The bill for establishing a State Bank passed the house of commons, as we supposed it would, by a large majority, there being only 24 votes in the negative.

We are concerned to state that our newly elected governor is at present and has been for some days sick and unable to attend to business.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.

The legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday last. We understand they have passed an act, levying a tax of two and a half per cent, on the capital of the branch bank of the United States, in this city, and one half per cent, on bills issued above their capital.