

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 20, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, February 20, 1806.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

GREAT NEWS,

by the Hannah from Liverpool, with London papers to the 18th December.

LONDON, December 18.

Our paper of yesterday we announced the arrival of dispatches from Sir A. Paget, the British ambassador to the emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and allied army; and also accounts from other quarters relating to the same affair. In the afternoon the following official notice was circulated:—

BULLETIN.

Government received accounts last night, dated at Olmutz the 3d, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the 2d, between the French and Austro-Russian armies at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistance, and to have been repulsed; but the left wing of the enemy was defeated with considerable loss, by the right wing of the allies under the command of the princes of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The emperor Alexander commanded in person, and displayed the most intrepid bravery.

The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been sustained by the allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The messenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz 24 hours after the battle, and relates that, at the time, the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more than the allies, who still maintained their position at Wischau.

Accounts have been this day received at the admiralty which left Hamburg two days later than the messenger who arrived from Sir A. Paget. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the allied armies and the French, from the 29th November to the 2d inst. when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men and all their artillery—that the French retreated—that Buonaparte was wounded—that he had proposed an armistice which was rejected.

That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men were in motion—that the king of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army, and the duke of Brunswick of another."

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirm this important fact, that the allies remained masters of the field of battle.—The centre of the allied army was defeated, but so was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may, under the present circumstances of the contending armies, be considered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few such battles would entirely ruin the French army.

The emperor Alexander was missing for about six hours during the action, and no little apprehension was entertained for his safety. He was in the end found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worsted by the French centre. It was with much difficulty he was persuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be exposed to less personal danger.

The accounts received at the admiralty were transmitted by Admiral Hallowby, who stated that a lieutenant of the Adamant was on shore at Cuxhaven on Saturday last, where accounts had been received from Hamburg two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the messenger, passed through that city, stating that the battle had been entirely in favour of the allies, that Buonaparte had been severely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to suffer amputation. The commander of the Piercer gun vessel, arrived from the Ems, gives an account of what he had heard similar to the above. All accounts, however, say the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The carnage was immense.

The number of our allies is stated at 70,000, tho' the accounts of the numbers, in letters from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, say they were 90,000; the number of Buonaparte's army is stated at 80,000; and some reports say that nearly 27,000 fell on each side, while others make that of the allies only 15,000.

It is probable that this battle would soon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had suffered very severely, and were not in a condition to risk a fresh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Buonaparte was subdued is manifest. We may be allowed, however, to indulge the most sanguine hopes of success. The Prussians may be now expected to be soon at the field of action. When Mr. Kay passed through Ber-

lin, news of this battle had been received there. A council of state had been held, and the Prussian army, 140,000 strong, had actually begun its march into Bohemia.

Letters from France of a late date received last night, also state that Buonaparte claims a decided victory in the battle of the 2d instant. His bulletin says, that the Russians were defeated with immense slaughter, and that 6000 prisoners, and 18 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the French. Buonaparte's retreat is represented as temporary, for the purpose of concentrating his forces, who are acknowledged in these letters to have suffered considerably; three French generals are said to have been killed, six wounded, and three missing. The Russians are allowed to have fought with great courage and intrepidity, and the emperor Alexander is stated to have had two horses killed under him in the action. Buonaparte is said to have been slightly wounded, and to have had one horse killed under him, and two aides-de-camp killed by his side. The private letters also state, that the country people broke down all the bridges, to prevent or impede the retreat of the French, who, in return, had laid waste the country for several leagues round. A column of 16,000 Russians is stated, in the same accounts, to have joined the grand army on the 5th inst. a fact which, in the present situation of affairs, must be deemed of considerable importance.

French and Dutch Journals.

Last night we received the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 12th inst. We have given ample extracts from them in the preceding columns. They do not bring the accounts from the armies down to the battle of the 2d, but they serve to fill up the chain of details respecting the events of the campaign. Massena's head-quarters were at Gorizia, on the 26th ult. the same place from whence his dispatches were dated nine days before. The Archduke Charles, we may conclude, was suffered to retreat unmolested during that time. This is most important information. It proves that the archduke had no other impediments to apprehend in his march to Vienna, than those which could be opposed to him by the division of Marmont. It is stated in the small Paris papers of the 7th, that 15,000 English and Russians have landed at Naples.

British army on the Continent.

By accounts from our army on the continent, we are informed that lieutenant general Don remained at Verden on the 8th instant, which place is the head-quarters of the British army. The guards are quartered in the environs of Bremen. The Russians have left Verden in order to march to Hameln, which fortress is to be immediately blockaded by them, and the German legion, under the command of brig. gen. Decken.

BALTIMORE, February 13.

THE GENERAL AND BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

Our own conjectures on this subject, founded partly on the report received by the Commerce from St. Ubes, and from the position of the great conflicting armies in Moravia, have been made realities by the arrival of this day's mail—to which head we refer the reader, after perusing the following summary, copied from the New-York Evening Post.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman, passenger in the Hannah, capt. Connell, arrived at this port from Liverpool, in 51 days, informs us that previous to his leaving England, private accounts had arrived from the continent of the most important nature.

The official dispatches of this all-interesting news had been sent to England by express; but Donaldson, the bearer, had been wrecked on the coast of Holland, and the dispatches lost. An English paper to the 18th inclusive, however contains the substance, of which the following is a summary:—

On the 2d of December, the emperor Buonaparte put himself at the head of his troops between Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia; he was met by the emperor Alexander in person, at the head of the Russian army—a junction having first been formed with the Austrians.

At the beginning of the battle the French made a very serious impression on the centre of the enemy, and the Russians gave way. The French pursued their advantage with ardour, took all the Russian artillery, and effected almost a total rout. While this was going on however in the centre, a vastly different scene was acting on one wing. On their left the French were at length obliged entirely to give way. Night put an end to the combat. On the next morning the battle was renewed with increased ardour on both sides. The defeated Russians in the

centre advanced, they crawled on their hands and knees up under the mouths of their own cannon; which had been turned against them and re-took them. This however, was balanced again by a different fate on the wing; the slaughter was immense, but neither gained any decisive advantage at night.

On the 4th the battle was renewed, and continued throughout the day. But on the evening of the 5th the French began to retreat and retired back of the Schwatz.

The Russians depended chiefly on the bayonet, and neither gave nor received quarter.

The loss on either side is not stated, but the loss on both sides in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to fifty thousand men. Buonaparte surrounded by his garde de corps, and Alexander at the head of his guards, were personally opposed to each other.

The emperor Alexander evinced the most invincible bravery, combined with the most entire self possession. For six hours he was missing.

The emperor Buonaparte was wounded in the action, and would have been taken prisoner but for the desperate efforts of his garde de corps, who saved him at the sacrifice of most of their lives.

Previous to the battle, Buonaparte in a letter addressed to the emperor Alexander, had styled him "Sire and Brother;" the answer was addressed simply to the Emperor of the French.

In addition to the above, the archduke Charles, after a most masterly retreat from Italy, was advancing by rapid and forced marches to the relief of Vienna, with an army, including the Hungary levy, of 90,000 men. Expectation was also confidently entertained that the king of Prussia and king of Sweden, at the head of an army consisting of Prussians, Russians, Swedes, Saxons, Hessians and English, amounting in the whole to 250,000 men, were already in the full field, and acting against the French.

The Staff of the Swedish monarch had left Stralsund, and the camp equipage of the king of Prussia had been sent from Berlin the 3d, on its route towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Prussian majesty was to follow.

Sanguine hopes are entertained that Buonaparte has at length arrived at the termination of his career.

Such is the immensely-important summary made just as our paper was ready to go to press.

It is said, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that Poland is in a state of insurrection, the people wishing to embrace the opportunity of the present disordered situation of affairs in Europe, to regain their independence and restore the monarchy; on which business general Kosciuszko and several Polish officers have repaired to the French head-quarters.

The elector of Bavaria is about to assume the title of king, under the guarantee of France, and is to have his territory augmented at the expence of the house of Austria.

The states of Hungary, it is also said, were disposed to elect a king of their own nation, and to conclude a treaty offensive and defensive.

Olmutz, it was reported, had surrendered to the emperor Napoleon, who had made himself master of the whole of Moravia. The emperor of Germany, thus deprived of his territories, has no asylum but in Russia.

FRANKFORT, (K.) January 16.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at St. Vincennes, to the editor, dated Dec. 21, 1805.

"We have nothing worth communicating, except that young Mr. Wilkinson, (who went up the Missouri; as the public have been sometime since informed) has just returned to St. Louis, on account of a quarrel with some Indians, who killed one of his (Wilkinson's) party; upon which, the party killed one of the Indians."

Since the foregoing was received the editor has conversed with a gentleman, immediately from St. Louis, who informed him that the object of lieutenant Wilkinson's journey up the Missouri, was to establish a fort at the mouth of the river Platte; and that the party was fired upon about 300 miles up the Missouri. It was suspected that several Spaniards were with the Indians, as some white men were discovered. No information of any attack having been made on major Lewis's party, had reached St. Louis, at the time our informant left it; and he apprehends the report must have originated from the attack upon lieutenant Wilkinson.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Interesting information.

We are informed from a highly respectable source, that advices have been received from Mr. Munroe, in London, dated late in November, announcing the most satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties subsisting between this government and the court of St. James.