

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 27, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 27, 1806.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

In the present dearth of European intelligence the following articles, which we have copied from our late French papers, and which principally relate to events subsequent to the Great Battle, will not be found altogether uninteresting.

GERMANY.

ULM, December 4.

A CONTRIBUTION of 400,000 fr. has been laid on the Austrian possessions in Swabia, to be paid in 3 instalments, into the chest of the paymaster-general of the French army. A second contribution, payable every month, is fixed at 80,000 fr. per month, to begin from the 6th of December.

Letters from the head-quarters at Brunn, of the 24th November, state that the junction of the grand French army with the army of Italy has taken place; they add that the right wing of the French army is supported by the Adriatic sea, and the left by Bohemia and the fortresses of Brunn in Moravia; there is not in the intervals of their line or on their rear, a single fortified town or body of the enemy which threatens them, and it is their intention to establish a communication with the Danube, and to force the regiments and battalions of the different armies.

FRANCFORT, December 8.

The elector of Wirtemberg has communicated to the states of his territories the articles of the treaty of alliance concluded on the 4th of October, between H. M. the emperor of the French, and H. S. E. H. This treaty is to the following tenor: "H. M. the emperor of the French and king of Italy, guarantee to H. H. the elector of Wirtemberg, the independence and integrity of all his states, with the rights and prerogatives which the electoral house is now in possession of, and such as they were determined by the peace of Luneville and by the general recess of the deputation of the empire. H. E. H. engages on his side, to furnish to the French army a body of from eight to ten thousand men, consisting of one thousand mounted cavalry, and from seven to eight thousand infantry.

Four secret articles are annexed to this treaty.—The communication of these articles has not yet been made known to the provincial states.

MUNICH, December 2.

General Massena is now at Leybath. The archduke Charles has arrived with his army on the frontiers of Hungary.

December 5.

All the secretaries, clerks, &c. of his excellency M. de Talleyrand Perigord, minister of foreign affairs to the emperor Napoleon, arrived here the day before yesterday. It is presumed that his excellency will not be long in following them, and that our town will be at once the centre of the most important negotiations, and the theatre of the most memorable events.

A few days since a Gazette in the north of Germany, published for three days following, this article: "Prussia, has a population of 8,000,000 souls, 160,000 of whom can take the field." Another German paper then printed, for three days following, this article:—"Austria had a population of 24,000,000 souls; she had an army of 410,000 men, of whom 280,000 had taken the field;" and this formidable power has fallen in seven weeks under the blows of the emperor Napoleon.

HANOVER, 4th December.

Two columns of Russian infantry, one of 1900 and the other of 1200 men arrived here this day. They are to march immediately for the siege of Hameln. The Russian head-quarters will be established at Hanover. The colonel M. de Cornberg, is attached to the Russian army.

A Swedish division is arrived at Harbourg from Lunenburg. The other troops of that nation stationed in Pomerania were to begin their march on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month. The king of Sweden was to follow on the 7th, with his staff.

MORAVIA, November 27.

The imperial treasury of Austria has been transferred under a strong escort to Trefchen.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

GENOA, December 7.

A new army is forming at Boulogna, to which is to be united all the corps of reserve left in the 27th military division. It will, it is said, march to Battagnone, where the different corps which compose it will learn their further destination. It is presumed

that they will observe the motions of the Anglo Russians who have landed at Naples.

Letters from Ancona state, that 5 or 6000 Russians have also landed on the coast of Fermo.

MENTZ, December 7.

The division of the advanced guard of the 2d corps of the army of reserve commanded by gen. Lorge, set out a few days ago for Juliers. The Gallo Batavian column consisting of the regiment of Saxe Gotha, of the 18th regiment of light infantry, of the 6th of Hussars and of the 8th of light infantry, are also set off to-day for Nimeguen. Another division of the advanced guard of the reserve of Strasburg, commanded by gen. Leval, is on its march for the same destination, as also several other corps now on their way from the interior. The army intended to cover Holland is estimated at 60,000 men.

STRASBURG, December 10.

All the high roads from Mayence to Strasburg, &c. are covered with the reserve of the conscripts of the five last years. As soon as they arrive at their place of destination they are clothed, armed and exercised in military tactics. This class of conscripts appear destined to form the armies of reserve which are now organizing. As the two new classes of conscription, the young men who compose them serve to

PARIS, December 17.

His imperial highness prince Louis set off for Antwerp on the 7th, with the whole of his suite, and generals Collaud, Clozel, Lagrange, &c. for Breda, where the head-quarters of the army of the north will be established.

Fifteen hundred grenadiers, young, well equipped and of a very handsome appearance, passed through Beauvais on the 10th instant, to repair to the army of the north, and burn with ardour to meet the Anglo Russians.

General Audinot, whose wounds had obliged him to be absent from the army a short time, has resumed the command of the grenadiers.

It was on the 26th November that the emperor of Russia arrived at Olmutz, where he was received with the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the Austrians, who regarded him as a liberator. It was on the 2d December that the great battle of Austerlitz took place; and on the 4th of the same month the emperor of Russia obtained leave to quit Olmutz to return to his states. Thus in 8 days, his arrival, his departure, and the fate of Europe have been decided.

The ship *Oliver Elsworth*, arrived at New-York, in 40 days from Liverpool, brings the following
LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 22.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, January 21, 1806.

The parliament was this day, in the absence of his majesty, opened with the usual formalities, by commission.

Before 3 o'clock, a considerable number of peers attended; and at that hour, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the earl of Dartmouth, earl Camden, and lord Auckland, took their seats in their robes, as his majesty's commissioners, on the bench, in front of the throne. Mr. Quarme, deputy usher of the black rod, was then dispatched to order the attendance of the commons, who forthwith, with the speaker at their head, appeared at the bar.

The royal commission authorising certain peers therein named, or any three or more of them, to open the parliament, and in the name and behalf of his majesty, was then read; after which, the lord chancellor, as organ of the commissioners, delivered the following Speech to both houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things to declare the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his majesty's arms at sea, since you were last assembled in parliament.

"The activity and perseverance of his majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the British flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his majesty is at war; but the victory obtained over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the

British navy, the skill and enterprize of his majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a portion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his majesty's dominions.

"His majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was achieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamentable, but glorious termination of a series of transcendent exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of the country, and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his majesty to annex to these honours which he has conferred on the family of the late lord viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve, to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example. His majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the powers of the continent, as evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several treaties entered into for this purpose, to be laid before you, and though we cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue; yet his majesty feels confident that, upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to sustain the efforts of his allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by parliament, as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the continent.

"It is a great consolation to his majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his majesty continues to receive from his august ally, the emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantage to be derived from preserving at all times, the closest and most intimate connexion with that sovereign.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"His majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and he has commanded us to assure you, that they are framed upon the scale of exertion, which the present situation of the country renders indispensable. His majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies, as, upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthen which must necessarily be imposed upon his people, and with this view he has directed the sum of 1,000,000 sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the powers with which he is at war, as are by law vested in the crown, to be applied to the public services of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty is most fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him, in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression, his majesty trusts, that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the inexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion, consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank, amongst the nations of the world."

January 25.

It is with unfeigned concern we state, that the right hon. William Pitt breathed his last at half past four o'clock on Thursday morning, at his house at Putney. His loss, at this particular period, will be severely felt by the nation, and, we believe, is sincerely lamented by all parties. His most determined political opponents, at all times bore testimony to his distinguished talents, and unblemished integrity; and were no less willing to admit that the errors of his long administration were more to be ascribed to the unprecedented difficulties of the times he had to