

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 4, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. Sketchley, in 42 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of August.

Capt. S. has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 10th of August inclusive, from which the following articles are extracted:—

NAPLES, JULY 5.

WHEN the English were seen covering the sea with their ships, menacing successively all the coasts of the kingdom, and at length arriving before the capital with 200 transports and 60 ships of war, many persons believed that the moment was arrived when the enemy would carry into execution the plan of invasion which he had for several years announced. His majesty had, on the contrary, divined the true intention of the enemy, which was merely to reanimate our civil discord, to promise succours to all the ill disposed, but to furnish none, and to make war on the king by his own subjects. The event soon justified this opinion; for all the menacing demonstrations of the English, all their formidable hostile preparations, ended only in the attack of the two islands of Ichia and Procida, defended by feeble garrisons of invalids. They hoped we should lend all our forces to the assistance of these islands, not to attack our troops, but to blockade them, and to separate them from the Continent by the superiority of their marine. Vain hope! the islands have been prudently left to themselves, and the enemy has occupied them in despite of himself; thus our forces have remained untouched, and the enemy have neither been able, nor dared, to make any attempt against Naples.

VIENNA, JULY 15.

It is stated that the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, who are to conclude and sign the treaty of peace, will meet at Brunn; and general count Androssy, and Prince Lichtenstein, are pointed out as the persons intrusted with that important mission. Nothing has yet transpired of the negotiations which have already taken place. It is only remarked, that the greatest activity prevails in the office of count Champagny, minister for foreign affairs. His excellency repairs every day to Schoenbrunn, and spends several hours with his imperial majesty.

JULY 22.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Generals Durosnel and Feulens have returned to the head quarters. All our surmises with respect to the fate of the former have proved erroneous. He was not wounded, and had no horse killed under him; but as he was coming back from carrying to the Duke of Montebello the order for concentrating his movements on account of the destruction of the bridges, on the 22d May, he crossed a hollow where he found 25 hussars, whom he fancied formed one of our out posts. He did not perceive they were Austrians, until they had made him their prisoner. As we had been so long without hearing from him, as well as from other probable reasons, we thought he had been killed.

The general of division Regnier has taken the command of the Saxons, and occupies Presburg.

Marshal Macdonald has gone to take possession of the citadel of Gratz, which it is expected he will enter to-day.

The marshal duke of Ragusa encamped with his corps upon the heights of Krems.

His imperial majesty passes his guard in review every morning. The velites and foot grenadiers of the Italian guard are remarkable for their excellent order.

Prince John, of Lichtenstein, on his return from Buda, was presented on the 18th inst. to his imperial majesty. He was bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria.

Count Bubna, major gen. and aid-de-camp to the emperor of Austria, has dined several times with the count Champagny.

The commercial boats which the events of war had scattered in various directions, have been collected and repaired on the banks of the Danube. They come every day laden with wood, vegetables, corn and flour.

The whole army is encamped.

By a decree from the imperial camp at Schoenbrunn, July 18th, his majesty has named cols. Duperroux, of the 113th reg. Kaznowski, of the 2d reg. of the Vistula, Dargremont, of the 13th reg. of Cuirassiers, Saint Cyr Mogues, chief of the staff of the third corps of the army in Spain, Haxo, commandant of the engineers belonging to the same corps, Devallens, of the 4th reg.

of hussars, and Meyer, aid-de-camp to gen. Sucher, officers of the Legion of Honour; and lieuts. Feucheres, Deslombes, and Ricoux, privates of the Legion of Honour.

By the same decree, the emperor has ordered the distribution of 97 decorations of the Legion of Honour among the regiments belonging to the 3d corps of the army of Spain which distinguished themselves most in the battles of Saragossa and Belchite.

MORAVIA, JULY 24.

Yesterday the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were at Pulescha, near Lontomtschel.

The Emperor Francis has been in Hungary since the 9th.

MUNSTER, JULY 22.

His majesty the king of Westphalia is expected at Hanover, which place Gen. Reubell entered the 19th inst. at the head of six thousand Westphalian troops.

CASSEL, JULY 22.

His majesty (Jerome) has organized, by a late decree, a battalion of national guards, composed of 8 companies, one of which is to consist of grenadiers, and another of chasseurs, containing each 154 effective men, officers included.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 22.

The French ambassador made it known yesterday, by an official communication, that no American citizen would be admitted into France after the first day of August next, unless furnished with original passports taken by them in the United States. Passports from American agents in Europe, (ministers or consuls,) would not avail, and the original passports from the United States were to be revised by the American agents abroad, and afterwards legalized by the French authorities, in the places through which they may pass.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived here 2 days ago.

In conformity to the letter received from his majesty the emperor and king, dated July 15, from his imperial camp at Znaim, in Moravia, and addressed to the Israelitish Consistory at Paris, by his excellency the minister for divine worship, on Sunday next, the 30th inst. prayers and thanksgiving will be offered to the Most High, in the Jewish Temple of the street St. Avoie, for the victories of Ezerfodoff and Wagram, in which the God of Armies has so evidently fought with the warriors of France.

JULY 30.

His majesty has ordered an immediate stop to be put to the reprisals lately decreed against the subjects of the Dey of Algiers; as the Dey has given satisfaction for his conduct towards Mr. Dubois, Thainville, and the Frenchmen in his dominions. In consequence, the sequestration laid on his vessels and goods is raised.

His majesty also revives the decree of September 16, 1808, relative to colonial produce coming through Holland, and which had been annulled by the decree of the 11th July last. *No colonial produce coming through Holland shall therefore be admitted on the territory of the French Empire, whatever be the mode of its importation or the certificates with which it is attended.*

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A formal intimation has lately been given to the Americans at Paris, that the Government of the United States must soon determine to join the French or the British in the war, as it would no longer be possible to maintain a neutrality between the two belligerent powers.

AUGUST 9.

The Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram has at length made its appearance, and is stated, in articles from Dresden, to be conformable, in the most essential points, with the French bulletins. We are sorry to find that the Archduke Charles and Prince John, of Lichtenstein, were both wounded. It concludes thus:

"The Austrian army has sustained a vast loss. It is deprived, by the death of General Norman, of an officer of the most distinguished merit. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Generals Veclay, d'Alpre and Vukassovick. Among the generals less dangerously wounded, are the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, generals Scutterhim and Parni, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, who, with the Prince of Lichtenstein, received musket wounds, which will not, however, be attended with any serious consequences."

Official Advices from the Expedition. Capture of Schowen, South Beveland, and the greater part of Walcheren.

Dispatches have been received by government from the commander in chief of the expedition, and from Sir Richard Strachan. They were brought by the hon. capt. Duncan. Before these dispatches arrived in town, a telegraphic dispatch was received at the Admiralty from Deal.

While important and successful operations are going forward against Walcheren by the Portsmouth division of the expedition, the brigade under the command of Gen. Hope was employed in the capture of Schowen and North and South Beveland, which services it completely effected; and we are happy to say, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which an army acts on landing upon an hostile coast, the loss on our part, up to the evening of Thursday last, (the date of the dispatches,) did not exceed three hundred killed, wounded and missing.

No officer of rank was killed—Brig. Gen. Browne is slightly wounded.

The Enterprenante cutter sailed on Sunday evening, in great haste, for the Mediterranean. She carries out a messenger with dispatches for Mr. Adair and the Ottoman Porte, which are of considerable importance. We cannot speak of their contents with absolute confidence, but we are informed, and from a respectable quarter, that they relate to a proposition to be made to the Porte, that this country shall be permitted to garrison the Greek Islands with British troops—the present state of Europe rendering it indispensably necessary that we should have these Islands under our care and in our keeping, to prevent them falling into the hands of the French or Russians, who, by occupying them, would be enabled to fit out an immense navy—which must not be on any account whatever permitted.

Letters have been received from Cadiz, of the 20th ult. Through these we learn, that a vessel had recently arrived at that port from Lima, which brings a very favourable account of the public mind in that capital. The new Viceroy and the public authorities concur with the great body of the people in sentiment. They are all enthusiastic in favour of the cause of their European brethren, and are disposed to afford every assistance in their power to the mother country. The ship which is just arrived at Cadiz, is laden with a rich cargo of spices and merchandise, and another is expected soon, with a similar freight, for the use of the Patriots.

The San Fulgenzie, of 70 guns, and the Astrea frigate, were also about to depart from Lima to Cadiz, bearing 10,000,000 or upwards of dollars.

AUGUST 10.

No official intelligence has been received from the expedition later than the evening of Saturday last. There was a report this morning that a vessel had arrived at one of the out ports with intelligence of the surrender of Flushing on Monday morning after a most destructive bombardment. The report is probable, but no such intelligence had reached government at a late hour this morning.

At length we have received some intelligence from the Danube, and from Paris.—Paris papers have arrived to the 31st ultimo, containing the 29th Bulletin, dated from Vienna on the 22d. It is a very short one.—The only article of the armistice announced to have been executed, is the occupation of Presburg by the Saxon troops under general Regnier. Macdonald is represented as on his march to Gratz, which he was expected to enter on the 23d. This is the place which the count de Guilay is stated to have refused to surrender. By the armistice it was to have been given up on the 16th. Nothing is said of Brunn being occupied by the enemy. In this bulletin we have no information that throws any light upon the subject of negotiation. Prince John, of Lichtenstein, who we conjectured had been sent to Buda, where the emperor Francis is, has returned to Vienna with a letter to Buonaparte from the emperor. The unofficial articles speak more openly upon the subject of negotiations.—They say that "the negotiations proceed, and that what has transpired is sufficient to dispel every apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Many and considerable sacrifices on the part of Austria are mentioned."—There is a rumour that the emperor of Austria is to send 60,000 men to join the French against the Turks. This is the bait and boon which Buonaparte, we suspect, will hold out to Austria. In return for the cessions he may make for her ancient possessions he will offer part of the plunder of Turkey; and when these cessions have been made, he will perhaps find a pretext for refusing her the promised plunder; or if he let her enjoy it, it will only be till it suits his plans to wrest it from her.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 7.

Came in the Arethusa 38, capt. Mends, from Corunna, last from Falmouth. By her we learn, that the Marquis de Romana was near Corunna, with 15,000 men, in good spirits, well armed and accoutred. Three frigates were fitted out at Ferrol, to be sent on a cruise; and it is said the line of battle ships are to be rigged with jury masts, and sent round to Cadiz from Ferrol for safety.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 9.

Arrived, the Diana, 38, Rear Admiral Sir SIDNEY SMITH, capt. Grant, from the command at South-America, having been succeeded by admiral De Courcy.

American.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

FROM ALICANT AND GIBRALTAR.

YESTERDAY the brig Gov. Sumner, capt. Hilliard, from Alicante, last from Gibraltar, which she left on the 8th of August, arrived in this port. Capt. Hilliard brings Gibraltar papers containing a confirmation of the news of a victory over the French, commanded by admiral Victor, consisting of 40,000 men. The first account received from Seville, via Cadiz, at Gibraltar, on the 4th, was transmitted by an officer on the field of battle, and stated that Victor was defeated after a bloody engagement in which the English lost from 4 to 5000 killed and 2 gen. officers. The battle was near Talavera de la Reyna, 58 miles S. W. of Madrid. The same day (the 4th) an express arrived containing the above, and adding that Victor had surrendered with 18,000 men.

It is true that there were firing along the coast of Spain and at Gibraltar, in consequence of the victory, and capt. H. says that no person doubted the fact. The other division of the French had not joined Victor. The report was, that Cuesta's army did not engage until the victory was certain. No account of Madrid's being retaken. [Repeating.]

From the Boston Palladium.

CADIZ, AUG. 2.

Reports have reached this city from Seville as follows:

First Report.

"That a glorious victory had been gained by the combined armies under field marshal Cuesta and lieutenant general sir Arthur Wellesley over the French army commanded by marshal Victor."

"The loss of the British is said to be in general officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men killed."

Second Report.

(By an express arrived here this day, 2d.)

"That marshal Victor, with 18,000 men had surrendered to the combined armies."

In Galicia and Austria, now free from Vandals, our army is daily reinforcing, in the public administration organizing. It is remarkable, that, upon their marching off, the French have done no damage either to the dock yard in Ferrol, or to the manufacture of muskets in Oviedo. The patriotism of Arragonese is rising higher and higher every day; their army in Tortosa is gaining men and more strength. Gerona, seriously attacked by Augereau's division, set a memorable example of valour in the defence of Majorca on the 8th, and is yet making a heroic resistance, although the reinforcements sent to his assistance have miscarried.

A new ambassador from England (the Marquis of Wellesley,) had arrived at Cadiz.

The French consul lately arrested at Algiers, has been released, and has arrived at Marseilles.

The Diving Bell at Buckstown, Maine, continues to be successively employed in raising articles from the ordnance brig, which, we understand, lies in 60 feet water. The bell, which takes its name from its shape, is sufficiently large to contain two persons in ease. It is sunk with weights, and hoisted by a signal. The sides and top are perfectly tight; but it has no bottom, the air keeps out the water. The persons who go down are supported on seats, till it descends to the object, they then proceed to work. The bell is accommodated with windows, and contains air sufficient to sustain a person one hour or 50 minutes. Sub-aqueous visits are often made by the citizens of the towns on the banks of the Penobscot for their amusement.

ST. LOUIS, (LOUISIANA,) AUG. 16.

Having heard of the execution of some Delawares and Shawanies at their town near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to inquire of Rogers, the Shawanie chief, of the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says that Waabeetshah, Delaware, and Thathaway, a Shawanie, had summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns; that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors, and determined to abolish the chase, to raise stock and corn for food and teach their women to spin and weave their cloaths. They had established a court to try criminals, 4 persons were tried, 3 were found guilty, and one woman accused. The condemned were led out of town through thick wood and tomahawked, they were placed on an immense pile of wood and burnt to ashes—upwards of one hundred men lifted at the execution.

WINCHESTER, SEPT. 13.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, who place he left on the 29th ult. states, that the principal part of our troops had been sent to that city for protection, in consequence of the great influx of French refugees from the island of Cuba, who had become very violent to the citizens. [Repeating.]