less, that the reporter for this pure in reteased a seat along the memorytable of the flower of the House of Repues, unites.—By a subsequent resolution, the, Bushler was regulated to furnishes for more stenographers, and the ware by the same resolution all the placed in the gallery. For some retion to us and to the public onknow, his resolution has there been compiled and by the Speaker; of course we continue that a superfer in the house this sets in a lithough tierefore, we have and

have a reporter in the house in the late of the late o

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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

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military events which folw each other with rapidity, not lowing a detailed relation, we are athorised whilst expelling them. apublish the following letter, adhessed by his excellency the duke Bassano, minister of foreign afirs, to his serene highness the

published in the National Intelligence. That Gazetto is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and arrangs good sepert, and the support the interest and measures of its master. Hence has hap set that during be han assion, along that during be han assion, along that during be han assion, along the provided on the itom, but very baren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almostsvery debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discated in the manner in which the petates have been conducted, & the isset bates have been conducted, & the issee of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress of have tended to strengthen the administration among the penpie. The debut have been extremely interesting and area the most important subjects. Beld truth have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded-But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to sup-press the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remediedif Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional ac-commodations will be provided for ste-nographers. And if there is a strographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the rest session of Congress. . It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily puper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the carliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronic the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serie the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, with-Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the pec, a The affairs of administration, have be come so desperate, that the practiced suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequential information, and of frequential information, and of frequential information to held the fact of ly disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counprint whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceining the public, to further the sinister vers of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published And for Salo at George Shaw's Book Store; Price, \$1.50 in Boards

The Report

Of the Committee of Grierances and Courts of Justice relative to the Rose and Mobs on the City of Baltimer.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Saltbria, near Ibgar's-Town, Washington county, (Mill) on the 14th insta negro slave who all himself BILL GUY, the properly the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet in the subscriber. Bill is about 5 fet in or 7 inches filgh, rather of a light complexion than the generality of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 fet in or 7 inches filgh, rather of a light complexion than the generality of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 fet in or 7 inches filgh, rather of a light complexion than the generality is blacks, extremely nywaward and on the state, when accosted. He is between and 21 years of sign and was raised or in any of the state and the place he has a mother of the secure film in say, gool in the light secure all the secure from the secure all the secure from the secure all the secure film in say, gool in the light secure all the secure film in say, gool in the light secure all the secure film in say, gool in the light secure all the secure film in say, gool in the light secure all the secure film in say, gool in the light secure film in say, gool in the light secure. All yells all the secure film in say, gool in the light secure. of cannon, and flags which have been taken are traversing the town. The inhabitants evince the most lively joy at the sight of these tro-

The duke of Reggio was to be on the 23d or 24th at Berlin. The duke of Tarente drove the remains of the army from Silesia upon Breslau. It is not a bulletin which I address to your serene highness; but I thought it my duty to give you this important intelligence, his majesty not having time to write; he is very well. One circumstance will excite universal indignation; the ex-general Moreau is with the enemy's army, in the suite of the emperor of Russia, as a privy courisellor. He has therefore thrown off the mask which has for some years not concealed him from intelligent persons. I cannot yet, Monseigneur, send your serene high ness the documents relative to the Austrian declaration of war. In the midst of those events which succeeded each other, I have not found a moment to place them be-

I am, with respect, Monseigneur, your serene highness's very humble, and very obedient servant,

The DUKE of BASSANO. Dresden, Aug. 27, 6 P. M. Our losses are inconsiderable; the affairs of yesterday and to-day have cost us no persons of rank."

SEPTEMBER 6.

Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, received the following news from the army, to the 20th August :

The enemy denounced the armis. tice on the 11th at noon, and made known that hostilities would begin the 17th after midnight.

At the same time a note from M. the Count de Metternich, minister of exterior relations of Austria, addressed to M. the Count Narbonne. made known to him that Austria declared war against France.

Situation of the Armies, &c. On the 17th in the morring, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows; the 4th, 12th and 17th corps, under the orders of the duke of Regio, (Oudinot) were at Dahme. The Prince De Eckmuhl, (Davoust) with his corps, with which the Danes were united, were encamped before Hamburg, his head quarters being at Bergedorff. The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the orders

of the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney.) The 5th corps was at Goldberg, under the orders of Gen. Lauris-

The 11th corps was at Loewenberg, under the orders of the duke of Tarentum, (Macdonald.)

The 6th corps, commanded by the Duke of Ragusa, (Marinont) was at Brenzlau.

The 8th corps under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, was at Zit-

Marshal St. Cyr, was with the 14th corps having his left leaning on the Elbe, at the Camp of Koen igstein, and on horseback on the great causeway from Prague to Dres-den extending detachments of ob-servation as far as the defiles of

The 1st corps arrived at Dresden, and the 2d corps at Zittau.

Marienberg.

Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg. Magdeberg and Hamburg, had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

The enemy's army, was as far as we can judge in the following positi-

Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians had entered, since the 10th in the morning, Bohemia, and were to arrive on the 21st on the

This army is commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Witgenstein and Miloradowitch, and the Prussian Gen. Kliest. The Russian and Prus sian Guards form a part of it; which added to the army of the Prince of Schwartz nberg, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank or the Elbe, passing that river in Bohemin.

merous columns of prisoners, pieces | and York, and the Russian generals | Sacken and Langeron, seemed to re-unite about Breslau; it was

about 100.000 men strong.

Many Prussian and Swedish corps and insurrectional troops covered Berlin, and were opposed to Hamburg, and to the duke de Reggio (Oudinot.) The force of those armies that covered Berlin was stated to be 110,000 men.

All the operations of the enemy were made in the idea that the emperor would pass over to the left bank of the Elbe.
The Imperial Guard departed

from Dresden, arrived the 15th at Bautzen, and the 18th at Goerlitz. On the 18th, the emperor repaired to Zittau, ordered immediately the troops of Prince Poniatowski,

to march, forced the defiles of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Lusatia, and entered Gobel. whilst Gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guards was taking possession of Rubourg, passing over the gap of the mountain at Gorgenthal, and the Polish Gen. Remenski, was possessing himself of Fried-

land and Reichenberg. This operation had for its object to harrass the allies about Prague, and of acquiring certain knowledge of their projects. There it was tearnt what already our spies had made known, that the select part of the Russian and Prussian army traversed Bohemia, uniting on the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops advanced as far as within 16 leagues of Prague.

The emperor had returned from Bohemia to Zittau, the 29th at 10 o'clock in the morning. He left the duke of Belluno (Victor) with the 2d corps at Zittau, to support the corps of Poniatowski; he posted Gen. Vandamme, with the 1st corps at Rumbourg to support General Lefevre Desnouettes, these two generals occupying with great force the gap, and ordering redoubts to be constructed on the point which commands this pass. The emperor repaired through Lauhan to Silesia, where he arrived the 20th, before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's army of Silesia had

violated the armistice, traversed the neutral territory as early as the 12th. On the 15th, they had insulted all our outposts, and carried off some piquet guards.

On the 16th a Russian corps took a position between the Bober and the post of Spiller occupied by 2000 men of the division Charpentiers.

Those brave fellows, who were resting on the faith of the treaties ran to arms, passed over the bodies of the enemy and dispersed them; the Chief of battalion, La Gullermie commanded them.

On the 18th, the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) gave orders to gen. Zucchi to take the small town of Lahn. He repaired there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his order, and destroyed more than 500 of the enemy; General Zucchi is an officer of distingushed merit. The Italian troops attacked with the bayonet the Russians who were superior in number.

On the 29th the enemy came to encamp at Zobten. A corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bober, and attacked the post of Siebenicken defended by 3 light companies.

Gen. Lauriston ordered a part of his corps to take up arms, marched from Loewenberg, attacked the enemy and threw him into the Bober. The brigade of General Lafitte, of the division of Rochambeau, distinguished itself.

The meanwhile the emperor having arrived on the 20th at Lahn was on the 21st at break of day at Loewenberg, and ordered bridges to be thrown over the Bober. The corps of Gen. Lauriston passed at noon. Gen. Marson overthrew with his accustomed valour, every thing that attempted to oppose his passage, seized on all the positions, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet, as far as Godeberg. The 5th and 11th corps supported him. On the left the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney) ordered an attack upon Gen. Saken by the 3d corps, in advance this moment enteriog. The nu- by the Prussian Generals Blucher of Bunziatz, overthrew, routed, and on the 28th at Maxen, the 29th at wounded, and prisoners, may carry

beat the retreat.

The battle took place the 23d of Aug. before Goldburg. Gen. Lauriston was there at the head of the 11th corps; he had before him the Russians, who covered the positions of Flenberg, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment, when Gen. Gerard defiled on the left to wards Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared on that point; he ordered it to be attacked in the midst of the barracks of the former camp. It was broken through on all sides; the Prussians attempted several charges of cavalry which were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; they were driven from all their positions, and left on the field of battle near 5000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flensberg was taken, and retaken several times; at last the 135th regiment rushed on the enemy and completely overthrew him. The enemy lost on this point 1000 killed and 4000 wounded. The army of the allies retired in disorder and precipitately towards Janer.

The enemy being thus beaten in Silesia, the emperor took with him the prince of Moskwa, (Ney) left the command of the army of Silesia to the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) and arrived on the 25th at Strophen. The old guards, the young, the infantry, cavalry and artillery, performed these forty lea. (120 miles) in four days.

[Here follows the history of the attacks on Dressen by the allies, which states the loss of the coalesced powers to be 65,000 men and that of the French only 4,000-Contra

General Stewart's account which

puts down the loss by the allies dur-

ing the live successive days of fighting at between 6000 and 7000 men.] Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 30th Aug. :- "On the 28th. 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success; Generals Castix, Donmere and D'Oudinarde, of General Latour Mauberg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded; we already reckon 10,000 of them. The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded. The Duke of Regusa has had several affairs of advanced posts which attests the intrepidity of his troops. Gen. Vandamme, commanding the first corps, on the 25th debouched by Keonigstein, & on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and Hoenderf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The duke of Wertenberg, with 15,000 Russians, were charged with observing the debouched. On the 28th, Gen. Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2,000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Ruess, Gen. Brigade an officer of merit, was killed. On the 29th, General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seizeupon his magazines. The Prince of Eckmuhl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had no affair of con-sequence. The Danes had distinguished themselves in several tri-fling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant and allow us to have great hopes. The

PARIS, Sept. 7. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated

perior to that of the enemy."

Sept. 1. On the 28th of August, the King of Naples and Duke Belluno slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Lieblenberg, the 30th at Zittau, the 31st at Saydo. The Duke of Regusa, with the 6th, slept on the 28th at Dippoldiswalde, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded; on the 29th at Falkenham, and on the 31st at Zenwald. The 14th corps, under

No. 42.1 took many prisoners. The enemy | Reinhordt Grumna, the 30th at Dillersdorf, the 31st at Lielman. The 1st corps, under General Vandamme was on the 28th, at Hollandorf, and on the 29th at Peterswalde, occupying the mountains. The Duke of Treviso was in position on the 28th and 29th, at Pirna, General Pagal commanding the cavalry, has made same prisoners. The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldiswalde and Altenberg. His left followed the Plau road, and fell back by Tharandt upon Dippoldiswalde, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road. His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna, nor that of Dolma, and therefore retire upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldiswalde. All that there were of partisans or detached, were cut off. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled on the causeway of Freyberg; several thousand carriages were taken there. Arrived at Altenberg, where the the road from Toeplitz to Dippoldiswalde became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution of abandoning more than one thousand carriages of ammunition and baggage. This grand army re-entered Bohemia, after having lost part of its artillery and baggage. On the 29th, Gen. Vandamme passed with 8 or ten battalions, the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kulm-he there met the enemy, 8 or 10,000 strong—they engaged him; not finding hunself sufficiently strong, he made his corps d'armee descend-he would soon have overthrown the enemy. In place of re-entering, and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained, and took a position—at Kulm, without guarding the mountain; this mountain commanded the only causeway-it is high. It was only the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Regusa arrived at the debouche, from Toeplitz. Gen. Vandanime only tho't of closing the road against the enemy, and taking all. To a flying army, a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed, He was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel. However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armee or 18,000, remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains on the other side, saw that he was lost, unless he defeated it. He conceived the hope of successfully attacking it, its position being bad. The Russian guards were at the head of the army, which fought in retreating-to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions. The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debouched, followed by the 2d, 6th, and 14th corps. General Vandamme shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead. Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen what a small number of men can do against a multitude, whose marale is weakened. At two in the afternoon, the Prassian column of Gen. Kliest, cut off in its retreat, debouched by Peterswaide, to endeavor to penetrate into Bohemia-it met no enemy, and arrived upon the top of the mountains without resistance-it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear of the enemy, decided the business. Gen. Vandamme immediately marched against this colump, which he repulsed-He was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turnedhe nevertheless succeeded in overquality of our infantry is much suthrowing Gen. Kleist's column, who was killed-the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the tosses and woods. In this strife, Gen. Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed. Generals Carboneau, Dumonceau, and Phillippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw; part by the great road, and part by the cross roads, with their divisions, by abandoning all the materiale, which consisted of thirty pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing away all the horses. In the situation in which affairs were they could

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

FOREIGN.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, SEPT. 1. prince arch-chancellor of the em-

" Monseigneur, "I had the honour to write your excellency yesterday, the 26th, and wannounce to your serene highness hat the Russian, Prussian and Augrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their inversigns, and that they had been repulsed at all points. You will easly comprehend that the emperor poccupied in such a manner, that is impossible at this moment to rive a detailed account of all the erents which have taken place. Hosdities commenced on the 17th. His missty entered Bohemia on the 19th ecupying the principal debouches Rambourg and Gabel, and having mirched his troops within twelve largues of Prague. On the 21st he ras in Silesia beating the Russian and Prussian armies of Gen. Sackm, Langeron, York and Blucher, and forcing the fine positions of the Lober. Whilst the enemy still beeved his majesty in the depths of Slesia, he left a powerful army there, under the orders of the duke of Tarente, made his guards march at ten leagues a day and arrived t Dresden, for some days threatened by an imminent attack. His maesty entered the town at 9 in the morning, and immediately made his dispositions. At 3 in the afternoon, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by general Wit-genstein, Kleest & Schwartzenburg, deployed 150,000 men, marching against the town. All the attacks were repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered themselves with glory. The enemy lest 4000 killed at the foot of our redoubts. We have taken 2000 men, a flag, and several pieces of cannon. This morning at 4 o'clock the emperor was on the ground; the rain fell in

ellune, and by gen. Latour Mau-

erg's cavalry, under the orders of the King of Naples. We reckon a-

ong the trophics of this day,

5,000 men, among whom are field-

Parshal lieutenant Metzko, two ge-

erals of brigade, many superior of-

cers, 20 pieces of cannon, and 10

ags. During this time Gen. Van-

mme, who had debouched by Ko-

egolun, seized upon the heights of

rna, marched on both sides the

terswalde road and rendered him-

If master of the debouches from

chemia, beating 15,000 men who essented themselves before him, &

ide a good number of prisoners.

this moment all the roads of eterswalde and Freyberg are in-

cepted; the Russians and Prus-

ans came by the road of Peters-

ide, and the Austrians by that of feyberg. If the enemy's army,

nich is numerous, as it is compos

of the Russian and Prussian corps

id of all the Austrian army, de-

rmine to retreat, it will necessari-

suffer considerable losses; if it

mains, there will be very destruc-

e events to morrow. Since the

airs at Ulm, the French army ne-

experienced worse weather, and

re abundant rain. The emperor

errents. Marshals the Duke of Rasuse and Bellune passed the bridge with their corps. At 8 o'clock our ttack commenced by a brisk cunonade. The enemy's extreme left was commanded by the Austrian enerals Ignace, Ginley and Kleiu, and separated from the remain er of the army by the valley of laven. The emperor ordered it to eattacked by marshal the duke of

teract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. requires constant and early information.

If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hestation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievors upint where a morning are and directors.

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