

FOREIGN

New-York, June 14.

LATEST LONDON DATE.

We have been obligingly favoured by a respectable mercantile house in this city, with the London Courier of the 2d of May, one day later than was received by the Royal Sovereign at Boston. This paper was brought by the British cartel ship Dorset, which arrived last evening.

London, Tuesday evening May 2.

Government have received more detailed accounts of the operations in Italy. They are all satisfactory. One of Murat's columns, which he commanded in person, advanced towards Occhio Bello, a second towards Ferrara, a third under Pignatelli, marched upon Florence. The Austrians in the first instance fell back: Murat advanced close to Occhio Bello, where the Austrians had thrown up a *tele-de-punt*. Murat made two attacks upon it on the 8th and 9th, but was repulsed in each. He fell back upon Carpi. Together Marshal Bianchi followed and attacked him on the 11th. The conflict was long and bloody; but at length the enemy were driven out of the place, with the loss of 12 officers and 500 men. Reggio was next abandoned and they took the route of Modena. The columns which proceeded against Ferrara had begun operations against it, when on the 12th, the Austrian generals Mohro and Niepping attacked it, drove it off the field, destroyed its works, and pursued it as far as Bologna.

The third column under Pignatelli had entered Florence. Gen. Nugent retired towards Ristora. There Pignatelli attacked him, but failed and was driven under the walls of Florence. Two more attacks were made upon him on the 10th and 11th, but the enemy were each time repulsed with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Private Correspondence.

Brussels, April 26.

You have certainly been informed, by my letter of the 24th, that many wagons entered this city on Sunday last, laden with wounded and sick men, from the Belgic army on the frontiers; and that they were conveyed with all possible care to *L'Hospital Militaire des Belges in Rue des Jesuits*. I have been informed that some more wagons arrived at the same place, on the same night, but as every thing there that relates to the movements of the army, is wrapped up in a sort of impenetrable secrecy (which is a proper caution upon the part of government) I have not found it possible to ascertain the particulars; or to know if the Belgic troops were exclusively engaged or not. The sound of cannon was distinctly heard at Ypres, on Saturday last; but after all it may be probably only an affair of posts, as the French are not in a condition to take the field, with any thing like a decision of character; and I am more inclined to yield to this idea, as an American gentleman, who has recently arrived from Paris, in this city, and with whom I conversed yesterday, informed me that Buonaparte is very much embarrassed, both in the prosecution of his financial, as well as his military measures; and he gave it as his opinion that the conscription cannot be enforced.

The communication between this city and Paris is yet open, where any one may go, under certain impression of hazard. Like Virgil's description of the passage to hell, it is easy to descend there, but it may be a matter of difficulty to return.

An ordinance was issued yesterday by the government to call out the militia of Belgium. It comprehends all men as its subjects for the service between 18 and 35, with certain clauses and restrictions.

I was at the theatre yesterday evening, to see the public entre of Debutante, in comedy, when the hereditary prince came into his box; and I was truly gratified to hear and behold that unmingled burst of respectful joy, which was simultaneously manifested by every individual in the house, towards his Royal Highness; and he received and he acknowledged the envid demonstration, with the calm but felicitous demeanor of a gentleman.

The head-quarters of the Belgic army are as yet here; but it is expected that they will be soon removed towards the frontiers; and those officers who form the staff of the prince are preparing for the movements.

Fresh troops are continually arriving.

Gen. Bournonville is here, I saw him yesterday.

A spy was arrested at Ghent on Monday last. It appears that he went to the house which Louis 18th inhabits, and solicited a personal interview with his majesty, with more than ordinary solicitude; which leading to a suspicion of his motives, he was taken into custody, when many proclamations from Napoleon were found in his pockets, and concealed in the lining of his coat.

Lausanne, April 21.—It has been stated in the Vienna Gazette, that England had declared war against the King of Naples, and that Lord W. Bentinck was proceeding to act against his troops.—This news requires confirmation.

The report of the king of Naples having been wounded at Occhio Bello, is false. It was Gen. Ambrosio who was struck with a ball, and was removed to Bologna. It is said that the Neapolitans have retired to St. Martin and Malaterra.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head quarters, April 26.

His Excellency Count Rapp, general in chief, in pursuance of the orders of government, and in retaliation of measures adopted abroad for the purpose of retaining French prisoners who were returning under the faith of treaties, directs that throughout the whole extent of the fifth military division, foreign prisoners arriving in order to return home, shall be detained until other orders. The staff of the fifth military division will dispose of them according to farther instructions.

Along the whole line of the Rhine and the frontiers, the officers commanding the troops and advance posts will take for the rule of their conduct towards foreign commanders and their posts, to permit or prevent communications, passages of men, carriages, provision and Merchandise, according as the same are permitted or prevented with respect to us. The Lieut. general commanding the military division is particularly invited to superintend the execution of this measure.

(Signed)

Count RAPP, general in chief.

Frankfort, April 24.—About the 15th of May there will be an army of eighty thousand Russians on the Rhine; by the 30th another army of the same strength will also arrive there; a third army of fifty thousand men will go through the Tyrol to Italy; the 18 000 Imperial Guards coming by sea, are not included in this account. Besides these, 100,000 Russians will form an army of reserve on the Oder.

Numerous Bavarian troops of all sorts continue to pass the Rhine at Mannheim. The Bavarian troops are observed to be among the finest and best disciplined in Germany. The first division of Austrian troops, under prince Coloredo, will reach the Rhine at the end of this week, and will be followed successively by 70,000 Austrians, whom the Emperor places under prince Wrede.

Ghent, April 27.—His majesty the king of France, who is perfectly recovered, visited yesterday our beautiful promenades, called de la Conpure. Yesterday morning 25 French soldiers arrived from Lille, bearing a white flag—His royal highness the Count d'Artois, received them, asked them their names, their rank, their reasons for deserting? They answered, that it was intended to make them march to war; and that in that case they preferred fighting for their lawful sovereign. His royal highness assured them, that they might join the faithful French, cautioned at Alost. These men confirm the statements of the discontent among the troops which the letters from Lille mention. Fourteen deserters from Dunkirk and other places arrived the same day.

Paris, April 29.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

The Prefect of the Moselle to the Minister of General Police.

Metz, April 27, in the morning.

The King of Prussia has ordered, by a proclamation, the inhabitants of the right bank of the Moselle, which is ceded to him by treaty, to take the oath of fidelity to him. A proclamation issued by the Austrian commission at Crenbynach, forbids obedience to that of the king of Prussia.

We are assured that the Dutch are relieving the Prussians at Luxemburg.

Strasbourg, April 25.

On the 20th the bridge of Kehl was definitively closed, and the Baden government has prohibited all communication between its subjects and the left bank from Mannheim to Basle.

No force has yet arrived from the interior to the right bank.

The Austrian army has received counter-orders, and the corps which were marching on the Rhine are proceeding to Italy.

Switzerland, April 14.

The system of defence of the Swiss, has been approved by the congress, and we are assured that the allies recognize our armed neutrality.

Calais, April 26.

There is no change in our communication with England. Yesterday arrived an English vessel laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton.

The news from England is very variable; the journals appear to be warlike, and yet the English merchants write that cargoes may be sent them with perfect safety, and that they can insure those which they send.

Ramsgate, May 1.

All the transports got to sea this morning early for Ostend.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1815

In reflecting on the present situation of Europe we are carried back by a chain of interesting circumstances to that period when the capital of the French empire was occupied by the allied sovereigns. When they had driven Napoleon from the throne, which he had usurped, they flattered themselves that the wars which had so long desolated their respective kingdoms were at an end, and that they had given liberty not only to millions who had groaned in servitude, but snatched the civilized world from the grasp of the tyrant's ambition. All nations rejoiced at the prospect of peace, and few only seemed to apprehend any farther mischief from the limited power the Corsican despot had been suffered to retain. Here, in the bosom of France, did these great warriors offer up thanksgivings to Omnipotent Heaven who had crowned their efforts against the enemy of man with success, and pledge themselves to establish a balance of power among those nations which had been so frequently convulsed by the thunder of battle, with a view to perpetuate that tranquility which they expected. While uniting their exertions, and deliberating on the means necessary to secure this equilibrium of influence and power, they are advised, that the inveterate enemy of civil liberty had effected his escape from the island to which he had been confined. Hence the idea of peace, which had been so fondly cherished, was compelled to give place to that of war, which they knew inevitable. The vast preparations making for this event, combined with the treaty formed by the four principal powers in Europe, at Vienna, force upon us this conclusion, that when the sword is once drawn, it will not be returned to its scabbard, they have worried the usurper down. It may be expected that the contest, when once commenced, will soon be over; for should the people generally unite under the banners of Napoleon, they have been so weakened in their resources that they must not only be destitute of money, the nerves and sinews of war, but of artillery, and other munitions so necessary for a large army. The Paris papers would have us to believe that the people had united with him, heart and hand; but we rather suspect their seeming

acquiescence to his restoration to be forced upon them, and that the silence which they are now compelled to observe, is not unlike that dreadful stillness which in the natural world is followed by some tremendous convulsion. It is remarked by gentlemen lately from France, so far from being united in heart to Napoleon, that defection is visible in the faces of a great majority of the people. Many show themselves victims of melancholy, for they think they behold at no great distance of time a re-exhibition of those scenes which characterized the revolution with so much horror. They seem to tremble at the expectation of such an event; and while their utterance is choked by fear, they are not unfrequently heard to groan out in tones of deepest execration against the author of their miseries. With these things staring him in the face, his majesty can scarcely calculate upon any thing less than discomfiture and ruin. To what city of refuge will he be able to flee when France, which has so long writhed under the influence of his despotic rule, no longer affords him an asylum or resting place? It is expected that every power formerly leagued against him will unite in the conflict about to commence, and when their forces are hemming him in on all sides, little room will be left for his escape. One thing only is thought to be necessary to insure the co-operation of Murat, and that is for the allies to recognise him king of Naples. This being done, of which there is great prospect, all Europe will once more, in all probability, be arrayed in arms; not how ever against France, but the monster who is now harboured in its bosom. While he is suffered to exist, they cannot think their liberties or independence secure, for they consider that he who scoffs at every thing like religious or moral obligation, can give to the world no pledge for the faithful performance of any contract. Hence the probability is, when hostilities once commence, they will terminate only with the death or flight of the tyrant.

A more horrible transaction than the massacre of those American citizens at Dartmoor prison, we never were under the necessity of recording. The report made of it by a committee appointed for that purpose, seems so void of exaggeration, so plain and unvarnished, that we are compelled to credit every syllable of it until some farther explanation shall have been given. It is an event which calls loudly upon the British government for all the reparation which can be made; and we are happy to learn, that several American gentlemen, in conjunction with our agent, are making a strict investigation of the whole affair; when this shall have been done, we have no doubt that justice will be demanded against the guilty author of this tragical scene—a scene more easily imagined than described. To hang the miserable wretch would not restore life to those who fell, nor heal the fractured limbs of those who were dangerously and badly wounded; yet it seems no more than justice that his life should be the forfeiture of his rashness.

Twenty-one houses were consumed by fire in Newbern, N. C. on the 29th ult.

Died, on Monday morning last, of the prevailing epidemic, after a few days illness, Mrs. Anna Maria L. Davidson.

Of the same disease, on Tuesday, Mrs. Frances Yates.

COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY. "This thing, dread power to the heart, And bid the tear of sorrow flow, The humble soul pierced by thy blow, Will learn to feel another's woe." The immortal mind, In holy contemplation roves, Her views outstrip the beating wings, And soars where Angels tell of loves." Departed this life on the 11th of June, 1815, at her late dwelling, Anne Arundel county, Mrs. M. THA HOWARD, in the 66th year of her age. She passed through many months of weakness, languor, and decay, without a murmur. Her last words were, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith and received my crown." "Oh! devotion, thou beginnest earth the temple of Heaven," the hosts of Angels and blessed spirits, must ever shine that eternal spark which through life, has animated her soul to pious, and sympathising affections; to the practice of that charity which thinketh no evil, with a heart ever ready to render assistance of every kind to all whom her power enabled her to benefit. Amidst that familiar intercourse which belongs to domestic life, she was gentle, obliging and humane. She has left an amiable family of children to whom she was ever dear, and her numerous relations, friends and acquaintances will long remember her many virtues, and exemplary piety. Death alone can obliterate from the affections of her sorrowing family the spotless example of numerous virtues. And may they when storms and tempests shake, seek that rock of defence, which supported her with a magnanimity of soul that rose triumphant over the most afflicting vicissitudes she experienced through life. "Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next, O'er Death's dark gulph, and all its horrors hides. Patience and resignation are the pillars of human peace on earth. They are the pillars of heaven. Though nature shakes, how safe we lean on Heaven; To lean on Him, on whom Archangels lean! In every storm that either frowns or falls, What an asylum has the soul in prayer! Prayer ardent opens Heaven, lets down a stream Of glory on the consecrated hearth Of man in audience with the Deity. A soul in commerce with her God's Heaven; Feels not the tumults and the shocks of life. The whirls of passion and the strains of heart."

From the Commercial Advertiser. NEW-YORK, June 10.

As I conceive it will be a gratification to the citizens of the United States to know the particulars of the distressing event which took place at Dartmoor prison on the 6th of April last, I send you a copy of the original report, made by the committee appointed by the prisoners to investigate the affair; and beg you will give it publication as early as possible. I am, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY ALLEN.

additional numbers of soldiers... posing themselves on the wall... and the prison yards. One... observed to the prisoners, that... they had better go into the prison... they would be charged upon... ally. This of course, occasioned... considerable alarm among them... this moment of uncertainty the... are running in different directions... quiring the cause of alarm; some... wards their respective prisoners... some toward the Market square... then about one hundred were... ed in the Square. Captain Short... ordered the soldiers to charge... on them, which order the soldier... reluctant in obeying, as the... oners were using no violence... on the order being repeated... made a charge, and the prison... retreated out of the square in... their prison yards, and shut th... es after them. Captain Short... ed himself, opened the gates, and... ed the soldiers to fire in a... ing the prisoners, who were all... ing in different directions to... their respective prisoners. I... ears there was some hesitation... the minds of the officers, whe... or not it was proper to fire up... the prisoners in t situation... which Shortland seized a muske... of the hands of a soldier, which... fired. Immediately after the... became general, and many of th... oners were either killed or... ed. The remainder were en... going to get into the prison... going towards the low doors... soldiers on the wall commenced... on them from that quarter... ch killed some and wounded o... rs. After much difficulty, [th... doors being closed in the en... ince, but one in each prison] th... ivors succeeded in gaining the... ons; immediately after which... ies of soldiers came to the door... Nos. 3 and 4 prisons, and fired... eral volleys into them thro' th... flows and doors, which killed... man in each prison, and severa... wounded others.