

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN

"FREEDOM IS THE BRILLIANT GIFT OF HEAVEN;—TIS REASON'S SELF,—THE KIN OF DEITY."

Vol. I.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1809.

CONDITIONS

OF THE
MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN is published twice a week during the annual sessions of Assembly, and once a week during the remainder of the year. Its regular day of weekly publication is Saturday, and, during the Session of Assembly, Tuesday and Saturday.

The terms are three dollars per annum; the first year payable six months from the date of subscription, to continue half yearly in advance. The Editor confidently trusts that Subscribers will be particularly attentive to punctuality in their payments, as that can alone enable him to meet those necessary and unavoidable exorbitances resulting from such an establishment.

All communications (post paid) from literary gentlemen, will be thankfully received; and, if admissible, shall receive immediate attention.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the True American Extra.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From our Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 22.

Mr. Jackson, a British minister, who is to succeed Mr. Erskine, was to leave England for Hampton Roads in a frigate about the 1st of June.

From London papers to the 29th May, received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, by the brig Nancy in 48 days from Bristol.

London, May 26.

A message from his majesty was last night delivered to both houses of parliament, stating the restoration of the ancient relations of friendship, between his majesty and the emperor of Austria, and his desire to be enabled to afford his imperial majesty all convenient assistance in the contest in which he is engaged against the common enemy, as well as to continue his succours to the cause of Spain and Portugal. It is intended to move a vote of credit for three millions, for these important objects.

May, 27.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 22d, and Dutch to the 25th. They contain the following important information—Vienna was not surrendered without resistance. The archduke Maximilian, the governor of the city, had invited the citizens to make a vigorous defence; and when Lanes, who commanded the French advanced guard, summoned it to surrender, the populace fell upon the aide-camp and wounded him. The suburbs of Vienna are incapable of making any defence, but a brisk fire was kept up on the French from the ramparts, and the summons to surrender was repeated. The city was then bombarded and set on fire in several places—but measures having been taken to cut off the archduke's retreat, and the French having passed the Danube, his royal highness retreated with his troops, and a negotiation was entered into for the surrender of the city. The capitulation was signed on the 12th in the evening, and on the 13th the French were put in possession of Vienna.

Hamburg, May, 10.

A formal declaration of war, by the Russian court against Austria, has just been published.

The court of Vienna is gone to Ossen.

Rotterdam, May 23.

The Paris news of the 18th states that M. Daroo, belonging to the Russian legation at Vienna, has arrived at Paris with the intelligence that Russia has declared war against Austria.

Milan, May 13.

A part of the army commanded by prince Eugene, is already on the Tagliamento.—The enemy flies with great rapidity.

The secret expedition sailed yesterday. The command is entrusted to brigadier general Crawford.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of May 29.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the court of the Queen's Palace, the 24th May, 1809, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council. Whereas advice has been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in America, with the government of the United States, whereby it is understood that his majesty's orders in council of the 7th of January and of the 11th November, 1807, shall be withdrawn as far as respects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorized by his majesty's instructions, or such as his majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the said United States, may be led, by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said Orders of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26 of April last; his majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. That after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, That no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port in America previous to the 20th July next, for any other permitted port, and shall during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessels shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, That after the said ninth day of June next, no vessel of the said United States which shall have cleared out, or be destined to any of the ports of Holland, and from any other port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said order of the 26th of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers.

And his majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the several orders of the 7th January, and 11th November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade of any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June and the 1st day of July next.

Then follows another order of council, admitting an importation of various kinds of provisions into Newfoundland from America.

We understand that a fast sailing vessel is prepared to convey the decision of his majesty's government to America, as soon as the consultation with the mercantile interest is terminated.

Capture of the Toulon Fleet.

Captain Dashiels, of the sloop Henry, in 8 days from Bermuda, arrived at New-York, informs that he sailed from Martinique on the 27th June, and on that day advices were received there, of the capture of the Toulon fleet, by lord Collingwood, consisting of five sail of the line, 6 or 7 frigates, and 30 transports, having on board the French garrison of Barcelona. Capt. D. further states, that a vessel had arrived at Martinique, having spoken an American ship from Gibraltar, and was informed by the American captain, lord Collingwood had arrived at Gibraltar previous to his sailing, with the whole French fleet, his prizes.

The above account is confirmed by a letter from St. Croix, of the 2d July, received by the Richard.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, dated 10th July.

"Our public news here is more important than usual. A dispatch vessel has just arrived, which states that the British ministry have disavowed the proceedings of Mr. Erskine; an occurrence which naturally leads the affairs of England and America into greater uncertainty, and remove to some distance at least the period of a final adjustment."

New-York, July 21.

The editors of the *New-York Gazette* have received by the brig Nancy, from Bristol, a set of London papers to the 30th of May, from which they make the following interesting extracts.

We learn by the passengers in the Nancy, that Mr. Jackson, whose appointment is mentioned below, was to sail in a frigate for America, about the first of June. It is probable he has already arrived in Hampton Roads.

Proclamation of Bonaparte at Vienna.

"SOLDIERS!

"A month ago the enemy passed the Inn. On the same day, and at the same hour we have entered Vienna.

"Their nation, their general insurrection, their bulwarks, which have been raised by the power of the princes of the empire have not been able to withstand your presence. The princes of the house have abandoned their capital, not as warriors of honour, but as egotists who are pursued by their self reproaches. Flying from Vienna, their adieu to the inhabitants has been fire and murder. Like Meda, they have destroyed their own children.

"The people of Vienna shall be the object of your regard. I take the inhabitants of this town under my particular protection; but any disturbance or irregularities I shall exemplary punish.

"Soldiers, behave well to the people of the country; let us take no pride in our success; let us only regard them as a proof of Divine justice, which punishes ingratitude and the want of faith.

"NAPOLEON."

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN

OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

Published by order of his imperial highness, the ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial highness, the generalissimo, the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory, obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d, from the head quarters of Breitenau.

On the 19th and 20th the emperor passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the Lobau, whence the second passage over the less arm, and his further offensive dispositions were necessarily directed. His imperial highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited throughout the whole army, the highest enthusiasm. Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism; and the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became an hero, and the smoking ruins, the scenes of desolation, marking the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated of "Live our good emperor!" and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon, on the 21st proceeded onward,

to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after 3 o'clock the battle commenced.—The emperor Napoleon, in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry—that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, and by 100 pieces of artillery.

His wings rested upon Aspern and Esslingen, places to the strengthening of which the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry threw their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour equipped cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into their flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description.—The battalions with the infantry became immediately general; more than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At 11 at night, the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy were driven up in the corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear.—Night had put an end to the combat.

Meanwhile five boats were fired down the Danube & destroyed the bridge, which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy however conveyed over during the night, all the disposable troops he had in Vienna, and on the upper Danube, made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge, and attacked us at 4 in the morning, with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which, the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled. The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of our army, which in the French proclamations was declared as dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries.

The lots of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle has been covered with dead bodies, from among whom we have already picked up 6000 wounded and sent them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain their position in Aspern the bare Hussars were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the emperor the emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army are still engaged in close pursuit. The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as the particulars are collected. Among the prisoners to the French General Duroc, General of Division, and Count Beyer, full Colonel, rank to the Emperor; also the Wurtemberg General, Rodon, who was made prisoner at Noris by the second battalion of Vienna Landwehr.

Domestic.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. July 5.

"In the midst of the joy, and hilarity of the 4th inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following terrible disaster took place at Fort Constitution (in this harbor.) Two chests of powder, and a number of loose cartridges which were placed near, took fire, (supposed from the slow match) and in the explosion killed and wounded from 14 to 20 citizens, and soldiers, besides doing much other essential damage. The quantity of powder exploded was about 400 weight. The deaths occasioned by this melancholy event (which have already come to our knowledge) are EIGHT, and it is feared, from the burnt and mangled situation of several others, that they cannot long survive.

No blame whatever can be attached to Capt. Wallbeck, commander of the Fort. He directed an under officer to attend carefully to the firings of the afternoon, while he should enjoy himself with a few selected friends at his house, which was within the fort, and also within thirty feet of the awful explosion! Judge ye of the surprise of this excellent officer, when his house was nearly blown up, with his guests and family with him!—The windows with that part of the house bursting in, and every thing breaking and crushing around them, so that there was scarcely a pane of glass, or an article that could be broken, but was dashed to atoms! The Captain's lady was knocked down, but not materially hurt, while the Captain and his guests escaped with but little injury. But the fort and yard presented an awful and tragic scene—eggs, limbs, bones and human flesh, were scattered in various directions, too shocking to attempt description.

The following additional particulars are from the Portsmouth Intelligencer of Thursday:—"The bodies of the dead and wounded are mangled in a most shocking manner; and the force of the explosion was such that some of the un-

fortunate sufferers were seen with their limbs and carried to the spot, in various directions, the bodies which were scattered in the river, was usually seen in the article of clothing except one, a pair of a shirt close to the ground. From the human flesh have been discovered scattered in different spots. Only one hand, a leg and foot in another, and a hand in a third—in short, we do not recollect ever to have witnessed a more distressing or appalling sight. Some pieces of a woman's petticoat have likewise been found, and as we are informed, one or more are missing, we think she shared the same fate with the rest. To give some idea of the force which attended the explosion, we have only to inform our readers, that a leg and foot actually penetrated through a double door in the captain's house, and made its way to the inner part of the room;—almost every window in the fort was stove in, and in the house, occupied by the commandant, the door was taken from the hinges, the windows broken, the shelves in the closets torn down, the ceiling much injured—in short the building is almost in ruins."

It is also added, that had the accident have occurred five minutes sooner, in all probability one hundred more of the numerous visitors at the fort, would have been killed; as just before the explosion, they were attracted to a distance from the scene of destruction by the sound of a violin.

IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, first in the *Intelligencer*, in the *American and Federal Gazette* at Baltimore, the *Maryland Gazette* and *Maryland Republican*, at Annapolis, the *National Intelligencer*, the *Eastern Star*, Mr. Griever's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Burtin's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly; at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A stated monthly meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on the first Thursday of the Month of Fishes, year of discovery 317, precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order,

LOUIS C. GASSAWAY.

S. T. S. A. M.

Month of Homs, 7

15th day, 317.

••• The punctual attendance of members is requested, as business of importance will then be brought before the society.

TYPE.

A font of Great Primer (nearly new) of about 180 or 200 weight, for sale at the Office of the Maryland Republican, on reasonable terms.

RAGS.

CASH given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Maryland Republican.