

Wilmington Gazette

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Late Foreign News.

Received at Charleston, by the ship Isis, Capt. Keck-
wich, 45 days from Portsmouth, England.
From the London Gazette.

Downing-Street, December 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract,
dated Head-Quarters, Muhlthof on the Inn, Dec.
4, 1800, has been received from Wm. Wickham,
Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Ma-
jesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign
Department.

The army marched in the night of
Tues. day, and before day-break yesterday
morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three
columns; the centre along the great road to
Munich, which passes through Hohen-
linden; the right and left in the
woods on each side of the great road.

The corps of general Kienmayer,
which was destined to attack the enemy
in flank marched from Dornen in the di-
rection of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have ar-
rived at their destination a little before
day-break, or at the latest between eight
or nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of
the snow & sleet, which continued all
night & the greater part of the morning,
centre column only was at its destinati-
on at 8 o'clock, whilst both the left and
right were still considerably behind; and
the left, under general Risch, had, be-
sides, lost its way, and marched to the
left towards Eberlsburg, instead of turn-
ing to the right, in the direction of Ho-
henlinden.

In this state of things it appears, that
the division of general Richepance
pierced between the left and the centre
about 9 o'clock, got upon the great
road behind the centre, and fell upon
the left flank and rear of that column
at the time it had been formed in front,
and had just begun to attack the en-
emy's position.

I have not yet been able to obtain
any accurate account of what passed af-
terwards; but it seems the disorder soon
became irretrievable, and the retreat
towards the heights of Ramfan was
made with very heavy loss, particular-
ly in artillery. General Spaurich and
Lepert are prisoners. I have not yet
heard of the loss of any other officer of
the same rank.

General Kienmayer was attacked on
his march by two divisions from Aerdling,
and suffered severely on his retreat,
which he made upon Hef in good or-
der, on learning the disaster that had
befallen the main army.

LONDON, December 24.

The Gazette of last night contains
Wickham's account of the disastrous issue
of the battle of Hohenlinden, on the 3d
inst. and sorry are we to say, that it
contains, in all its material parts, the
account given of that unfortunate affair
by the general in chief of the victorious
republicans. The Austrians, as we have
already stated, were the assailants; but
their operations were retarded by a heavy
fall of snow and sleet. The man-
oeuvres of the enemy were as prompt
as they were dextrous.—General Ri-
chepance's division, with unexpected
boldness, pierced through the centre,
and left columns of the assailing forces,
and succeeding in getting behind the
centre division, fell upon its left flank
and rear, at the time that it had formed
its front, and had just begun to attack
the enemy's position. This movement
proved completely successful, an irre-
trievable disorder took place in the Im-
perial lines; a general retreat speedily
ensued, which was not effected without
a heavy loss particularly of the artiller-
y. The result of the battle, we there-
fore find, was not less disastrous than we
too fully predicted in the first instance;
and the victory of Moreau, it would be
vain and unavailing, to deny, appears to
be fully as great as his official dispatch
represented. The signal success of the
enemy has enabled them to establish a
perfect communication between their
four armies in Bavaria, Franconia, on
the Tyrolese frontier, and in Italy.
Whether after such melancholy events

as these, the cabinet of Vienna has been
urged to the adoption of still more vigo-
rous measures of resistance. For his Im-
perial Majesty has judged it more pru-
dent to conciliate a peace with the tri-
umphant foe, a very short time must ne-
cessarily determine. Government we
understand, have received some impor-
tant information on this subject, and rum-
our says, that the determination of
Austria is in favour of peace.

No Hamburg mail or French papers
had arrived when this paper was put to
press.

December 25.

Neither Paris papers nor Hamburg
mails arrived this morning. The latter
cannot bring us any intelligence from
the seat of war of a later date than we
are already in possession of. It was rum-
oured this morning that some advices
have been received of a very important
nature respecting the disposition of the
cabinet of Vienna. The disastrous issue
of the battle of Hohenlinden, & the pro-
gress of the French across the Inn, will
probably induce his Imperial Majesty to
demand a fresh armistice. It is suppo-
sed, however, that the chief consul will
not consent to suspend offensive opera-
tions if the emperor refuses to sign the
preliminaries of a separate peace.

London Courier.

The mails from Hamburg remain
due. We understand our government
has received some French Journals to
the 23d, the contents of which only mi-
nisters at present know. It is probable
regular sets of Paris papers will be re-
ceived by us in a day or two.

In the political circles a report, which
is believed because it is probable, pre-
vails, of the Austrian and French go-
vernments being now occupied in earnest
in the work of peace. Every thinking
man in Europe, who has not consider-
ed the public counsel the most successful
in war that ever manufactured a cam-
paign, has of late uniformly been of opi-
nion that Austria must make peace;
and we do hope and believe the first
month of the approaching century will
be signalized by the pacification of the
continent.

Albion.

Before the troops left Gibraltar under
Sir Ralph Abercrombie, it is certain that
living so long on salt provisions had ge-
nerated a great deal of fever among
them. A letter from thence, dated the
13th October, says, about eight or ten
died daily.

Another dispatch, of which the following
are extracts.

Head-Quarters, Amberg, Nov. 30.

On the 22d, after I had written my
dispatches from Elggensfelden, the head-
quarters were removed to Mailing on
the Rott.

The head-quarters were last night at
Neumark, and arrived here this day about
12 o'clock; the roads being still in a most
dreadful state, a great part of the army
is still behind.

On the Archduke's arrival here, he
found the French in force on the heights
immediately in front of the town.

The Tere de Pont of Wafferbourg,
was attacked yesterday, and the enemy
repulsed with some loss, after having
entered the abatis in front of the work.

Head-Quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

My Lord,—I have the honor to send
your Lordship the enclosed copy of a re-
port. I have this day received from his
serene highness the Prince of Conde,
containing an account of the attack which
the enemy made yesterday on a part
of his serene highness's corps, commanded
by the Duke of Engbein, in front of
Rosenheim.—I have the honor to be,
Wm. WICKHAM.

The right hon. Lord Grenville, &c.
Account of the action at Rosenheim the first
of December.

Our advanced posts on the left side of
the Inn, were attacked this day at noon;
their right had been absolutely uncovered
for three days past, and the enemy were
already on the banks on that side of the

river; the advanced posts commanded by
the Duke of Engbein, were engaged up-
wards of four hours, disputing the ground
inch by inch; the whole corps was not
assembled on the right side of the Inn be-
fore five o'clock. A pretty strong col-
umn of the enemy having marched out
of the town, it was allowed to
advance till within the proper distance,
when the Prince of Conde ordered all the
batteries to fire upon it at once; the fire
was directed and well maintained, com-
pelled the column to retreat into the town
immediately. Lieut. Col. de Sortige of
the engineers, protected by the fire of the
artillery, broke down the bridge, but in
such a manner as that it could promptly
be reestablished, if, as it is hoped, it
should be necessary. Our loss is very
small; that of the enemy must have been
more considerable. An artilleryman was
wounded by the fire of the Duke d'An-
gouleme. No officers are known as yet
to have been wounded, except Mr. de
Valle, adjutant to the Duke d'Angou-
leme, and the engineer de Caltre.

Head-Quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

The march of gen. Kienmayer towards
the Her, & the direction which the whole
army had taken towards Landshut, hav-
ing drawn a considerable part of Mo-
reau's force towards Aerdling, the heights
between Ampling and Haag had been oc-
cupied by one single division under Gen.
Ney. In the course of last night, how-
ever, Gen. Moreau had reinforced his
division with two more divisions, and
had taken the command of the whole
himself. Yesterday at day break, the
heights were attacked. After an obsti-
nate resistance on the part of the enemy,
they were carried in succession as far as
the hill on the side of Ramfan, where the
troops were obliged to halt, from exces-
sive fatigue, about six in the evening.
In the night General Moreau abandoned
this place, and retired to his old position
at Hohenlinden and Aerdling. The whole
ground from Ampling to Ramfan, was
particularly favourable to the enemy, &
consisted of heights covered with thick
woods, and intersected by deep marshy
vallies, where the Austrian cavalry could
not possibly act. The Austrians took 800
prisoners and two pieces of cannon; the
cannon were taken with four others, by
the hussars of Vesse, who distinguished
themselves very much during the whole
of the affair, throwing themselves into
the woods, in places where it was tho't
impossible for cavalry to have penetrated.
The other four pieces of cavalry was ta-
ken by a charge of the enemy's grena-
diers, there not having been time to send
a sufficient force to support the hussars.
The loss of the Austrians is computed to
be near 1500 men in killed, wounded,
and prisoners. Gen. Moreau is said by
the prisoners, to have received a musket
ball through his cloak. The Archduke
was on horseback 12 hours, and slept in
a hovel on the heights.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Hamburg mails still continue
due; but judging from the state of the
weather and the quarter in which we find
the wind, we shall soon have to announce
their arrival.

At present every body takes an high
interest in these vehicles of the news of
the continent, under an impression that
probably they will furnish important de-
tails of the operations of armies and the
proceedings of cabinets. And undoubt-
edly the posture of the affairs of our ally,
and those of the French Republic, the
apparent views and sentiments of the
courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, the
condition throughout of the German em-
pire, of Russia, Sweden and Denmark,
the attitude, awful and imposing, of the
French nation and people, may inspire
hopes or fears, as opinions predominate
on one side or on another, hopes conso-
latory to such who deprecate the conti-

nuance of a wasteful, a destructive, a
disgraceful and ferocious war—afflicting
to such whole prayers are, that war may
be perished in and continued.

Let it not be supposed that there exist
not men whose fears are of this atrocious
class. All who profit by war as war,
who would be degraded from their places
by the peace of Europe, even wish that
the war may be eternal.

They wish in vain—They wish that
to be which cannot be, unless the repub-
lic of France and her armies are over-
thrown and exterminated.

Buonaparte, Moreau, Brune, the il-
lustrious generals of the republic, have
promised peace to the nations, and they
have unsheathed the sword.

Hourly we expect to receive the happy
news that those benefactors of their spe-
cies have successfully realized their mag-
nanimous project; and either by fresh
victories, or in consequence of victories
already achieved, we still doubt not that
peace will ere long be restored, at least
to the countries of the continent.

Europe totally changed her political
constitution and habits since the days of
the first Chatham.

The present war is not in principle a
common war. On one side and on the
other, the ruling passion has been domi-
nion—France, for liberty, as she has al-
ways told us; the allies, for despotism,
as their measures and their conduct have
manifested.

The war has been strictly such in its
principles.

It is undoubted, that on no occasion
has the effect of the reverses of the re-
public been to dispose France willingly
to pass over, under the yoke of her depo-
sed expatriated masters. As her danger
became imminent her fiercer became
commanding. She has seen her depoi-
sers at the gate, or her frontiers menaced,
but has not bought a temporary respite
from the perils of self defence, nor a
transient repose from the fatigue of ordi-
nary warfare, in an abject submission or
a pusillanimous truce. She has maintain-
ed her place in spite of the confederacy;
and if her declaration be any evidence of
her purpose, she has only so maintained
herself that she might continue entire &
undivided under the banners of liberty.

The confederacy, under all its changes
of numbers and degrees of force, has re-
mained a despotic league. As its success
multiplied and as its strength increased,
it has been anxious for nothing more
than for the extinction of freedom. At
the commencement, it declared its ab-
horrence of the revolution effected in
France, by a people who had only refused
forever to continue slaves.

In every quarter of its empire, and all
the states of its progress, the ascendancy
of hereditary vices and folly has been the
object of the great struggles of the confe-
deracy. To this was auxiliary the cap-
ture of islands or the conquest of provin-
ces. The subjects of the confederacy
have accordingly been sometimes cruelly
oppressed, at all times prodigally burden-
ed with taxes, to support its devastating
war. And to what state has this conte-
deracy now conducted the great Beliger-
ent Nations of Europe?

France, without calling in the Bour-
bons, has been impelled to adopt a mili-
tary government, which, possibly, some
future historian will denominate a despo-
tism, but which, under whatever title,
was the only possible change which seem-
ed at once susceptible of becoming the
source of instant safety and of ultimate
glory to the French people.

England, resigning her constitutional
control, has resigned her constitutional
rights, liberties, and franchises, to the
over-grown farmers of her revenues,
and the intolerent assessors of her taxes.
Having seen her resources wasted, her
strength abused, by the very same man
who had alarmed her out of the possession
of her liberties, she is now to be scourged
by an artificial, or, what would be
still less remediable, a real famine.