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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, Muhlbeck on the Inn, Dec. 4, 1800, has been received from Wm. Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

The army marched in the night of the 31st, and before day-break yesterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which passes through Hohenlinden; 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 direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived 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, the centre column only was at its destination at 8 o'clock, whilst both the left and right were still considerably behind; and the left, under general Risch, had, besides, lost its way, and marched to the left towards Eberlsburg, instead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

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 enemy's position.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed afterwards; but it seems the disorder soon became irretrievable, and the retreat towards the heights of Ramfan was made with very heavy loss, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaorch and Lappert 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 Isen in good order, 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 manoeuvres of the enemy were as prompt as they were dextrous.—General Richepance'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 irretrievable disorder took place in the Imperial lines; a general retreat speedily ensued, which was not effected without a heavy loss particularly of the artillery. The result of the battle, we therefore find, was not less disastrous than we 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 vigorous measures of resistance, or his Imperial Majesty has judged it more prudent to conciliate a peace with the triumphant foe, a very short time must necessarily determine. Government we understand, have received some important information on this subject, and Rumour 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 rumoured 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 progress of the French across the Inn, will probably induce his Imperial Majesty to demand a fresh armistice. It is supposed, however, that the chief consul will not consent to suspend offensive operations 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 ministers at present know. It is probable regular sets of Paris papers will be received by us in a day or two.

In the political circles a report, which is believed because it is probable, prevails, of the Austrian and French governments being now occupied in earnest in the work of peace. Every thinking man in Europe, who has not considered the public counsel the most successful in war that ever manufactured a campaign, has of late uniformly been of opinion 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 generated 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 report. 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, &c.

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 upwards of four hours, disputing the ground inch by inch; the whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before five o'clock. A pretty strong column 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, compelled 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'Angouleme. No officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr. de Valle, adjutant to the Duke d'Angouleme, 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, having drawn a considerable part of Moreau's force towards Aerdling, the heights between Ampling and Haag had been occupied by one single division under Gen. Ney. In the course of last night, however, 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 obstinate 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 excessive 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 taken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, 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 details of the operations of armies and the proceedings of cabinets. And undoubtedly 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 empire, 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 consolatory 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 republic of France and her armies are overthrown and exterminated.

Buonaparte, Moreau, Brune, the illustrious 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 species have successfully realized their unanimous 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 dominion—France, for liberty, as she has always 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 republic been to dispose France willingly to pass over, under the yoke of her deposed expatriated masters. As her danger became imminent her fiercer became commanding. She has seen her depoulters 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 ordinary warfare, in an abject submission or a pusillanimous truce. She has maintained 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 remained 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 abhorrence 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 confederacy. To this was auxiliary the capture of islands or the conquest of provinces. The subjects of the confederacy have accordingly been sometimes cruelly oppressed, at all times prodigally burdened with taxes, to support its devastating war. And to what state has this confederacy now conducted the great Beligerent Nations of Europe?

France, without calling in the Bourbons, has been impelled to adopt a military government, which, possibly, some future historian will denominate a despotism, but which, under whatever title, was the only possible change which seemed at once susceptible of becoming the source of instant safety and of ultimate glory to the French people.

England, resigning her constitutional controul, 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.