

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1799.

HAGUE, June 1.

HE object which has peculiarly caused a great degree of ferment here, and is considered as the signal of an attempt to effect a new revolution and to change the government, is the address, presented last Tuesday to the first chamber, on the part of a great number of citizens of Amsterdam and Eukhuysen. They state in their address, that being called upon from their age to take up arms, they were ready to do so, and to enrol themselves in the corps of national guards, for the defence of the country, provided the violations suffered by the constitution were redressed, the orangists were expelled from the primary assemblies, as well as the partisans of aristocracy and federalism, and the country extricated from the danger to which it was exposed by the actual government. The address was voted unworthy of deliberation by a majority of two thirds, and referred to the directory for the purpose of prosecuting the authors of it. Some more addresses from Amsterdam and other towns, of the same nature, which were presented the next day, shared the same fate. All these measures appear to have been carried on in concert, with the view of re-establishing the order of things introduced by the revolution of the 23d of January of last year.

STUTGARD, June 3.

It is said that general Vukassovich has intercepted in Piedmont a courier of general Moreau to general Massena; and that general Moreau in his dispatches had complained of not receiving reinforcements from France and made rather an unfavourable statement of his position. In his rear, in the province of Mondovi, there was an insurrection of 10,000 peasants, who had carried off his small stores and convoys, whilst the enemy's army in front formed a demi-circle round him towards Verne, Cassal, Tortona and Novi. In this critical situation he had no other alternative than that of marching against the peasants of Mondovi, in order to secure his rear before the enemy joined the insurgents, and cut off his retreat to Coni. One thing not less extraordinary is, that the army of Naples, the first column of which had proceeded towards Rome since the 3d Floreal, (April 23) had not effected its junction with general Moreau on the 27th. It appears that its progress has been retarded by two causes, the one that general Scherer had directed it to proceed by Romagna, Bologna and Ferrara, by which it could only enter Tuscany, by going considerably out of the way; and the other that the columns of this army have been much harassed on their road, not only by the insurgents but by the Anglo Neapolitans, who made a descent upon his rear, in order to oblige him to turn and give battle.

FLORENCE, May 28.

General Macdonald has been here since the 5th instant. We consider him as the favourer of the French in Italy, and our confidence in him will not be disappointed.—His army, which has advanced by forced marches, assembled here yesterday, and is filled with ardour; and its zeal, which a few reverses has only animated, is a happy presage in our favour. To-morrow is the day we march to free the Apennines, and take possession of the plain. There will only remain a division under the orders of general Rusea. Reckoning that of general Victor, who occupies Genoa, we have an army of 40,000 men. We may, therefore, entertain great hopes, and the more so, as we shall be protected towards the sea by the Toulon squadron.

GLASGOW, June 22.

This day's mail has not brought us any thing worth recording, if we except a report, which the Sun stops the press to announce, of the king of Prussia having entered Guelderland with his army. Our readers will observe, in an article copied from the last Paris papers, in the first page, that his majesty of Prussia, on the 5th instant, reviewed his troops at Wesel, on the confines of Guelderland; a circumstance which, combined with the astonishing success of the allies, may induce them to believe, that his majesty has at length been prevailed upon to join the coalition for the deliverance of Europe.

There are now two Hamburg mails due.

LONDON, June 13.

The Hamburg mail of yesterday, though it has brought no account of striking events, is yet to be considered as of very great importance for the events which it either announces or confirms.

The great natural bulwarks of Switzerland, the Rhine and the Alps, are passed. The Austrians have made good their footing, in that difficult country.

The plan of the campaign is completely reversed. Instead of the co-operation of Jourdan and Scherer in invading Austria, we see the junction of the archduke and Suwarrow threaten the whole eastern frontier of France.

Much time may be yet spent, and much blood may undoubtedly be spilt before Massena be expelled from Switzerland; but it is quite obvious that his present object is only to gain time for covering the frontiers of Alsace and Franche Comte.

The letters of the best informed men, from the continent, represent all idea of retaining Switzerland as being abandoned by the French. They who cannot defend the Rhine and the Alps have no hope in weaker position.

It is now three months that private letters from Russia announce, that the Swedish fleet of flat bottomed vessels will join the Russian galley fleet, which was to sail upon a certain expedition in the course of June. Sweden has also recalled its ambassador from Paris, and the declarations since made by the king of Sweden to the diet shows, that these measures were pre-concerted long ago.

The Brunn gazette, brought by the Hamburg mail of this day says the Egyptians are in insurrection against the French.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived in course. It brings, however, little new intelligence. The short dispatch in the last gazette, is later than any intelligence from Italy which the mail brings.

Our readers will find a full account of all the movements of the armies, as extracted from the most creditable of the German journals, and they will see from these that Moreau, in his reduced state, with an army of not more than 18,000 men, has displayed masterly skill in avoiding an action, and in preventing the allies from following up their victories with that celerity and promptitude which policy demanded on their parts. It appears that the French general has taken his stand in the strong positions of Piedmont, where in all probability he would receive strong reinforcements from Angereau's army, as well as from Switzerland, and having so many fortresses of the first order in his hand, it is by no means improbable that he may be soon in a state to resume the offensive. The present war has been truly called a *war of revolution*, and its reverses have been so rapid, that neither side ought to be greatly moved, either by success or defeat.—Ministers have received the particulars of the capitulation of Milan, together with the other advices from Italy several days later than the mail. They will be made public in a gazette extraordinary this day, and we shall then learn whether the Austro-Russian army has been able to follow the French in Piedmont, or to cut off the army of general Macdonald. To attempt the latter, general Kray, after turning the siege of Mantua into a blockade, has marched towards Tuscany with a considerable force.

The letters from the borders of Switzerland, come down to the 30th, but there are no official details. After a number of hard fought actions, the French under Massena have been compelled to fall back. General Hotze has effected his junction with the archduke. The division of the Austrians under Bellegarde, are likewise to co-operate in attacking Switzerland at another point, by the little cantons. It is thought that Massena can have no alternative but to entrench himself in a semi-circular position stretching through the country of Getz and Montjura, in order to parry the attack which is threatened.

June 18.

The Paris-papers acknowledge, what we have already learned by colonel Crauford, that general Bellegarde had driven general Lacourbe from St. Gothard. The latter was behind the valley of Durserem, and was endeavouring to cover the approaches to Altorf. This intelligence shews us, that including the Grisons country more than half of Switzerland is already delivered from the usurpers, who in vain shed their blood to maintain their cruel dominion in that country.

This morning arrived a mail from Dublin, which brought letters and papers of the 13th inst. They contradict a report of a speedy dissolution of the parliament of that kingdom.

June 19.

No further information has been received, either from earl St. Vincent, or respecting the Toulon fleet. It is now generally understood that no advices have been received from his lordship since he was off Carthage. The statements therefore, of his having blockaded up the Brest fleet in Toulon, are founded rather upon what might be expected, than upon intelligence that had been received.

Unofficial and unconfirmed as was the assertion in the Paris papers of the 11th, of the disembarkation of 16,000 men at Leghorn, well informed men begin to attach some belief to it.—The policy of reinforcing general Macdonald, in order to enable him to effect his retreat, is obvious.

Great exertions are making at Brest to fit out the remaining ships of war in that harbour when they are ready, which it appears by the last Paris papers they were expected to be in a few days. The Ferrol squadron, it is supposed, will make an attempt to sail.

Sieyes, in his speech on his installation, carefully avoids any mention of the sentiments, and principals of the Prussian cabinet. In his reply to Sieyes, Merlin of Douai merely says, that the new director is come from a friendly power; words too general to enable us to form any opinion of the politics by which Prussia is actuated, or the part she means to take.

Mr. Pitt is indisposed with a cough, and is attended by Dr. Farquar. A relaxation from study, asses milk, and abstinence from wine, are prescriptions advised.

HALIFAX, August 1.

Friday arrived the Harlequin Packet, captain Gray, in 35 days from Falmouth.

The London papers brought by the Harlequin are to the 13th of June.

The London gazette announces the appointment of lieutenant-general the duke of Kent to be general in the army, and to be general and commander in chief of the forces in North-America, vice general R. Prescott.

Lieutenant-colonel Wetherall is appointed adjutant-general to the British forces in North-America.

From the best information we have been able to collect, his royal highness the duke of Kent may be expected here in the course of the ensuing month. It is said the Endymion frigate is appointed to that service.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Hunter, arrived yesterday evening from Gibraltar, which place he left on the 28th June, informs us, that the only possessions the French hold in Italy, with the scattered remains of their army, are the fortresses of Mantua, Genoa, and Leghorn, where they have a small number of troops.

The same gentleman has favoured us with a complete list, recapitulating admirals and commanders of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, on the first of July; also, the number of the French, Spanish, Russian and Turkish fleets in the Mediterranean, at the same time, which, for the want of time, we are obliged to omit till to-morrow.

When the Hunter left Gibraltar the plague raged dreadfully at Morocco, Fez, Bannah, and had reached Tangier; the consuls residing there had left it, and were performing a quarantine of forty days at Tarrife, (in Spain). All communication between Barbary, Spain and Gibraltar, was suspended. This dreadful disease has not been in the emperor's dominions for forty years past, and now received it by the pilgrims returning from Mecca with the infection.

The dey of Algiers has certainly declared war against the French republic, and imprisoned their consul.

The American character stands high in the dey's estimation.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

[OFFICIAL]

Extract of a letter from an American, resident at Surinam, dated July 11, 1799, received in Philadelphia, August 17th.

"I think it ought to be publicly known, that this market is glutted to such a degree with almost every article of life, that cargoes are selling at great loss; say from 30 to 50 per cent; and produce is very high; coffee at 1-2 to 10 stivers; cotton 17 to 18; and scarcely any to be found even at those prices. So that to the merchant, it is undoubtedly better that his property should be taken, than that it should come into this port."

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig Ruth and Mary, to his owner in this city, dated Havana, August 4th, 1799.

"I sailed from the capes of Delaware the 24th June, and nothing occurred of notice until the 12th of July, when we were boarded by an armed English brig of twenty guns, treated politely and dismissed without detention. On the 22d off the Bahamas, a privateer belonging to N. Providence, boarded us, and took out of the brig 5 men whom they kept on board the privateer for 14 hours, exhorting them at the same time, by an offering of 150 dollars each, to declare the property on board the brig, contraband; but nothing they could bring forward, or urge, influenced the men to swerve from their duty; at length finding them invulnerable to their acts of villainy, they dismissed us, with seeming reluctance. Several vessels that sailed about or before us, from Philadelphia have not yet arrived."