

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y, 2, 1800.

STUTGARD, September 29.

THE battle which was expected to take place in Switzerland for the last four months, has at last been fought on the 25th and 26th instant, but the fate of Switzerland seems not to have been decided by it in favour of the Austrians. Field-marshal Suwarrow intended, it is said, to occupy the whole line of Tavetsch, join general Hotze's left wing, and then make a general attack. Massena having received information of this, was before hand with him, by attacking in different points. The attack near Zurich was led by him in person, where he fell upon the allies with superior numbers. This deranged, in some degree, the order of battle of the Austrians, and a division of general Hotze's corps was defeated.—The village of Tavetsch, which general Rosenberg had entered on the 24th, with 6000 men, to join the Austrians, and about 4000 Grison peasants, is situated in the bailiwick of Disentis, in the upper part of the Grison country, near one of the sources of the Rhine, in a very wild part of the country.

Another letter.

We are informed that the battle in Switzerland was at first attended by various successes, but that in the canton of Glarus, on the Linth, and near Zurich, its event was such that the whole position of the Imperial army has been forced back. Colonel Plunket and other officers have been made prisoners of war by general Lecourbe. Where field-marshal Suwarrow was on the day of battle is not known here; at least he had neither arrived at Zurich, nor with general Hotze. The Lake of Constance was entirely covered with magazines which were removing from Switzerland, and the roads leading to Constance, Arbon, and Rorschach, are crowded with fugitives. A part of Hotze's corps has been surrounded. It is hoped that the Imperialists will not retreat farther back than the Thur.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

The senate yesterday sent the following letter of condolence to the president of the United States, by a committee of its members, to which the president returned the annexed answer.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The senate of the United States respectfully take leave, Sir, to express to you their deep regret for the loss their country sustains in the death of general George Washington.

This event, so distressing to all our fellow-citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been associated with him in deeds of patriotism. Permit us, Sir, to mingle our tears with yours: on this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a man at such a crisis is no common calamity to the world: our country mourns her father. The Almighty Disposer of human events has taken from us our greatest benefactor and ornament. It becomes us to submit with reverence to him, who "maketh darkness his pavilion."

With patriotic pride we review the life of our Washington, and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern names are diminished before him: Greatness and guilt have too often been allied; but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtue. It reproved the intemperance of their ambition and darkened the splendour of victory. The scene is closed, and we are no longer anxious least misfortune should fully his glory; he has travelled on to the end of his journey and carried with him an increasing weight of honour; he has deposited it safely, where misfortune cannot tarnish it, where malice cannot blot it. Favoured of Heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness.

Such was the man whom we deplore, thanks to God, his glory is consummated; Washington yet lives on earth in his spotless example—his spirit is in Heaven.

Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic general, the patriotic statesman, and the virtuous sage: let them teach their children never to forget that the fruits of his labours, and his example are their inheritance.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I receive with the most respectful and affectionate sentiments in this impressive address, the obliging expressions of your regret for the loss our country has sustained, in the death of her most esteemed, beloved, and admired citizen. In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections on this melancholy event, you will permit me only to say, that I have seen him in the days of adversity, in the face of the fiercest and deepest distress and most try-

ing perplexities; I have also attended him in his highest elevation and most prosperous felicity; with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation and constancy.

Among all our original associates, in that memorable league of the continent in 1774, which first expressed the sovereign will of a free nation in America, he was the only one remaining in the general government. Although, with a constitution more enfeebled than his, at an age when he thought it necessary to prepare for retirement I feel myself alone, bereaved of my last brother; yet I derive a strong consolation from the unanimous disposition, which appears in all ages and classes, to mingle their sorrows with mine, on this common calamity to the world.

The life of our WASHINGTON cannot suffer by a comparison with those of other countries, who have been most celebrated and exalted by fame. The attributes and decorations of royalty, could have only served to eclipse the majesty of those virtues, which made him, from being a modest citizen, a more resplendent luminary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds, who, believing that characters and actions are marked by success alone, rarely deserve to enjoy it. Malice could never blast his honour, and envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule.—For himself he had lived enough, to life and to glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal. For me, his departure is at a most unfortunate moment. Trusting, however, in the wise and righteous dominion of Providence over the passions of men, and the results of their councils and actions, as well as over their lives, nothing remains for me, but HUMBLE RESIGNATION.

His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read. If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want Biographers, Eulogists or Historians.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, }
December 23d, 1799. }

Yesterday in the house of representatives, Mr. Marshall made a report in part from the joint committee appointed to consider a suitable mode of commemorating the death of general Washington.

He reported the following resolutions:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That a marble monument be erected by the United States at the capitol of the city of Washington, and that the family of general Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

And be it further resolved, That there be a funeral procession from congress hall to the German Lutheran church, in memory of general GEORGE WASHINGTON, on Thursday, the 26th inst. and that an oration be prepared at the request of congress to be delivered before both houses that day; and that the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, be desired to request one of the members of congress to prepare and deliver the same.

And be it further resolved, That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to wear crape on their left arm as mourning, for thirty days.

And be it further resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect congress will ever bear to her person and character, of their condolence on the late affecting dispensation of Providence, and expressing her assent to the interment of the remains of general Washington in the manner expressed in the first resolution.

And be it further resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to issue his proclamation, notifying to the people throughout the United States the recommendation contained in the third resolution.

These resolutions passed both houses unanimously.

THE THEATRE

Last evening joined in the public testimony of regret for the loss of America's hero. The house, which was full to overflowing, displayed a scene calculated to impress the mind with the utmost solemnity and sorrow. The pillars supporting the boxes were encircled with black crape, the chandeliers were decorated with the insignia of woe, and the audience, particularly the female part, appeared covered with the badges of mourning. About 7 o'clock the band struck up "Washington's March," after which a solemn dirge was played, when the curtain slowly flung discovered a tomb in the centre of the stage in the

Grecian stile of architecture, supported by trusses. In the centre of it was a portrait of the General, encircled by a wreath of oak leaves; under the portrait a sword, shield and helmet, and the colours of the United States. The top was in the form of a pyramid, in the front of which appeared the American Eagle, weeping tears of blood for the loss of her General and holding in her beak a scroll, on which was inscribed "A NATIONS TEARS."

The sides of the stage were decorated with black banners, containing the names of the several states of the Union, in golden letters, over which mourning trophies were suspended. A Monody was recited by Mr. Wignell, accompanied with the following airs. The tragedy of the Roman Father, which concluded the performances of the evening, gave general satisfaction.

AIRS IN THE MONODY.

AIR I.

SLOWLY strike the solemn bell,
Nature found thy deepest knell.
Power of music! touch the heart,
Nature there will do her part.
God of melancholy, come!
Penive o'er the hero's tomb.
In saddest strains, his loss deplore,
With piercing cries rend every shore,
For WASHINGTON is now no more.

AIR II.

GLORY, bring thy fairest wreath,
Place it on thy hero's urn;
Mercy, in soft accents breathe
"He never made this bosom mourn."
Ev'ry virtue here attend,
Bending o'er his sacred earth;
Gratitude thy influence lend,
Make us feel his mighty worth.

AIR III.

Hold not back the sacred tear,
Give to him the sigh sincere
Who living, lived for all.
Sorrow take the solemn hour!
Prostrate to thy melting power,
Let humble mortals fall.
Come false goddess, take the soul
Devoted to thy dark control;
Come take our hearts and press them deep,
Angels may joy, but man must weep.

December 25.

On the morning of the 19th October, (says a New-York paper) a post-office express was received in London, from the duke of York, the contents of which had not been made public at the date of our latest papers. It was reported, however, that another engagement had taken place in Holland in which the French were defeated with great loss.

NAPPER TANDY,

And his associates, were said in the London Herald of the 18th, to be hourly expected at the Nore. They were put on board the Zenophon, British frigate, the 1st of that month, but owing to contrary winds, the vessel did not leave Hamburg till the 12th.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from captain Murray of the frigate Insurgent, dated the 14th November 1799, off Deseada.

"On the 12th I fell in with the Adams, in sight of Deseada, and hearing that two French frigates were expected at Gusaloupe every day, we determined to cruise together for some days. This day at 5 A.M. discovered two sail to windward, to which we gave chase; the Adams after the one to windward, and the Insurgent after the other, which we soon overhauled. She proved to be an English brig of 14 guns captured yesterday by a French privateer, the one which the Adams is now pursuing, and which she is gaining on fast. The brig had 21 Frenchmen on board, and 5 of her former crew, including two gentlemen passengers, very badly wounded, I dispatch her instantly for Martinico, on account of the wounded, and before I can inform you of the result of the chase by the Adams."

December 27.

Yesterday was observed in this city as a day of mourning for the loss of the father of our country. Business was suspended, the citizens appeared in the habiliments of grief—and the tones of the deep muffled bells ascended on high—while Philadelphia paid merited tribute of respect to our beloved WASHINGTON, by pompous funeral honours—and genuine grief.

At the dawn of day, sixteen guns were fired in quick succession, and one gun at each half-hour till sunset. At noon the bier was received by the troops formed in line, presenting their arms, and the officers drums and colours saluting, after which the procession formed and moved to the German Lutheran