

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1799.

VIENNA, April 24.

UR funds have experienced a rise of four per cent. in consequence of our victories.—The English have made a descent in Calabria.—Two hundred thousand florins, which the French had exacted of the people of Ferrara, have fallen into our hands.

VERONA, April 17.

The Austrians took at Lago Sacro 200 pieces of cannon which the French had carried from the arsenal of Venice. The French lost 800 horses, 40 waggons, &c. at Giotto. The communication between Milan, Rome, and Naples is cut off.

April 18.

The peasants cut down the trees of liberty in every part of the Cisalpine republic, where the Imperial troops arrive and supply them with wine and provisions.—General Mercantini is dead of his wounds.

Our gazette contains the following article: We have received the official news, that the Austrians entered Brescia yesterday at noon. The Austrian flotilla disembarked troops yesterday at Sermoine, a mile to the north-west of Peschiera, which obliged the French flotilla to retire under the protection of that fortress.

April 19.

Head quarters were yesterday transferred to Monte Chiaro, a few miles from Brescia. The Imperial troops were received with great joy in that town, and the French and Cisalpine garrison retired into the castle.—General Kray has been ordered by general Suwarrow to begin the siege of Mantua, and the army has been directed to fall upon the enemy in every action with fixed bayonets. The Russians are not to give any quarter. The army began its march to-day, to give battle to the enemy, and, if we succeed in defeating him, we shall be masters of all Lombardy. The head quarters of the French have been removed from Lodi to Milan. It appears that the directory and the two Cisalpine councils have left Milan for Turin. General Hohenzollern has taken possession of Remons, where he found some pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, &c. The Austrian hussars have already advanced as far as Pizzighitone, Lodi, Iseo and Bergamo.

VENICE, April 19.

We learn by this day's gazette, that the Mirandole has been taken by a detachment of general Klenau's army, and that several thousand peasants have joined the Austrians in the Cisalpine republic. All the country of Ferrara has risen against the French, and the Austrians are taking an immense booty all along the Po.

PARIS, May 3.

Extract of a letter from the (French) head quarters at Lodi, dated April 17.

"A report is spread that our retreat is concerted with the Austrians for the purpose of giving up the Cisalpine republic to the emperor. Some of the public functionaries at Milan began to pack up their baggage, but the French ambassador prevented their pusillanimous flight, by threatening to shoot those who quitted their posts.

"I have this moment learned that our head quarters are moved from Lodi to Crema.

"We evacuated Cremona yesterday morning."

LONDON, May 11.

French papers just received admit Moresu has experienced a defeat in Italy. The French have already, it is said, lost 35,000 men this campaign.

The Austrians found in Ferrara, 18,000 muskets, 4 millions money, 8 waggons of uniforms, and a convoy of military stores; also took 10 armed vessels. Salo and Brescia are taken.

The last levy of 200,000 men in France produced only 40,000.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) June 7.

On Wednesday morning arrived from a cruise, the United States brig Norfolk, captain Bainbridge, with the loss of both her top-masts, in chase of a large French three masted privateer schooner of 16 guns and full of men. As soon as they saw the accident of the Norfolk, they bore down upon her with a view to take advantage of her situation, but finding it was too late, they were obliged to retire, and the Norfolk endeavouring to bring them to action, they thought proper to make sail and stand for Guadaloupe.

The following letter we have copied from a St. Vincent paper of the 11th instant:

Charles, in a letter, April 28, '99.

Having taken in another packet from Falmouth, I take the opportunity by her to acquaint you, that she

Brest fleet put to sea on Friday last, and went through the passage du Raz, with a strong northerly wind.

The fleet, under the command of the right hon. lord Bridport is in quest of the enemy.—It is supposed they are destined for Ireland.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JAMES SAUMAREZ.

To any officer, commanding }
one of his majesty's ships. }

NASSAU, (N. P.) June 4.

By the Mentor privateer, captain Gibson, just now arrived from a cruise to windward, intelligence is brought of general Maitland having completely effected the object of his mission of St. Domingo. It is understood, that free admission into all the ports of St. Domingo is allowed to the British and American traders; and that the Mole is to be garrisoned by British troops.

General Maitland had been at Cape Francois and the Mole; and from the latter proceeded for Gonaive, taking under his convoy a vessel laden with military stores sent by general Toussaint to that place, for its defence against an expected attack of Rigaud.

Immediately before the American vessel from which captain Gibson obtained this intelligence, sailed from the Mole, an express arrived there from Jeremie, in consequence of which a salute from the batteries was fired. This induced the Americans to suppose that the express brought advice of Rigaud's having relinquished all opposition to the new arrangements.

PORTLAND, June 27.

Monday arrived schooner Swallow, captain White, 24 days from Dominica. On his passage home, June 10, lat. 38, long. 70, 30, discovered a wreck, which appeared to have been a schooner of about 150 tons—part of her masts and rigging lay to windward, her quarter deck entirely gone; as she was on her beam ends he could only discover "George town" on her stern, and that she had spruce butts to the wind-lasts.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Hollowell, to his friend in Boston, dated June 15.

We have had the greatest freshes known here these ten years. It was nine feet above high water mark; the damage it has done up the river is incalculable; as the chief part of the logs, timber, &c. haled out last winter, together with several mills, mill-dams, &c. have been destroyed.

One mill on said river, is supposed to have lost 2000 logs, together with part of their mill and dam.

"The whole loss may be estimated at 30,000 dollars on the river Kennebeck."

On the 13th instant, in and near Portsmouth, much damage was done by lightning. A ship of colonel Ladd's was considerably injured—at Rochester, 4 men were killed—at New-Market a barn was nearly destroyed—at Rye, a new house was struck, and the people working in it.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

Mr. Millis, who arived here last evening in the sloop Cato, five days from Bermuda, informs us of the DEATH OF TOUSSAINT. The news was received there in a schooner from Montego Bay, and was told to Mr. Millis by the governor of Bermuda, who, though he had not the particulars, believed it. It is conjectured his death was not natural.

July 4.

A letter received in town yesterday by a respectable mercantile house, from Philadelphia, has the following painful sentence:

"The Fever is, we are sorry to say, now actually here; and has made some considerable progress."

Yesterday arrived the frigate Constellation, from Norfolk; captain Truxton; she anchored at the watering place. We understand captain Truxton is gone to Amboy, and the ship will not come up to town.

July 5.

POSTSCRIPT.

Captain Fox, of the British armed schooner Hound, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 14 days from Barbadoes, obligingly favoured us with the following very important information:

"Penelope packet arrived at Barbadoes, 20th June, in 27 days; from Falmouth, gives accounts that the Austrians, assisted by the Swiss, have driven the French out of Switzerland with great slaughter. In Italy, the first blow the Russians struck, was the capture of Milan, and the French were retreating from that country with the utmost rapidity. Their armies were filled with terror when opposed to the Russians."

"Report says that a counter revolution had been effected in France. No account had been received in England of lord Bridport's sailing in with the French Squadron from Brest, that left that port the 26th of April—the last said, that he was in close pursuit of them, and when last seen by our frigates, they were standing to the southward."

ALBANY, June 8 THE HESSIAN FLY.

Extract of a letter to the printers of the Albany gazette.

"I have noticed in some of your late papers, that the Hessian fly has again made its appearance in the United States; and that not only in Virginia, and some other of the Southern states, but also in some parts of this state, melancholy proofs of the ravages of this devouring insect have been discovered; I have myself also observed that in the county of Washington, in which I reside, the fly is again desolating our fields of wheat.

"I hope so potent an enemy will not be treated with unconcern and neglect, by the friends of agriculture, but that they will unite their experience with their energy to repel and counteract his insidious and baneful influence, and if possible arrest his progress in its first onset.

"The result of my observations respecting the Hessian fly, when he before ravaged this country, and the plan adopted for destroying him which appeared to me the most effectual, I here subjoin, with a request you will give the same a place in your paper.

"The fly deposits its eggs in the new wheat soon after its springing up, in autumn, and before there are any severe frosts—propagates in the spring—remains in a torpid state till some time after resping—is invariably found in the first or second joint of the stalk, and takes wing in the course of August.—Cut your wheat high, remove it immediately from off the land, and without delay burn the stubble.—This destroys the insect while in its torpid state, and if the burning be effectual, cuts off the Hessian fly root and branch in one season.

"I think I may safely pledge myself to you, that if this plan of cutting the wheat and burning the stubble is universally adopted, we shall hear no more of the Hessian fly; and that in addition thereto, we shall have larger crops of grain, as the burning greatly enriches the land, and has nearly the same effect as a coat of good manure."

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated April 27, 1799, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"The reports that exit of the emperor of Russia having laid a temporary embargo upon a few of our ships in his ports, excites little or no sensation, as matters will easily be explained to general satisfaction, and we can fairly assert that we consider our situation at present such as not to leave the smallest apprehension of our preserving that continued tranquillity which, thank God, we have hitherto to happily enjoyed, and which it is obviously the interest of the different belligerent powers to respect and even to support—of this we deem the past the best of all possible proofs, in spite of the unfounded reports which those envious of the advantageous situation of Hamburg and its consequence in prosperity, are ever ready to circulate."

July 4.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Charleston, South Carolina, to his friend in this city.

"As it is our duty to communicate any information which may be of advantage to mankind, I shall here take the liberty of mentioning to you, the excellent effects, I have observed, in this city, from the SENECA SNAKE ROOT, in cases of the yellow fever—from which awful visitation, may a kind Providence preserve you this season!

"I first tried the Seneca snake root in my own family, and then among my friends—and in 12 or 13 cases, where it was regularly used, the persons all recovered. It was in those cases given in the same manner, as for the pleurisy, and may be administered in the usual form, at the same time the calomel and jallap are given. It facilitates the evacuation of the bowels, at the same time that it has a powerful effect in removing the inflammation which exists in the first stage of the disease; and from its antiseptic and sudorific qualities, is of great use in the latter stages. It does not supercede bleeding in the first stage, where the subject is of a plethoric habit, or the inflammation great; but frequently renders the repetition of bleeding unnecessary. I cannot help hoping, that, by the blessing of God, the free use of the Seneca snake root may be a mean of preserving many lives in the northern states, where the rich blood and general health of the inhabitants seem to expose them in a high degree to the rage of this fatal disorder."