

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1799.

MILAN, May 4.

NUMBER of new regulations have taken place here. In the dates of all public notices, and other writing, the republican form is abolished, and the same style adopted which was used in the year 1799. All republican arms and signs are done away. The republican central and municipal authorities are united, and put upon their former footing. The national guard is abolished, and their arms given up to the former commandant of Milan. The Cisalpine uniform is forbidden under heavy penalties. All officers in the late system were commanded to give up their books and accounts within 24 hours; and whoever had money, or other effects in keeping, belonging to the French, Helvetian or Italian republics, were commanded to give them up within 24 hours.

VERONA, May 3.

The insurrections in Piedmont continue. The people in many places have cut down the tree of liberty. The French army, 5000 men strong, have been obliged to leave the Maritime Alps, and retreat to Coni.

Field marshal Suwarrow has sent a corps of 20,000 men against Rome, and 12,000 men to Lucca.

The Austrians and Russians continue to spread their forces in Piedmont. Suwarrow has his head quarters at Tortona, and general Melas near Vukassovich, in Vercelli. They hold the castle of Tortona, in which they have thrown some thousands of French prisoners. The Imperial troops have also possession of Novi in Genoa.—General Moreau has taken an advantageous position in Piedmont, betwixt Coni and Turin, and been reinforced with 30,000 men. Field marshal Suwarrow, however, is already on his march to attack him.

The Cisalpine directory, in their flight out of Milan, carried with them 7 millions of livres ready money.

LAUSANNE, May 21.

Letters of yesterday confirm the advantages obtained by the French army in Italy. One of them is thus expressed: "I have just arrived from Chambery, and I can certainly confirm to you that the French armies are at Milan. Thirteen thousand Austrians have lost their lives in attempting the assault of the fort."

NICE, May 17.

In pursuance of the invitation of the central administration of the municipal administration of the canton of Nice announced this day, by sound of trumpet the following intelligence:

"The army of Naples, in conjunction with that of Moreau, has completely routed the enemy at Alexandria, driven him from Novarra, Verceil, and La Lumelina, and is still in pursuit of him." This intelligence is official.

Note of the editors of *La Clef du Cabinet*. "We cannot avoid observing, that we cannot consider this news as official, because the government still continues silent on the subject."

TOZZERS, (Switzerland) May 15.

We have triumphed. The French have been beaten at all points. The upper tollbridge has been taken by storm, and the enemy forced within half a league of Chur (Coire.) Last night the peasants took 1100 French prisoners near Chur. Three thousand prisoners, with 13 cannon, fell into our hands.

[Accounts from Feldkirch, confirm the above, and one from Lindau, May 16, says, general Hotze had passed the Rhine near Sergens; and that he was to penetrate by lake Waldstadt to Zurich. The general passage of the Rhine was hourly expected, and preparations provided.—*Centinel*.]

STUTGARD, May 29.

The Italian Tyrolese gazettes state, that the Austrians after taking Luciensteig had penetrated into Mayenfeld, and advanced as far as Coire. The French had fallen back on Ragaz, so that the Austrians remained masters of all the right bank of the Rhine below Coire. Above 3000 prisoners were made in the reduction of Luciensteig. From Mayenfeld, May 15, we learn, that the peasants in the Grisons attacked the French above Coire, and forced them to fly from Ilanz and Reichenaur.

LUCERN, May 9.

We learn that after an obstinate action fought with the insurgents, 2000 of them were left on the field of battle, and the remainder of their army, to the number of 2000 men, made their escape into Italy by St. Gothard.

HAMBURG, May 15.

The following observations are taken from a French paper published at Neuwied:

"A fatal epidemic seems to prevail of late among the generals of the French republic. General Joubert leaves the army on account of ill health. General Jourdan goes to Paris to recover his health. General Bernadotte resigns by reason of ill health. General Scherer is superceded, in consideration of the bad state of his health. Ernouff has resigned on account of ill health.—On the other hand several generals, who before were sickly, are now most fortunately recovered. It would seem, that none but successful generals are to be in good health."

The town of Wexio, in the province of Smuland, in Sweden, has lately been almost reduced to ashes; 662 persons have been deprived of their habitations in consequence of this calamity.

A terrible fire has also broke out in one of the Swedish iron mines, (that of Fahlun) which lasted nearly 15 days. The government has taken the necessary steps to stop the progress of these ravages.

A prosecution of a very singular nature has lately been instituted against a poor fisherman of Rathenow, in the dutchy of Brandenburg: he had been accused of having withheld the body of his deceased father from sepulture, and of having thrown it repeatedly into the river, to attract, feed and fatten *craw fish*: he is said to have brought to market a great quantity of them; remarkably large and fine for that country and season.—*Auri sacra fames!*

After the ministers of the empire quitted Rastadt, they went to Carlsruhe, and before quitting that place they held a long and serious conference, in which detailed *species facti* were drawn up respecting the tragic scenes of the French ministers near Rastadt. This paper, together with all the annexed documents, were carried, in the name of the margrave of Baden, as reigning prince of the territory where it happened, to his royal highness the archduke Charles. We hope soon to be enabled to give this official account to our readers, which will terminate a number of vague conjectures formed on this event.

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.

The following letter to the editor of a Scots paper gives an account of an earthquake, which happened at Comrie, in Petershire, at which place repeated shocks have been felt in the course of a few years.

COMRIE, March 2, 1799.

On Sabbath 24th February, we had a smart shock of an earthquake in this place and neighbourhood. It happened about 12 minutes before two, afternoon, and was accompanied and followed with a very loud and subterraneous noise. This shock, and one we had on the 27th January, were incomparably more violent and alarming than ever we felt before.—The emotion of the earth was from east to west, and might last two seconds, but the noise which accompanied it continued much longer. The wind had been blowing in violent gusts the preceding part of the day, till about two minutes before the shock, when it sunk into a calm; and when the motion of the earth ceased, the wind began to blow furiously. The church, in which many of us were assembled gave a sudden jerk, and threatened to fall over our heads; but by the kind providence of God, no harm was done. It was to us a very solemn scene indeed. A country shaken to the extent of perhaps fifty English miles in one direction, and about twenty probably in another; the huge Grampians around us reeling on their bases, and ourselves in danger of being buried in the bowels of the earth! The most obstinate atheist and debauched infidel would have trembled on the occasion.

PARIS, May 20.

A private courier arrived yesterday evening at one of the principal banking houses at Paris with the intelligence, that the army of Naples has effected a junction with that of Moreau, who is still at Tortona. It is further added, that previously to the junction an action took place, in which we made 4000 prisoners, who have been sent to Chambery.

May 21.

The junction of the army of Naples, under the command of general Macdonald, with that of general Moreau, gains every day additional credit. It is stated that this important manœuvre was executed from the 9th to the 11th May, in presence of an enemy superior in number. Instead of 4000 prisoners, it is now said that we killed or made prisoners 8000 Austrians and Russians. The French army was at the same time obliged to engage the rebels of Oneille and Loano, who had been excited by the Austrians; but the intrepidity of the soldiers, their confidence in their present generals, and their first success, triumphed over all obstacles, and proved to their enemies that they were again about to encounter the conquerors of Arcolk and Lodi.

May 21.

It is confirmed that our squadron has entered Toulon, where it had to take on board several things ne-

cessary for its ulterior destination. Six Spanish vessels stationed at Carthage joined our fleet, while it was yet scarcely in sight of that port.

May 23.

The whole municipal administration of Tours has been dismissed for holding opinions different to those of the government.

The following is extracted from a letter, dated Grenoble, May 15: "To-morrow will pass through this town, Championet, Mack, and Pius VI. who is to be conveyed to Valence. A report is in circulation of a battle having been fought on the 11th inst. by general Moreau, the issue of which was, that he effected a junction with the army of Macdonald."

General Massena has received advices from general Moreau, stating, that a junction has been effected between general Macdonald's army and his own, and that the former is in Tuscany, from whence it is advancing to the Po. The corps of Klenau, which was in the environs of Ferrara, has precipitately retreated. Moreau keeps the enemy at bay on the side of Tefino, and Macdonald is approaching Mantua by Reggio and Modena for the purpose of raising the blockade of that fortress, and uncovering the left wing of the Austrian army.

The insurgents in the canton of Uri have destroyed the Devil's bridge, which was a great curiosity, to prevent the Cisalpines from entering that district.

May 27.

Letters from our army in Italy, say, that in case it should advance again, large bodies of troops must be sent to restrain insurrection in its rear—otherwise very serious consequences may result. The French are very frequently assassinated. Generals Carre and St. Cyr, and Musnier, ci-devant chief of staff, have lately fallen victims.

Massena contemplates condensing his army into a solid column and advancing.—He is confident of success in this measure.

May 28.

There is at this moment circulated a piece of news, which if it be confirmed, will be of the highest importance, and will have a great influence on the destinies of Europe. It is asserted, upon the authority of letters from Amsterdam, dated May 21, that Russia has declared war against Prussia. It is at least certain, that Russia has spoken to Prussia in a tone of menace little becoming, and that Prussia, in its turn, has assumed a tone firm and energetic. The Prussian minister has declared at Petersburg, that he was firm, resolved not to enter into the coalition against France. It is added, that the same declaration has been made at the court of Vienna.—[*Survillants*.]

The king of Prussia has granted a passage through his territory for 6000 horses, purchased for us.

A rupture between Russia and Prussia becomes every day more probable, and would necessarily bring on an alliance between France and Prussia.

A corps of the Prussian army is certainly assembling on the frontiers of Bohemia.—On the other hand, the Russian troops are advancing to the confines of Prussian Poland.

A courier on his way from Rome to Moreau's head quarters, has assured general Gauthier that general Macdonald had left Naples, but that as he was continuing his march towards Florence, he learns that a debarkation had been effected by the Turks and Russians on the coasts of Naples, in which he retraced his steps, surprised and cut in pieces about 1000 of the enemy, who had already landed, and burnt several of their ships. We are in hourly expectation of the details of this event.

LONDON, May 31.

Head quarters of lieutenant-general Hotze, Mayenfeld, May 14.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that this day general Hotze made a general and completely successful attack on the French corps in the Grison country, dislodged them from all their positions, from St. Luciensteig (which is on the northern boundary) to Coire inclusive, and took sixteen pieces of cannon and two thousand prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

P.S.—The immediate departure of a courier from general Hotze prevents my giving at present any further detail.

Right honourable lord Grenville,
St. St. St.

June 1.

A recent list of the French navy represents it to consist of one ship of 130 guns, three of 120, three of 110, two of 90, four of 80, and thirty-one of 74, together with seventeen ships of 44 guns, nine of 40, and thirteen of 36, amounting in the entire to 44 of the line, and 39 large frigates.

The British navy, in commission, exclusive of hospital, prison, and similar vessels, and such as are pre-