

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1799.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.

THE orders issued by the grand seignior to the grand vizier, before the late favourable intelligence from Syria, is to the following tenor:

"It is not unknown to you, my first vizier, my general representative, and my victorious chief of my armies, that it is the purpose of the French to extirpate from the earth the race of the Ottomans, which God preserve, and to seize on the holy land of Mecca and Medina, the country of our prophet, and the place where the faithful offer up their prayers.

"I have, therefore, chosen you to frustrate this intention; you, who are my most distinguished minister and especial favourite, and have before dispersed and destroyed the rebellious and malignant hordes at Erzerum, Irailfon, and on the Persian frontiers. It is, therefore, my will, that you, with all dispatch, and with as little baggage as possible, proceed to Damascus as general in chief, where I invest you with full power to take with you the janissary Aga, and as many regiments of janissaries as you shall find necessary, which shall be enforced on their march by others.

"I present you on this occasion with a pellice, and a keen sword set with diamonds, in order that you may use the former to give new warmth to your zeal, and the latter to prove your bravery; may the Almighty grant that you, and all those who go forth with you to battle, for the maintenance of religion, may return in safety, for these are the times in which men should with one accord, and with their whole hearts, exert themselves in defence of religion and their sovereign. Vizirs and other ministers and public officers must not imagine that the present times resemble other times. I call upon you to exert all your zeal for the maintenance of religion and the state: employ the unlimited power which I have intrusted to you, to reward and heap benefits on those who shall distinguish themselves with courage and fidelity in these important services; and severely to punish those who shall act in a contrary manner. May the Almighty let victory shine on your forehead—Veneration be to our Holy Prophet."

May 4.

Our government has resolved to make a loan for the expences of the war, which is to be paid in ten years, with interest. The Greek nation must contribute 1,500,000, the Armenians 1,000,000, the Jews, 800,000 and the bankers 18,000,000 of piastres. As the grand vizier is on the eve of his departure, and the troops want many things, orders have been given for the Greeks to keep their shops open on hollidays, and the Jews on the Sabbath, but the latter got off this restraint on paying 24,000 piastres. The accounts from Syria still seem to be of a serious nature to the Porte.

## LUCERNE, May 21.

Extra of a letter from citizen Niatel, midshipman on board the ship *Jemappes*, dated Toulon, May 16.

"We sailed on the 25th ultimo, from Brest, and proceeded to anchor in the road at Bertheume. The fleet sailed on the 26th in the morning. We passed the bar without seeing the English fleet, the signal for which off our coast had been made before our departure. A favourable wind carried us to the heights of Cadiz, where we perceived the English squadron.

"As soon as it was known, the order was given us to form the line of battle. We then manœuvred to get the weather gage. If the wind had not been very violent, it is certain that a battle must have taken place. The weather was, however, so violent, that we were disposed so that at break of day we could no longer discern the English fleet. Several of our vessels had got to such a distance from us, that they were missing.

"The signal was made for us to anchor in the port of Cadiz, but as the wind was adverse, we could not reach it. After having collected our ships, we sailed for the Straits of Gibraltar.

"We have coasted along Spain. Being arrived before Carthagen, we remained there half a day before the port. We then continued our voyage, and passed in sight of the islands of Ilvica, Majorca, and Minorca. At length on the 13th we entered the port of Toulon in the best possible condition. I doubt whether we shall remain here a sufficient time to enable me to hear from you.

(Signed)

"NIATEL"

## MILAN, May 14.

The following letter of field marshal Suwarrow has been published here.

"On the 13th inst. at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Imperial and Russian army, in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was one of the bloodiest, and lasted till night. It was one of the most remarkable

able in history, and terminated at last in our favour. The French have lost 8000 men slain on the field; 6000 prisoners are already in our power. We had 3000 men killed or wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery; 150 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons are already in our possession; four of the enemy's generals are taken prisoners among whom is the commandet in chief, Moreau."

By this battle the fate of Italy is decided, and the allies are stationed on the frontiers of France.

## VERONA, May 15.

The following intelligence has appeared in print at Modena:

"The Regency make it a duty, and feel the greatest joy in publishing the letter just written by Baron d'Aspres, colonel, commanding the army of his Imperial and Apostolic majesty:

"To the Regency of the city of Modena.

"Gentlemen, please to publish immediately, that the English, Russian and Ottoman fleet, have made a descent at Genoa, and seized both that city and its harbour. That the French have evacuated Alexandria and Turin, and that Pechiera has been taken. I am eager to communicate this to you for the satisfaction of all honest people, who interest themselves in the welfare of humanity.

(Signed)

Baron D'ASPRES."

Reggio, May 9, 1799.

## LODI, May 16.

The battle near Alessandria was very violent; the Russians suffered in it, but much more the French; for general Moreau left the field with scarce 8000 men.

## VIENNA, May 22.

The garrison of Mantua is now said to have offered to capitulate, stipulating (among other terms) permission to march out freely with all their arms, and to take a certain number of covered waggons with them. But general Kray is said to have found many of those conditions inadmissible.

This moment intelligence has arrived here of a great battle which field marshal Suwarrow has won over general Moreau. This battle has decided the fate of Italy.

## BERLIN, May 28.

Intelligence has been received here, that general Macdonald's corps, which intended to effect a junction with the army under general Moreau, has been attacked by the Austro-Russian army near Lucca, and TOTALLY DEFEATED.

His Prussian majesty has made a present to citizen Sieyes, now director, of his portrait, set in brilliants. Talleyrand Perigord or Perrochel will, it is said, replace Sieyes in the embassy.

## LINDAU, May 13.

The Austrians have already entered the canton of Uri, by Mount St. Goddard, and united themselves with the inhabitants. This day colonel Williams sailed from hence with his flotilla, carrying a number of troops to Bregentz. The burgh of Ragatz has been burnt by the French, on their retreat from the Grison country, so that only two houses are left standing.

## LONDON, June 9.

The Hamburg mail of the 31st arrived in town last night by express, and has brought the important intelligence of the TOTAL DEFEAT of the FRENCH ARMIES in Italy, the junction of the Imperial armies in Switzerland, &c.

After a battle, which lasted 14 hours, Moreau, severely wounded, with three of his generals, and 6000 men, have been made prisoners by the Russians, who left 8000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle. The following is the official account of the action, published at Milan, by general Suwarrow, on the 14th ult.

"On the 13th at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Austro-Russian army in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was most bloody, and lasted till night. It will be one of the most memorable in history, and was ultimately terminated in our favour.

"The French have lost 4000 men killed on the field. Six thousand prisoners are already in our possession. We have 3000 men killed and wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons are now in our possession, four of the enemy's generals are taken prisoners, including the general in chief, Moreau."

A letter from Milan, of the 15th states this account to have decided the fate of Italy. The Russians on the 14th took Valenza by assault, Alessandria, as well as Turin, (now in possession). The Piedmontese

peasants have occupied Mount Cenis, and thereby cut off the remnant of Moreau's army from France.

## DEFEAT OF MACDONALD'S ARMY.

A letter from Berlin, of the 28th ult. states, that a messenger had that day arrived from Italy, with advice that the corps of general Macdonald, which had advanced through Tuscany, for the purpose of joining the army of Moreau, had been attacked by the Austro-Russian army, near Lucca, and totally defeated, and their commander made prisoner.

## PASSAGE OF THE RHINE BY THE AUSTRIANS.

On the 22d the whole of the Imperial troops stationed at the Bregentz country crossed the Rhine between Bregentz and Feldkirch, in three columns, and, after some ineffectual opposition from the French between Wenterthur and Zurich, penetrated into the canton of Uri, where they were joined by several armed peasants—thus forming an uninterrupted communication between the armies of the archduke and general Suwarrow.

The corps of general Nauendorff crossed the Rhine at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, and immediately advanced his head quarters to Singed. The enemy had previously abandoned Constance, and the entire of the southern bank of the Rhine, and retired with precipitation towards Zurich. On the morning of the 23d the archduke, with the remainder of his army, was to cross the Rhine at Stein and Schaffhausen, and immediately to pursue the enemy.

The whole of the cantons of Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Uri, and Schwyz, are now in possession of the Austrians. The position of Massena at Zurich, is, therefore, not tenable, and his retreat is opposed by the most formidable difficulties. The next mail will, we trust, bring advice of his having shared the fate of Serrurier and Moreau.

The capture of Genga by the English, Turks and Russians, has been officially announced by colonel baron d'Aspres, commander of the Imperial advanced posts at Reggio, to the Regency of Modena. The report of general Angereau being made prisoner with his corps, in endeavouring to succour the place, is not confirmed.

## BOSTON, August 5.

Late from the Mediterranean.

Captain Rich, in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs that the Brett fleet was still blockaded at Toulon, by earl St. Vincents, who had been joined by admiral Gardner, with 14 sail of the line: with this addition, the naval force then amounted to 40 sail of the line: that the Spanish fleet had all reached Carthagen, and that 12 sail had been repaired, and were ready for sea; whether the British allowed them to proceed, if they chose, not having attempted to blockade them.

Captain R. also informs, that Lephorn had been evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the Cisalpines—That Naples was evacuated, and that the operations of the confederated armies were every where successful, was the current report.

We understand there has arrived at New-London, on their way to New-York, two ships in 40 days passage from London—From the situation in which the contending powers of Europe were left, at our last dates, much important intelligence may be expected from them.

## NEW-LONDON, July 31.

### HAIL STORM

On Monday July 15th, the inhabitants of the southerly part of Lebanon, and of the towns of Bozrah and Franklin adjoining, experienced the most awful and devastating storm of wind, attended with hail and rain, thunder and lightning, probably ever known in our country—About 5 o'clock, P. M. a dark angry cloud gradually arose from the south, it continued increasing and gathering blackness and rapidity of motion as it rose. In about half an hour after, a cloud of a brass or flame colour, seemed to roll up in front of it, like a column of smoke, which presently overspread it, growing brighter and appearing more wild and agitated. At this time an extensive black cloud, before unperceived, rose, along from the N. W. to S. W. similar to the first, and in a little time formed a junction with it; when they directly shot their united summits high in the air, and the whole hemisphere by 6 o'clock, was covered with almost the darkness of the night; emitting sharp forked lightning, followed with heavy thunder. A calm of a few minutes succeeded, while the birds and beasts, guided by instinct, fled for refuge as portending some great calamity. The wind with a distinct roar soon began to blow with great violence, and increased almost to a hurricane; when, astonishing to behold, hail stones of a prodigious size, two and three inches in diameter, were driven with almost the force of grape shot, upon every thing in its course; they were at first scattering, but in a moment came thicker and larger, until they fell in a complete shower of ice, so great as to prevent an object from