

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1799.

PETERSBURG, June 7.

His Sardinian majesty has informed lord Nelson, in a letter, that he owes his safe arrival at Cagliari especially to the zeal and care of the commander of the *Montaur* English man of war, and the *Terpsicore* frigate, which escorted his majesty all the way from Leghorn; that he met with 14 French cruisers on his passage, who had probably orders to capture the ship which carried his majesty, and bring her to Corsica. One of those French cruisers came so near the ship which carried his majesty, that the *Terpsicore* sunk her, and all the crew, consisting of 200 men, went to the bottom.

June 11.

OFFICIAL.

The court gazette contains a report from Ghezal Pacha, to the Porte, dated April 12, in which he says—"On the 7th March, Buonaparte advanced with a numerous army before the city of Acre, surrounded his camp with intrenchments and began to attack the city on the 8th with cannon and mortars. We made, successfully, six different sorties, at which the enemy left their intrenchments, fought desperately, and lost a great number of men. Notwithstanding all this, they attempted twice to take the city by storm, but they were each time repulsed with great loss.—Hitherto, 6000 of the enemy have been killed, and I sincerely hope, with the assistance of the Omnipotent, to be able to announce to you, soon, the total defeat of the infidels."

This report was perfectly confirmed by that of commodore Sir Sydney Smith.

MITTAU, June 6.

On the 3d inst. the consort of Louis XVIII. arrived here after a long and difficult journey, her husband went to the distance of 4 leagues to meet her, but found her at half the way. Their meeting, after a separation of 8 years, passed in rapture and misfortunes, was extremely affecting.

The day before yesterday arrived also the princess of France, Maria Theresa, from Vienna. Louis XVIII. set out in the morning to receive her; the first post house was to be the place of meeting; but the princess having much hastened her journey, they also met by the way. The moment of her reception afforded a scene extremely affecting. Animated by the same sentiments, Louis XVIII. the duke of Angoulene, and the princess quickly left their carriages, and tears of joy gushed from every eye. The princess threw herself sobbing at the feet of Louis, who immediately raised and most tenderly embraced her.

The duke d'Angoulene was then presented to the princess as her future spouse, and received his cousin with uncommon tenderness.

The marriage of this beautiful and amiable princess will take place on the 10th instant.

ZURICH, June 7.

It was on the 6th instant the French army evacuated this city, which they had entered on the 26th of April, 1798. At 1 o'clock in the morning the retreat of men, effects and beasts, commenced. At day-break all the cannon on the ramparts were nailed, the cartridges emptied and thrown away. The French then slowly moved from their camps and redoubts into this city and passed through the very middle of it, partly towards Baden, partly towards Bremgarten. All the inhabitants were on their guard, and every shop, gate and door shut up.

General Massena has ordered his thanks to be given verbally, and in the most grateful terms to our municipality, for the kindness and friendship he had experienced here, adding, that his retreat ought to be considered as a proof of his invariable affection. Massena staid to dinner, and did not quit us until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the infantry that remained on the ramparts, followed him, and only a piquet of hussars remained stationed at each gate. These retreated likewise at half past 3 o'clock.

As fast as the French were quitting their intrenchments in the morning, the Austrians entered them, without firing a single shot upon their retreating enemies. The retreat of the French was peaceable and quiet; and the entry of the Austrians was orderly and still. At 4 o'clock in the evening of the 6th, the municipality opened the gates, and the Imperial troops occupied all the posts, while some of their detachments of heavy horse, infantry and artillery, passed through this city, and marched towards Wiedikon. The Imperial army is uncommonly strong, and both men and horses afford a beautiful sight of martial grandeur.

Thus ended the 6th of June, a day for ever memorable to this city after a night passed in terror by the inhabitants that had a general assault to dread on the part of the Austrians, who would certainly have stormed it, if the French had staid; but a few hours longer, orders having been given, and all being prepared for that purpose.

Yesterday morning the venerable burgomaster Kilchsperger, the president, and some members of the municipality, waited on that humane hero, the archduke Charles at his head quarters in Klotten, and recommended to him our city in the most pressing manner. The reception which his royal highness gave them, moved every by-stander to tears; he expressed his joy on finding that the French had done no injury to this place, and assured the deputation, that he had given orders to his troops not to fire a single shot upon the town where no body would be molested, and where his troops would observe the strictest discipline.—When the venerable old Kilchsperger presented the city keys to the young hero, he refused accepting them, saying: "The keys of your city are in very good hands." General Hotze is now among us.

The taking of Turin and the occupation of Mount St. Gothard has been announced in the parole of the archduke's army, which has now established a communication in both those points, with that of field-marshal Suwarrow.

June 12.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles is still at Klotten. The prince of Lorraine and general Hotze are here, and the inhabitants praise very much the good conduct and discipline of the Imperial troops. No essential change has, till now, been made in the government. The municipality continues in office, with the other branches of administration, under the title of a regency ad interim. The legion of Swiss emigrants is now in our neighbourhood, and several companies belonging to it in this city. In front of their standard are written the words *For God and their country!* in golden letters, and behind, the motto—*To conquer or die!* in characters of silver. Every private belonging to this corps receives daily, 16 kreutzers, besides his rations of bread and meat. The batteries and redoubts of the French, in front of our city, are demolishing much quicker than they were raised. All the inhabitants of this canton, who fought against the French, have returned home.

June 15.

The position of the French, at the distance of one league from hence, is almost impregnable; they occupy the chain of high mountains which run parallel with the lake, from south west to north-east. Batteries defend its approach. On the 8th the Austrians made a slight attack upon the front of that position on the Zurich road to Bremgarten.

The battle on the 13th inst. was a most murderous one. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the French attacked the Austrian out posts in front of this place, profiting of the disadvantage of the position of the latter, which is parted by the Limat, and of the circumstance, that that part of their army, which was to assist the other, was obliged to march through this city. They succeeded in repulsing the Imperial out posts to the camp, which consist chiefly of straw huts, and took some prisoners.—But the alarm being given, reinforcements having arrived, and the Austrian cavalry, pursued and advanced from Sietenfeld, the latter bravely held out in the place the shock which the enemy gave. At 4 o'clock the engagement became brisker, and the cannonade and even charge of musketry was spread along the line; some shells fell into this city and set a house on fire. At last a part of the Imperial army, which is still posted on the right bank of the Limat, having passed that river to reinforce their advanced guard, the French were smartly attacked and soon repulsed.

June 19.

Should all Switzerland be conquered, they talk of convoking a congress at Bern, to give Switzerland a federal constitution, similar to the United States of North-America.

LONDON, June 17.

Still victorious in Italy, the allies have made themselves masters of the city of Turin, which appears to have fallen an easy prey without an effort, which, probably, would have been ineffectual to save it, on the part of Moreau. The citadel, however, holds out; of this event the Paris papers to the 14th instant, which we received this morning, give no details.—It is sufficiently obvious, that Moreau, inferior in numbers, harassed by the peasantry, and in want of reinforcements of all kinds, could only save his army by a retreat, which he appears to have conducted in an able manner. The only chance he could have had of checking the progress of the allies would have been by a junction with Macdonald, who, by the last accounts, was concentrating his army at Florence, and meant to march from thence on the 29th or 30th ult. To ensure the safety of his army, and to reinforce it, appears to be one of the grand objects of the directory.

One of the Paris papers of the 9th gives the following letter, which it states to have been written by Moreau, general in chief, to general Mullar, commanding the 7th division at Grinoble:

"Coni."

"I have been enabled to disengage the army of Naples: to the 28th of Floreal I forced the enemy to act against me: it is a good operation, for the army of Naples, 40,000 strong, will have time to collect and to beat the enemy."

The Brest fleet after remaining a short time at Toulon is said to have sailed from thence and to have landed 16,000 men at Leghorn to join Macdonald. But the manner in which this intelligence is given, renders it, if not unworthy of belief, at least liable to doubt: it is mentioned in a short paragraph in the Paris papers of the 10th; but it bears no official shape, and is neither confirmed nor contradicted, nor even alluded to in the papers of the three subsequent days.

If the victories of the allies are gained with ease in Italy, they are hardly earned in Switzerland. Every inch of ground almost is disputed; and by the letters from gen. Massena, our readers will see, that the fighting between the archduke and him has been most severe. On the second instant there was a severe contest, which appears to have terminated with little advantage gained on either side. On the 4th a battle was fought still more bloody.—The account of it by general Massena is concise and unsatisfactory. He enters into no details; but it appears that in consequence of it, he found it necessary to retreat to the chain of mountains from the Albes with his left wing to the Rhine, and his right to the lake of Zug. It is probable, therefore, that Zurich has fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

These external difficulties and dangers have roused the attention of the Council of Five Hundred, who have sent a message to the directory, demanding information respecting the state of the republic, both internally and externally. They have also published an address to the people, in which they endeavour to excite their enthusiasm and to animate them against the allies.

The conduct of Prussia is still the subject of much speculation. The Paris papers expect with confidence that she will decide in favour of the republic; but they do not mention the circumstances upon which their expectations are founded.

June 24.

The following is an extract of a letter from Overyffel, dated the 9th instant:

"It is the general belief here, that the king of Prussia will undoubtedly take an active part in re-establishing the ancient government of this country; and is only waiting the farther progress of the armies of Italy and Switzerland before he begins to act. This heightens the crest of some of the inhabitants while it depresses that of the patriots or French party. Four or five of the patriots have, within these ten days, made away with themselves, amongst whom is one who was formerly of the regency here, and till very lately in the directory. Others of the same party are removing their effects to Holltein and Denmark, and it is said general Daendels is among the number. He has already asked for his dismissal, which has been refused. In the mean-time their troops are marching towards the frontiers, on which batteries have been erected. Four are erected near Hardenberg, and the town of Coevorden is already castrated and garrisoned."

NEW-YORK, August 29.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the *barque Pallas*, in 44 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 23.

Admiralty Office, June 23, '99.

Extract of a letter from captain Sir W. S. Smith, to Mr. Neizan, dated Tigre, off Tripoli, in Syria, the 2d of April, 1799.

I beg leave to transmit, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of my report to the right honourable earl St. Vincent, of late events in this quarter.

Tigre, off St. John d'Acre, 23d March, 1799.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of intelligence from Ghezal Pacha, governor of Syria, of the incursion of general Buonaparte's army into that province, and his approach to its capital, Acre, I hastened with a portion of the naval force under my orders to its relief, and had the satisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made his appearance.

Much was done in this interval under the direction of captain Miller, of the *Thésée*, and colonel Phelypeaux, towards putting the place in a better state of defence, to resist the attack of an European army; and the presence of a British naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make a vigorous resistance.

The enemy's advanced guard was discovered at the foot of Mount Carmel in the night of the 17th, by