

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1799.

FRANCFORT, July 3.

SINCE the journey of the king of Prussia to Wesel, a report has been circulated that that country will shortly be surrendered to him, to be included in the line of neutrality.—No report was ever received with more credit, and the consequences of it are feared as well by the French as by the inhabitants.

Without attaching full credit to all the conjectures which may be made respecting the present conduct of Prussia, it is at least certain that the reports which had been circulated of the separation of the army of demarcation, and of its retreat into Lower Saxony are this day proved false, by the measures which have been taken to provide for its subsistence. We are assured that the king of Prussia has required of the directory to withdraw the troops which they have on the right bank of the Rhine, without even excepting Cassel; in short, that he is to furnish his contingent to the army of the empire as elector of Brandenburg.

Such are the designs and such the intentions attributed at this moment to Prussia, and which indeed, several acts of his Prussian majesty appear to favour; such as the interdiction to his subjects on the left bank of the Rhine, to wear the tri-coloured cockade when they come on the right bank.

July 12.

We learn from Nuremberg, that the emperor has given orders to the magistrates of that city to reclaim from the king of Prussia the suburbs which his troops now occupy, and that the emperor has declared at the same time, that in case of refusal he was ready to support the magistrates in his demands. As this news is not confirmed, it may be classed in the rank of those reports which are daily circulated in Germany, and whose general object is to induce a belief of the sinister views of the king of Prussia, as well with respect to France as to Austria. Some of our politicians are tempted to suppose that that power will be able to remain absolutely neuter in the present war. Thus each arranges what part he is to take. We shall not abandon ourselves like them to those reasonings and conjectures with which they fill the daily prints, or which furnish food for conversation. It is ascertained that the debarkation of a body of Russians upon the coasts of the Baltic now appears to be certain.—It is generally believed that these troops are destined to unite themselves with those embarked in the ports of England, and which are to be augmented by a body assembled in Hanover, and which has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.—They are to direct their course towards Holland. They will be able notwithstanding to advance by traversing the country included in the line of demarcation, which extends to the mouth of the Ems; and Prussia certainly in permitting them to pass the limits, though he may not take any active part in the present war, will nevertheless depart from that system of neutrality which he has adopted. The French government on its part will not be able to see with indifference, that this power, always opposing itself to any expedition into Hanover, should permit that very same country to become the rendezvous of forces, which not only menace an allied republic, but even the territory of France itself, so that all unite to lead us to attach a great deal of importance to the steps which the cabinet of Berlin may take with respect to the march of the Russians through the north of Germany.

Since the arrival of Mr. Wickham at Schaffouse in Zurich, troops have been raised in the last place under the name of Landpicket (national troops), they are composed of men from the age of 20 to 45. They are formed in battalions, and unite themselves to the Austrians. The Landpicket of the canton of Glaris are at present in the environs of Schweitz. But we learn that 1400 of these same troops, which occupied the mountains, have returned to their homes.

The old Swiss regiment of Bachmann is reformed, and the recruiting for this body is already open.

The Austrians force into our environs, and the French have fortified themselves between the Lahn and the Nidda. It plainly appears, notwithstanding, that the neutrality of the palatinate of the Rhine will be respected by the two belligerent powers.

VIENNA, July 10.

According to private advices, the remainder of Macdonald's army has suffered most severely in its retreat; and the insurrection in the district of Florence became daily more serious. Our troops found great magazines in Bologna; the capture of which place will accelerate the conquest of Romagna, and the fall of Ancona. The Jacobins of Bologna have used every effort to maintain the place, but to no purpose. Macdonald having sent an officer with a flag of truce to general Melzi, desiring that the wounded Frenchmen found at Piacenza, be treated with humanity, the latter answered—that this recommendation was needless; because the Austrians knew

too well, and loved to exercise the duties of humanity, in similar cases.

The bombardment of Mantua is to be directed so that the buildings of the city may suffer as little damage as possible.

In the actions with Macdonald, prince Lichtenstein had 4 horses killed under him.

Part of the English fleet cruises off Genoa, to cut off all communication with Moreau by sea. He is much surrounded by the land side; and field-marshal Suwarrow will try every effort to cut off his retreat to France. In this respect the English fleet will second the operations of the allies, and take care that Macdonald, should he embark his troops at Leghorn, do not establish a communication with Moreau.

Suwarrow now finds it necessary to allow his army some rest, after his late great exertions; the more so, as in the position he holds, no attack is to be dreaded.

An army of 60,000 Bosnians is soon to march to Italy.

Buonaparte, in his late attacks upon Acre, has been wounded in the hip.

The new Russian fleet, with 25,000 troops will sail through the Dardanelis to Naples, to restore the ancient order of things in that kingdom. Our court is gone into mourning for a fortnight, for the French princess who died at Trieste.

BRUSSELS, July 12.

It is already reported here, that an English fleet, with 200 transports, have appeared in the neighbourhood of Ostend; but the report is not as yet confirmed. As a measure of precaution, our garrison and that of Ghent set out on the 4th instant, the former to Bruges, and the latter to Ostend. The 51st demi-brigade is encamped near the important sluice of Slyckens, and troops are constantly coming from the borders of Holland, and marching to the coasts. A camp, composed of French and Batavian troops, is constantly kept up at Middleburg; and the island of Walcheren is covered with strong batteries. In the interior of the Batavian republic there still remain four French demi-brigades, as many regiments of cavalry, and a corps of horse artillery. General Buguinot, whose head quarters are now at Brussels, has published a strong proclamation against all persons who shall stir up sedition.

Luxemburg and Maestricht are put in the best possible state of defence; and there is also a camp on the Rhoer.

The two first classes on the military conscription, have amounted to 19,000 men, and three others will make up 25,000 more.

July 14.

General Dufour, who commands the division of French troops, extending from Dusseldorff to Mentz, has given orders for forming a camp near the Lahn; an army of that division will soon be formed consisting of 40,000 men: it is said it is to be commanded by general Moreau. These measures are absolutely necessary in order to cover the Lower Rhine, and prevent the enemy from penetrating into Belgium. It is certain that an Imperial army, composed chiefly of Saxons and Bavarians, is immediately to be formed on the banks of the Rhine, and that 35,000 Russians are to join it. It is supposed all these numerous forces will direct their efforts towards the Lower Rhine; and it is to prevent their operations that a numerous French army is advancing towards this point, which is rendered the more important, since, for a space of 40 miles between Luxemburg and Maestricht, there is neither a fortified place nor any military position of strength. It is true that the city of Juliers has been hastily fortified, but a deal of time and expence is necessary before that place can be put in a state of defence.

Letters from Holland state, that the Batavian government is extremely uneasy at the formidable preparations of England and Russia. At the island of the Texel in the north of Holland, on the side of Friesland, as well as between Rotterdam and Helvoetsluys, they have assembled all the French and Batavian troops they could obtain, and 70 gun boats are armed to obstruct the landing on these shores.

However, from a calculation made by the best informed military men, more than 20,000 chosen men in addition, would be requisite successfully to defend the Batavian republic. The national army is only from 22 to 24,000 men strong, and many who compose it are devoted to the house of Orange. The number of effective French troops in Holland do not amount to more than 13 or 14,000 men; all these forces are dispersed over the frontiers, and in the islands of Zealand, particularly in that of Walcheren, where there are 6000 men, as here they are principally apprehensive.

Serious troubles have again taken place in the elegant Brabant Walen, especially in the environs of Wavre.—The tree of liberty has been thrown down, the purchasers of national domains pillaged, the gens

d'armes assassinated; in fine, all sorts of excesses are committed by bands of brigands, armed with muskets and pitchforks. One of these bands, 200 men strong, have thrown themselves into the forest of Soignes. Vigorous measures were taken to prevent their excesses in the first instance. We are informed, that the conscripts, preferring pillage to the honour of ranging themselves under the republican banners, joined the rebels. The camp which is to be formed between Bruges and Ostend, is to be composed of two demi-brigades, and detachments of the 9th and 12th regiments of dragoons.

MILAN, July 2.

The following are the movements of Moreau on the 26th ult.

When this general heard that Macdonald advanced, he marched on the 20th from Novi towards Tortona, to second that army and effect a junction. Having repulsed general Bellegarde with the Austrian corps which blockaded that place as far as St. Giuliano, he re-entered Tortona, and penetrated to Voghera, where the patriots planted the tree of liberty, but several families fled before his arrival. General Bellegarde being reinforced by general Kaim's corps from Turin, was thus enabled to face the enemy, who violently attacked him again on the 25th, but were repulsed with the loss of 3000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. After this check, Moreau concentrated his forces in the neighbourhood of Gavi. The Austrians, on their return to Voghera, punished the patriots.

On the 26th ult. the army before Mantua celebrated the victory over Macdonald, and general Kray acquiesced the French commandant with the reason, summoning him to surrender that fortress. The commandant required ten days consideration, but Kray only granted six.

The Austrians surprised the garrison of Modena on the 19th, and after forcing the gates and scaling the walls, they conquered the city and its citadel. Of 400 men garrison, 100 with several officers were killed, and the rest with 10 officers surrendered. Large magazines and an hospital with 205 sick and wounded were also taken.

July 3.

On the 27th of June, 4000 Frenchmen appeared at Bobbio, began to plunder, and imposed heavy contributions, which were to be paid in an hour. Suddenly the Russians appeared, attacked the French, took 600 prisoners, cut many of them in pieces, and the rest fled towards Genoa.

Several private letters from this latter place mention that the English fleet was in sight of that harbour, and had summoned the Genoese government, under the greatest menaces, to drive the French from its territory. The latter actually began to retreat towards Nice, and to transport their baggage on mules; the Russians, however, had taken a good deal of it.

Field-marshal Suwarrow had also sent a proclamation to Genoa, announcing his approach with his army, to take possession of the city. He promises to protect religion, commerce and navigation, and to free Genoa from the tyrannical yoke of the French, but should that city make any resistance, he threatens to give orders to his Cossacks to pillage it.

This morning general Fiorella, his whole staff, and many French officers, set off for Germany. The duke of Parma is returned to his capital.

RAVENNA, June 1.

Yesterday Bologna surrendered to the Austrians, and the French commandant and garrison of 500 men were made prisoners. This intelligence is confirmed from Ferrara, because an Austrian commissary went to Bologna, sent for general Klenau. The first column of the fresh Russian troops marched from Ferrara for Bologna, whither the remainder was to follow them.

TURIN, June 29.

Yesterday a courier from F. M. Suwarrow arrived here for our commander general Kaim, with the following dispatch:—"Dear general, march immediately against Coni, whither I will send you a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Besiege that fortress and take it. Mean-time I pursue the remains of Moreau's army, who have retreated into the Genoese." Hereupon general Kaim put immediately 300 waggons in requisition, and was prepared to break up.

TRENTO, July 4.

This instant we hear from Paris, that general Moreau was defeated, and repulsed as far as Genoa, on the 30th ult.—Our troops are at Bochetta in the Genoese. We expect to hear that Genoa is besieged.

Several papers taken from the enemy include a report to general Scherer, when he arrived in Italy. It