

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 10, 1799.

B. E. R. N., July 23.
 Serious troubles have broken out at Arburg, and in its neighbourhood, where the old standard of the canton of Bern has been hoisted in different places. Our directory has sent a message on that account to the legislative body, informing them of the measures taken to make those troubles cease, and inviting the legislators to enact a penal law against those who shall hereafter be guilty of planting the old standard of Bern. A detachment of horse has been sent to Arburg, in its birth, the fire of insurrection which threatens to spread over the neighbouring cantons.

ROVEREDO, July 31.
Extrait from a letter of a merchant at Leghorn, July 25.
 "This is the first letter I have written these three months, so much have we been confined by our liberty friends; but now we are free again after our own way. Yesterday evening was the happy day, when French liberty departed from our frontiers. The brave Tuscan insurgents have purged our coast from all Gallic intruders. You have no idea, my dear friend, of the courageous perseverance of those brave fellows. They endure hunger and thirst, sleep under the open canopy of Heaven, venture as far as the camp of the enemy, and dread neither fire nor death. Every inhabitant of Tuscany would blush, if by his own person or property he had not contributed something to the delivery of his country."

Junction of Macdonald and Moreau.
 This has been the anxious theme of pro and contra for these two months past, in the whole political world of Europe. At last the pro seems to have got the better of the contra; the long expected junction is effected in spite of all obstacles and non-believers. The junction is effected primo, by Macdonald's secret retreat from Tuscany, Leghorn, Lucca, Pefcia, Grosietto, Castiglione, Piombino, and several other places. Secundo, by throwing all his ammunition, cannon and warlike implements partly into the sea, partly leaving it behind: thus to retreat on the road of mules, where no waggon can pass, slowly and on foot, and in small craft, towards the Genoese. Tertio, by the loss of his formidable army, (amounting with the corps of Monrichard to above 52,000 men, by their own account, 7000 of which have only reached Moreau and the Genoese.) Quarto, by leaving all the French troops in the kingdom of Naples, and the territory of Rome, to their own fate and to the mercy of the enraged inhabitants formed almost into one mass of insurgents against their treacherous apostles of liberty. Quinto and ultimo, this long expected junction was effected by the joint retreat of both Macdonald and Moreau from Italy— to unite themselves in France into an eternal renunciation of Italian conquests. *Quod erat expugnandum.*

H A G U E, July 30.
 General Brune has officially notified his appointment as commander in chief over all the troops in our republic.

The new French minister Guyot is arrived here; though he has not yet delivered his credentials, yet he had several conferences with generals Brune and Dandals, and several members of our government.

This day the new third will be introduced in the legislative body.

The English have again taken several ships off Ameland.

From Harfeilles we learn, that Tripoli has declared war against Denmark, and that two Tripolitan corsairs have already captured two Danish ships.

August 2.
 Our directory has proposed, in a letter to the legislative assemblies, that the French general Brune should also be entrusted, provisionally, with the chief command of the Batavian army. This being confirmed, the directory actually conferred on him the chief command, for the reasons, "that as the British government, in several parts of the channel, are preparing a secret expedition, it was requisite instantly to establish a perfect union of defence, which salutary measure ought not to be delayed until the negotiation of the two governments should be decided on this point. That the French and Batavian divisions should not be contended, and that the general should receive the requisition of all the constituted authorities."

On this occasion the French general issued the following proclamation to both armies.

Comrades,
 "The basis of its liberty and independence, the Batavian republic now assumes an attitude to despise menaces, and to repel aggressions. It has called on all citizens for the defence of their homes; their exertions and arduous proclaim the same people, whose courage, pride and perseverance astonished the world two centuries past.
 "By an acknowledgment of esteem, proceeding from the alliance of two nations, this republic has conferred on me the chief command of its army.

Thus, still more closely united, the Batavians and French will push for their tried weapons, to form an insurmountable barrier against the hords hired by a monopolizing government, who drag in their suits chains, confiscations, pillage and ruin! No! never shall barbarians ravage illustrious Batavia, one of the most marvellous creations of liberty. Its frontiers are sacred barriers, before which death only can be found.

Long live the republics of France and Batavia! The union of a free people is the pledge of triumphs.

FRANCFORT, August 6.
 The French troops between the Lahn and the Nidda are gone back to the left bank of the Rhine. The whole force of the French, in and near Mentz, amounts to about 18 or 20,000 men.

On the 5th, orders were received at Manheim, from Paris, to continue the demolition of the works, as the repairing of them would occasion immense expences. The Imperial troops augment in the environs of Manheim, and hussars of Szekler go on the other side of the Maine, even under the cannon of Mentz.

At Ratibon, the majority of votes continue to refer the farther inquiry into the murder of the French ministers, with all confidence, to the wisdom of his Imperial majesty.

As soon as the archduke Charles received the capitulation of Mantua, he sent it to Massena, at his head quarters in Lenzburg. The courier who brought it, stated that when he came away 18,000 men of the besieging army had broke up in two columns, one by Brescia and the other by Milan, to march to Switzerland. In consequence of which, Massena is expected to evacuate that country without hazarding a battle. General Sztaray's corps, it is thought, will likewise advance thither.

T U R I N, July 26.
 We are informed that a considerable corps of Moreau's army has taken the road to Nice. Five thousand men who compose it, are said to have landed at Port Maurizio. The French have imposed a contribution of four millions upon the city of Genoa, and Savona is to pay two millions. Skirmishes, are daily fought in the environs of Dego, between the French and the insurgents; the latter took 23 prisoners on the 13th. At Mendovi 250 Austrian troops are arrived.

A Russian corps of 15,000 men has passed, in great haste, through this city, going to Coni, and coming from Alessandria.

A L E S S A N D R I A, July 24.
 The French garrison in our citadel consisted of 2166 non-commissioned officers, and privates, and 213 officers, who marched out yesterday, under a strong escort, and were conducted as prisoners of war to Germany. In the citadel, which is very much ruined by the bombs, have been found 208 pieces of cannon of different calibre, 40 ammunition and 30 baggage waggons, a great quantity of military stores, but a very scanty lot of provisions. Among the garrison are likewise Swiss, Cisalpine, Piedmontese and Poles, many of whom have immediately entered the Imperial service of their own accord.

V I E N N A, August 3.
 Capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, concluded between field-marshal-lieutenant Bellegarde and general Gardanne, commandant of the citadel.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out by the gate of Asti with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with two four-pounders and all the train belonging to them, and draw up on the glacis; it shall keep its arms, and return to France, without serving against his Imperial majesty and his allies before it is exchanged, which shall be done immediately. The persons denoted in art. 2, shall not be subject to this exchange, not being prisoners of war.

Ans. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, surrender prisoners of war, and be sent into the dominions of his Imperial majesty.

Art. II. The general of the brigade Gardanne, commanding the division of the Tansro, the adjutant-general, Louis, as well as all the officers of the staff, with 300 men whom the general shall pick out, shall not be prisoners.

Ans. General Gardanne, and all the persons here mentioned, shall share the same fate as the garrison.

Art. III. All the officers shall keep their swords, horses, field baggage, and other property; the soldiers their effects, and the persons belonging to the army their horses and baggage. Horses shall be procured from post to post for the sick officers and soldiers, as well as for those who, being entitled to have horses, have lost them. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine and

Swiss, making part of the French army, shall enjoy the advantages stipulated by this article for the French troops.

Ans. The officers of the staff, viz. General Gardanne, adjutant-gen. Louis, the chiefs of engineers and artillery, shall keep their swords; and all the officers in general their horses, baggage, property and effects; and the soldiers their baggage. Care shall be immediately taken to procure horses for such of the prisoners as shall have occasion for them on their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine and Swiss, shall, as well as the French troops, be treated as prisoners of war.

Art. IV. Ten covered waggons shall be granted, to transport the effects of the staff of each corps; and the military chests, &c.

Ans. It having been granted that every one should keep his property, this article becomes useless; the military chests, however, as well as all the magazines, stores, plans, archives, artillery, and any effects whatever, belonging to the French, Piedmontese, or any other government, shall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be treated with the greatest care in the hospitals, and not be prisoners of war.

Ans. They shall be treated with all the humanity peculiar to us; a convenient dwelling shall be chosen for their hospital, which shall be attended by the surgeon of the garrison.

Art. VI. Three hours after the signing of the capitulation, the outward posts before the gates of Vignoble, St. Michael, and St. Antonio, shall be delivered up. None but Austrian commissaries, and such as are sent by the general of the besieging army, shall be permitted to enter the citadel, which the Austrian troops shall not occupy till the French have evacuated it.

Ans. Three hours after signing the capitulation, the troops of his Imperial majesty shall occupy the inside of the gate of Asti, and the out posts before it.

Art. VII. Should the French army be no longer on the frontiers of the Genoese territory, leave shall be given to dispatch an officer of the garrison to the commander in chief of that army with the capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VIII. Any thing equivocal or difficult in this capitulation shall be interpreted in favour of the garrison.

Ans. in this case, all proceedings shall be guided by equity.

Art. IX. The garrison shall have a sufficient escort, and general Gardanne a separate one, to conduct them to the Genoese frontier.

Ans. The garrison, agreeably to the purport of the capitulation, shall, for its entire safety, have a sufficient escort.

Additional articles.
 Immediately after signing the capitulation, the Piedmontese hostages, detained in the citadel, shall be given up, with their property.

Art. XIV. Till the entire execution of the capitulation, an officer of the staff and a captain shall be given as hostages. Immediately after signing the capitulation, an officer of engineers and of artillery, and a commissary, shall be sent into the citadel from the Austrian army, and all the magazines, plans and depots delivered up to them, without any thing being kept or destroyed. The military chests and other effects belonging to different governments; the cavalry and artillery horses and every thing belonging to the French government shall be given up. The garrison shall march out to-morrow, July 22d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. by the gate of Asti. Those whom the delivering up of the effects shall oblige to remain longer in the citadel, shall remain there till their business is done. A separate list of non-combatants shall be drawn up, and those shall be sent back to the French army. In fine; all the horses and other objects belonging to his Imperial majesty or to the officers of the Austrian and allied troops shall be delivered up. In faith hereof; two copies of this present capitulation shall be drawn up to be respectively signed and exchanged.

In the camp before the citadel of Alessandria, July 21st, 10 o'clock, '99.

Signed;
C. BELLEGARDE, F. M. Lt. GARDANNE, gen. of brigade.

Louis.
 "There has been found in the citadel 103 pieces of cannon of different calibre, the rest had not been inventoried when the courier came away; the number of the garrison that marched out prisoners of war, amounted to 2400 men, without the sick left behind.
 "According to reports sent by general count Klenau, to general Melar, from Florence, under the 20th ultimo, the people of Tuscany are quite en-