

raptured with the victories of the combined Imperial arms, and to favourably disposed by religion and loyalty to their prince, as well as by the hatred they bear to the enemy, that he could, without difficulty, take possession of Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca and Pefcia.—The main body of his corps marched to Sarzanza, in order to be in a shorter line communicating with the army.

“ Agreeable to the same reports, the insurgents of Florence have occupied the fortresses of Antignano and Piombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took 8 pieces of cannon, and a French privateer, carrying three guns and 21 seamen. Volterra, and the whole tract of country towards Rome, is free, and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia remain still occupied by the enemy, a great number of whom fly to Ancona.

“ General Kray reports under the 23d ult. that having successfully, and without damage, introduced the night before all the artillery and ammunition in the twelve batteries of the second parallel, he resolved to bombard Mantua immediately the next day with 111 pieces of cannon, besides the 31 Russian pieces of ordnance, directed against the citadel of St. Giorgio. We now expect the result.”

The Neapolitan general, Marquis Caraccioli, who went over to the rebels, and fell into the hands of the English, who hung him on board the Minerva, and threw his body into the sea, was formerly 32 years an officer in the king's army. The number of Neapolitan rebels is divided into three classes, most of whom are nobles, viz. into Jacobins, or seducers, into republicans, and deluded persons. The first will be judged according to law; the second banished the king's dominions, with permission to justify themselves abroad, and if innocent, to return again; the third class will obtain an amnesty and general pardon.

#### BOURDEAUX, July 25.

What a spectacle our city presents, since the authorities have regenerated! exclaims the editor of the Journal of Bourdeaux. The appearance of the armed force cannon mounted at the town hall, all seems calculated to alarm. Our fellow citizens assume grave countenances, and courageous resignation; by which we may calculate how far freemen will suffer the intolerable yoke of the most atrocious despotism. The robbers, amounting to about 1352, breathe nothing but blood and vengeance. The execution of the law is entrusted to men accustomed to brave it. Several arbitrary arrests have taken place, and great alarm prevails.

#### LYONS, July 27.

Though the cannon continue prepared, and our Menage hold its sittings, the town is tranquil. This may be attributed to the commander, who does not encourage the disorganisers. The club is hitherto not numerous; it is composed of workmen. Its door is guarded by 200 men. Some ridiculous motions have been made; such, for example, as to reduce citizen Tolosan to 3000 francs of income, and to employ the rest of his immense fortune in supporting the patriots. This motion was rejected. All the sittings conclude with singing the Marseillais.

#### BALTIMORE, October 4.

Arrived this day, ship Castor and Pollux, captain Spence, from Hamburg, which she left on the 18th of August.

By the politeness of a passenger on board the Castor and Pollux, the editors of the Federal Gazette have been favoured with Hamburg Gazettes to the 16th August, inclusive, from which they are enabled to lay before their readers, news 22 days later from the continent of Europe, than any hitherto published in this city. Having received those papers at a late hour, they have time only to extract the following important articles.

#### LOWER ELBE, August 16.

The telegraphs from London to Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. had been at work two whole days, to collect most of the remaining ships of war into a channel fleet, for the reception of the combined French and Spanish fleets, should they venture to steer towards Ireland.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 3d of August, contains two supplements extraordinary of the 31st July and 2d August—the first with details of the capitulation of Alexandria, and the second with particulars of the siege of Mantua, down to the 26th; but late in the afternoon of the 3d, another supplement extraordinary was published, announcing the surrender of the town and citadel of Mantua, according to our expectation in our last number, and of which we had, however, already received a full confirmation from the empire, on Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

The Paris papers of the 6th of August contain nothing very material, nor any official accounts from the armies of Italy or Switzerland; but, respecting the latter, we know officially, from the Vienna Gazette Extraordinary, that some straggling parties from Moreau's army infest the valley of Bormido, for plunder, which made field-marshal Suwarrow give orders to general Klenau to pursue the French in their rear towards Genoa, and thus effect a closer junction with the main army. Eighteen thousand men had been detached from before Mantua, to join the grand army of the Russian chief. General Joubert will find his hands full on assuming the command of the united forces of Macdonald and Moreau, with the reinforcements from Nice, as the whole will not amount to more than 38,000 men. Moreau goes to the army of Switzerland, and Massena is said to be recalled to Paris.

We also learn officially, that the whole Adriatic coast, except Fano and Ancona, is evacuated by the French; and that they retreat towards Foligno and Spoleto, in the high road to Rome, which private accounts state to be surrounded by the Neapolitan, Roman and Tuscan insurgents.

From Switzerland we hear of no farther operations.

Several rumours prevailed respecting Denmark joining the coalition, by the interference of his Russian majesty; but those rumours cannot yet be traced to an authentic source: thus, we cannot, without impropriety, mention any farther particulars at present.

The Petersburg Court Gazette, of the 26th July, contains a long list of promotions in the army, and the official report of field-marshal Suwarrow of the affairs in Italy until the 19th June; which concludes, “ His Imperial highness the grand duke Constantine Pawlowich, from a zeal for the general cause, led the Russian front troops, on the 17th, to the reinforcement of the left wing, and, by his unremitting perseverance, conducted greatly to our victory.”

The declaration of war by his Russian majesty, against Spain, on account of her alliance with France, is an event which must render that kingdom very lukewarm in the republican cause, if it does not ultimately detach it.

#### VIENNA, August 3.

Triumph! triumph! Mantua, the key of Italy has fallen! and its conquest is secured to the victorious arms of our monarch. This day's Court Gazette contains the following three supplements extraordinary, upon our rapid successes in Italy:—

*First supplement extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette, July 31.*

“ General Melas sent hither by captain Ertel, of the engineers, the capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, besides 6 stand of colours, which the garrison has laid down.

*Third supplement extraordinary.*

August 3.

(Late at night)

#### SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

“ The general of artillery, baron Kray, has sent us by major Fuhsman, of the engineers, the momentous and pleasing intelligence of the surrender of the city and fortresses of Mantua.

“ The following events preceded the surrender of this place. Already in the night of the 25th the redoubts on the dyke between Ceresa and Tee were carried by assault. On the 26th the enemy had evacuated fort St. Georgia, leaving behind several pieces of cannon and ammunition, and our troops occupied it immediately. The prisoners brought in declared, that the enemy were so feeble, as to have scarce men left to relieve the posts. On the 27th in the night our third parallel almost ready and advanced to the glacis, the enemy afraid of a storm upon the hornwork of Pradella, left the latter about midnight and retired into the city. Our posts of riflemen, who had sily pushed forward, observing this, patrolled after the enemy, and the works abandoned were immediately occupied by captain, count Bey, of the rangers of d'Alpre, with his company, notice given of it in the trenches and the works in the latter were advanced to the crowning of the glacis and redoubts against the city. In this hornwork the enemy left behind 17 pieces of cannon and 2 mortars; most of them dismounted and spiked, with the ammunition belonging to them.

“ This induced general Kray, partly to gain time to continue the works, partly to make the enemy's fire cease, to send early in the morning of the 26th, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, count Orlandini, with a written summons into the fortress, to the commandant, together with an account of the circumstances of the enemy's army, the surrender of the citadel of Alessandria, as also the occupation of Florence, Leghorn and Lucca by our troops.

“ The fire hereupon ceased on both sides, and while general Kray was waiting for the commandant's answer, he gave orders to carry on without interruption the works in that hornwork for mortar batteries, and for battering redoubts in the third parallel, so that should the enemy not agree to the capitulation offered them, a breach could shortly be made and the fortress taken by storm.

“ In the night between the 27th and 28th the said lieutenant-colonel count Orlandini returned to general Kray, accompanied by the French general of brigade Monet, and brought him, amongst other terms of capitulation, that of the free departure of the garrison. General Kray answered, that he neither could nor would grant any terms, without the garrisons surrendering at discretion as prisoners of war. At last in the evening of the 28th the hostile commandant notified in writing, that he would allow the being made prisoners of war, on condition of the garrison's being permitted to return to France, on their parole not to serve till exchanged for Imperial royal prisoners, that, this being granted, he would remain behind three months prisoner of war, with his generals, his staff and other officers, but in no very distant part of the German hereditary dominions of his majesty the emperor, and that at the expiration of the said time only he desired to be escorted back to France on his parole.

“ To avoid all farther effusions of blood and to prevent the destruction of the city of Mantua, in fine to save time for our future operations, general Kray found himself induced to accept those proposals.

“ In consequence thereof the capitulation was settled on the 30th; on the same day the garrison, about 10,000 men strong, marched out by the citadel,

laid down their arms on the glacis, and was immediately escorted in 3 columns to the French frontier, agreeably to the above-mentioned conditions. Both the capitulations, as well as the particulars relative to this important conquest, will forthwith be published.

The speedy surrender of Mantua secures us the conquest of all Italy. The operations of war will now take a different turn; as Suwarrow and Melas will have free play. Had the commandant of Mantua not surrendered that key of Italy, every preparation had been made to carry it by storm, in which a considerable number of Russians was to be employed. By this important exploit, general Kray has added fresh laurels to his military fame, already so brilliant by his having defeated Scherer, and thus laid the foundation to our successes in Italy. Mantua having fallen, the speedy surrender of every other fortress to the allies, may now be expected. The garrison is not to serve against the emperor and his allies for a twelvemonth. The scaling ladders which would have been used to storm that fortress, had it not surrendered, are of a new construction, so that two men might have climbed up one ladder.

In the kingdom of Naples is now a regular army of 25,000 English, Russian and Neapolitan troops. As soon as Ancona is taken, and the Roman territory delivered from the French, this army will join field-marshal Suwarrow, with all the well disposed insurgents. The king of Naples is not yet gone to his capital, but remains in Calabria, till every thing shall have been properly prepared for his reception.

According to some private letters from Italy, general Surruvier having been concerned in the conspiracy at Milan, will not be exchanged for general Mack, but remain a prisoner at Venice, and general Piorella, his accomplice, who was abroad on his parole, will be sent to the fortresses of Russia.

According to letters from Constantinople, Buzparte is endeavouring to escape from Egypt to France. But commodore Sir Sidney Smith had made such preparations on the coast of Egypt, that it will not be easy for a French ship to get away.

Lord Minto, the new British ambassador, is just arrived in this capital.

#### October 7.

We are informed, by a gentleman who received a letter from North-Carolina, that the yellow fever rages in all the principal towns of that state.

*Extract of a letter from the master of the schooner Carolina, to his owners in this city.*

HAVANNA, September 17, 1799.

“ I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival here—I have been strictly examined and overhauled by English men of war, and New-Providence privateers—Was boarded first by the York, 64, after detention of 12 hours permitted to proceed; the next day by the Arab frigate, treated politely and permitted to proceed; the next day following, by four New-Providence privateers, carried in to an anchor under Stirrups key, my hold broke up, down to the keelson fore and aft, and after a detention of 30 hours permitted to proceed.

“ I was informed yesterday by the captain of a Philadelphia schooner from New-Providence, that your brig detained there was cleared, and that she was to proceed for this port in a few days.”

#### GEORGE-TOWN, October 4.

##### COMMUNICATION.

On the 15th of September last, a large shoal of DRUM FISH was discovered in Britain's Bay, St. Mary's county, by a small boy, who gave notice to captain Philip Ford; who immediately took his negroes and laid his seine around part of the shoal and caught between two and three thousand, which on an average weighed seventy-five pounds each. He generously gave immediate notice to his neighbours, who came from all directions within 15 miles, to the place where they were caught, and accepted of as many as they could conveniently carry away.

#### Annapolis, October 10.

Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executor,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.

JOHN HAW,

September 28, 1799.

TAKEN up as a stray, a Gray MARE, branded on the rear buttock O, (troop and gallops) and appears to be old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAWRENCE POSBY.

Allen's Press, Charles county.