

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1799.

VERONA, July 23.

INCE the month of April, the Austrians have taken Peschiera, Brescia, Pizzighetone, Milan, Turin, Ferrara, and the citadel of Alexandria, which has all been effected by regular sieges. The French, on the contrary, starved out both Mantua and Luxemburg, by blocking them, and obtained possession of some other fortresses by treachery.

General Macdonald is said to have requested permission of field-marshal Suwarrow to go to the baths of Pisa, for the recovery of his health, which the latter humanely granted in the kindest terms.

HAGUE, July 19.

The reports which we daily receive here of the proceedings of the partisans of the stadtholder in the different towns, confirm us more and more in the opinion, that a counter-revolution is ready to begin.—The government has hitherto concealed, as much as possible, its disquietude on this subject; but things are now come to that height, that it has thought proper to make known to the people, by a proclamation, the dangers that threaten the country. In it our governors invite all our true patriots to join them in firmly opposing the partisans of the stadtholder, and to fight against the English, who menace our coasts. But if we may judge from the spirit of the public, these proclamations will have but very little effect.

ROTTERDAM, July 19.

The secret and even public meetings of the partisans of the house of Orange, cause here the greatest disquietude. It is estimated that three fourths of the inhabitants are decidedly in favour of the stadtholder, and they are therefore not afraid publicly to make known their sentiments, and even to declare that they will never take up arms but in defence of the stadtholder and his allies.

VIENNA, July 20.

It is reported that the emperor of Russia will send an army of 300,000 men to the banks of the Rhine next spring, should not a termination of the war take place in the present campaign.

July 31.

Official report of general Melas, to count Concastelli, the Imperial commissioner at Milan.

"I have the honour to inform you that the citadel of Alexandria surrendered yesterday, July 21, at 7 o'clock in the evening, by capitulation.

"The garrison will march out to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M. with military honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and be escorted prisoners of war into the dominions of his Imperial majesty.

"This happy and sudden success may justly be ascribed to the perseverance of our brave troops, and particularly to the skillful manoeuvres of general count Bellegarde, who directed the siege, but above all to the terrible effect of our excellent artillery.

(Signed)

MELAS."

From the head quarters before Alexandria, July 22, '99.

ROVEREDO, July 26.

The following important account has just reached us, respecting a conspiracy at Milan, which we communicate verbatim, waiting its confirmation:—"The conspirators, whose plot has been discovered, were seized in a little theatre of that city. The French generals Serrurier and Fiorella were said to be the heads of it. One of the conspirators is reported to have confessed the whole, and given the names of his accomplices. The city was to have been set on fire in four different places; and, during the confusion, the partisans of the Imperialists were to have been assassinated. In the custom house two guillotines have been discovered. Upwards of 500 conspirators are now in custody."

AUGSBURG, July 27.

Accounts from Florence mention, that the watermen of that city were compelled to carry along the Arno, to Leghorn, the treasures and effects which the French had raised in Italy—but that the inhabitants being risen up against the latter, on the arrival of the Austrians, the watermen, assisted by the neighbouring peasants, attacked the French escort, and conveyed the property to a place of safety. It consisted of gold and silver bullion, and all the valuable effects that were taken away from the palace of the grand duke. The gallery of painting remains untouched.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

Letters from the frontiers of Westphalia state, that an aide-de-camp of the king of Prussia has arrived from Minden, with orders for the generals who command the army of observation, said to be of

the greatest importance. This officer, after having remained two days at Minden, set off with the greatest expedition to return to Berlin. From all the accounts which reach us from the interior of Germany, it appears certain that the cabinet of Berlin will soon put an end to all the uncertainty which prevails respecting it, by taking an open part. At a moment when Prussia engages the attention of Europe, in which the fate of war depends, perhaps, on the measures which that court may adopt, it cannot be a matter of indifference to know what is its military situation. The following is the result of it, according to a printed list which is circulated in Westphalia: 199,000 infantry, 41,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery; total, 252,000 men in arms, a number which may be considerably increased by putting them on the war establishment.—To this force are to be added the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, which are at the disposal of Prussia.

FRANCFORT, August 3.

Upon a moderate calculation it appears, that the French have levied every year contributions and requisitions of every kind in Holland, the right bank of the Rhine, Switzerland, Piedmont, Genoa, Cisalpine, Tuscany, Naples and Rome, to the amount of 300,000,000 of livres. The source is now for the best part drained by the success of the allied arms.

Some letters from Brunswick state, that the king of Prussia, and the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, &c. will all furnish the army of the empire with their contingents in natura.

MUNICH, July 20.

The coalition appears now to be renewed in earnest. The electorate of Bavaria is to furnish 10,000 men, and the orders for their march towards the Rhine, were given yesterday from this residence. In about a fortnight these troops are to be in motion. The participation of the king of Prussia is now looked upon as a certainty, from the intimate connexion which is known to exist between the courts of Berlin and Munich. The elector of Saxony, it is also stated, will supply 12,000 men to act in conjunction with the Bavarians.

LONDON, August 13.

EXPEDITION TO THE CONTINENT.

We have stated that the first division of the armament was embarked and ready to sail, and accordingly they yesterday morning sailed from the Downs with the wind at west; and we have no doubt but their first point of destination is the island of Walcheren. With all the publicity which the expedition has had, we have reason to believe that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and his army will find little or no resistance in their descent, and in a few days we shall have to announce the capture of the island. We have great pleasure in saying, that the proclamation which the commander in chief is charged to distribute as soon as he shall have made good his landing in the Batavian territory in a state paper recommended by its moderation, and calculated to conciliate the people of this country, as well as of Holland, to the object of the expedition, because there is not a syllable in it respecting a crusade in favour of the monarchy of France. It states, in substance, as follows:

"Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie being entrusted by his Britannic majesty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, with the command of an army destined to undertake the important task of delivering these provinces from the degrading tyranny of the French republic, is charged to make a public and explicit declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his majesty, and of the august sovereigns with whom he is allied in this great work.

"He declares then that he and his army come not as enemies, but as friends to the provinces of Holland; to restore them to their rights, and ancient laws and customs—to rescue their persons and properties from the oppressions to which they have been subjected; to re-establish their religion, which has been violated by the infidelity and atheism of France; to revive their trade and commerce, which has been annihilated; their legitimate government, which has been overthrown; and to restore that happy concord and alliance between Great-Britain and Holland, which has been the source of so much benefit to both. In this endeavour it is the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty, and of the other sovereigns, that there should be a complete forgetfulness, oblivion, and amnesty of all that was past; and he hopes and trusts that every true and faithful Dutchman will co-operate with his benevolent intentions in restoring perfect peace, order and tranquillity to the United Provinces, without furnishing the restoration of these blessings by any act of violence or revenge; but that they will all exert themselves in checking and preventing excesses of every kind. It is the most earnest wish of

his Britannic majesty, and of the sovereigns, his allies, that it should be by the efforts of Dutchmen themselves, that the restoration to the blessings of a regular government should be effected.

"But if, after this gracious declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his Britannic majesty, any Dutchman should be found to treacherous to his country, and to its ancient independence, rights and interests, as to resist the good offices of the troops which are entrusted to the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then he must consider them as declared enemies to good order and to their country, and they must not only consider themselves as exempted from the amnesty which was held out generally to all, but expect to be treated as enemies, &c."

This is the outline of the proclamation, which has been printed both in Dutch and French, and which was pretty generally circulated yesterday, as all the reasons for concealing the point of destination and object of the descent are now over. From the above sketch our readers will see that no hint is given of any design to penetrate into France. It is a proclamation conveyed in very different terms from that of the duke of Brunswick, the fatal effects of which all Europe has to this day to mourn.

August 15.

The Hamburg mail, which arrived yesterday, brings very little additional information from the armies. A courier to the Neapolitan ambassador, who brought him the satisfactory intelligence of the king having landed, and taken possession of his throne, also announced to him that the French completely evacuated Italy, and that Mantua, Alexandria and Genoa, had all surrendered to the Austro-Russian.—We do not find, however, that this report is confirmed by other dispatches; and it is most probable that our own ministers would have accounts direct from the head quarters of the combined armies, as recent as any that the Neapolitan courier could pick up in his rout.

The most important intelligence which the mail brings, is the account of the state of parties in Holland. It is manifest from the letters that have been received, several of which we have seen, that the plan of a counter-revolution is thoroughly digested, and that the party of the stadtholder wait only for the appearance of our armament to declare themselves. They are not merely acquainted with our preparations, but seem to know almost to a day the period of our arrival on their coast—and they speak with so little caution and reserve on the subject, as to shew the confidence which they have in their own strength, and in the success of the expedition. We think it likely, from the tenor of these letters, that the Dutch fleet will declare for their exiled prince. It is not apparently in the power of the directory to stem the spirit of insurrection against their authority. General Brune indeed has received the command of the Batavian as well as the French troops, but he has no time nor means to revive their energy, arouse the patriots, and draw forth the natural resources of that marvellous country. A few days, we conceive, will decide the fate of Holland.

August 17.

Yesterday morning advice was received by the admiralty, that on the 13th instant, the combined fleets of France and Spain got safe into Brest. Whatever the original plan of the French in this expedition may have been, it has thus utterly failed; but in their return to Brest they have taken a most effectual means of securing the fidelity of the court of Spain, by carrying in with them the Cadiz fleet. In the present circumstances of France, this is a material acquisition, since it will enable them to threaten us with a combined force of at least 50 ships of the line, and which will oblige us to keep a proportionate fleet at sea to observe their motions.

Lord Keith, with 13 ships of the line, arrived off the port of Brest on Tuesday afternoon. The utmost exertion was made by every ship of the fleet to come up with the enemy, but they had too much the start of them.

August 19.

The continuance of the very violent westerly wind has prevented us from receiving any further intelligence from the armament under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and considerable uneasiness is felt for their safety, considering the quality of many of the vessels, and the number of men and horses with which they were crowded. We find that some vessels had from forty to fifty horses on board, and that they were scarcely allowed room to lie down. If they have been driven on the Dutch coast during the blowing weather, it is to be feared that much damage has been suffered; the hope, however, is, that they have been able to keep a sufficient offing and that they are still at sea. Whatever was their place of destination, they must have been driven far to the northward. It is said with great confidence, they are to disembark at Rindon, and directly to co-operate with the Russian column. This route indicates the acquiescence at least of the court of Prussia in the measure of the attack.