

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 24, 1799.

RODEZ, August 26.

LETTER dated Rodez, the 19th instant, and signed by the Archduke, states, that a memorable victory was gained over the archduke, on this side of the lake of Zurich, on the 15th. The Austrian army is reported to have lost 13,000 men. If this account was true, Massena's dispatches of the 21st, would have mentioned it.

A letter from Massena, dated August 21, contains the following result of the late affairs: "The attack of Mount St. Gothard has perfectly succeeded; the enemy have lost 21 pieces of cannon; we have made 3,400 prisoners." (Official article.)

HAGUE, September 3.

All the members of our government were yesterday greatly surprised at an account, which certainly was to be expected in a short time, to wit: that our whole fleet in the Zuyder sea, consisting of 9 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and some cutters, surrendered to the English without firing a gun. Already on the 21st of August, all the buoys had been removed out of the channel, and it was therefore hoped that the British would not venture to enter the Texel, but they did it nevertheless, and the British admiral Mitchell demanded a surrender, which admiral Story answered scornfully, but without effect; because the greatest part of the crews refusing to fight, and great riots breaking out on board of the fleet, he was obliged to surrender the same. The former flag of our marine was then hoisted on board the ships thus surrendered, and the English flag flies along side of it. By this acquisition the English are masters of the whole Zuyder sea, and can appear before Amsterdam whenever they please; all that is left us now, are a few ships in the Meuse and at Vlissingen. Meanwhile, our courage does not fail us yet, and we hope every thing from general Brune, and the troops under his command.

As for our troops, nothing material has as yet happened between them and the English, since the landing of the latter, these being busily employed to intrench themselves at the Helder, in order to maintain this important position, whereby they are masters of the Zuyder sea, and the borders thereof. Our troops wait for the reinforcements of the French troops, who join them from all parts. During this time the troops, who were on the other side of the Yssel, have been ordered home, and are to be embarked for North Holland. General Daendels had taken, on the 30th August, a position from Alkmaar to Schermerhorn, for the purpose of facilitating the junction of these troops. The day before yesterday he changed this position again somewhat further back, yet in such a manner, that his centre remains at Schermerhorn, his right wing is near Purmerend, and his left on the North Sea, because this passage had been left open, and the British had actually advanced the day before as far as Medemblick, and great apprehensions were entertained for Enkhuyzen. The day before yesterday early, general Brune went away from hence, in order to take the chief command of all our troops, which amount, as it is said, already to upwards of 30,000 men.

Though nothing has happened between the troops since the 27th August, yet we have seen some things which seem to indicate some important communications between our government and the English. General Daendels informed yesterday that general Abercrombie had demanded of him an escort to send an English general officer to the Hague, with dispatches, which he had received from his government. General Daendels demanded instructions how to act. A committee was thereupon sent to him consisting of the director Van Hof and four representatives out of the two chambers, who went in three carriages, to his head quarters. But the intention in sending this committee is, according to a notification of the legislative body, to make known to the troops, that they are determined to defend themselves to the utmost, and that the French republic demands the same; who by a letter which an extraordinary courier brought yesterday, gave our directory the assurance that all the French troops were at their disposal, and as the greatest part of these reinforcements is already arrived, we expect to-morrow a decisive battle.

PARIS, August 24.

THE ROYAL ARMY.

Head quarters at Saint Gabelle, the 24th August, 1799.

"VIVE LE ROI LOUIS XVIII!"

By the king, "It is ordered, that all brave royalists do unite themselves with me. I pledge myself never to desert them. The news from Toulouse states:—They are perfect in their duty, and will be acknowledged by all the provinces of the south." La Comte de Paris, General of the province of Poix."

It is said the king of Prussia hearing that Batavian emigrants assembled on the frontiers of Westphalia, sent orders to them to dissolve, or remove out of the Prussian territories.

The French garrison of Rome has retired by capitulation, and embarked at Civita Vecchia—We are unacquainted with the details.

It appears certain that Austria and Russia are divided with respect to their objects. The first, always ambitious, notwithstanding fatal experience, forms claims which offend the rigid faith of Paul, and derange the plans of other courts. We are assured it refuses to allow the return of the king of Sardinia, and has taken possession of the strong places of Piedmont, in the name of the emperor, without mentioning Russia, or any others of the allies. This way of making conquests, adopted by Thugut, has excited the indignation of Britain, and threatens to dissolve the coalition.

August 25.

A letter from Genoa, dated August 14, the day the army of Helvetia resumed the offensive, states, that the army under general Joubert, was engaged in a general action with that under Suwarrow. When the courier came away the result was not known.

August 26.

The Executive Directory sent a message to the council of Five Hundred, proposing to the council to declare, as in a state of insurrection,

"Three cantons (counties) in the department of Orne. Six in the department of Morbihan. Three in the department of Cote-du-Nord. Four in the department of Maine and Loire. Two in the department of Calvados. Two in the department of Mayenne. Three communes (towns) in the department of Eure. Two in La Manche. Four in the department of La Sarthe. Two in the department of Deux Sevres. Four in the department of the Lower Loire; and Ville-Dieu, in the department of Loire and Cher.

(Signed) SIEYES, president.

"Legarde, sec. gen."

ARMY OF ITALY—GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Corregliano, 19 Thermidor, August 5.

General Moreau, in circumstances the most difficult, has had the skill to preserve the army of Italy. The directory recal him to command an army where his experience is necessary, and send me to fight along with you. I bring you the assurance that henceforth you will only conquer for the republic, for its tranquillity and the independence of its allies. The armies are no longer abandoned to themselves; France rises in a mass, and numerous battalions issue armed from her bosom. Every eye is fixed on you. We must vanquish, comrades. Glory and freedom dictate to us the necessity of victory.

(Signed) JOUBERT.

Extract of two letters from general Championet to the minister of war.

Head quarters, at Grenoble, 1 Fructidor, August 18.

"My light columns have already pushed forward. Two days ago I gave orders to general Grenier to carry the post of La Thuille on Mount Bernard, and to clear the valley of Aost. The troops of Mount Cenis have made themselves masters of La Ferriere and the Novatsche, and are to penetrate as far as Suza. Those of Mount Ceneva will carry d'Oulx and d'Exilles; and penetrate likewise to Suza. The advanced guard of the camp of Tournoux, under the command of general Flamby has carried the important post des Baracades, defended vigorously by the Russians, who suffered much in this attack, I must inform you, that some days ago I introduced a considerable supply of provisions into Fenestrelle.

"The escort, entirely composed of conscripts, fought with courage remarked even by their veteran comrades. They repulsed the enemy on every side, and entered the place without much loss. The generous youths vie in steadiness with the oldest soldiers."

Second letter.

"I mentioned to you the order I had given to attack the post of La Thuille.—General Grenier has just informed me of the success with which it was executed by the general of brigade, Campus. On the 30th Thermidor (August 17) all the enemy's posts on Little St. Bernard were attacked with vigour. After an obstinate engagement which lasted six hours, the enemy abandoned all the posts, which were immediately occupied by our troops. We have made 16 prisoners, and killed or wounded about 100 men. We had only a grenadier of the 104th wounded. I am on the march to Embrun, where I shall arrive the day after to-morrow. I shall take the earliest opportunity to inform you of my position, and that of the enemy, when I reach the spot.

(Signed) CHAMPIONET.

LONDON, September 3.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Downing Street, September 2.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B.

Helder, August 28.

SIR,

From the first day after our departure from England, we experienced such a series of bad weather, as is very uncommon at this season of the year. The ardour of admiral Mitchell for the service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the resolution of attacking the Helder unless we should have been prevented by the want of water and provisions. On the forenoon of the 21st inst. the weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up. On the 26th, we came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, and on the 27th in the morning, the troops began to disembark at day light. Although the enemy did not oppose our landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward, before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry and artillery, near Callenstooq, and made repeated attacks on our right with fresh troops. Our position was on a ridge of sand hills, stretching along the coast from north to south. Our right wing was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where sufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet, on the whole, the position, though singular, was not in our situation disadvantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perseverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two leagues in his rear. We have to regret many valuable officers lost to the service, who have either fallen or been disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve under the command of colonel Macdonald, consisting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of major general Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments. Major-general Oydey's brigade was brought in to action towards the close of the day, and has sustained some loss. As the enemy still held the Helder with a garrison of near 2000 men, it was determined to attack it before day break on the morning of the 28th, and the brigade under major-general Moore, supported by major-general Burrard's, were destined for this service: but about eight o'clock yesterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garrison was withdrawn, taking their rout through the marshes towards Medemblick having previously spiked the guns on the batteries, and destroyed some of the carriages. About nine at night major-general Moore, with the second battalion of royals, and the 92d regiment, under the command of lord Huntley, took possession of this important post, in which he found a numerous artillery of the best kind, both of heavy and field train. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuwe Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into our hands this morning; a full detail of which it is not in my power to send. This day we have the satisfaction to see the British flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men under the command of major-general Dym, disembarking under the batteries of the Helder. During the course of the action, I had the misfortune to lose the service of lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, from a wound he received in his arm, not before he had done himself the greatest honour, and I was fully sensible of the loss of him. Major-general Coote supplied his place with ability. Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the reserve, and who was very much engaged during the course of the day, though wounded, did not quit the field. Lieutenant-colonel Majland, returning to England, to go on another service, and major Kempf, my aid-du-camp and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice and protection, will be able to give any further information which may be required.

A list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, accompanies this letter.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

To the right hon. HENRY DUNDAS.

Gen. &c. &c.

Head quarters, Klein Keeten, August 28, 1799.