

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1799.

LOWER ELBE, August 4.

HE Paris letters of the 26th ult. contain an official message from the directory to the two councils, giving copious details, from Moreau, respecting the battle of the 15th, in which the French seem to have performed prodigies of valour. Joubert was killed in the onset of the action: rushing forward to animate his troops in a charge with the bayonet, crying advance! a ball smote him on the right side, piercing his heart, and falling to the ground, he waved his hand, exclaiming march on! march on! and expired almost immediately.

General Moreau then commanded in chief, exposed himself to every danger, having a horse killed under him: a ball grazed his right side.

General Moreau concludes his dispatches thus:— "Our troops performed prodigies of valour. The artillery did wonders. The corps of Russians were cut to pieces: it attempted four attacks, and was repulsed. The corps of general Kray charged with the attack of the left, was almost driven from the field of battle at 3 o'clock: every thing seemed to promise a happy success. Generals St Cyr, Perignon, Croucy, distinguished themselves particularly. I am perhaps wrong to mention some, for all did their duty. There are very few who are not wounded, with their horses. General Patroneau was made prisoner; but the hostile general Lusignon was also taken, being wounded in the charge. I sent him back to be exchanged. Joubert died at six in the morning, and the action continued till evening."

MILAN, August 17.

Letter from general Melas to count Coccastelli, commissary of government.

"I hasten to inform you of one of the most splendid victories we have gained in the present campaign. The enemy's army, 50,000 strong, had advanced to relieve Tortona. Our army quitted its positions in the mountains, and retreated into the plains, in hopes the enemy would follow us; but he would not advance, and we resolved to attack him. For this purpose general Kray attacked the left wing, and the Russians the centre. The battle commenced on the 15th August, and was extremely bloody. Thrice the Russians stormed the enemy's centre, but they were repulsed each time with loss. I now took the command of our right wing, consisting of 8 battalions of grenadiers and 6 of Austrian infantry, and attacked the left wing of the enemy. In spite of the most obstinate resistance, and a dreadful fire of artillery, we gained the heights; the enemy was overthrown in every quarter, driven to flight and pursued till late last night.

"General Joubert remained dead on the field of battle, and Moreau was mortally wounded. We have taken prisoners the four generals Grouchy, Perignon, Bellegarde and Corli, from 4 to 5000 inferior officers and privates, and the whole of the enemy's artillery is in our possession. Our own loss in this most brilliant victory is likewise not inconsiderable; but its consequence will no doubt be glorious; and we may hope to see the French entirely driven out of Italy.

(Signed)

"MELAS."

VIENNA, August 24.

The battle of Novi was the most dreadful and bloodiest, that has taken place since the renewal of the war, and general Melas has gained never fading laurels. Had Joubert not fallen, and thus the French army brought into confusion, the carnage might have lasted much longer. This is the fourth defeat of the French in Italy; Kray defeated Scherer; Suwarrow and Melas; Moreau, then Macdonald; and now Joubert. Only Championnet remains now to be conquered.

Fort Branette, in Piedmont, nine miles from the fortress of Briancon, on the frontiers of France, is said to be occupied by the allies, from whence they mean to bombard fort Sals, opposite to it.

Last night a courier arrived here from the archduke Charles, who brings intelligence of an action having commenced between his royal highness and Massena, which, at the departure of the courier, was in favour of the archduke. Further accounts are anxiously expected.

TOULOUSE, August 12.

On the 10th the ci-devant count Paulo rung the bell at Centegobelle, where all the royalists assembled. The next day he marched against Calmont, at the head of 600 men, with a heavy piece of cannon in their front. On entering the place, he himself cut down the tree of liberty, called for his arms to be given up to him within half an hour, threatening on refusal to inflict the severest tortures. He then ordered the place to be pillaged, and the prime Galche was murdered with the most shocking

ferocity—Chamayn, Leblondin, Mozetec, and other patriots, were arrested and shot upon the bridge.

Paulo sent the following summons to the commune of Calmont:

"Inhabitants of Calmont,

"I summon you in the name of the king, immediately to lay down your arms, and then I promise you, in his name, a general pardon and protection; if you refuse, the first that fires against our troops shall be the signal for putting you all to the sword, and shall moreover set fire to every part of the town. All the country as far as Toulouse, is in the possession of the royalists. We have taken hostages, who are answerable to us for your conduct. Decide, therefore, and send your answer.

August 7th 4 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed)

"COUNT PAULO."

The most accurate information makes the royalist army in our department (the Haute Garonne) amount to 16,000 effective men. These troops, posted at different points, keep up a correspondence, and concert and combine all their operations. In all quarters the republican authorities are taking active measures to stem at its source this devastating torrent.

The head quarters of the Roman Catholic army are now at Murat. The head quarters of count Paulo, who takes the rank of brigadier of the king's armies are at his country seat at Nailchoux.

Catenat, a royalist general, who penetrated with his royalist corps to Blagnaw, has been killed.

FRANCFORT, August 18.

There were printing at Milan an immense number of copies of the following proclamation, which are to be distributed when the Imperial armies enter the French territory:

MANIFESTO.

"Suwarrow, commander in chief of the Imperial royal and Imperial Russian armies, &c. &c. &c.— Italy is re-conquered! and to you, Frenchmen, remains nothing but the remembrance of your atrocities and robberies. As long as the world exists, the infamy of your rulers will remain, and future generations will curse for ever these ruthless men. The last hour of those ruffians is come! Ruffians that have plunged you in the deepest misery I and who are desirous of ruining the world by a total overthrow of the established religion and government of every civilized state. Five hundred thousand brave warriors are either already upon your frontiers, or advancing thither; they come to you, not as you were wont to come to other countries—to desolate and lay waste—no; they come as your friends and saviours, your deliverers from tyranny and oppression; not, as your rulers would wish you to believe, to enslave, conquer, partition, and dismember France.—They come only to restore your lawful royal government, to renew the sacred rights of religion, to save you from the abyss, and make you a happy people again. Ten years bitter experience must have taught you to be wise, good, honest Frenchmen! I come as your friend: oblivion to the deluded, the sword of justice shall only fall on him who oppresses what is good. Remain, ye citizens, in peace! ye peasants, remain quietly with your herds and flocks! to us, property is sacred—no contribution, no requisition, shall rob you of it."

ROVEREDO, August 3.

At the head quarters of the Austro-Russian grand army, has been published the following

MANIFESTO.

"The army is on the eve of entering the territory of the republic of Genoa; it does not come as an enemy, but to free that republic from the yoke of her oppressors and their satellites. It comes to restore the old government, and holy religion, polluted with impiety. It grants a general oblivion of the past to the malevolent, if they will return to virtue, good order and their lawful government."

HAMBURG, September 6.

We have a right to contradict, upon the best authority, several articles contained in the last Holland papers, respecting the summons sent by admiral Duncan to admiral Story. This summons, which was generally looked upon as official, is totally erroneous; in the first place, the summons was sent in the name of admiral Mitchel, not in that of Duncan; the latter only added the postscript, by which he invited the Dutch officers to join him, and offers them his friendship and protection: it is entirely unfounded, that any mention was made by the British admiral, respecting the landing of 20,000 troops at the Helder; for such was the position of the Dutch fleet at that time, that to effect such landing without their knowledge, must have been utterly impossible, this, therefore, is contradictory in itself; it is equally unfounded and erroneous, that any mention has been made by the British admiral respecting the sovereignty of the prince of Orange.

The Danish Imperial colonel De Frumman is arrived at St. Petersburg, in which place, according to our information, the king of Prussia will keep a charge d'affairs, after the departure of the ambassador.

Our correspondent in Maryland says, that the Imperial general Kray has been obliged to march suddenly with a considerable corps, towards Navarra and the county of Wallis, in consequence of the French general Lecourb's threatening to invade Lombardy.

PORTLAND, October 14.

Arrived the 10th instant, schooner Huldah, captain Riggs, from Port-au-Prince.

He informs, that the contention between Toussaint and Rigaud was severe, so no quarter was given on either side. Rigaud took Petit Gauve while capt. R. was there, and massacred all the whites, men, women and children. Four days previous to his sailing, Toussaint retook Cape Nicholas Mole, but particulars had not transpired: It was supposed that the affair was very bloody—200 mulattoes gave themselves up to Toussaint, being unwilling to take up arms on either side. They were put on board the prison ship, and three days after were all drowned. Ten days before captain Riggs sailed, Toussaint gave out word that no mulatto should be suffered to reside within his territory after 7 days from that time; and his word was verified, for every one of that description that could be found, was either shot or drowned. Every morning not less than four or five might be seen, whose lives had thus been destroyed. One man in particular, who had in the day been taking an account of lumber with captain Maxfield's mate, was seized as soon as it was dark, and shot the next morning. The unhappy man was never told what his crime was.

MIDDLETOWN, October 18.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from the West-Indies, that—"Letters from his grace the duke of Portland have been circulated throughout the English West-India colonies, prohibiting the exportation of sugar, in any other bottoms than British."—The above took place the 16th September.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

From the New York Gazette.

As much has been said on the subject of our further negotiation with France, and the general belief that the appointed envoys would not at present be sent to Europe, we again assure the public, from authority not to be questioned, that the frigate UNITED STATES, commodore BARRY, is now lying at Newport, to receive our envoys, who are on their way to that place, and are to sail by the first of November. Judge Ellsworth passed through this city on Saturday from Trenton, where we are told, he left governor Davis, to receive some papers which were not ready when he left that place.

By late arrivals we learn that Rigaud afraid of an attack being made on Aux Cayes by Toussaint has returned thither with all his forces in order to oppose him.

By arrivals from Africa, we hear that a number of Danish vessels are staying at Angola and other parts of the coast; the vessels have on board Frenchmen, who are in the capacity of supercargoes, and in fact are the real owners. They are mostly bound for the Havanna, and it is to be hoped that our cruisers will be lucky enough to fall in with them.

The French cartel row boat, that arrived here from the Mole, sailed again on Thursday morning for that place.

The officer who arrived in the cartel from the Mole was on board a prize, and chased into the Mole, thinking it in possession of Toussaint, by two privateers; but on landing, found it in possession of Rigaud's party who made him a prisoner, and confined him in one of the forts—Shortly after Toussaint's party regained possession of it, when he was set at liberty and sent down here: the prize is however retained.

A Dutch schooner, from Curacao, bound to Jeremie, with provisions, prize to his majesty's cutter Sparrow, arrived on Wednesday evening.

A very well informed supercargo or owner of a vessel from Aruba, bound to —, and recently in Curacao, has been brought into this port, by one of his majesty's ships. He reports having received Hamburg Gazettes of a very recent date, wherein it is expressed that the king of Prussia had headed in person an army of 45,000 men, and that the major part thereof, were so far advanced in the interior (Amsterdam) that the burghers in general were in the utmost expectancy of his advanced guard establishing the entire conquest of the late states.

It was generally accredited in Curacao that the republican flag staff was levelled to the ground, and the many republican French that were then on the