

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 14, 1799.

SIABIA, September 1.

HB attack which the Austrians expected to make near Zurich, had not taken place on the 29th; but that army was continually in motion, on account of the new arrangements necessary by the arrival of the Russians. The garrison of Zurich consists entirely of Russians, who are now at the head of the line. Strong reinforcements could be seen from Zurich, arriving at the left wing of Massena's army, and it was thought he intended an attack. In the villages on the lake of Zurich, French sentiments still prevail, and the enemy is informed by them of every motion of the Imperial army; spies are daily apprehended.

The French general Dumont will be exchanged for general Bay. Neither the exchange of general Mack, nor proposals for peace, are now spoken of.

Lavater had an audience of the archduke, which lasted two hours. He was graciously received, and shed tears on returning from him.

VIENNA, August 31.

Field-marshal lieutenant count Bellegarde arrived here yesterday from Italy. He is to go as ambassador to Berlin. General Dietrichstein will depart for Berlin to night with extraordinary dispatches.

Advices from Italy and Switzerland state, that both armies are preparing new and important operations. In Switzerland, 15,000 Russians and 8000 Austrians are destined for a secret expedition, which will draw the attention of the French to different quarters. A sufficient force has been detached against the French in the small cantons of Uri and Schwitz, to frustrate their design of attacking the army of the archduke in the rear, which they must by this time have effected. But as the French might easily advance, from the canton of Schwitz, against Chur, the inhabitants of the Grison are ordered to rise in a mass. Similar orders have also this moment been issued for the inhabitants of Vor-Arlberg and Tyrol.

It is said here that Tortona had capitulated on the 21st, according to other accounts on the 23d. Italian papers state the same, adding, that the besieging army of 9000 men had already joined the main army, which had now no more fortified places, occupied by the enemy, in its rear. Our Court Gazette is silent on this subject.

The duke of Modena left Gratz on the 21st instant, and is returning to his capital.

The emperor of Russia is raising a new army on the frontiers of Poland, which is to consist of 120,000 men.

INSBRUCK, August 29.

The news of the surrender of Tortona acquires a greater degree of credit. Private letters state, that 4000 Russians have entered Genoa. According to accounts received by the last post, the Bochetta was taken, and the allies advance in two different directions against Genoa.

STUTGARD, September 1.

Sztarray is hastily advancing with an army of 20,000 men, and every where preparations are making for the reception of his troops, and to furnish them with bread and forage; the advanced guard is already arrived at Kalw. A new army of the Rhine is organizing under the archduke, which will consist of 50,000 men. A courier from the archduke to prince Conde has passed through here, on his way to Prague, to desire him to hasten his march to Bamberg, and there to embark, for the sake of expedition.

The Imperial magazines at Heilbrunn had been removed before the French arrived there; they left that place again, on receiving a contribution of 80,000 florins. A printer in that city was shot in his own house.

The bishoprick of Spire has been severely treated by the French. At Bruchsal they demanded 800 pair of shoes, and 150,000 florins, which they afterwards lowered to 100,000; but only 21,000 florins being paid at noon, they took three hostages with them, who, however, made their escape at Lanye. Most of the prince bishop's effects had been removed from Bruchsal before their arrival. The village of Sinzheim is nearly burnt to the ground.

HANAU, September 5.

Part of the armed inhabitants of the electorate of Mainz amounting to 2000 men, advanced to-day along the left bank of the Mayn, coming from Steinheim, opposite our fortress, and other places, towards Francfort from whence they will proceed farther, to prevent the arrival of the inhabitants of the electorate. They are accompanied by electoral artillery, hussars, and infantry, at the rate of one soldier to ten men, and commanded by the municipal officers. Lieutenant general de Faber has the chief command, he was accompanied by baron Albinus von Seligenstadt. The peasants, having assembled at Aschaffenburg,

would be detained no longer, but desired to be led against the French. On being asked whether they are marching, their answer is:—*Strait to Mentz*. The inhabitants of Isenburg and other neighbouring countries have been desired to join them.—Hesse and Francfort remain neutral.—Baron Albinus sent an officer to Francfort to concert proper measures with the senate for arming the inhabitants: it was Sunday an extraordinary meeting of the senate took place, and in the evening the officer returned to Aschaffenburg with their answer, in which they refused to join; but, notwithstanding this, a division will march along the bridge of the Mayn, at Francfort. In Wirtzburg and Bamberg, the people are likewise arming. Near Seligenstadt the armed peasants have taken a French spy.

Public papers say that the archduke is to receive the title of prince of Lorraine. The army with which that prince is marching towards the Rhine, will consist of 40,000 men. The general of artillery, Kray, will enter the south of Switzerland from Italy. The archduke has 35,000 cavalry, including the Russians, who cannot act with advantage in Switzerland, and are to be employed elsewhere.

Several thousands of the troops of the duke of Wirtemberg will join the Austrians, 700 of them, with 8 pieces of cannon have already united with them near Lauffen. The Bavarian troops, 3000 of whom are at and near Donauwerth, on the news of the French marching against Suabia, received orders speedily to advance toward Ellwangen, to protect the Imperial magazines at that place. Field-marshal lieutenant Kerpen had also taken all necessary measures to secure Ulm against an attack of the enemy.

LONDON, September 9.

Extra of a letter from an officer on board a ship in admiral Mitchell's squadron.

"In the Mars Deip, September 5.

"I avail myself of the opportunity of the departure of the Argus cutter to write you a few lines, and to inform you that every thing goes on to our satisfaction. The Argus carries home thirteen stand of colours, taken from on board the captured ships of the enemy, which we had the pleasure to see come to anchor off the Helder Point yesterday afternoon from the Vleiter channel, where they lay at the time of their surrender. They are now safely moored in the centre of the English fleet, between the Texel island and the Helder, and both ships and officers are to be sent to England as soon as matters are arranged, the America, Ratvisan and Latona, which have been aground, will accompany them, being in want of repairs.

"I hope soon to be enabled to send you an account of ulterior successes; as our gallant admiral, whose zeal is beyond all praise, is preparing a flotilla of light ships and gun boats, with which he purposes to annoy, and even bombard Amsterdam, should that capital not declare for the stadholder.

"Sir Ralph Abercromby, with a great part of the army, has advanced about 15 miles beyond the Helder Point. The remaining divisions are employed in throwing up fortifications along the narrow part of the peninsula: It is thought that they wait for the arrival of the duke of York, and the reinforcements which are expected to accompany him, before any further military operations will take place. A great number of Dutch soldiers have deserted to us. They are estimated at 1000; among whom is the Dutch general Sontag.

"This morning arrived the 15th regiment of light dragoons from Ramsgate, after a passage of 48 hours: they are now landing. The Dutch never before saw so fine a regiment on their ground.

"P.S. It is this moment reported that Alkmaar has surrendered to our troops, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this news."

GLASGOW, September 14.

This day's Irish mail.

We stop the press to insert the following intelligence received by this day's Irish mail:

Dublin Journal office, 12 o'clock.

We hasten to lay before our readers, in addition to the other glorious intelligence of this day, the following letters received by this morning's post from Galway and Limerick. The captain of the Carysfort passed through Dublin early this morning, and was, with his dispatches, forwarded to Holyhead in the Frolic cutter:

Extra of a letter from Galway, dated September 8.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that an East-India packet arrived this day in our port, and brings the glorious intelligence of the capture of Seringapatam by our troops. Tippoo himself killed in the action, and every way the most complete success."

From Limerick.

Sunday night, September 8.

The Carysfort frigate from the East-Indies is arrived in our river—the captain, sailing is going off for

London. It is understood he brings very important and pleasing intelligence, which he declines to mention here."

PORTLAND, October 21.
FROM EUROPE.

Saturday last arrived ship Merchant, captain Webb, 48 days from London.—Captain Webb touched at Dover, where he saw an account which had been received from a major in the English expedition against Holland, mentioning that the second expedition had landed and been successful.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) September 5.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio county, to the editor, dated 15th August.

"Just after candle light, on the 13th instant, there fell the most extraordinary hail that I ever saw or heard of; it appeared as though it would break through the roof of the house; by holding a candle at the door, we could discover the uncommon size of them. I got a young man of my family to venture out and bring in one, and after being handled from one of another (it must of course, have lost considerably in weight and measure) we found it to be ten inches round, and weighed over three quarters, and very near a pound. I put it in a large glass, and next morning measured the water therefrom, and there was just 3 gills—On examination the next morning, found it had actually split clap boards, and cut off a great number of corn stalks, as short as a common ball would have done, and really went through and mashed to pieces pumpkins and watermelons; killed turkeys, hens and pigs. There was a neighbouring woman gathered a pail full of the congealed water, and at 12 o'clock the day following they were as large as hen eggs. It did not go through the woods and fell trees, but very considerably trimmed them of their limbs and leaves."

NEW-YORK, November 8.

By the Winyaw, from Bombay, we have received the Bombay Courier to 15th June, which contains the important intelligence of the taking of Seringapatam by the English—in which Tippoo Saib was killed—his whole family made prisoners, and his immense treasures taken.

BOMBAY, June 4.
COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

June 4.

The arrival of the Madras post this morning has enabled us to lay the following most interesting detail before the public, which we have copied from the Madras Gazette extraordinary of the 15th ultimo. The orders of the right honourable the governor-general, containing his lordship's sentiments on the merits of the army, and the importance of their conquest, place both in so just and so conspicuous a point of view, that no comment of ours can add to the lustre of either.

The following copy of a letter from lieutenant-general Harris, to the right honourable the governor general, dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799, is published by his lordship's authority.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov.

MY LORD,

On the 4th instant, I had the honour to address to your lordship a hasty note, containing in a few words the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter and breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d instant, so much destroyed the walls, against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable. The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches, early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movements might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to enforce success, as their troops would then be least prepared to oppose.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments, necessarily left to guard our camp and our posts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier sepoy, taken from the troops of the three presidencies, with 200 of his highness the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoy, colonel Sherbrook, and lieutenant-colonel Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardner and Mignan, commanded the several flank companies; and major-general Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Carys under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended