

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 21, 1799.

PARIS, September 5.

FRENCH ARMIES, &c.

OREAU, after the battle of Novi, had at first determined to quit his post and to retreat to Savona, but having learned how much the enemy had suffered, he renounced his first design and determined to cover the Genoese territory. We shall remain in that part on the defensive, at least until the arrival of Championnet, who will bring with him a reinforcement of 30,000 men to join him, from his army of the Alps.

Our army of the Rhine advances into Germany without meeting with any great obstacles. It has exacted contributions from several towns on its rout.

It appears that the Austro-Russians have taken Tortona, and that they threatened Coni. But Championnet has thrown provisions into the latter place, as well as into Fenestrelles.

Our troops have crossed the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Spire, in several places, and after having joined a corps of 8000 men, encamped before Mannheim, the army advanced into the valley of the Neckar. The head quarters, at the date of this intelligence, were before Heilbrun. The army is more than 30,000 strong.

Twenty thousand men who have joined the army of Massena make his army amount to 100,000 fighting men. We expect every moment a terrible and decisive battle.

The attack of Philipsburg is begun by this time. The siege will be covered by an army of 30,000 men.

Paul I. has ordered a new levy in his dominions of 180,000 men, in order to repair the losses which his armies have experienced in the present campaign.

The minister at war has particularly enjoined the commander in chief of the army of England to keep a vigilant eye upon the department of the Maine and Loire. He at the same time instructed him to form a column of two or three thousand men, with a train of light artillery, to be ready to act as occasion may require—to keep that body of men in continual activity, and direct it against every point where the brigands may attempt to assemble, in order to crush them effectually.

The Spanish minister has demanded in the name of his court, that the body of the pope should be embalmed, and delivered to him, to be sent to Rome, to be interred. But that superstition should not get possession of it, the administration of Valence have caused him to be interred, and lime thrown into his grave!

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of August 26.

The president announced that a few moments after the sitting had ceased, a message had arrived from the directory.

A secretary was ordered to read it.

The first contained a letter from general Commes, commanding the 10th military division, stating the particulars of a victory gained on the 25th ult. over the rebels of Haut Garonne, near St. Gaudens, of which the following is a copy:

The general commandant, per interim, of the 10th military division to the directory.

St. Gaudens, August 21.

"The army of royalists brigades was destroyed yesterday by the republican columns, at Montrejean; 1000 rebels killed, 300 drowned in the Garonne, 1200 prisoners, seven small pieces of artillery, and two standards, are the fruits of that day. Four or five hundred rebels who escaped, are going to assemble at Saint Beat, or Bagnères du Luchon. I am in pursuit of them. In three days they will be cut off, or shall have evacuated the soil of the republic. I dare to assure you, citizens directors, that tranquillity will be shortly re-established in this division."

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Arrête of the 28th of August.

The Executive Directory having taken into its consideration the importance of giving a great impulse to the completion of the law, and affording every facility to the lenders, of which the law is susceptible, decrees as follows:

The notes subscribed by the chamber of commerce, in conformity to the resolution of the 19th Thermidor shall be taken, in all the departments in payment of the loan of 100 millions.

The ministers of finance and the commissioners of the national treasury are charged with the execution of this present decree, as far as it relates to them.

(Signed)

SIEYES, President.

LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

LONDON, September 16.

The first and second divisions, containing about 10,000 troops, sailed yesterday from Deal for the Texel. A fleet with cavalry remain here.

THE DUTCH FLEET.

Of 12 sail of the line, arrived yesterday, safe in Ozely bay, from the Texel. Such of the Dutch sailors who declared for the stadtholder, were drafted out of the respective ships before the fleet sailed.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

From Rochefort has escaped into L'Orient. Admiral Warren was in sight of it, but too far to seaward to come up with it.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Under lord Bridport, was, on the 12th instant, off Brest, all well. It is now composed of forty sail of the line.

September 17.

Private letters mention the marching of the Russian and British troops, for the neighbourhood of Alkmaar, where the army is strongly entrenched. Alkmaar has been summoned, and will be assaulted. The prince of Orange has 5000 Dutch volunteers with him. A flotilla is ordered to bombard Amsterdum, while 600 volunteer seamen attack the Dutch forts.

The French threaten, and are making preparations for a general inundation of the country—but the Dutch will oppose the measure.

Great numbers of Dutch troops join the prince's flag.

As soon as the Russian and other reinforcements arrive, the army pushes forward. Three reinforcements reached the army on Monday last.

September 19.

ARMY OF THE RHINE, &c.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday arrived last night. The most important intelligence brought by it is from Switzerland and the Rhine. The French have crossed the Rhine in order to divert the attention of the archduke, and to oblige him to divide his forces. They are now advancing in two columns of nearly twenty thousand men each of Durlach and Heilbrun, and seem to threaten the archduke by Schaffhausen, while Massena is to attack him in front. His royal highness therefore has quitted Switzerland with a large part of his army, and has marched to Donaueschingen, in order to check the progress of the French army, in which the accounts from Francfort say he has been successful. General Hotze commands the Austrians and Russians in the absence of the archduke. But Hotze, with an army inferior to Massena's, can only set strictly on the defensive. He is waiting anxiously for the reinforcements from Italy under general Kray. Lecourbe is again marching against Coire.

The French, it is obvious, have no idea in maintaining themselves in Suabia—they will probably retreat as the Austrians advance. An article from Dieburg mentions, that they were defeated by the Austrians six leagues from Heidelberg; but by forcing the archduke to march into Suabia, they expect that Massena will succeed in obliging the Austrians to evacuate Switzerland.

The archduke has issued a new circular letter to the princes of the Germanic circles, calling on them for their contingents. The letter observes that the present is the most favourable moment for Germany to recover its ancient frontier.

In the electorate of Mentz, the people have unexpectedly risen en masse, driven the French back to Offenbach, and threatened the city of Mentz, which, as well as Cassel, is declared in a state of siege.

September 20.

On Tuesday evening his majesty's sloop L'Espegle arrived in Yarmouth Roads, with dispatches from the British army in Holland. L'Espegle left the Texel on Sunday night last.

Eleven thousand troops, British and Russians, were to move forward on Monday from the Helder, to join the main army, and 5000 more were preparing to disembark. The whole were in the highest health and spirits.

All the letters yet come to hand express the most sanguine hopes of Amsterdum being very speedily in our possession, if the French, in their retreat did not inundate the country, for which, by accounts received from the head quarters of the British army, it was apprehended they were making preparations.

It is natural to suppose, however, that this is a measure which the great majority of the Dutch would rise up to oppose; and it is a measure of all others calculated to unite that people against the common enemy of civilized society; for the people of Holland must be convinced, that by adopting so desperate a measure as that of a general inundation, the French did not consider not only the future welfare, but the present existence of a great proportion of the inhabitants of Holland.

We know nothing more calculated to open the eyes of what the French call the Batavian people, than this measure of destruction, which they meditated against them. The idea of such a measure being in con-

templation, however, was accelerating the landing and march of our troops, for it was conceived possible that we might press upon the French so fast, that they might not be able to accomplish their murderous and diabolical designs.

The Juno frigate, commanded by captain Dundas, had been lightened, for the purpose of her sailing up as near as possible to Amsterdum, and she was to be accompanied by all the gun and other vessels of force that could be adapted to the navigation of the Zuider Zee. Vice-admiral Mitchell, whose judgment and spirit are equal to every emergency, was himself to command this armament, with his flag displayed on board the Juno.

By accounts daily received by those who flock in to range themselves under the flag of the hereditary prince of Orange, there is every reason to suppose that the main body of the Dutch troops at Amsterdum and Rotterdam will, at the approach of the combined force, join the Orange flag.

Our army had remained quiet in their position till Sunday morning last. When the reinforcements reached them, which would be on Monday last, they were expected to advance.

PORTSMOUTH, October 31.

We are credibly informed, that the ship Mohawk belonging to Mr. CURTIS of the district of Maine, had been taken by a French privateer schooner, by means of stratagem used by the French cruiser—the Mohawk mounted 20 nine-pounders, and the privateer only 12 four-pounders. The Frenchmen knowing well his inferiority in point of force, thought it unsafe to hazard a battle, hoisted American colours and run along side, and speaking English, told the captain of the Mohawk he was a United States vessel of war, and pointing to several vessels then in sight, said they belonged to his convoy, which afterwards proved his prizes. Finally, after many professions of friendship, asked for a supply of provisions if they could be spared without injury to the Mohawk, the captain of which immediately complied supposing it to be an American. No sooner than this request was granted, the privateer ran immediately under the Mohawk's quarter, and the greatest part of her crew jumped on board and made a prize of the ship and cargo—valued at 25,000 dollars.

BOSTON, November 5.

The Envoys.

We learn from Newport, that the envoys having embarked on board the frigate United States, she set sail on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Of Buonaparte.

Briot, in the French legislature observed, that he viewed the expedition to Egypt, as the work of a party jealous of his fame, and anxious to exile him. He explicitly accused Talleyrand. He proposed, as proper, under existing circumstances, to publish to the world the terms on which France would accept of peace.

November 6.

Captain Foster, arrived yesterday in 20 days from Cape-Francois, contradicts the report of the death of Rigaud, or that he had been wounded. He holds his own at Aux Cayes, and has been joined by the mulattoes, in force.

Captain Moses Barnard, of the brig Lydia, of this port, who had been carried into France by a French privateer, writes his owners from Bourdeaux, June 28th, "That the Pigou has been liberated, and several of our vessels have been cleared—one in particular, at Nantes, which had no *role d'equipage*. At this moment they seem to have relaxed their system of depredation towards us, in some degree. The court of cassation (*high court of appeal*) at Paris, has determined several causes in favour of Americans, which the inferior tribunals had condemned."

NEW-YORK, November 12.

The following important intelligence was handed for publication to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, by a respectable commercial house in this city, who received it yesterday morning from their correspondent at New-Orleans:

New-Orleans, September 25.

"We inform you with regret, that the dispatches from Spain, arrived here since three days, bringing an order from the king to stop the entry of all neutral vessels in the Mississippi. This order extends likewise to the Americans, who will not be permitted to sell their cargoes in the city, but will enjoy the privilege of depositing up the river, as is agreed by the treaty between Spain and the United States. Our intendan has already put his order in execution; but the merchants and planters knowing the evils which would attend it, have joined to make a representation to government, in order that we may be allowed the same privileges we have enjoyed heretofore; and as we expect the protection of our superiors, we are almost convinced they will favour our request."