

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1799.

AMSTERDAM, September 10.

HB rumour, that Arnhem, and Nimeguen were in the possession of the troops of the hereditary prince of Orange, is wholly void of foundation. Some emigrants and peasants in Gueldres, have indeed made some disturbances, but they were dispersed by the armed citizens of Arnhem and some French troops.

In and before Amsterdam, at Nieuwendam, &c. batteries have been raised to keep off the English, in case they should attempt to approach our city in boats from the Zuyder-Zee. Citizens of the republic arrive here from every quarter, and proceed to Haerlem, from whence they afterwards return with marching orders for Muiden, Naarden, &c. All armed citizens who are at Haerlem and its environs, and who went thither from this and other places, are obliged to return and go to Muiden and elsewhere; the reason for it is not publicly known. The city of Haerlem suffers much from the great number of troops which are quartered there—and more are still expected. Every house has received orders to prepare quarters for two, three and four men.

Some of our public prints say, that admiral Storey, on delivering up his sword declared, that he surrendered to the English and not to the prince of Orange.

WESTPHALIA, September 11.

The Prussian troops which marched from Westphalia, consist of 8000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and some artillery. On the 25th, the two battalions of Bila and count Wedel will march from Osnabruck, and proceed, by way of Iburg, Glandorff, Tegle, Munster and Dulmer, to Wesel, where they will arrive on the 22d, for what purpose is not positively known, but it is generally believed that they will occupy the frontier.

PAVIA, September 1.

By express we have received authentic intelligence, that the allies have conquered the gulph of Spezzia, and taken 121 cannons.

MILAN, August 29.

Yesterday morning, the head quarters of the Austro-Russian army were still at Asti, from whence they are, however, soon to be removed.

From the present position of the allied armies, it might be concluded, that an attack by general Championet upon Piedmont is expected from the side of Geneva. He is said to have collected an army of 25,000 men, which consists, however, mostly of new conscripts. The inhabitants of the vallies of Luzerne and St. Marino, in Piedmont, towards France, are all under arms, and have declared against the French.

General Kray, the deliverer of Italy, who has been here since Monday, set off this morning for Novara, from whence he will bring back to Acqui the division of the army which he was to have led into the Valais, the danger in that quarter being over. The two battalions of Belgiojose, which were garrisoned here, will leave us to-day, and are to be replaced by two battalions of Stuart.

Credible letters state, that a formidable revolution has broken out in the Genoese, that the French are carrying off their cannon, from Genoa, from whence they have taken 13 of the principal inhabitants as hostages.—The dreadful want of all the necessaries of life, drives the people to despair, and accelerates the retreat of the French.

HAGUE, September 10.

The French troops with our army having yesterday been joined by all the reinforcements expected, it is thought that an attack will be made upon the enemy to-day. This will prove that the negotiation at our head quarters, with general Don and the other English deputies, has not had any effect: though there is reason to suppose that Prussia has had some share in them, a courier has been dispatched from hence to Berlin on the 4th inst. and it being the general opinion that this late inactivity was caused by the negotiations.

Yesterday afternoon an English brig carried off one of our telegraphs from the coast of Norway; about 12 miles distance from hence.

At Antwerp, large magazines of corn, hay and oat, are collected in the castle, and many troops and great quantities of artillery are passing through that place for Bergen-op-Zoom.

Six thousand men are on their march, from the frontiers of France, for our republic.

September 12.

The attack of our army on the English the 10th inst. did not succeed as well as we had reason to hope and as report first made it. According to the orders of general Brune, the army attacked all points of the line from the Zuyder-Zee to the North Sea, and in

the Zyp two leagues below the Helder. The commander in chief, general Brune, was in the centre which was commanded under him by the Batavian general Dumonceau, while the left consisting entirely of French troops was commanded by general Vandamme, who lately arrived from the army of the Danube, and the right by general Daendels. The two first columns were at first successful in their attack, and they had already taken possession of the out posts and the line, and the dyke of the Zyp, when they found behind the dyke intrenchments and redoubts which were so well provided with artillery that after an obstinate resistance, wherein our troops did not yield to the French troops, they were repulsed with considerable loss. General Brune as yet has not detailed his loss, but it is said there are eleven hundred wounded, six hundred and fifty whereof belonged to his column. If the prisoners and deserters who went over to the enemy are taken into the account, the loss may, perhaps, be estimated at double that number. Amongst the dead is particularly mentioned general David, of the left wing; who but a few days ago arrived from Paris. One ball took away his arm, another went through his head, and the day following he died of his wounds. The battle lasted thirteen hours. It is easy to judge of the animosity with which they fought, when one single French battalion lost 22 officers. Thirty grenadiers, who threw themselves sword in hand into a canal in order to swim over to the English intrenchments, were drowned. The right column under the command of general Daendels took but little part in the attack, as disorder prevailed immediately among them, and whole companies fled through Alkmaar, Amsterdam, and across the Zuyder-Zee, but about an hundred of them were taken and brought back to the head quarters at Alkmaar, where probably some of them will be shot. According to all appearances we shall not make another attack until we receive the reinforcements which are expected from France, and 12,500 of which general Brune has yesterday announced to be on their march. Report says that the Prussian demarcation army is approaching our frontiers. The bishop of Munster has refused to receive in his territory the leader of the Batavian emigrants, together with his people who made an unsuccessful attack upon Arnhem.

STRASBURG, September 7.

On the 5th instant, in the evening, 400 of our national guards let off from hence for fort Naubon and Lanterburg.

All the moveable columns in the cantons of our department have received orders to occupy the Rhine, as all our troops will march to the right bank of that river.

Yesterday there was much fighting before Kehl, where the Austrians have considerably increased, but the result is not yet known. We have likewise not learnt any thing new from the army of the Rhine and Danube.

MANHEIM, September 7.

Last night the bombardment of Philipshurg commenced. The roaring of cannon lasted, almost uninterruptedly, from 11 at night till nine in the morning, since which, however, but few shots have been fired.

FRANCFORT, September 10.

The distressing report is circulating here, to-day, that the city of Philipshurg had nearly been reduced to a heap of ruins by the bombardment of the French. The report of the garrison having already capitulated is not credited here.

Our neighbourhood assumes a more warlike aspect every day. The French suffer the armed inhabitants quietly to advance.

They have not even any cannon on the ramparts of Castell, the garrison of which place consists only of a battalion of grenadiers.

COPENHAGEN, September 10.

Yesterday we received here, from Petersburg, the unexpected account that the harbour of Petersburg, as well as all other harbours in the Imperial Russian dominions, are shut against Danish shipping; and that all Danish vessels now in Russian ports have received orders to depart immediately. Several Danish vessels arrived here from Russian ports, and likewise an express arrived yesterday, bring this important intelligence.

ALKMAAR, September 1.

The battle of yesterday lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon, and cost a great many lives on both sides. Notwithstanding our attack did not wholly succeed, we gained more than we lost, and the army is advanced a league and a half farther. If all the troops had done their duty as well as the greater part, we might have gained a signal victory. But part of the

Batavian troops, who are unworthy of the name, through cowardice or treachery, frustrated our hopes. One of the battalions, in particular, caused the lines, which had already been carried by Dumonceau, to be abandoned. This battalion is sent back from the army, and 14 men, officers and privates, out of 140, who gave the signal to take flight, are to be shot.

This morning our whole garrison turned out again, and are to lie on their arms all night; probably another attack is to take place to-morrow morning early. The English do not stand against our brave defenders in the open field, they are only strong behind their intrenchments. They are posted behind the Zyp dyke, before all the avenues to which they have raised batteries. But let it cost what it may, every effort must be made to drive them from their intrenchment before they receive the reinforcements they are expecting.

LOWER ELBE, September 18.

In addition to the news from Constantinople, given in our paper of yesterday, we have to state, that on the 10th of August two expresses arrived from the commanders of the Turkish land and sea forces destined to act against Egypt, with the confirmation of Aboukir having been taken by the Turks. The intrenchments made on the coast by the French, as well as the city, were stormed on the 12th of July, and it is said that 500 French were killed and 50 taken prisoners, the rest betook themselves to flight towards Alexandria, whither they were pursued when the express came away. Another column of the Turkish army marched against Damietta. These expresses, and an officer from the captain pacha, were most handsomely rewarded by the grand signior.

From the armies of Italy nothing has transpired since the last direct intelligence.

The remainder of the French army is said to be encamped between Coni and Mondovi, and, as Novi is not yet taken, they may perhaps endeavour to defend their mountainous situation, in hopes of being joined and supported by the army of general Championet.

General Brune has officially notified, that 12,500 men would speedily, and successively, arrive for the defence of Holland: thus, if the Anglo-Russian army do not speedily make farther progress in getting the cities of Haerlem, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam into their possession, the war may last longer in Holland than they have imagined.

SUA BIA, September 5.

The archduke has given up the command of the army in Switzerland to the Russian general Korfakow, whose head quarters are now at Zurich. The few Imperial troops that will remain in Switzerland are to be commanded by general Hotze. He has shifted his head quarters to Schennis, and his troops extended from the lake of Zurich to Lachen. The principal position is on the banks of the small river Linth.

On the 31st ult. general Hotze went from Zurich to Kloten, to take leave of the archduke. On his return to Zurich, in the evening, he had a conference with the Russian general Korfakow and Mr. Wickham, the English ambassador, which lasted till late at night. It is said that they contested the plan of operation for some time. The German troops which remain in Switzerland, are now entirely detached from the Russians; the latter are concentrated near Zurich, and the former are stationed towards the cantons of Glarus and Schwiz.

The archduke, it is thought, will proceed still farther down the Rhine, to drive the enemy from Heidelberg, and the whole left bank of that river. The dragoons of Waldeck and Latour, and the uhlands of Odonnel have already been detached against Franckfort and Mentz.

PARIS, September 6.

According to official accounts from the army of Italy, general Moreau, supported by generals Watrin, Miolis and Championet, obtained considerable advantages on the 25th and 26th August last. The latter writes from Embrun, under the 30th ult. that, after several previous skirmishes, wherein the enemy lost more than four hundred men, he had drove them from their position at Vilbert, to the gates of Pignerol, with the loss of 600 men. In an engagement near Suza, the enemy lost more than 300 men; and amongst the rest the commander of Suza.

LONDON, September 20.

All the hopes of drawing the king of Prussia into a war are entirely vanquished. This prince has confirmed his neutrality, and has made a formal declaration of such his intentions to count Panin, the Russian ambassador. This minister was at the waters of Carlsbad, in Bohemia; a message from the Prussian cabinet caused his return to Berlin, where, to his great surprise, this invariable resolution of his majesty was not