

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 5, 1799.

H A E R L E M, September 12.

THE directory has asked for full powers from the legislative body to reward, or punish, such officers of the Batavian army, as, upon the representation of general Brune, may appear to deserve rewards or punishments.

Several French troops have been sent to Helvoetsluys and Goree. Adjutant-general d'Ardenne, has written to our war minister as follows:

"I announce to you that about 12,500 French soldiers are coming to us, and are marching from Rotterdam to Haerlem. Of these, 3500 are intended to complete the different corps. They march with a detachment of cannoneers, 6 pieces of cannon, 7 ammunition waggons, and 35,000 cartridges. There are 500 cavalry amongst them.

P A L E R M O, September 8.

This day the king of Naples, accompanied by an English squadron, arrived here, amidst the loudest acclamations of the people, before his majesty left Naples, he distributed rewards to several persons. The brother of cardinal Ruffo was appointed a colonel, with a pension of 3000 ducats. The bishops of Capaccio and Policastro commanded the advanced guard of the cardinal, in his march to Naples; and the other had collected a body of 12,000 men in the province of Palermo, and defended this province against three attacks of the French. A number of officers who distinguished themselves, were rewarded in various ways by the king. On the other hand, the archbishop of Naples, Zurio Capete, on account of his irregular conduct during the presence of the French, was sentenced to confinement for life in a cloister; and the bishop of Capaccio has been put in his place.

F R A N C F O R T, on the Main, September 15.

The main forces under prince Charles are said to have made a powerful diversion, and to have penetrated across the Rhine into Alsace; the last precise account from that army left the head quarters at Dornschlingen.

A violent cannonading has been heard all the night, coming from the Mayence direction; the particulars of the action, as it is suggested one must have taken place, are, however, not yet arrived.

M I L A N, September 2.

We have received intelligence, that the head quarters will be shifted from Astiro to Turin. General Klenau, after the conquest of Golsodella Speza, and of the fortress di Santa Maria, is advancing against Genoa, and soon expected to enter that place. All the peasants in that neighbourhood are employed in widening and mending the roads on the Riviera di Levante which were hitherto impassable for cannon, to enable the army also to advance from that side. Suwarow, meanwhile, marches towards Turin, to secure the Piedmontese frontiers on the borders of France, and to cover the attacks from the Valais, as well as to keep open the communication with Switzerland, whither he is said to prepare to go on a secret expedition.

On the 30th ult. 1500 French advanced from Mount Chaumont as far as Suze, and repulsed the Austrian advanced post, but, on the following day, the Austrians advanced again, and drove them back. It was the intention of the French to plunder; but during the night they retreated precipitately.

Letters from Sarzana state, that general Klenau had defeated a body of French troops, in the neighbourhood of Rapallo, situated on a bay in the Genoese, and forced them hastily to retreat across the mountains.

S E P T E M B E R 3.

On the 30th August, a dreadful accident happened in the citadel of Alessandria. The magazine of bombs caught fire, and blown up into the air with a most tremendous explosion. About 100 men lost their lives on this occasion, and several were wounded. All the windows in Alessandria were shattered, and many of the houses suffered considerable damage.

M A N H E I M, September 11.

The army under the command of general Muller, has burned the town of Philipshurg to the ground, because the inhabitants refused to surrender. Three detached redoubts, fortified with palisades, and mounted with cannon, which defended the entrance of the place, were intended to be attacked, when it was learnt that two columns, consisting of 15,000 Austrians, under the command of the archduke Charles, were already partly at Lolsburg, and the rest about to enter Singard. The army of the Rhine not being sufficiently strong to continue the siege, and being obliged at the same time to oppose their troops to those which had retired to raise it, made an attempt to retrace the Rhine, after having put Philipshurg in an insupportable state, and having made an extremely rapid march.

B R U S S E L S, September 16.

Letters from Wesel state, that the whole Prussian army destined to defend the line of neutrality, has been in motion for several days; on the 12th a part of the army arrived at Rees, which is to encamp on the banks of the Rhine; it will be composed of several battalions and squadrons, a company of artillery and two batteries.

All these troops form a total of 15,000 men. Their assembling upon the frontiers of Holland is alarming at a time when a body of Dutch emigrants is about to penetrate into Gueldre, and when the hereditary prince of Orange only waits a favourable opportunity of advancing into the province of Overysel.

P A R I S, September 22.

Letters from the Hague of the 12th instant, state, that great disaffection has shewn itself among the Dutch troops, which was the cause of the failure of the French attack on the enemy's lines in Holland on the 10th instant. The Dutch ran away in such numbers towards Haerlem, that it was found necessary to shut the gates against them.

Though our army left the field of battle at Novi, that action must ever cause the most dreadful sensations to our enemies.—Moreau brought back our troops with complete success to their former posts, and they were so little dispirited by what they suffered, that eight days after, the enemy thinking to surprise one of our divisions, was surprised himself, and we took 5000 prisoners. This intelligence is authentic. Our soldiers have less suffered from the frowns of the Russians than from the want of subsistence. They are in want of provisions and cloaths, and if not furnished with them, every thing is lost. Desertion has already commenced among them, and upwards of 3000 of them have deserted to the enemy, almost famished and naked.

The directory have decreed that there shall be formed between Maestricht and Brussels a new army, to be called "the army of the north."

L O N D O N, September 15.

Private advices from India.

As soon as the news of the capture of Seringapatam was known at Madras, lord Mornington, accompanied by lord Clive, set out for that capital, to settle the new government. It is very generally understood, that the king of Mysore, who was detained as a prisoner by Tippoo Sultan, would be restored to his hereditary dominions which Hyder Ally had usurped, and that the other provinces which had been conquered by Hyder Ally and annexed to his usurpations, would be partly restored to their original possessors, paying tribute, and acknowledging the paramount sovereignty of the company, while the sea ports will be taken possession of by the English, as a security to their own dominions. From the period when Hyder Ally was elevated to the sovereignty of the Mysore, the Carnatic has been scourged by the destructive hand of war. We all recollect what success attended Hyder's arms; that he took many important places, obtained considerable advantages over the company's troops, and even advanced to the very gates of Madras. To great military skill he joined desperate courage and inordinate ambition; he governed a large and fertile territory, was rich in military resources, of an enterprising disposition, of an active and vigorous habit of body, and he possessed a rooted hatred to the British power.—His son Tippoo inherited all his father's hatred to the British, and his ambition; but he was far inferior to him in military skill, and he wanted those talents, without which ambition leads only to destruction. He appears to have shewn no talents in the present war, and the conquest of his territories and the annihilation of his power have been effected without much difficulty, and with little loss, in the short space of three months. The province of Mysore is advantageously situated on the south-west of the Carnatic; it possesses a very good port, Mangalore, which probably will be ceded to the British. What government we are to give to the country we know not.

The treasure found in Seringapatam by our troops has been variously stated; some accounts estimate it at three, others at thirty millions sterling. Of the two, we prefer to think the latter the more probable. During a long series of years Tippoo and his father plundered the East, and here were their riches deposited; while the wealth of the Mysore was concentrated in the capital, as the place of the greatest safety.—If we do not mistake, when Kouli Khan conquered Delhi, he found there treasure to the amount of 240 millions. Be the amount, however, what it may, it cannot exceed the deserving of its captors.

By the capture of Seringapatam, says a letter from Madras, the resources which will flow into the company's treasury are at present incalculable. Seringapatam is situated in an island of the river Cavery.—This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves and gardens. The Mou-

soleum of Hyder Ally is one of the most magnificent objects in the place. It is situated on the south angle of the island, near an elegant palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and surrounded by a grove of cypress trees. This island is fortified with about 400 pieces of cannon, and Tippoo had no idea, from the strength of his capital, that the place would be carried in so short a time from the commencement of the siege.

It is estimated that general Harris, as commander in chief, will at least have half a million as his share of the treasure taken at Seringapatam.

A letter from Ratisbon, dated August 19, says—"proposals are said to have been made to France by a certain court for the restoration of the ancient frontiers, and without any interference with the internal concerns and government of France."

The great majority of all descriptions in Holland are wearied of the iron dominion of the French; but similitude of disposition, of interests and of crimes, have connected many with that party; all of whom know, that not only their political and pecuniary prospects depend upon the continuance of the present system, but that even the lives of many of them are at issue; whilst on the other hand, the ill success of the royalists in France, in their various efforts for the re-establishment of monarchy, deters even the friends of the house of Orange from coming forward till there is a power in the field sufficient to shield them from their opponents, and promise to crown their efforts with effect.

September 30.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH.

OFFICIAL.

Declaration of war, by the king of Spain against the emperor of Russia.

SIR,

I HAVE received from St. Antonio Carnel, a letter dated the 7th inst. a copy whereof I now enclose you.

Sir,

Mr. Mariano Luis de Urquijo has written to us as follows:

His majesty has just received information that the emperor of Russia, with whom his majesty had sufficient reasons to believe himself to be perfectly at peace, had declared war against Spain, and ordered the sequestration of all the vessels and goods which Spanish subjects may have belonging to them in his dominions, without alleging, in support of this unjust and unexpected measure, any other reason but the scrupulous sincerity with which his majesty has complied with treaties with the French republic: at the same time mentioning as a pretence for so strange a determination, the circumstance of the Russian charge d'affairs at this court having quitted it; whereas the truth is, that the sending him away in 24 hours, did not take place but in consequence of official intelligence being received of our charge d'affairs in Russia having been suddenly ordered out of St. Petersburg, without even allowing him the necessary time to collect his papers, which he left with his majesty's vice-consul, whom, without telling him any reason on allowing him time to procure carriages, they also ordered out of laid court within 12 hours.—Such unprecedented proceedings from a sovereign who seems to overlook the regard which crowned heads ought to shew to one another, even in acts of hostility, have put his majesty under the painful necessity of vindicating his own dignity, and of securing the rights of his subjects, by all the means that are warranted by the right of reprisals and that of war, which his majesty doth hereby declare against the said sovereign of Russia; directing at the same time that all and every the vessels and goods belonging to subjects of the said power, shall be sequestered, and that war shall be made against them, and no intercourse whatever be had with them, until the insult offered unto his majesty shall have been fully revenged, or a proper satisfaction given for it.

I send you the above for information, and as far as regards you, to enable you to comply with the same.

I sincerely remain, &c.

(Signed)

ET PRINCIPA DE MONFORTE.

To his excellency count

de Cumbre Hermosa.

Puerto de Santa Maria, 15th Sept. '99.

PROCLAMATION.

On the sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, in the city of Cadiz, his excellency count de Cumbre Hermosa, governor, civil and military, of said city, makes it known, that he hath just received from the captainship general of this province of Andalus, under the command of his excellency the prince of Monforte, an official communication, dated yesterday, and enclosing a sovereign decree, issued by the king, our beloved master, who may God preserve; which decree was sent by his excellency Don Mariano Luis de