

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 12, 1799.

BRUSSELS, September 19.

HE Executive Directory has ordered the formation of an army, to extend between the Meuse, the Vecchi, Dieff, Herenthals and Antwerp. This army will be called the army of the North—its right wing will be covered by the Scheld, its left by the Meuse.

General Tilly, commander in chief in the united departments, is appointed commander of this army, under the command of general Brune.

Engineers have been already to examine the position, and to trace out the camps.—New magazines will be established at Maefricht, Liege, and in the citadel of Antwerp, for this army.

Letters from the Rhine announce that the Austrians and peasants have crossed the Nidda at several points, and have obliged the French to recross that river.

Orders are received at Luxemburg, and several other places where there are magazines of warlike stores, to send 100 waggons to Mentsz and all sorts of provisions for that straits.

All the vessels and small sloops in the ports of Holland have been put in requisition to carry the wounded French troops in our hospitals.

Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, Bois-Le Duc, Grave, and other strong places, are putting in a state of defence, lest the Anglo-Russians should make the conquest of Batavia.

UPPER RHINE, September 17.

The archduke Charles has sent the following letter to Salm, commandant of Philippsburg, dated headquarters Euzwelhingen, September 13.

I have received your letter of yesterday, in which you inform me of the siege of the fortress of Philippsburg being raised. I hasten to express to you my entire satisfaction and applause of the brave and distinguished defence which you have made, and beg you will thank the brave officers and garrison in my name. This able and glorious defence prove that I have made the happiest choice in filling that post, and fully justified the high opinion which I had, during the whole war, of your great military skill. A courier is just setting off to recommend you and your brave garrison to his Imperial majesty, and I am convinced that he will be highly satisfied with your behaviour. I expect a full account of the whole of your proceedings with anxiety, which, I am persuaded, will be a lasting monument of the deeds of the brave garrison in the annals of the present war.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke.

The loss of the French, before Philippsburg, according to the statements of their own prisoners, amounts to nearly 1000 men: the garrison lost not more than 50 men.

H A G U E, September 21.

After an armistice of 8 days, the British army received a considerable reinforcement of Russians—and the day before yesterday, the 19th instant, the second most obstinate and bloody battle was fought between them and the Gallo Batavians, near Alkmaar, by which, though we gained the advantage, the operations of the armies have not been materially altered. Last night, the 19th instant, already arrived two expresses sent by general Brune to the French consul here, and yesterday the victory was announced by displaying the national flag from the observatory and the national hotel. The cannon also on the batteries of the Koe camp were fired. Our loss and that of the French is supposed to consist in 1500 men—the loss of the enemy is more considerable—it consists in 5000 killed, wounded and prisoners: but as on the 17th and 18th a corps of 17,000 Russians was advancing, another battle may be daily expected—it is indeed confidently reported that the last mail has brought news of another attack having been made by the combined English and Russians.

W E S M E R N, (Germany) September 14.

Accounts are received from our Italian army, that the French generals Moreau and Championet have formed a junction of their armies which are considerably reinforced of late, with an intention to relieve the fortress of Tortona, and prevent its surrender, if possible.

The archduke Palatine, will, in the course of a fortnight, set off for St. Petersburg, attended by count Anersberg, and a numerous suite, to celebrate his nuptials with the crown prince of Russia.

S T U T G A R D, September 20.

An Imperial officer passed this day through this city, to bring the account of the capture of the fortress of Tortona, to the archduke. The garrison consisting of 1000 men fell on the 17th, agreeable to the convention of August 24th. The Austrians found about 100 cannon in the citadel. The terms of capitulation are as yet unknown. The garrison suffered itself to be relieved by the armies of Moreau and Champl-

onet, but the position of the Austrians made this impossible.

According to letters from Schathensen, of September 11, nothing had taken place in Switzerland.

V I E N N A, September 14.

From the army of Italy we have received the account that the French generals Moreau and Championet have formed a junction, and have been considerably reinforced in order if possible to relieve Tortona, before the time fixed for its surrender. The Imperialists have taken every measure to give them a warm reception, and it is supposed that between the 8th and 11th instant, a general engagement will take place.

P H I L I P S B U R G, September 12.

We are happily delivered. Last night at the approach of the Imperialists the French marched off towards Mannheim; since the 27th August we have been blockaded by the French, but since the 6th of September we have been bombarded incessantly 5 days and 6 nights. The city is in a heap of ashes, and is all burnt down, except about 20 houses, which are all likewise much damaged, of the garrison 30 rank and file were wounded and killed and two peasants. The damage done by the French by their incursion between the Rhine and the Neckar, in so short time, is estimated at upwards of 2 million florins.

P A R I S, September 25.

The day before yesterday the commencement of a new year was celebrated with much splendour. The account of the complete victory gained by our troops in Holland, delivered by the directory to the council of five hundred, added much to the festivity of the day. Universal joy was manifested by the voice of thousands and thousands, which were assembled to partake in the celebration.

The official reports of general Brune, to the secretary of war, have been published here. In his letter he speaks in the highest terms of the great bravery of his troops, and ends thus: "Were I to give you the names of all the brave in the army, I should never finish this letter—but I cannot help mentioning that the 42d brigade is one of the finest columns in the French armies—its valour cannot be excelled."

"The success of the day has given to us upwards of 2000 prisoners and 3000 killed and wounded; 25 cannon, and 5 stand of colours of the regiment of Suwarrow and Perren. Gen Herman, commander in chief of the Russian troops, is among the prisoners; the Russian general Hosten, is mortally wounded—and I am assured, that the British general Knox is killed.—The army of the enemy was 39,000 men, viz.—14,000 Russians and 25,000 English: whereas the French and Batavian troops did not exceed 20,000; and all our loss is comprehended in 50 killed and 300 wounded. This seems almost incredible, but notwithstanding is a fact beyond all doubt. I shall send the Russian prisoners to Paris and the English to Weittel."

BRUNE."

S A L E M, November 20.

Recapture of the Hermione frigate.

Captain Williams, just arrived from Liguria, informs us of the recapture of the Hermione, formerly British frigate, and taken by the mutinous crew about two years since, and sold to the Spaniards at Leguira. She was cut out of Port Cabello in a most gallant manner, by four boats from the Trent British frigate, with only 120 men. The Hermione was lying at a wharf, secured only by a fast, in a passage about a pistol shot wide, leading into the harbour, and under the guns of a most formidable castle; she was complete for sea, and was supposed to have on board 500,000 dollars property. Her crew consisted of 600 men, but were so refractory, from a reluctance to go on board a ship, where such horrid murders had been perpetrated, that no more than 180 were doing duty at the time; 1120 were in irons on board, and the remainder were confined on shore—she was at the same time deficient in officers. Under these circumstances, with her head lying towards the sea, and a leading wind, the desperate attempt was made by the British boats—they boarded her, cut her fast, killed the captain and many of her crew, and got safe out, although she was under a castle mounted with 300 brass cannon, and had 30 pairs several inferior sorts.

The astonished Spaniards declared it to be the act of devils, and not of men. The Spanish captain was a brave and amiable man, and deeply regretted by his countrymen. The Spaniards had expended two hundred thousand dollars upon this Hermione; she had 50 guns mounted, and was shortly to have sailed to rendezvous at Cuba.

B O S T O N, November 27.

FROM SALEM.

Yesterday arrived at Salem, the ship Fanny, capt. Boden; 54 days from Bilbao.—A passenger belonging

to this town, informs us that letters had been received there from very respectable sources, acquainting that the king of Prussia, in consequence of overtures made him by the allied powers, had determined to join the coalition against France, and had already marched 40,000 men towards Holland, to reinstate the Stadtholder. This measure was deemed of importance in Europe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Malaga to his friend in New-York, dated October 6th, 1799.

"Yesterday a scene was exhibited here highly pleasing to every real American. The brig Thomas Pinckney, captain Lawton, of New-York, from Palermo bound here, was captured a few days ago by a French privateer, who was bringing her into this port for condemnation. As soon as it was perceived that she was in possession of the French, captain Packwood of the ship Washington, who was laying in the bay, with an alacrity that will ever reflect honour on him, feeling a just indignation for the insulted rights of his country, immediately got his vessel under weigh, and to the no small satisfaction of a concourse of Americans and others who were anxious spectators of this interesting scene, retook the prize by boarding her with his boats, the privateer narrowly escaping the same fate by rowing in shore.

"The Spaniards spurred on by French influence, shewed, or pretended to shew a great degree of repentment at this supposed violation of territory, which by the bye they had frequently passed over unnoticed, when committed by the French: and in order to satisfy the eager remonstrances of the enraged Frenchmen, the forts prepared to fire, and the gun-boats were ordered out to attack the Washington, and retake her prize—they went out, but after the spirited conduct to which they had been eye-witnesses, they felt very little inclination to hazard an attack, and returned again without attempting any thing.

"Every artifice that the malice of enraged and disappointed Frenchmen, could invent, was made up to prejudice the Americans in this place: but happily for us, their influence, although most unbounded, was effectually thwarted by the spirited exertions of our pro-consul, Mr. Edward Bedingfield, who acts in place of Mr. Michael Morphy, deceased; and the French obtained no other satisfaction than that of being told they had done the same on many occasions."

N E W - Y O R K, December 2.

Extract of a letter from Frankford, September 21.

"The joy manifested by the inhabitants of Mannheim at the entrance of the archduke Charles and his Imperial generals, was beyond conception. During the severe engagement in which Neckerau was taken, many balls were thrown in the city, even after the Imperialists had possession of it; the French sent a great number of balls from the left bank in here, they, however, were answered from the mouth of cannon, brought outside of the city for that purpose, the firing on both sides ceased at 2 o'clock. The city has suffered very little in regard of buildings, considering the manner in which it was taken. The Imperialists, after the city had been taken by storm, behaved with a great degree of heroism, no outrage nor excess has been committed by them. The prince left the city after a stay of but a few hours, and went to his former head quarters at Schwezingen. The number of French taken in this place was too considerable to be removed; in consequence of the bridge being damaged in their retreat from Mannheim, the French took several respectable citizens as hostages, who, however, were sent back without injury.

"The troops raised about the environs of Mentz, form a line from Erpenheim to Wisbaden; the latter place has been evacuated by the French; these several days past they have withdrawn themselves from the two former places towards Ehrenbreitstein.

"According to the official accounts the French have reduced to ashes 93 houses in Philippsburg, 13 were only tenanted."

Another letter, same date.

"According to the most accurate information, the French have lost in the last engagements of Neckerau and Mannheim, upwards of 2000 in killed, and upwards of 30 cannon, besides 1800 prisoners were taken; the loss of the Imperialists was not inconsiderable; it consisted in 1500 killed and wounded. It is supposed that the Imperialists will soon attempt to cross the Rhine, all their operations seem to be directed that way.

"Fresh troops are pouring in daily from Switzerland, to reinforce the army of the archduke Charles, which, with that of Stratzat, will amount to 80,000 men. The Austrians have already passed forward as far as Limburg and Mannheim; the French are drove entirely from Lahn. Yesterday arrived from Mannheim five battalions of infantry and 8000 Austrian cavalry, at Lamberheim opposite to Weibach; a great number of troops are also arrived at Heidenberg; they seem to be destined for the recapture of Mayence."