

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 26, 1799.

FRANCFORT, October 5.

✠✠✠✠✠ In our neighbourhood, affairs have suddenly taken a different turn. Yesterday the French advanced in great force from Mentz, drove the armed peasants as far as Hatterheim, whom they attacked again early this morning; they were obliged to retreat for want of ammunition. The Imperialists, and the troops of the elector of Mentz, were not strong enough to defend the Nidda, and were obliged to retreat across the Mayn. From last night till this afternoon, we have heard a violent cannonade. The French have a numerous artillery.

A part of the armed peasants and some Imperial artillery retreated through this city. This afternoon the French hussars of Clabran were at the outer gates, and at 4 o'clock a French trumpeter and an adjutant-general arrived here, and went to the senate house. It is not known what he demands. Our gates are shut.

This afternoon the new raised bridge head at Griefheim is heavily bombarded; the bridge still stands. The armed peasants have separated, all but the chafeurs and riflemen: they are said to have six killed and thirty wounded. We are in the utmost consternation here.

ZURICH, September 30.

We are reconquered unto liberty, and accordingly the rights of conquest are used over us. The conquering general has imposed upon us a contribution of 800,000 franks, payment, the one half in 48 hours, and the rest in 48 hours thereafter—in order to gild the pill, good reasons are alleged.—The soldier has not received his pay for 4 months.—The army wants every thing, and it is more easy to put an imposition on the city of Zurich, than to force the French treasury to send funds. However, it is not on us alone, that the contribution falls. The inhabitants of St. Gall are to pay a contribution of 400,000 franks.

PARIS, October 10.

Two o'clock. This moment the sound of cannon officially announces some new victories. The genius of liberty ever diligent and hovering between Helvetia and Batavia, has given to our armies the signal of victory at the moment they both conquered. Suwarow pursued into the Grison mountains—York is defeated—Chatham, brother to Pitt, dangerously wounded. This appears to be a mortal stroke to the coalition.

October 11.

The enemy have been driven from before Mentz and the blockade raised—10,000 peasants disarmed, and 3000 men taken prisoners, one standard and two covered ammunition waggons: this took place in the different attacks from Seltz to Mentz. This moment it is said the head quarters of the French, Dutch and Batavian army are returned to Alkmaar.

Among the 1500 prisoners taken on the 4th instant, in the battle of Castricum, by the French and Dutch troops, is the king of England's regiment of guards: this regiment is composed of some of the first noble families in England.

General Rostollant terminates his dispatches from Holland, after the above victory, with this paragraph: "Tell your fellow-citizens that we shall destroy the English and Russian armies, and that republicans will always come off conquerors of a coalition so inimical to the freedom of mankind."

The plains of Novi will testify, that notwithstanding the flood of enemies we had to combat, a few freemen put a stop to their progress; but the plains of Altorff now become the graves of the northern Barbarians, will still more witness that a set of vagabonds, however frightful their aspect may have been represented, are not dreadful soldiers for republicans to combat and conquer.

October 12.

This moment we have received a letter from the Hague by express, dated the 8th instant, stating that on the 5th there were some skirmishes of out posts, the 6th some patrols were met and engaged—at noon all our army were in motion; we attacked the English and Anglo-Russian, the former in the onset made a vigorous resistance, but their disagreement and disunion with the Russians having occasioned an inactivity on the part of the latter, conspiracy ensued, and then their defeat became general, and never was seen the like. In short, they have lost even their women, of which we count 200. We cannot enumerate the number of slain; but the fields are covered with them three leagues distant. The English having retired into their first intrenchment and stripped of every necessary, have demanded to retire in a military manner, which has been refused. This day they are to be summoned to surrender prisoners of war.

The good genius of France has been watchful and has come to our aid, but the courage of our soldiers has still done much more.

At the departure of the express, the head quarters of the French and Batavian army were at Alkmaar.

(Signed)

PALY, Editor of *Ami Des Lois*.

October 14.

The French army has been entirely supported by the Helvetic republic since the treaty of alliance, and that in contempt of the treaty, one article of which very strictly obliges the French government to be alone at the charge of supporting that army. The French commissaries and contractors, habituated to let the service want, in order to rob the better, have almost entirely emptied the Helvetic magazines. The Helvetic republic has furnished since the commencement of the war, almost all the horses and beasts of burthen. All the necessary carriages for transportation, and 72,000 quintals of forage a month, without having been able hitherto to obtain any payment for these enormous advances. During two months the Helvetic republic has supported an army of 31,000 men in the defence of the cause. In order to supply a proportional contingent, the French republic must keep on foot an army of 1800,000 men, notwithstanding which the Helvetic republic is so cruelly harassed by the Verres of France. To crown all, the town of Zurich and St. Gall, have been compelled to pay a contribution of 1200,000 livres: It is thus that nations, who confide in the French republic, are treated by her. The last paragraph is extracted from the *Ami Des Lois*, of the 14th of October.

October 15.

BUONAPARTE AT PARIS.

A message of the Executive Directory of yesterday, contains the following particulars respecting Buonaparte.

"The directory announces to you, citizen representatives, with pleasure, that they have received news of the army of Egypt. General Berthier who landed the 9th inst. at Frejus, with the general in chief, Buonaparte, the generals Lane, Marmont, Murat and Andreoffy, and the citizens Monge and Barthelet, informs, that they have left the French army in the most favourable situation."

Cries of "vive la republic" were heard from every part of the hall—Carel in a discourse, celebrates the victories of the French armies—he sings the praises of generals Buonaparte, Massena and Brune—he finishes by demanding that the council should declare that the French army in Batavia have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

October 16.

Buonaparte passed some days at Corfica, where he was visited by the officers of health, who presented him a certificate of dispensation from the quarantine. He is expected to-morrow at the directory. Tallien has lost an eye, and is at Malta, with many others of the deported Buonaparte went on board a frigate, which was escorted by three others. His health is somewhat impaired—he will rest 2 or 3 days at Frejus. Lucian and Joseph Buonaparte have gone to meet him.

It is impossible to describe the despair of the army when they heard of the defeat of the fleet at Aboukir. Every one indulged the most fatal conjectures. The countenance of Buonaparte, always firm, and always immovable, restored hope and confidence to the army.

His name alone, is worth in that country an army of 50,000 men. This reputation, and this invisible ascendancy, are not more due to the glory of his arms, than to his profound policy.

The army of the grand vizier, will not probably go into Egypt—it is pretended that the Porte intends to dismiss him, but that he proposes to declare himself independent, and thus render himself master of Syria; and to assure the possession of this vast province by a treaty with the French republic, by the mediation of the general in chief Buonaparte.

There is also in circulation another version of this report. It is said that Buonaparte brings a treaty of peace with the grand signior, and that the army of the grand vizier, is going to attack the Crimea in the southern provinces of Russia. These stories are considered extraordinary; but the name of Buonaparte has been hitherto connected with events so unforeseen, and results so astonishing, that we can no longer measure by the scale of probability, any of the events directed by his genius.

M A S S E N A.

Telegraphic dispatches of October 12.—  
General Massena to the directory.

I have completely beat the enemy, and driven them beyond the Rhine—2000 men have been killed and wounded, and 1000 made prisoners—six stand of colours, and many cannon have been taken—among

the killed was found a general of the corps of Conde.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 25.

The following proclamation being of consequence to the merchants of this town, has been handed to us for publication:

PROCLAMATION.

Liberty.

Equality.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Arrete, declaring that all American and other neutral vessels, coming from English ports in Europe or America, shall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo.

Extract from the register of the deliberations of the agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The agency of the directory of St. Domingo, considering that its arrete of the 6th Floreal last, for the re-establishment of commercial intercourse with America, was dictated by considerations equally useful and honourable to both nations, whose true interests ought to incline them to unite themselves closely, and that the same attention should be paid to the majesty of each republican—if therefore, it is permitted to the enemies of France to benefit by the renewal of commerce with the United States, to send to St. Domingo English vessels coming from their own ports, or from those of the United States; or American vessels sent to British colonies, and from thence come to St. Domingo—Decrees:

I. The American schooner the Nancy, commanded by captain Winslow Lewis, dispatched from Martinique, in virtue of a sea letter granted by the president of the United States, under date of the 3d June last, and which came from Martinique to Cape Francois, where he has already disposed of her cargo, she shall be obliged to depart in 12 days, without any excuse, but may nevertheless carry with her produce of her sales.

II. Every American and other neutral vessels coming from English ports either in Europe or America, shall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo, under any pretext whatsoever, except in the case of the greatest necessity, legally proved, and for the least time possible.

III. The English vessels having the boldness, or the folly to present themselves, under whatever flag, shall be seized and confiscated, two thirds to go to the republic, and one third to the captors.

IV. The ordonnateur in chief is required to execute and cause to be executed the present arrete, the citizens, general in chief and commanders of military districts, are invited and required to put this measure in effect, if they shall have occasion.

The present arrete shall be printed, addressed to the civil and military authorities of the colony, transcribed upon the registers of the administrative and judiciary bodies, read, published and stuck up, wherever it shall be necessary.

Done at Cape Francois, the 13th Fructidor (August 30), 7th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Signed at the register of deliberations.

ROUPE, Particular agent of the directory.

L. BLANCHARD, Sec. gen. of the agency.

True copy.

L. BLANCHARD

We are informed that 16 or 17 privateers are now fitting out in the harbour of St Jago de Cuba. They are of different force, and are French vessels with Spanish commissions.

BALTIMORE, December 22.

Yesterday arrived ship Perseverance, captain Norman, in 8 weeks from the Downs, and 41 days from land to land, by which vessel we received London papers down to the 24th October, inclusive—6 days later than any on the continent—extracts follow:

LONDON, October 21.

At a late hour last night, Paris papers were received in a regular series, to the 19th inst. the contents of which we have not time to detail, and can only say in general, that they confirm the former accounts, stated in several papers of the 8th, that Suwarow had been defeated, with the loss of 10,000 prisoners, and 2000 wounded. The number of slain is not ascertained.—He is said to have retreated, with the remainder of his army, in the Grison country.

A rumour was also prevalent, that the archduke Charles had been defeated with considerable loss.

October 15.

During the few minutes that Suwarow remained at Altorff, he received the curate's benediction, and then bestowed it himself on the people. He harangued the citizens, inviting them to take arms for their religion. He styled himself the deliverer of Switzerland, and kept shaking, during his address, a kind of staff which he held in his hand, emblematical of the liber-