

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 2, 1 8 0 0.

VIENNA, April 10.

A COURIER arrived here on the 5th from Petersburg, brought an account of the arrival there of the Landgrave of Furstenberg.—This minister, in a private audience which he had of his Imperial majesty of Russia, delivered the dispatches with which he was charged.

The same courier also announces that prince Suwarrow had also arrived at Petersburg, and that he had been received in the most gracious manner, by his sovereign, who had caused apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial palace, which fully belies the report respecting the death of this warrior.

PARIS, April 2.

The Bien Informe gives the following account as the real cause of Suwarrow's disgrace:

"The emperor Paul had undertaken several reforms, and had ordered the soldiers to change their light and large dress for the old stiff German uniform. He insisted upon their wearing powder and pomatum, instead of washing their hair every morning. They were also ordered to wear false tails. Suwarrow having received the orders, with the models for the soldiers' tails, and the patterns for the size of the side buckles of the hair, said, 'Hair powder is not gunpowder, buckles are not pieces of cannon, and tails are not bayonets.' The meaning was expressed in two kinds of Russian measure, which became proverbial with the troops. Paul immediately recalled Suwarrow, and the murmurs of the troops only incited him to disgrace his former favourite."

A letter from Petersburg, dated 5 Germinal, February 25, says, "Marshal Suwarrow is disgraced. The emperor has deprived him of the title of Italicus, and prohibited the drums from beating before him according to custom. The colours are no longer displayed as he passes, and his name is omitted in public prayers. He is accused of having caused the misunderstanding between the two Imperial courts."

In the ex-Venetian isles, particularly at Corsu, serious disturbances are said to have broken out.

April 27.

The Journal de Paris of the 6th inst. announces that the army of the Rhine has made a general movement, and that it is at this moment engaged.

[Gazette de France]

Hostilities have begun on the Rhine, and the army is at this moment engaged.

[L'Ami des Loix.]

The Publiciste states the same fact, as do several other journals, and mentions the momentary expectation of important intelligence from the Rhine.

LONDON, April 12.

Various and contradictory are the reports which of late have been in circulation, respecting the state of preparation of the combined fleet at Brest, and the object which it may at present have in view. It is well known that an armed force, from about 24 to 20,000 men, are now in readiness to embark upon some secret expedition, upon the object of which we idly speculate, or are led into a dangerous security. There appears, however, one circumstance, of the truth of which we have no room to doubt, (namely, that general Humbert has arrived at Brest, and is to take the command of the expedition) that pretty clearly points out Ireland as the place against which this movement has been planned with so much silence and mystery; and to this opinion we are the more naturally inclined to lean, we know it to be the recorded opinion of Humbert, that with four thousand effective men, he asserted on a former occasion, that he might have over-run that country. At all events, the choice of such a general, upon such an occasion, is rather an unequivocal proof of the nature of the service in which he is now to be engaged.

If no alteration shall have been made by the orders lately sent out to our commanders in the Mediterranean, the French army in Egypt which has capitulated to the grand vizier, is to have the protection of a British Squadron as its convoy. One of the motives for this stipulation was, it is supposed, the apprehension of their being able to throw any succours into Malta.

April 22.

The Hamburg mail has at length resuscitated marshal Suwarrow, and restored him to the good graces of the emperor Paul of which it had deprived him. In confirmation of this intelligence, we are assured, that count Woronzow, has received letters which positively assert, that this celebrated warrior was in a fair way of recovery on the 22d of March; that he had previously, even to that date, dispatched two couriers in succession to Petersburg; and that he would soon be able to pay his respects to the emperor in person.

Yesterday evening we received by express Paris Journals to the 20th instant, inclusive. The campaign on the Rhine is yet confined to skirmishes between the

advanced posts of the respective armies. The Austrians having fired on the French, the latter threw a few shot, in their turn, into Mannheim. A parley ensued, and thus ended the affair. General Kray fortifies himself very strongly in the Brisgau.

According to letters from Venice and other places, it appears, that the Austrian government has endeavoured to soothe the resentment of the emperor Paul, by offering to surrender to him the fortresses of Ancona and its dependencies.

In the two houses of parliament, last night, the three first resolutions of the union were moved and agreed to. The fourth resolution, relative to the representation, will be moved in the house of commons this evening. Probably the fifth, respecting the church, will also be moved. The sixth article, which relates to commerce, is likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion.

April 23.

Sir Home Popham is stated in the Moniteur, to have failed altogether in his mission to St. Petersburg; and in another journal, under the article Berlin, it is added, that the Russian troops in Guernsey and Jersey, are also to be withdrawn.

April 24.

It is said that the expedition to the Mediterranean is given up; and it is also mentioned, that general Sir Charles Stewart is going out to succeed earl Balcarras, as commander in chief of Jamaica; and he is to take with him a number of troops from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are to be replaced by the troops now embarked here.

The Moniteur has published an analysis of fifty-nine papers, relative to the capitulation of Egypt and to the negotiations which preceded it, in which the politeness of Sir Sidney Smith to general Kleber is much praised. If we may give credit to the letters from Constantinople, the recovery of Egypt will not be so advantageous to the Porte as that power flattered itself. Far from being able to carry into execution freely the new plan of government which it had formed for that part of its empire, it seems that the beys wish to obtain possession of their ancient authority, and claim this right with arms in their hands.

The chief consul, who no longer talks of going to Dijon, still continues to make all the military preparations which are in his power, and he indemnifies himself for the difficulty which he finds in procuring soldiers, and particularly money, by a multitude of acts and ordinances both military and civil.

He has changed the ancient system of commands in fortresses, and has published a long order on that subject. General Bernadotte has been appointed in the place of general Brune, commander in chief of the army of the West. The chief consul probably intended, by this nomination, either to gain him over to his party, or to remove him from Paris.—The provinces of the West are not the only parts in which the spirit of active opposition to the present government manifests itself. The disturbances which broke out in the beginning of this year in the south are not yet terminated.

It is stated, in letters by the Dublin mail of the 18 instant, which arrived yesterday morning, that the state prisoners confined in the gaols of Kilmainham and Newgate, have received official intimation, that government has no objection to their leaving Ireland and settling in any country not at war with his majesty. Some of them are in consequence of the notice, preparing to depart for America. It has, however, been declared, that they will not be suffered to remain for a single day at large in the country.

April 30.

Yesterday morning earl St. Vincent set off from London for Portsmouth, where he will hoist his flag on board the Ville de Paris, and with all convenient speed proceed down the channel to succeed lord Bridport in the command of the fleet. His lordship is to have forty-one sail of the line under him, with which he is to watch the enemy in Brest.

In Poland a dangerous influenza rages, supposed to have been brought from Russia. Above 1000 individuals are said to be affected with this disease at Warsaw, where from 20 to 30 people die every day.

Downing-street, April 12.

The right honourable lord Keith, K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, having by his proclamation, dated in Leghorn Roads, on the 12th of March last, declared the cities of Marseille, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coast of the Ruvra de Poncme to be in a state of blockade; and the commanders, as well of his majesty's ships of war, as of the Ships of war belonging to his majesty's allies, and serving under his lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding according to law against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all masters and owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the Paris Journals to the 27th inst. inclusive. The lateness of the hour obliges us, for this day to content ourselves with giving the following extracts:

ARMY OF ITALY.

Telegraphic dispatch.

"Albenga, 20 Germinal, April 10.

"The commander in chief to general Massiere, commanding the 7th division.

(Of the same date,) "General Souchet commanding the centre.

"We have taken 2100 prisoners, among whom are general baron d'Alpre, and several officers of distinction. The commander in chief continues his success.

(Signed)

SOUCHET."

General Souchet, lieutenant of the general in chief, to general Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic.

Head quarters at Melogno,
26 Germinal, April 16.

General—For ten days the army of Italy, has been engaged with the enemy. Finding myself detached from the army of the commander in chief, Massena, and having an opportunity of being able to give you intelligence of the army, I think it my duty to do so directly. On the 16th Germinal, general Melas attacked in person the heights of Savona. Lieutenant-general Souchet, who commanded them, withstood, during the whole day, the attack of the enemy on Cadiborra and Montenotte, in order that he might be able to send to the fort of Savona what was necessary for its defence, and to effect his retreat to Genoa; for at the commencement of the day he could easily perceive that the enemy had such a superiority of forces that he could not hope to overcome them. He threw a garrison of 700 men into the fort of Savona, and in the evening effected his retreat to Albissola.—The same day general Miollis was attacked on the Riviere di Lavente. He was at first obliged to fall back; but on the 17th general Massena advanced hither in person, beat the Austrians and took from them 2500 prisoners, among them are general d'Alpre.

On the 20th, general Massena attacked the enemy at Salejo and Albissola. The affair continued the whole day, and on the 21st general Massena bravely repulsed the enemy, and took from them a great number of prisoners.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th, general Massena had sharp engagements, the result of which was constantly in our favour. He took from the enemy 4500 prisoners, 7 standards, and six pieces of cannon.

On the 13th, however, I had evacuated the position of St. Jacques and had advanced to the line of Borgetto. The Madonna de la Nave was taken and retaken several times. The Hungarian grenadiers suffered considerably at Melogno, where they were vigorously repulsed. The 17th and the grenadiers of the 34th distinguished themselves in a particular manner. Observing that the enemy were endeavouring to turn me, I determined to advance to the line of Borgetto. During this time, general Zablonowski completely beat the division of the enemy, which was debouching by Tanaro, and had already arrived at Pieva—he took from them 500 prisoners.

On the 19th, having received orders from general Massena to attack the enemy, I marched on the 20th. The troops took by assault and the bayonet the tower and redoubt of Melogno, with 400 prisoners, 12 of whom were officers. The chief of the battalion of Vedal, belonging to the 34th demi brigade was the first who rushed into the entrenchments. The colonel of the Austrian regiment of Orange was killed.

The numerous redoubts of Settepani were taken on the 21st. General Compere, with a part of the 7th light infantry, the grenadiers of the 34th and 10th, favoured by a very thick fog, surrounded the enemy, and took 1200 prisoners of the regiment of Hoff and of the prince of Orange, among whom are a major and two lieutenant-colonels.—One standard only fell into our hands, the rest having been concealed among the rocks.

My loss in these different affairs, does not exceed one hundred and twenty wounded and thirty killed!!!—The loss of the enemy independently of the prisoners, has been much greater.

Among the brave men whom the army has to regret, is Clavel, chief of battalion of the tenth. General Clausel, who commanded these different expeditions, is entitled to much praise. The 7th light infantry and their commander, Boyer, particularly distinguished themselves.

On the 20th, general Clausel was engaged the whole day on the small hills in the neighbourhood of St. Jacques. He took prisoners 150 Hungarian grenadiers. Chevalier Chef du battalion, assistant to the adjutant-general Solignac, was killed. We fought the whole day of the 22d. General Solignac was wounded.

Gen. Oudinot, chief of the staff, who was the bearer of dispatches from the commander in chief, has