

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1800.

TOULON, May 6.

LETTERS arrived from Malta in seventeen days late, that the French occupy all the fortifications of that place, and have not abandoned the suburbs. The Neapolitan and English troops that have been landed are not numerous enough to effect a regular siege, and confine themselves to blockading. There are no Russian troops. Those who were sent, stopped only a few days. The French have 4000 men in a condition for service, without reckoning the Maltese who have taken up arms to assist in defence of the place.

It is not true, as has been said, that several inhabitants, and especially the bishop and all the priests, have been forced to quit the city. The French and the inhabitants suffer many privations; but they have subsistence for four months. Medicines are scarce though the number of sick has never been considerable. The place is blockaded from the sea by 27 ships of war.

SUABIA, May 23.

The expedition which the Imperialists have undertaken from Italy against the south of Switzerland, to the canton of Uri, obliges the French to send reinforcements thither from Suabia, to prevent the Imperialists from occupying Switzerland in their rear. From the Grison country, the Austrian troops also penetrate farther into Switzerland.

ULM, May 21.

Our apprehensions of a bombardment of this city by the French have vanished. The French begin to withdraw from their positions in our neighbourhood, and are followed by the Imperialists.

The division of Lorge and other troops have been detached from Moreau's army to reinforce the army of reserve under general Berthier.

The Imperial army in Suabia now amounts to 100,000 men, is particularly strong in cavalry, and has a considerable number of fresh troops.

Evening—This morning the army has been officially informed, in general orders, that on the 11th inst. our troops had entered Nice, and that on the 13th, Genoa had begun to capitulate.

This day the centre of our army was engaged with the enemy, the advantage being now on one side then on the other. Towards evening the roaring of cannon appeared more distant, which is considered as a favourable sign.

STUTGARD, May 23.

On the 21st, the French had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthal, and not any of them were seen at Blaubeuren on that day.

The position of the Imperial army becomes every day more advantageous—general Kray's manoeuvres having induced the French to withdraw from the environs of Ulm. The corps of prince Hohenlohe approaches from Kannstadt, and menaces their flank.

It appears that the left wing of the French hitherto on the left bank of the Danube, will form itself on the right bank of that river.

GUNZBURG, May 21.

Yesterday morning the French made an attack on the position of the Austrians, with a violent cannonade, towards Solingen. After several fruitless attempts to penetrate through the Blauthal, the enemy were obliged to retreat about noon, leaving behind them many killed and wounded, and nearly 160 prisoners. The Austrians are again at Eppingen.

From another correspondent.

The French begin to see the impossibility of gaining any advantages over the Imperial army near Ulm; and to-day they have actually retreated a considerable way towards Biberach and Memmingen. General Kray's head quarters, it is thought, will be removed from Ulm to Eppingen, in a few days. The passage between this place and Ulm is entirely open and perfectly secure.

FRANCFORT, May 22.

Letters from Ulm, of the 21st, just received here, state, that the Imperial army is rapidly advancing, closely following the French on their retreat. Several engagements were fought on the 12th and 20th, in the environs of Blaubeuren, which terminated in favour of the Austrians.

BERN, May 18.

The marching of French troops through the Vallais all continues. Operations will be carried on in that country and through Savoy, against Mount Cenis, at the same time. General Moncey is now with the 25th army, and Moutchoisy commands in his room in the interior of Switzerland.

Yesterday, the 17th and 20th half brigades of light troops passed through Lucerne, the Imperialists having advanced to Mount St. Gothard. From Holland 4000 men are shortly expected in Switzerland.

The passes of the Grison country, the Luciensteig and Chur, are yet occupied by the Imperialists, where they are in great force.

If Moreau had not obtained possession of so many magazines in Suabia, the French army in Italy would not have been able to subsist.

It is now known, that the principal object of Carnot's journey to general Moreau's head quarters has been to induce him to send ten thousand men to the army of general Berthier.

By the order of Buonaparte, the Russian gen. Harman and the English gen. Don, have been set at liberty.

BERLIN, May 6.

We have been informed here of the brilliant *debut* of the French arms in Suabia, and of their reverse in Italy. Our cabinet appears disposed to place limits to the ambitious pretensions of Austria; but is not less uneasy at those which the French republic appear to entertain. The Russian envoy extraordinary had his audience of ceremony to-day. It is remarked that he is much engaged in business with the count de Haugwitz.

The general opinion here is, that the two courts have the intention of intervening as armed mediators for a general peace, and that they will lean to the side from which they shall receive proofs of moderation. It is believed that they wish not Italy to be delivered up to Austria, nor that France shall abuse her old advantages over the Germanic empire. These ideas have a basis which appears to be real; and we have pretty certain advices that the court of Petersburg has proposed to ours the renewal of the ancient ties on the footing of 1793; adding, however, some secret conditions which the general situation of Europe appears to require. Thus do those conjectures, which were formed at the period of the retreat of the Russian troops, begin to be realized.

PARIS, May 29.

It is said, that general Mack has not been received at the court of Vienna, where he had presented himself. He is entirely disgraced, it is said, for having shewn himself devoted to the party of the archduke Charles, and for having surrendered to gen. Championet.

May 31.

A rumour is in circulation that Madame Buonaparte is going to join her husband at Milan.

Gen. Vandamme has arrived at Paris. He left the army in the best disposition. He is going to command in the departments of ci-devant Belgium, where the English appear to threaten a debarkation.

LONDON, May 30.

Paris Journals to the 27th arrived yesterday morning. The Austrians stationed near Francfort are retiring into Franconia. Mannheim capitulated to the French on the 15th; Stuttgart had not been entered by them on the 16th. St. Suzanne, with the left wing of Moreau's army, was, on the 15th, between Musingen and Blaubeuren, about 15 or 20 miles north of the left bank of the Danube, and about the same distance west of Ulm. Moreau and Kray were in the same situation we stated yesterday, each camped within a few miles of Ulm. The French seem to confine themselves behind the Iller, but we can find no intimation of the "repulse" mentioned in Mr. Wickham's letter, though the Paris Journals have published German accounts of much later dates; and we know, by what they published some weeks ago from those sources, unfavourable to themselves respecting Genoa, that if any reverse had occurred, it would not have been so long concealed. An article from Kempton of the 11th, says, the Austrians concentrated their forces, and repulsed the French at Leutkirch on that day. Probably this is true; but the affair could not be very important, as we find that the heavy baggage, &c. of the Austrians continued retreating through Augsburg on the 15th; and it is said a part of Lecourbe's division entered Kempton on the 13th or 14th. Prince Reuss was retreating by Immenstadt, about twenty miles above Kempton, also on the Iller.

Thus far we keep with Moreau's army which appears to be taking repose. Probably both Kray and Moreau are collecting their strength, and preparing for a great battle, which will decide the fate of Ulm. Reports of such a battle, in which the French were victorious, were circulated in Paris, and yesterday in London, but without foundation. If the report had been true, the Telegraph would have been the first to announce it. If Moreau's object be to wait before Ulm till the Voralberg and the Grisons in his rear are secured, that object seems now to be attained. Brengentz was certainly taken by the French, on the 10th, and Lindau has since been taken. Great magazines were found in these places, and at the latter the Austrian flotilla of colonel Williams was destroyed. Brengentz and Lindau were taken by French troops coming from the Swiss side of the Rhine, above the

Lake; and as Lecourbe's corps was in Kempton, a junction must have been formed, and a line of communication into Switzerland established for Moreau above the lake. The Austrians were retiring up the Rhine to Mayenfeld.

June 4.

The average price of rice, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 24th day of May, 1800, is thirty-four shillings and seven-pence farthing per cwt.

Wheat has fallen 20 shillings per quarter in Hull market.

The commercial intercourse between Holland and France and this country is increasing daily; our imports include large supplies of potatoes, pork, bacon, beef, wheat, oats, leather, hides, madder, gin, currants, wine, linen, &c. and our exports embrace most articles of our colonial produce, and certain prohibited goods exported by certificate. Considerable quantities of sugar, coffee, calicoes, &c. were on Saturday entered at the custom-house for Antwerp, Calais, Dieppe, Ostend, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and there are now in the river several vessels for each of these ports.

One hundred and seven tons of potatoes were during the last week received from Holland.

FALMOUTH, June 1.

The following cutters, which arrived here in the course of last week, have received this evening sealed orders from Plymouth, to proceed to sea to a certain latitude, early to-morrow morning, when they are to open their orders:—Repulse, Dolphin, Speedwell, Greyhound, Falcon, Swan, Rose, and Swallow.

BOSTON, July 21.

A vessel has arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, which brings accounts to nearly the middle of June. We learn by a gentleman from the former place, that the information by this arrival is, that Massena had made a sortie from Genoa about the 18th of May, and had succeeded in driving the besiegers from before that place with great slaughter. This intelligence is verbal. We have seen a letter brought by the same vessel, addressed to a respectable house in this town, dated the beginning of June, which says, Massena must have surrendered ere this, as by the last accounts he was in the greatest want of provisions.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

It is with pleasure we announce that the ship Juno and schooner Vandyke, of this port, and the brig Hannah, of Salem, with their cargoes, lately captured and sent into Halifax, have been released without trial; this information was received by the Nancy, arrived on Saturday last from Halifax.

EFFECT OF THE COW-POX.

We hear that Dr. Waterhouse has received the matter of the Cow-Pox, from England, and that the inoculation of it has succeeded in one of his children. Upwards of thirty thousand persons, of all ages, have passed safely through this disease.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

We are happy in being able to assert (says the latest London paper by the Factor) that the appearance of a plentiful crop this year is general over the whole face of the country. The weather has been for some time particularly favourable.

July 24.

Mr. Sartori, the American consul at Rome, who arrived here yesterday, in the Olive from Naples, mentions, that when he left Cadiz, which was on the 12th June, and Algeziras, which was on the 17th no account had been received at either of these places respecting the fall of Genoa.

Captain Laughton was at Cadiz on the 16th June. He made particular and earnest inquiries whilst there respecting the fate of Massena; but could not gather the least information on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Hamilton Rowan sailed for Hamburg on Tuesday last.

It is not true, as has been stated, that permission has been granted to Mr. Rowan to return immediately to Ireland. His family will meet him at Hamburg.

The conduct of Mr. Rowan, in America, has been peaceable and exemplary; and he leaves behind him many Americans, who will lament his absence as a friend and as a gentleman—We wish we could say as much for many of his countrymen.

Lieutenant-colonel Burrows, commandant of the marine corps, has left this city for Washington, where the head quarters of the marines are to be established.

July 19.

Mr. John Shaw, who is the bearer of dispatches to our government from Tunis, arrived here on Thursday evening last, in the ship Liberty, from Lisbon. He arrived at Lisbon the 1st May, after having been driven by stress of weather, into several ports of Sicily.