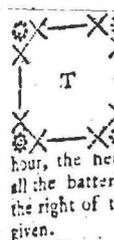


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 9, 1797.

B A S L E, November 30.



THE Austrians having damaged the bridge of Huningen so as to render it impassable, great hopes were entertained by the prince of Furtemberg. He summoned general Abatucci to deliver up in the space of a quarter of an hour, the head of the bridge, all the intrenchments, all the batteries, and all the cannon, which were on the right of the Rhine—here is the answer which was given.

“Whatever may be the idea you have formed of the critical position in which you suppose I find myself, I have the honour to assure you that I am ready at any instant to convince you of your error.”

“This also will inform you, that I am as little disposed to accept the shameful capitulation you have proposed.”

The country of Baden continues to be ill treated by the Austrians, the house of the baron de Reizenstein has been plundered and destroyed by them; this is the same baron de Reizenstein, who concluded a peace for his prince, and is still at Paris.

Dec. 1. Yesterday at five o'clock a second Austrian flag of truce, proposed the surrender of the fort of Huningen, or at least its evacuation, on a promise that it should be restored at the opening of the campaign, in the same state in which it was surrendered.—General Abatucci answered, “that to obtain the fort it was necessary to take it.”—When the flag had returned with this answer, the artillery of both armies commenced a most terrible fire, which is still heard.

At half past 9 in the evening they assaulted the first fort, which is separated from the other by an arm of the Rhine.—All the French garrison immediately retired into the rear fort. The artillery then ceased to play on both sides, and in its place a fire of musquetry was sustained which continued an hour after midnight; never was there a more murderous conflict; those of the Austrians who were not driven from the fort, perished there.

The Austrians lost ten times more than the French. The dead exceed two thousand. Abatucci received 4 wounds—two with a sabre, 1 bullet, and a stroke with a cannon ball in his shoulder.

At this instant the cannon are again heard. A courier direct from Vienna passed this, yesterday; he is bound to Paris.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock at night, the Austrians made an attack on the head of the bridge at Huningen and Ile du Rhin. The action lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning with the greatest obstinacy. The Imperial troops attempted with the greatest bravery to storm the intrenchments three several times, but obstacles innumerable rendered all their efforts ineffectual. Colonel Geisler was killed at the commencement of the action. It is expected a new attack will be made this night. The French continue to hold the Ile, from which they keep up a brisk fire on the Austrian batteries. They communicate by a flying bridge with Huningen.

For three days past the Austrians have cannonaded with great vivacity from their batteries on the left of the Ile of the Rhine, and the French bridge of boats. The 28th November, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the bridge was separated by a well directed shot, in such manner, that the French who occupied the Ile found their communication with the fortresses of Huningen cut-off. This circumstance excited the attention of our magistrates—they judged proper to beat the alarm; all the inhabitants took arms, and the troops sent to occupy the frontiers. These dispositions have not, however, produced any change to this moment; and more happy than the Venetians, Genoese, or other neutrals who have seen their territory successfully invaded or ravaged, we are not less exposed to a continual inquietude.

R O M E, November 19.

Our fate is not yet decided; and, so far as respects to the Holy See, war appears more probable than peace.—Citizen Cacault having been appointed by the Directory at Paris, minister plenipotentiary to open new negotiations of peace, he wished to present himself in this character to the pope, who sent him to the cardinal Bufca, secretary of state.

He attended for this purpose; but the conference was so short, that we are led to suppose that the preliminary overtures were not conformable to his views—since then all attempts have been suspended.—Mean time our court continues with activity in preparations for war. A body of 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery, will be ready by the first of next month.

H A M B U R G, December 6.

We learn from Stockholm, that colonel Aminoff, an accomplice of Arminfeldt, the assassin of the late king, and who was condemned to imprisonment for life, in the fort of Carlstedt, had been granted his liberty.

S T R A S B U R G, December 2.

General Delaix has repulsed the enemy from the village of Kehl, and has already begun to intrench himself there.

L E Y D E N, December 4.

Private advices from Mankim of the 6th instant, announce, that according to a report received there that day, the third parallel had been opened by the Austrians before Kehl, and that general Delaix had been repulsed in a fortie which he had made at the head of six thousand men.

December 11.

Letters and papers from Paris of the 5th of December, announce (but without date and not officially) the taking of Mantua.

The plan of general Buonaparte to attack the corps of general Davidovich and force him to retire into Tyrol, has not failed of being put in execution, as we learn by a letter from Borzen, of November 25, which we may consider as official; and of which the following is an extract:

“After the victory which general Davidovich obtained on the 17th of his month, near Rivoli, over the French forces under general Vaubois, the enemy was repulsed even to the gates of Peschiera; and over the Minico; and on the 19th, the corps of Davidovich had effectually passed his river. But on this same day news was received that general d’Alvinzy had been defeated. Davidovich was then under the necessity of falling back as far as Camperla. From this place a courier was sent to general d’Alvinzy; but was intercepted by the enemy, who, of course, knew the whole state and situation of our forces. In consequence of this general Buonaparte on the 21st, came upon general Davidovich with superior forces and obliged him to retreat again; especially as a column of 4000 French were already masters of the heights of Peri; the retreat would have been effected without much loss, had not a Battalion of Eibach of 600 men who had lost the way been made prisoners. The whole loss amounts to 810 men. The Pont de Pontons near Dolce has been of necessity abandoned, and burnt by the enemy.”

P A R I S, December 9.

One of the most important discussions which has of late engaged the legislative body, is undoubtedly that relating to the law of the third of Brumaire, by which the relations of emigrants are excluded from all public functions whatsoever. There are two opinions directly opposite; one for the strict and unqualified adherence to that law, as indispensably necessary to the preservation of a republican form—the other for its entire abrogation, as being contrary to the constitution and to the rights of citizens; the council of five hundred has adopted a medium between the two opinions.

General Buonaparte to Citizens of Miron.

“Miron died at my side immediately, at the battle of Arcole. You have lost a husband who was dear; I have lost a friend to whom I had long been attached. But the country has lost more than me, by losing an officer, equally distinguished by his talents, as by his singular courage. If I can render any service to you, or your children; I request you to repose entire confidence in me.

“BUONAPARTE.”

Letter from general Buonaparte to general Clarke.

Verona, Nov. 19.

“Your nephew Elliott was slain in the field of battle at Arcole. This young man had become well acquainted with arms; he often marched at the head of the columns; he would have been hereafter a valuable officer. He died with glory, facing the enemy, and did not suffer one instant. Who would not envy such a death? Who is there that contemplating the changes of life, would not claim the privilege of quitting this worthless world in such a manner? Who among us has not an hundred times lamented that he had not thus got out of the reach of calumny, of envy, and of all the hateful passions which seem almost exclusively to direct the conduct of mankind?”

Letter from general Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Verona, 4th Frimaire, (24th Nov.)

I have informed you, citizens directors, by my last letter, that general Vaubois had been obliged to abandon the post of Rivoli, and that the enemy had already arrived at Castellano.

I improved the rout of the enemy at Arcole, by causing the division of general Masséna, immediately to retrace the Adige, who effected a junction at Villa Franca with general Vaubois, and united, they marched to Castellano, the 11th Frimaire, (1st Dec.) whilst the division of general Angereau, ascended the heights of St. Anne, to cross the valley of Adige to Dolce, and by this means to cut off the retreat of the enemy. General Joubert, commanding the advanced guard of

the divisions of general Masséna, and general Vaubois united, attacked the enemy upon the heights of Campers; after a slight action, we overtook and surrounded a corps of the enemy's rear guard, and made 1200 prisoners, among which is the colonel of the regiment of d’Erbach. A body of 3 or 400 men attempting to save themselves were drowned in the Adige. We did not content ourselves with retaking Rivoli and Corona—we pursued the enemy to Preano. Angereau in the mean time had engaged a body of the enemy in the heights of St. Anne, and dispersed it—he made 300 prisoners, was arrived at Dolce, burnt two equipages of pontoons on Laquets, and took some baggage.

General Wurmsler made a fall from Mantua yesterday at 7 o'clock, A. M.—General Kilmaine made him return as usual, with greater speed than he came out, with the loss of 200 prisoners, an howitzer and two pieces of cannon. Wurmsler commanded this fall in person. “This is the third time (gen. Kilmaine writes me) that Wurmsler has attempted a fortie, and always with a little success.” Wurmsler is successful only in the Journals, which the enemies of the republic fabricate at Paris.

BUONAPARTE.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitt's) December 27.

A schooner arrived here this day from Martinique, by which we learn that five fall of the line sailed from Fort Royal on Saturday last to attack Trinidad.

Jan 3. On Thursday last his majesty's ship Vengeance brought in a large ship under American colours, from the Ile of Erance with a valuable cargo. She was taken off Guadeloupe.

Same day his majesty's ship Lapwing brought in a French privateer schooner mounting 4 carriage guns, and had on board 63 men. She was taken near Montserrat.

January 27.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Jan. 23.

“The Comet fire ship is come express from admiral Jervis, who was obliged to quit the Mediterranean, the Spanish fleet being too numerous for him, and in coming out, off Algiers, experienced a severe gale of wind; three of his line of battle ships got on shore, one of them the Courageux was lost, and the greater part of her crew got to Gibraltar. He expected to have found admiral Mann, but he had proceeded as convoy to a rich fleet for England a few days before. Admiral Jervis is gone to Lisbon, and dispatched the Comet to advise admiral Harve, that 7 Spanish line of battle ships had proceeded to the westward.”

Jan 31. We are informed that about 160 privateers from 2 to 6 guns, sail out of Guadeloupe, and daily carry in valuable English and American vessels; the masters and crews of the latter are imprisoned as well as those of the former.

It is said that in the space of one month English goods to the amount of 150,000l. sterling have been sold at Guadeloupe.

A court of vice-admiralty was this day held before the worshipful Robert Thompson, judge of the said court; for the trial of the ship Grand Turk, captured by his majesty's ship Vengeance, captain Russell. The trial was not over when this paper went to press.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) January 24.

We trust our admiral will see the necessity of affording protection to American vessels coming to and returning from our islands, by sending our cruisers for that purpose.—The great distress we are in for want of provisions and grain calls for such a measure; and when it is considered that our enemies in Guadeloupe can now be supplied only by captures of Americans, it becomes incumbent on our naval officers to exert themselves to prevent it: they will be answering the end for which they were sent out, and render themselves the objects of our warmest gratitude.

N. E. W. Y O R K, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, Martinique, to his friend in this city dated February 1801.

“A powerful force is daily expected here; at Fort Royal all manner of warlike stores and provisions are already embarked on board transports and ships of war, and the troops in all the islands are under orders to hold themselves ready on the slightest notice. Last week arrived at Barbadoes, four transports, with the thousand of Dillon's Brigade, one sloop of war, and a 24 armed en flute, but where they are all going we know not.”

N. E. A Spanish prize ship brought into Barbadoes a cargo of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE of the 16th December.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, December 6. The day before yesterday, arrived there, a courier from the count Taunzien, minister of the king at Pe-