

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 6, 1799.

### VIENNA, March 2.

LETTERS from Constantinople of the 3d of February state, that Buonaparte and several of his officers and soldiers wear the turban; that he has established the French calendar in Egypt, and sent a courier to Tippoo Saib.

A Letter from Constantinople of the 5th says, a Tartar courier arrived here yesterday. He comes from Acric, and brings dispatches from Guzzan Achmed Pacha, generalissimo of the troops of Syria and Egypt of which the following is an extract:

"Buonaparte, whom God confound, has written me a letter, in which he advises me, that he had learned I was making great preparations for war, and that he desired to know if they were intended against him; if so, he would come to search for me, in my own country, and treat me as I deserved. I answered him as became me, that these preparations were entirely destined against the miscreants: that he might, without giving himself the trouble, wait for me at Cairo, where I hoped to be shortly, and where God would decide between him and the grand signior, the edge of whose sword, with the help of Almighty, will smite off the heads of his enemies. All the letters and ordinances of the French in that country are dated 'the first year of Egyptian liberty.' The Arabs did not succeed in their late attack against Buonaparte.

"The French who have been set at liberty, will be conveyed to France in Austrian vessels."

### LAKE OF CONSTANCE, March 12.

To-day the French again attempted to force the position of general Hotze at Feldkirch, but did not succeed. He is very strongly posted, and his troops defend themselves with the utmost bravery. The French have sent 50 waggons with their wounded to St. Gall. They attacked the intrenchments of general Hotze six several times and were as often repulsed.

All the peasants in the Vorarlberg are in requisition to rise in a mass.

### MILAN, March 12.

A report is circulated here, that Buonaparte, with a corps of 16,000 French, and a much stronger army of the Arabs which has joined him, has entered Jerusalem, and planted the tree of liberty there.

### INSBRUCK, March 22.

The plans of the French are now developed. They wish to dislodge general Hotze, and penetrate into the Tyrol, in order to fall upon the rear of the archduke, while Jourdan attacked him in front. This plan has hitherto been disconcerted, and the force in the Tyrol, will now be able to support the wing of the archduke, on the lake of Constance, &c.

The loss which the French have sustained in killed, wounded and prisoners, in their attacks on the Tyrol, is estimated at 1,600 men. Among the French prisoners are many Cisalpines and Swiss.

March 26.

### AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Governor count Biffingen has published the following notice:

"According to accounts this day received, the Austrian troops posted at Martinsbruck (over the Grisons) under the command of col. Knefovich, were attacked by the enemy on the 12th instant, with 5000 men. The battle lasted till night, when the enemy notwithstanding all their exertions, were obliged to retire to the heights of Schleims with considerable loss. On the 15th, the same colonel, was again repeatedly attacked, but of these attacks we as yet know not the issue."

[Another letter, same date.]

"The enemy, after the conquest of the Grisons, advanced in great force towards Upper and Lower Engadin. Our troops have been obliged to retreat from Geinex and Sulte, towards St. Maria; they were too weak to oppose the enemy pressing them on every side."

"At Martinsbruck, however, the extreme pits towards the Tyrol, there was an action on the 14th, in which the Austrians were engaged eight hours; and notwithstanding the French were 5000 strong, and we had only one battallion; they were obliged to retreat. The loss of the peasants is conducted by general Laudon. News of a battle in this quarter is hourly expected."

Official accounts from Tyrol.

The Vienna Courr Gazette, of the 23d ultimo, contains the following official bulletin: According to the accounts of the 15th of March, general Laudon then occupied the post near Bormio, by which the communication was kept up with the valley of Engadin. The brave militia in Tyrol is every where in motion; shews the

best disposition, and supports every where the imperial royal army, so gallantly fighting for their country.

On the 16th, according to later accounts, general Laudon was attacked on the said post of Bormio; and though the attack was several times beat off; and always renewed with more violence, yet the French could not carry that post on that day; but when they advanced again on the 17th with superior numbers, they succeeded in repulsing our people from it. The force of the French, who penetrated into the valley of Engadin, is estimated at two whole divisions. This circumstance induced field-marshal lieutenant-general Bellegarde to let part of this corps of reserve of his army enter the district of Wintchoan, to be prepared at all events.

Official bulletin from Inspruck, March 19.

"According to official reports received this afternoon, the French division of general Lecourbe which entered Engadin, as far as Martinsbruck, has been taken in flank and rear, in consequence of an attack skillfully contrived and executed on the 17th by brigadier-general Laudon, by which means the French general Marnoni, several staff and superior officers, and some hundred prisoners, fell into his hands. This attack caused the enemy's attempting to break through the great force near Martinsbruck, and supported by some armed Engadins, they wanted to turn the general Knefovich, who commanded the defile of Novellastieg.

"The peculiar bravery of the imperial royal troops, and the defenders of Tyrol, who halted to the spot, animated with the same courage, frustrated the plan of the enemy. The enemy on the 17th, at half past five in the morning, attacked general count Alcaidi, in his position at Martinsbruck, with impetuosity, and superior number, from all sides, and repeated their attacks till eleven o'clock with the utmost obstinacy; but they were every where repulsed with great loss, and one captain, two lieutenants, and eighteen privates, made prisoners. The enemy also detached a column of 600 men, at the same time down Novellastieg, between Finstermuntz and Nanders, with the design of taking the position of Martinsbruck in the rear; but they were kept off by a division of the regiment of the grand duke of Tuscany, and completely routed, and immediately pursued by a company of Tyrolian marksmen. On the enemy's retreat to Spitzberg, a picquet of Wraschines took 347 prisoners. The imperial troops have done prodigies of valour in the engagements which hitherto took place; and the Tyrolete defenders have also laudably co-operated. The retreat of the above mentioned 600 French troops was so precipitately effected, that, throwing away their munquetry, they took flight over the mountain of Spitzberg, and left the prisoners already mentioned, in the hands of the imperialists.

### FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Letter from general Massena to the directory of the Helvetic republic.

"Head quarters at Coire, 23d of Ventose, (March 13.)"

"Citizens Directors,

"I have the honour to inform you that the Austrians have not been more successful in the valley of Engadin than in that of the Rhine. According to the dispatches which I have received, on the 23d of Ventose (March 13.) 3,600 Austrians were taken prisoners in the valley of the Grisons, from different regiments, among whom are a lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and 50 other officers. General Laudon has escaped by the mountains, and is pursued. Two pieces of cannon, with a quantity of provisions and ammunition, were likewise taken.

"The known result of the actions in the Grisons is, on the part of the Austrians, a loss of 10,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, with their magazines, provisions and ammunition. We have already taken 36 pieces of cannon, and more than 20 standards, a part of which belonged to the Grison troops. I hasten, citizens directors, to communicate to you this intelligence, &c.

(Signed)

"MASSENA."

### SUABIA, March 24.

In the action of the 21st, general Jourdan had a horse shot under him. The French general Mallot was killed. Private accounts state the loss of the French to be about 3000 men. They fought bravely but were overpowered by the superiority of the Austrian cavalry. Yesterday the head quarters of the archduke were at Hockenheim. Jourdan has his head quarters between Stockak and Engen, six leagues from Schaffhausen.

### STRASBURG, March 21.

We have this day received some details of the battle which was fought on the 21st and 22d of this month, between the army of the Danube and that

of Prince Charles. The contest was maintained with great perseverance on both sides, and the loss is very great. Our army, which was much inferior to that of the Austrians, has lost some ground. It retreated from Sulgau and Aulendorf to Pefulendorf, and Mofkirch; and on the 22d the head quarters were transferred to Stockak, and afterwards to Engen. The centre of the army took a new position between that town and Stockak and encamped in the environs of Aach. The left wing, which has equally lost ground, was posted between Sigmaringen and Tullingen. The body commanded by general Vandame, which was to advance to the left bank of the Danube; drew near to that river on the 22d, and effected a junction with the division of general St. Cyr.

Prince Charles advanced as far as Hohen Thengen, but he was attacked on the 23d by troops under the command of general St. Cyr. The cavalry, commanded by general Hautpolt, distinguished itself in a very brilliant manner in this engagement; and succeeded, after a very sharp action, in repulsing the Austrians, and enabling the army again to march forward. It is even added, that the head quarters were on the 24th to be again transferred to Stockak, and that the military administrations established at Friburg in Brisgaw, received orders to follow the army.

General Perino, on his part, engaged the left wing of the Austrians on the 21st and 22d, on the lake of Constance, between Uberlingen and Moerspompy, and completely routed it. He advanced with his division and that of general Souham, which forms the right wing of the army of the Danube, as far as Bregentz. The communication between Jourdan and Massena has not been intercepted.

### HAMBURG, April 1.

Letters from Inspruck, of the 22d, state the total failure of the operations of the French in that province. Instead of their being able to flank general Hotze and the archduke, the forces in the Tyrol can now act in conjunction with the armies of Suabia and Bregentz. The loss of the French in their attacks upon Tyrol comprizes in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 1600 men; amongst the latter are several Swiss and Cisalpines.

[Subsequent accounts from Tyrol, under the date of Hansu, March 26, state that the French had been wholly driven out of that province.]

The surrender of Civita Vecchia is confirmed.

Accounts from Francfort, of the 26th ult. say, that the elector of Mentz will make a separate peace with France.

### PARIS, April 1.

The proceedings of the primary assemblies must prove very formidable to the views of the directory, as the elections have in most places, fallen upon the persons distinguished for their strenuous opposition to the measures of the executive government. The partisans of the directory have been defeated in the departments of the Doube, the Pas de Calais, the Somme and the North. The public mind appears to be greatly irritated against the government, and the letter of the minister of the interior, to the electors of Aix, was openly treated as the production of an incendiary. The oppositionists enjoyed a signal triumph in the primary assemblies of the city of Tours, as the electors returned by them are all persons who had been dismissed from their places by the directory.

### LONDON, April 3.

If any circumstance could make the chance of war between France and America more certain, it would be the number of captures of American ships written down in Lloyd's book of yesterday, and which were noticed in our Plymouth letter yesterday.

A further armament is coming down the Baltic from Petersburg, to aid the general operations of the campaign against the enemy.

The discussions relative to neutral nations, say the Paris Journals of the 12th, have been continued in the Council of Five Hundred; there is every appearance that it will finish by granting a part of what is demanded. The Danish minister awaits the sequel of this discussion, in order to resume the negotiation. The government appears to feel the necessity, at the approach of a war, perhaps general of shewing a certain degree of condescension towards neutral powers. A proceeding which has lately taken place shews how they are situated by this impression; it is the sending an American minister to revive the French party. It is the minister of the marine who most strenuously advises this conduct, because he depends upon the Americans alone to provision the colonies.

April 9.

Retreat of the Grison army. Yesterday afternoon we received some papers to the 5th instant, which were brought to Dover in a neutral vessel from Calais.