

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 1, 1795.

18

COLOGNE, October 3.

THE French yesterday made a general attack upon the imperialists, and drove general La Tour back near Duren, upon which the whole army left the Roer in the night, and will take post on the Erft. The baggage will this day be placed on the other side of the Rhine. Gulik is in the hands of the French.

BERCHEIM, October 3.

The whole army which was encamped in the plain of Liewenicher is filing through this place, the head quarters are coming to Ichenhoff. General Clairfayt is this instant gone from hence. Yesterday an action took place near Duren, Gulik, and Linnich, towards Wassemburg, to the disadvantage of the Austrians. The army will march before Berghem along the Wood. Linnich and other places are on fire.

DUSSELDORP, October 6.

General Kerpen, who was followed by the French when he retreated from Ruremond, was thereby prevented from joining general Clairfayt, and was obliged to make good his retreat over the Rhine to this place. The enemy endeavoured to cut off his retreat, and harassed his rear very much. Nevertheless, he found means to pass the Rhine in good order, and the French were prevented erecting a redoubt on the other side. The battle with the rear of general Kerpen's army, and the consternation occasioned by it here, caused it to be reported that Dusseldorf was bombarded. The posts go their usual routes on this side the Rhine.

GORINCHEM, October 10.

Within these four days the water in our neighbourhood has risen very considerably.—On Monday the sluices of Dalem were opened, and nothing but water is to be seen thereabouts. The scissions in the dykes, and opposite Loevelein and Wondrichem are all ready, and all the Monikeland has been under water since Monday. Yesterday 300 peasants marched in here, and we expect 200 more. The head quarters of the Dutch army are expected here this week.

Seven hundred English are in Bommel, and 3000 more are on the island. Vast numbers of ships are before Bommel, and several gun-boats are there also. No vessel may go higher up the Waal than Thiel.

Fort St. Andre was destroyed by 300 peasants between Friday and Saturday night; the cannon and ammunition were sent over the Waal, where batteries are erected, which can fire upon the fort. The fort was evacuated on Saturday, and on Sunday the enemy were seen upon the spot.

In the district of the Thiel quarters are preparing for 9000 men.

The firing against Bois-le-Duc has entirely ceased.

From the LOWER RHINE, October 4.

We are informed that the plan of general Clairfayt was to unite his forces with those of the duke of York, and jointly to attack the enemy; but this scheme was rendered abortive by the French passing the Meuse between Ruremond and Venlo with 30,000 men, and attacking the Austrian army in front and flank, obliging them to quit their position on the Roer, and to retire to Cologne.

We have just received accounts that the Imperialists are passing the Rhine.

RHINEBERG, October 6.

The rapid retreat of the Austrians from Ruremond has enabled the French to make themselves masters of Neuss. This day they have sent patrols along the Roer, and have taken some vessels laden with effects.

NUY, October 5.

It is now certain that the French have entered the country. On the second they formed an army of 18,000 men at Kuffel. The commandant at Venlo sent a patrol to reconnoitre the enemy, but it was too weak to venture far; they, however, made some prisoners, and learnt that the French had entered the province of Gulik. A column of 20,000 French are marching towards the country of Kuik. The motions of the French are so various that the allies cannot tell where the enemy mean to direct their attacks.

The consequence of the attack upon the corps under general La Tour was, the general retrograde motion of the Austrian forces, whose last position was upon the Erft, which runs by this place. The baggage is retreating as fast as possible over the Rhine, and entrenchments are forming along the shore. The army will pass as soon as the baggage is safe.

The Austrians, under general Kerpen, broke up from Ruremond, and marched this way by Greveling, so that Ruremond will be in the hands of the French in a day.

EMERICK, October 8.

By the last accounts from Cleves, the advanced posts of the French are at Hoogstradt, near Mons, and we are even assured they reach as far as Goch. They have already thrown bombs into Dusseldorf, and have sunk some vessels on the Rhine at Ordingen.

The Rhine has been shut since yesterday, and all the vessels have been obliged to retire either to Arnheim or Wesel.

The French are said to have found a rich booty at Ordingen of Imperial equipages, and even artillery, which, although they were shipped, fell into their hands.

General Clairfayt's army is at Mulheim, on this side the Rhine.

Hanoverian troops are arrived here, and more are expected, who will endeavour to defend this side of the Rhine.

WESEL, October 7.

We have received accounts that the bombs thrown by the French into Dusseldorf, from the other side of the Rhine, have set fire to several parts of the town; the Imperial stables, the hotel of Coustole and the Imperial post-house are already burnt down; the great tower is not only burnt but has fallen in, and by its fall done much damage. The post and couriers which went to that place from hence are come back again. When the post set out the cattle was in flames.

BRUSSELS, October 4.

The works before Bois-le-Duc advance with such rapidity, that the second parallel is already entirely finished, notwithstanding the violent fire which the besieged keep up from the walls of the place. The principal strength of Bois-le-Duc consists in the marshes and inundations wherewith this city is surrounded, but the capture of Fort Crevecoeur has given the republicans the means to draw off these waters by ditches made for that purpose.

It seems that the duke of York and the hereditary prince of Orange, warriors, who notwithstanding their youth, have rendered their names famous by the most brilliant exploits, it seems, I say, that these heroes will make some venturous attempt to try to save Bois-le-Duc, for this purpose all the English, Dutch, Hessian and Hanoverian troops, hitherto divided into different corps have joined between Housden and Gertruydenberg. But general Pichegru who saw through the intention of the enemy, has taken an excellent position, between the combined army and Bois-le-Duc, by means whereof the siege of that place is continued with safety.

The day before yesterday the enemy attempted a general reconnoitring of the army of observation, but this turned out unfortunate enough for them, for they were not only repulsed but a party of the hussars of the princess of Orange, were cut to pieces by the republican cavalry. The city of Breda is only closely surrounded.

The bombardment of Maestricht is continued with the greatest vivacity; it rains bombs and red hot balls in that city, which will very soon be nothing but a heap of ashes and ruins, unless they capitulate very soon. The besiegers are preparing to make a strong attack on Fort St. Pierre the strongest bulwark of Maestricht.

ROTTERDAM, October 12.

Yesterday the news reached us of the surrender of Bois-le-Duc to the French on Thursday last, which with the capture of Crevecoeur, and Fort St. Andre, which had been previously evacuated, that the artillery and stores in it might not fall into the hands of the enemy, gives them an uninterrupted possession of the whole barony of Bois-le-Duc; opens to them the passage of the Meuse, and facilitates their irruption into the province of Nimegueu.

We do not precisely know the cause of the surrender of this important fortress, as it was amply supplied with stores and provisions. The garrison, we understand, were allowed the honours of war, and the same terms of capitulation as were granted to the garrison of Crevecoeur. We also learn, that the surrender was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, some of the inhabitants of which were no doubt sent in long ago by the French, as spies, and to take advantage of circumstances, insisted on a capitulation. There is every reason to believe, that nothing but treachery could have thrown this fortress so soon into the hands of the French, who could hardly have been able to continue the siege many days longer, as well on account of the inundation, as the heavy rains which have overflowed the country, and must have been mortally destructive to the besieging army.

We have this day learnt that the French had passed the Meuse; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The island of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous English garrison has been sent to Thiel, to defend the passage of the Waal near there.

We have yet no particulars of the late unfortunate defeat of general Clairfayt's army; nor have we heard any thing of that wing of it commanded by general La Tour, which is said to have suffered most.

We are sorry to learn that the beautiful city of Dusseldorf has been almost wholly consumed by the fire of the enemy from the opposite banks of the Rhine. It is said that scarcely a house is left standing. The French have advanced to Cologne, where general Jourdan has established his head quarters; but general Clairfayt, previous to their reaching that place, had the bridge destroyed. The French have likewise taken possession of Bonn. The electorate of Juliers and Cologne offer the French vast heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in these two counties are many of them immensely rich.

A proclamation has been issued by the stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the government, and shall quit his post, shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated.—Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburg;—and many more are packing up their goods to set off. But I have not the least apprehension that the French will be able to make any progress into Holland this campaign.

PARIS, October 11.

Bruxelles, October 6.

The victory over the Austrians before Juliers and the Roer is a very important one. As a consequence of it the city and citadel of Juliers surrendered with an immense artillery and warlike ammunition of all kinds. The republican army pursues closely the Austrians who fall back precipitately on Berghem, and thence on Cologne. The greater part of the French cavalry is on the heels of the enemy's rear guard, harassing them continually and has made a great number of prisoners.

As to the siege of Maestricht, the works for the construction of entrenchments and batteries are carried on with all possible rapidity. The garrison of that place made a vigorous rally the day before yesterday, in number about 4000, but after a very bloody action they were driven back with much loss.

The works before Bois-le-Duc have been pushed forward with such rapidity notwithstanding the difficulties which the nature of the ground presented that a number of batteries are there perfected, and have already injured some of the external works of the place, while the bombardment destroys the interior.

That night there passed here a considerable convoy of warlike ammunition, consisting of upwards of 200 carriages loaded with bombs, bullets, powder, &c. half for the siege of Maestricht, and half for that of Bois-le-Duc.

The desertion is on its height in the Austrian army; even old Hungarian grenadiers, desert their colours to come here, a thing hardly ever known before.

LONDON, October 14.

From Kowno, in Lithuania, there is intelligence, that 600 Russian infantry, with some artillery, had embarked upon the Niemen, in order to surprize that town, which being known to the Polish general Meyou, he posted a detachment of troops in the woods bordering on the river, and on their passage firing with hot balls, destroyed and sunk most of the boats with the Russians.

Letters from Berlin of the 30th ult. state, that the king has prohibited the exportation of gunpowder to South Prussia, in consequence of the Polish Jews buying it up, and selling it to the insurgents.

The elector palatine of Bavaria has signified to the assembly of the Rhenish states on the Upper Rhine, that it would be expedient to open negotiations of peace with France, and to deliberate speedily upon the means of attaining that end.

By the letters from Holland, brought by the mail which arrived on Sunday, we learn the confirmation of the unfortunate result of the action between the French and general Clairfayt, who, although he defended himself with great skill and bravery, was at last obliged to yield to the numerous superiority of the enemy and retreat again across the Rhine; in consequence of which all communication is cut off between the British and Austrian armies, as well as with Maestricht, which place is completely invested, but it is defended by a garrison of 15,000 men, and it is thought will not easily surrender.

The French, by the accounts of a fugitive emigrant, are said to have crossed the Meuse, between Venlo and Grave. The same letters add, that great exertions are making in all parts of the Seven Provinces to prevent the enemy from penetrating and burning those rich countries; that the proper places have been marked where to cut the dykes, in case it should be necessary to inundate the country; and that in Guelderland the people have armed in defence of their country.