

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1796.

COLOGNE, November 17.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

THE day before yesterday several French officers from the banks of the Moselle, brought news that general Marceau, who commands the French troops on the Hundspruck, detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, had attacked and beaten a corps of Austrians, posted near Simmen; that six of the enemy's staff-officers and four hundred and five soldiers, had been made prisoners. At the same time we learned from Bonn, that a courier arrived the 13th at the head quarters of general Errouf, and gave an official account of the same victory; according to his report, an aid-de-camp of general Clairfayt, and eight staff-officers had been taken prisoners. The enemy were completely routed. From the right bank of the Rhine, we learn that the army under general Hatry has not yet passed the Sieg; and the posts had even been drawn in. In the mean time he has taken a very advantageous position along the right bank of the latter river. The Austrians continue their works in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein with ardour; it is supposed the design is to attempt a coup-de-main. 12th they appeared again before Bonn, apparently with the design of making themselves masters of the flying bridge which remained on the other side; but general Errouf did not give them time for that; at the head of 20 dragoons and a company of volunteers, he passed the Rhine, and brought the bridge to our side.

This expedition occasioned a smart skirmish between our troops and the Austrians.

LONDON, November 20.

Monday se'nnight Francis Ward, a peruke-maker, of Dean-street, Westminster, was apprehended by virtue of a warrant from the magistrate of the public office, Queen-square, charged with having painted on two sides of his shewboard—"CITIZEN WARD, SHAVER TO THE SWINISH MULTITUDE."

The magistrate told Mr. Ward, he thought him a very imprudent man, in the very face of the magistrates, to have such inflammatory language painted on his board. Mr. Ward said, he thought he had a right to put any thing on his shewboard that pleased him, provided it did not molest any body else. After a long examination the magistrate persuaded him to have the board taken down, and he was discharged.

On Wednesday, in consequence of the board not being taken down, one of the clerks belonging to the office went to Ward's landlord to solicit his interference; who said he had no right to take the board down, or to direct his tenant what he should have painted on it.

Early on Friday morning Ward was apprehended again, and taken before Mr. Kirby and four other magistrates. Mr. Kirby expressed his surprise that, after the very lenient treatment Ward had received, he should persist in keeping up the board: he said in answer, he found by keeping up the board he got a great many new customers, and that he had counsel's opinion about it. The magistrates wished to know what the counsel's opinion was; Mr. Ward declined answering this question; but after some persuasion told them, that the counsel said, "he was a blockhead for putting the board up, and the magistrates of Queen-square were blockheads for interfering to pull it down." After another long examination, Mr. Ward refusing to take down the board, another charge was exhibited against him of circulating a seditious pamphlet, entitled, "Scarlet Devils," which Mr. Shepherd; an officer belonging to the office, had procured from his shop. The part deemed seditious was in verses. The magistrates said it alluded to the king, charging him with being a miser and riding in a rubish cart. They demanded bail; which being offered by two of Ward's friends, he was liberated.

Dec. 1. The elector of Saxony, it is said, has sent to the Imperial army, sixteen squadrons of horse, to replace the troops which he had recalled.

The quantity of cannon taken at the Cape of Good Hope, amounts to 430 pieces and 18 brass mortars, with an almost incalculable quantity of ammunition.

Official bulletin of the operations of the Imperial army under command of field-marshal count de Clairfayt.

Pfledersheim, Nov. 11.

On the intelligence that general Pichegru had advanced with all his army towards Preimm, and posted himself between Worms and Donexbezi, it was determined to attack him in that position as soon as the body of reinforcements expected from the army of the Upper Rhine, should have passed. A dreadful and severe cannonade took place on the evening of the 9th, and on the morning of the 10th, an attack was made on all the line of the enemy, whilst the army advanced in three columns towards Preimm. Count de Waittenleben, general of artillery, penetrated from Alzey, towards Herch-Poland, carried that important

post, and advanced to the heights of Metheim, while general count de Neugendorff pushed forward to Gellheim.—During that time, general Kray, with his advanced guard, kept in play the enemy, who were posted with superior force, towards the Pfrimm, till the arrival of the columns which were quickly formed in a line.

The first line advanced drums beating, and under the protection of a battery of musketry, towards the height of Neiderdersheim, and after having silenced the battery of the enemy by a vigorous and well directed cannonade, conducted by Schuhac, major of artillery, they scaled the villages situated on the banks of the Pfrimm. The brave infantry pushed forward with their bayonets to the villages near the neighbouring heights. By this impetuous attack, Pichegru, after an obstinate resistance, and after having sustained a considerable loss, was obliged at nightfall to retreat with all his army behind the river Bisbarh; and then to the position between Neustadt and Duckheim; in his retreat he entirely broke up all the roads in the vicinity of the Pfrimm, which prevented us from following him in the dark.

Worms was abandoned at the break of day, it was impossible to get up with the enemy in their retreat. Before the arrival of the columns, the enemy had made several attempts on the left wing of the advanced guard, and principally on the battalion of Clairfayt, who allowed them to come up within musket shot; and then, after a general discharge, advanced with fixed bayonets against the enemy. This singular intrepidity forced them to fall back. Our cavalry several times fell upon the enemy, and in every instance broke through their ranks. All the troops, in general, fought with their usual bravery, and with the greatest regularity. We have taken five hundred prisoners—among whom are several officers. We learn also, that several cannon have fallen into our hands. This morning the enemy encamped on the right bank of the Pfrimm, between Pfledersheim and Wacheim. General Kray is posted at Grunstadt, he keeps up a communication with lieutenant-general count de Latour, who has been detached to Frankenthal. General Kray is posted at Gulheim.

Frankenthal having been taken possession of by the Austrians last night, their advanced posts are likewise before Mannheim from that side.

The following is the official account of the affair between the advanced posts which took place near Frankenthal, on the 11th of November.

Pfledersheim, Nov. 12.

The enemy advanced yesterday, with a great quantity of artillery, against a squadron of Latour, forming the advanced post near Frankenthal. Count Lathoul being with a column of the army on his march thither, immediately detached colonel count Klenau, with five squadrons of Wurmsler, and a battery of cavalry, for the purpose of supporting that advanced post upon which the enemy cannonaded very violently.—Barons Tounou and St. Quintin availed themselves of this favourable moment by turning Frankenthal to the right and thereby falling on the enemy's rear, of whom they took three cannon, two howitzers and several ammunition carts; they cut a number of the enemy in pieces, and took some prisoners.

The enemy was pursued as far as Oggersheim; at which place they left their advanced posts, and retreated, for the greatest part, to Neustadt, at which place Pichegru, with his head quarters had arrived before. After which count Latour entered the camp of Bodenheim, and placed his advanced posts near Beckelsheim. The patrols of generals Neugendorff and Kray brought in some prisoners.

The advantage thus obtained is of more consequence, as the enemy had resolved upon attacking the Imperial army with the armies of Pichegru and Jourdan combined, and to drive them conjointly from the borders of the Nahe and the Pfrimm.

Mayence, Nov. 12, in the evening.

We are this moment informed, that the Austrians advanced posts are already at Kaliferslatern. The head quarters of count de Clairfayt were this morning at Worms; but it is determined to push forward. The loss of the enemy in the action of the 10th must have been very considerable; several masked batteries, which were played with great effect, spread great disorder through their ranks. Among their prisoners were several carabineers. The enemy attempted yesterday to make a diversion, by menacing the body of prince de Hohenlohe, towards Nahe; they even succeeded in repelling some advanced posts near Krentzenace, but the reinforcements sent to that general enabled him to resume his original position before Nahe, and to oppose their further progress.

The enemy attempted likewise on the 9th to harass Bingen, they advanced from the wood situated beyond the Nahe, and penetrated to the bank of that river, but a division of the troop of Bomberg and of Mayence, who were at Bingen, were immediately dispatched from that quarter. After a brisk engagement, they repulsed the enemy beyond the mountain,

and took twenty prisoners. We had one man killed and nine wounded.

At Frankenthal our troops got possession of the flying artillery of the enemy; they likewise took three French commissioners prisoners. At Worms a very considerable magazine fell into our hands.—The enemy did not pillage this city upon evacuating it, but they took hostages.

MONTEGO-BAY, January 16.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the Havanna, we have the following intelligence:—On the fifth of last month, the French privateer ship Brutus, captain Garriscan, of 20 guns and 141 men, arrived at that port, demanding provisions and water, with which he was amply supplied, and every other article he was in want of, to enable him to continue his cruise off the Havanna and in the Gulph. Since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the court of Spain, the Havanna has become a port of succour and out-fit to the republican cruisers; and the Mantanzas is fixed the rendezvous of all the vessels that are fitting out in the southern ports of America, under the republican flag. The English vessels in the Havanna are completely blockaded, particularly the ship Lord Stanley, belonging to Liverpool, which Garriscan has declared his determination to capture. Several British vessels, particularly Guineamen, many of which were expected at the Havanna, must inevitably be made prizes, and the trade from this island, in particular, must materially suffer, as many more cruisers were expected to be in readiness to intercept the fleet.

It is not to be doubted, but the Spanish subjects and Americans will avail themselves of our disasters, and improve their advantages at the expence and ruin of our trade.

Our informant is of opinion, that were a suitable force detached from Cape Nichola Mole, the object of these marauders would be defeated, either by capture or breaking up their cruising ground.

The brig Hope, Drysdale, from St. Andrews, New-Brunswick, loaded with fish and lumber, for this island, on the 27th of October last, was taken off Cape Donna Maria, by a schooner privateer belonging to Aux-Cayes, and retaken the first of November, by the Intrepid, of 74 guns, captain Carpenter, and taken again on the third of the same month, two leagues off the east end of this island, by a cutter privateer, and carried into Trinidad, in Cuba, where she sold for 9,500 dollars.

The above account was given by the second mate of the Hope, who arrived here from Trinidad.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) January 25.

The seven men that were saved out of the Leda frigate, by captain Pinkerton, were mariners and landmen, who had the good fortune to get into the pinnace, that had been repairing but the day before; a good number had got into the long-boat, which was overset by one of the yards of the frigate in her going down, and every person drowned.—We understand there were on board several officers, desired to hold high situations to windward. The fatal accident that befel her was owing to some of her guns breaking loose during the heavy squall that took them suddenly.

Letters from Port-au-Prince state, that the situation of the country about that place begins now to be favourable; the garrison, though not strong, is in good health, and the armed negroes are coming over, one of their chiefs named Pompey, had declared in a conference, with Sir Adam Williamson, that he could soon retake Leogane with the force he had under his command; we may therefore hope that, by proper negotiations, these places we have lost may be put in our possession with little loss to the British army there.—The only thing wanting there is the arrival of the troops from Europe, that might enable us to garrison these places sufficiently upon getting possession of them. It was the want of troops occasioned our loss of them after conquering them at first.

A report is prevalent, said to be brought by the captain of the ship Resolution, come from Aux-Cayes.—That Victor Hughes had sent there 400 English prisoners.

Jan. 28. We erred in our yesterday's paper in the name of his majesty's ship which sent down the American schooner Swallow: It was the Arzonaut that lately arrived from Quebec to join admiral Parker, and was to be, shortly afterwards, followed by the Africa of 64 guns.

The last accounts from Trelawny mention, that from the best information which can be obtained, there are now out about forty Maroon shot, with twenty or thirty armed negroes, and a considerable number of runaways unarmed.

Upwards of 100 pioneers were sent a few days ago to prepare huts at Tuckeys for the militia, 160 of whom are to be immediately posted there.