

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 11, 1796.

WARSAW, May 4.

**AUTHENTIC** intelligence is received here, that the Russian troops under command of general Valerian Suboff continue their military operations with the best success against the Persian robbers. They have already taken the important commercial town and fortress Derbent, situated in the northern part of the Persian province Sirwan, on the Caspian sea. That fortress is entirely surrounded with lofty mountains, and the only pass through which an army can approach Persia. In the year 1722 it surrendered to the Russian army under Peter the great, but was restored to Persia in 1734.

ROME, May 14.

Four plenipotentiaries of his holiness, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador, have just set out from here. It is presumed two of them are going to Paris to negotiate a peace—the two others to treat with general Buonaparte for a suspension of arms. The last are the senator Rezzonico and marquis Massina. His holiness has issued an edict forbidding any emigration from his dominions—Every hour some couriers arrive here; they are sent by the governors of the towns on the frontiers, and the senators and magistrates of different provinces, to receive the pope's orders respecting the conduct they are to observe in the present critical situation of Italy. The senate held on the 10th a meeting at Bologna; but what was resolved is not yet known. On the 12th, the senators Malvasia and Caprara, and the confeder of the senate, Pillorini, set out in a carriage with four horses—they took the road to Modena, probably to meet the French general. A courier was at the same time dispatched to Rome to the ambassador of the senate, who immediately had a long audience with the pope.

FRIEBURG, May 23.

*Extract of a dispatch from field-marshal count de Wurmsler, to the Helvetic body at Basle.*

Gentlemen,  
Your answer of the 26th April, is by no means calculated to remove my uneasiness respecting the preservation of the line of neutrality; my suspicions are so much the more grounded, that since that time, I have learnt the French have formed a camp in the environs of Brudroth, without your having deigned any way to oppose it. The important post I am intrusted with, obliges me to require for my own security, other guarantees besides writings; for the enemy in the enthusiasm of their success in Italy, will soon think themselves allowed, if it favours their design, to break the neutrality, especially when there will be no other barrier to oppose them but indeterminate words. I therefore request you, gentlemen, and for the last time, to gather on the frontiers means sufficient to repulse force by force; without which I shall take all the severe measures which circumstances will require.

*Extract of a letter from Basle, May 28.*

Our situation becomes every day more and more alarming; the troops which our cantons have sent, are returning in great numbers into our city; which has rendered it necessary to form three camps in the environs.

The magistrate in compliance with field-marshal Wurmsler's request, has sent an express to the French general, to desire him not to go beyond the limits of their frontiers; that hostilities might be avoided; the Swiss being constrained to oppose the most active resistance to the least insult. The French generals returned a very polite answer, assuring the Helvetic body, they might rely on the strict observance of the neutrality; that those collections of men had no other end in view than to prevent smuggling, and cause the imports to be regularly paid on that frontier.

P. S. As the courier departs, the mail from Italy arrives—Report circulates, that the city of Mantua has surrendered to the French, by capitulation.

V I E N N A, May 11.

Besides the troops sent already to the army in Italy, 25,000 men are lately ordered to proceed thither with the utmost speed. Measures are taken along the front to Italy, to carry the infantry by waggons, so that they can be at their place of destination within 16 days. Artillerists and pioneers are gone by post for Italy.

The activity in the war department and arsenals cannot be described, ten squadrons of Cysatoriusky marched from this to-day; and every day fresh troops arrive from Hungary, Galicia, who only make a stay of one day, when they are transported in the manner above described.

MONTAUBAN, 1st Prairial.

An hour before the courier arrived, which announced a discovery of the conspiracy, the alarm bell

was sounded here, the alarmed citizens hasten in crowds to the municipality; the mayor tells them he is utterly ignorant from what authority the order was issued; the gaol keeper assures them he has no knowledge of it. The courier at length arrives, our exclusifs surround the post-office, and possess themselves of the news; but it would be difficult to picture to you their despair, when they discovered that the conspiracy had been a trick. They now endeavour to persuade themselves that this conspiracy is only chimerical, as a proof of which they give the minutes of Louvet, whom they call the defender of oppressed patriots.

One Pages, a stocking manufacturer, a member of the former revolutionary committee, lately arrived at Paris, is suspected of having been the courier from the insurrection committee.

Through all the small neighbouring villages, the arrival of the express has been preceded by meetings at the houses of the ringleaders of the terrorists.

D I N A N T, 4th Prairial.

The discovery of the hideous plot of Drouet, Babeuf, &c. has been the topic of every conversation here within eight days past. Every friend to the constitution, order and peace, rejoice at this fortunate event, which appears to have darkened certain countenances but newly radiant.

Many of our exclusifs had dopted the daboious plan of their patron, Ch. Duval; we are now assured they at last begin to think something of the reality of this conspiracy.

News are circulated; that two envoys of the self created directory of public safety, were arrived at St. Malo; and that after finding the mine had been counter worked at Paris, they fled. I cannot say upon what grounds this rumour is founded; the authenticity of which I do not vouch for.

P A R I S, June 12.

## BATTLE ON THE RHINE. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

*Sitting of the 10th of June.*

Messages from the directory were read—The first announced that the king of Sardinia had notified the treaty concluded with the French republic—The second gave details of a fresh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, on the right banks of the Rhine. The enemy after the two former defeats, were entrenched at Altenkirken. Kleber attacked them and gained a brilliant victory, 3000 Austrians are made prisoners, 4 standards, and very considerable magazines of provisions and forage have been taken from the enemy—The same message reports that Buonaparte, at the head of his army of Italy, continued the career of his triumphs.

On the 8th of May, the French army was separated from the enemy by the river Mentio. The grenadiers crossed that river up to their necks in water—this action made the enemy give way—the head quarters of Beaulieu was carried, a fortress and his magazines are in our hands—the troops of the republic, after having made 500 prisoners, entered Verona.

June 11. The executive directory received letters from the commander in chief, Jourdan, at half past 9 yesterday evening. They contain the news of a signal victory obtained by the army commanded by the general of division Kleber, 4th June, at Altenkirken, on the right bank of the Rhine—3000 prisoners, 4 colours, 12 cannon; a number of ammunition waggons and stores, are the fruits of this victory.

Another courier arrived this morning from the army in Italy, announces, that Buonaparte had attacked the army of Beaulieu entrenched under Mantua; he took his head quarters, cannon, magazines and a great number of prisoners. Beaulieu is completely routed. (This news is official.)

23d Prairial.

On the question, "Shall the denunciation against Drouet be admitted?" Of 386 members, 353 voted in the affirmative, and 33 in the negative.

## COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

*Sitting of the 21st Prairial.*

The council approves the resolution of the council of five hundred: "That the army of the Sambre and the Meuse has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

Detoury assures the council that the anarchists who had fixed on this day to attempt again their destructive plan—have been discovered, and prevented from putting their infernal schemes into execution, by government.

## ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE.

*Extract of a letter from general Jourdan, to the executive directory.*

Head quarters, Raunem,

19th Prairial, (June 7.)

I have the honour of addressing a copy of general Kleber's report to you.—You will learn with plea-

sure that this general has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely beaten at Altenkirken, on the 16th Inst. (June 4)—3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores, and equipages, are the fruits of this victory.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

The commissary of the executive directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the directory.

Head quarters, Raunem,

19th Prairial, (June 7.)

To announce another battle, is only relating another victory!—The brave Kleber has totally defeated, near Altenkirken, the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march: 12 pieces of cannon; 2 pair of colours, and more than 3000 prisoners, are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage and ammunition, which were thought to be in safety by the enemy, have also been taken by him. He pursued the course of his success, and is actually on the Lahn.—General Grenier has passed the Rhine at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber. This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the tardy succours which prince Charles has sent to Wurtemberg. General Jourdan assists this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are about crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the seat of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

The commander in chief will forward a more minute account of the affairs of Altenkirken, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) "JOUBERT."

P. S. In the first report of the affairs of Leig, we only supposed about 1000 or 1200 prisoners: we now find upwards of 2000—the Hussar regiment of Barco alone, lost more than 600 men.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

### ARMY OF ITALY.

*Crossing of the Minico—Battle of Borghetto—Capture of the fortress of Peschiera and of the magazines of Castelluvova.*

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year (June 1.)

### Citizen Directors,

After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglio and Minico; he filled his right to the lake of Garda—his left on Mantua; and erected batteries on all the angles of this line; in order to defend the passage of the Minico.

Head quarters were established on the 5th at Brescia. I ordered general of division, Kilmaine, to march with 1500 cavalry, and six battalions of grenadiers, to Desinzenho, and general Riles, with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake, to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divisions of the army in the rear, inasmuch that my right; with which I really meant to attack him; was only one day and a half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chenisa, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst general Kilmaine advanced to the posts of Peschiera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian general Lieptay was killed.

On the 10th, the division of general Angreau, relieved that of general Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening at Castiglione. Gen. Massina was then at Mount Chearo, and gen. Serrurier at Montze. At 2 o'clock, all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto, where I had determined to cross the Minico. The enemy's van guard, consisting of 3 or 4000 infantry, and of 1800 horse, defended the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a slow trot, flanked and followed by our carabineers and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches. The light infantry immediately engaged. We were endeavouring with much difficulty to mend it under the fire of the enemy's batteries, when about 50 grenadiers, with gen. Gardanne, a grenadier in height as well as courage, at their head, threw themselves in the river, (the water being up to their chins) holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy believing they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, flew. The bridge was mended with ease—our grenadiers instantly passed the Minico, and possessed themselves of Valciglio, the head quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left