

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1796.

H. A. G. U. E, May 4.

HE day before yesterday citizen Bick in the national assembly made a proposition founded upon the dangers in which the country was involved. He spoke of the possible views of the house of Brandenburg in favour of the Stadholder—of the 60,000 men assembling in Westphalia—of the new loan of seven millions and a half raised by the British minister; and he proposed that a commission should be named to demand from the committee of war exact information upon the present state of defence in which the republic was; to point out to the assembly the measures necessary to be adopted in case of the approach of the enemy's troops, and to convolve the primary assemblies for the purpose of giving additional powers to the national assembly to have the sole direction of the armed citizens and the finances.

This proposition was referred to a commission. The assembly afterwards approved the project of a declaration of war against Great-Britain.

The deputy Staphorst informed the assembly, that the additional treaty between the French and Dutch republics, relative to the 50 millions which are to be paid in virtue of the treaty of alliance, had been concluded by the French minister Noel, and the Dutch deputies Staphorst and Vander Hoop. This treaty contains in substance that in time of war there shall be paid annually to France three millions, to be deducted from the 50 millions, and in time of peace six millions.

MUNSTER, (Mayfield) June 7.

Bulletin of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse of Prairial 19 (June 7).

The principal part of the division under general Le Ferre has passed the Lahn, the remainder is upon the right bank with that of general Coland, as well as almost all that of general Grenier.

General Bonnarde, with part of this last division and other troops, forming a body of 7 or 8000 men, will this night encircle Ehrenbreitstein which he is going to blockade.

General Championnet this night passes the Rhine at the mouth of the river Lahn with his division, by which means, besides the troops employed before Ehrenbreitstein, there will be, to-morrow on the other side of the Rhine 50,000 men ready to act.

The divisions of generals Merceau, Poce and Bernadotte, continue to occupy the Hundspruck; they keep in check the army of prince Charles, which it is said, has just sent considerable reinforcements to that commanded by prince Wurtemberg which is entirely routed. The head quarters of the divisions of Hundspruck are advanced. A considerable body of Austrians have retreated to Kirn; and have taken a very advantageous position; but they are absolutely cut off from the rest of the Austrian army, with which they can have no further communication. They are so surrounded, that they will soon be obliged to lay down their arms for want of succours and provisions.

General Ernouf, who arrives from Neuwied, returns to-morrow (June 8) to establish himself in the affair near Neuwied. I informed you that he took from the enemy 4 pieces; I was mistaken, for there were 12; besides this we have found in the magazines which have fallen into our hands, 13,000 quintals of flour, 300,000 bundles of hay and 30,000 bushels of oats.

W. B. T. Z. L. A. R., June 6.

Extract of a letter from the head quarters of the archduke Charles, at Mayence, the 6th of June.

The battles which were fought yesterday and the day before, in the environs of Lanterick, a strong town about eight leagues from Deux-Ponts, will form an epoch in the annals of warfare, on account of the bravery and obliquity displayed by our troops.

General Jourdan attacked us upon our centre with a boldness which seemed to assure him victory. Our troops repulsed him twice with considerable loss; he returned a third time to the charge and with such impetuosity, that our troops, in spite of their firm resistance, were obliged to retreat; this they effected with good order to Oppenheim, Winweiler and Mayence, in order to preserve a communication with field-marshal count Wurmsler.

We learn at this moment, that the centre of his army has been attacked by three strong columns of the French, who have marched from the valleys of Ruperweiler and Anweiler, commanded by general Moreau, in person; but as the principal position of Kaiserlautern, eight leagues from Worms, defended by the brave general Merzaros, appears impregnable, we believe they will not there have the same success.

The number of prisoners and wounded which arrive here, prove, that in the affair of the 4th and 5th, the loss has been considerable on both sides. By the first opportunity you shall have the details.

"The French, not content with having made themselves masters of Lautern, Meissenheim, Creutznach, Gommerheim and Simmeren, a strong city upon the Hundspruck, about 5 leagues from Ehrenbreitstein, and the surrounding positions, have advanced by a forced march, and give out that they will again surround our city."

B. O. N. N., June 6.

As I informed you yesterday, the French have made themselves masters of Altenkirken, and the formidable intrenchments which the Austrians had erected on the heights. They were attacked the 4th of June, by the divisionary general Collaud. The enemy fought with the greatest obliquity, and the victory was disputed from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon. In the mean-time the prince de Wurtemberg had sent an officer of the hussars with orders to abandon that position, but the officer and dispatches fell into the hands of the French. The enemy fought in constant expectation of receiving a reinforcement, till they found themselves surrounded by the republican troops, then they attempted to open themselves a passage, and twice they were repulsed with immense slaughter—they finally surrendered after having seen a vast number of their comrades fall. Among the slain are a lieutenant-colonel and two captains. Yesterday afternoon there arrived here near 2000 prisoners, among them are 39 officers, the most of them of the regiment of Jordes. The colonel of that regiment is expected to arrive to day with the rest of the prisoners.

C. O. L. O. G. N. E., 18th Prairial.

A courier arrived this morning informs us, that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse pursued its victorious march to the right bank of the Rhine. The following is the official account which confirms the capture of the Austrian intrenchments at Altenkirken.

Head quarters at Linz, 17th Prairial, 4th year of the republic.

Bonnarde, general of division, to the general of brigade Davinaot, at Cologne.

"I hasten to acquaint you, my dear comrade, with the contents of a letter which I have this moment received from the etat major of general Kleber, that in the engagement of yesterday the heights of Altenkirken were turned with such rapidity, that all the artillery which defended them were taken, together with a battalion of Jordes 1500 strong, as also its colours, the colonel, and many other prisoners, and that the rout of the enemy was unexampled. We know very well that our brave army will in its turn gain as brilliant victories as those of Italy.

Vive la Republique.

"BONNARDE."

An armistice is about to be concluded with the king of Naples, who has sent the duke de Pignatelli, as an envoy to Paris to obtain peace. It is not said how much the armistice will cost the king of Naples.

We are assured that two millions in gold, had arrived from Italy, and that in forwarding them, general Buonaparte has written, that he will take upon himself to pay all the bills of exchange of the government.

They write from England of the 1st of June, that they are preparing for the pretender of France the royal palace of Kensington, about 4 leagues from London.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, May 18.

We are still ignorant whether general Beaulieu has sufficient force to stop the enemy, and prevent their besieging Mantua. The three columns which the French have sent on the other side of the Po, and along this river, into the Parmesan, form a mass of 100,000 men. The army of the Alps, commanded by Kellerman, which is advancing to act in concert with that of Italy, consists of 35,000 men. The proclamation published by general Laharpe on the 27th of April, in the districts of Alba, Acqui, and Mondovi, had already given an idea of the intentions of the French towards Italy. We are now assured that they seem really to wish to treat that country, not as a conquered country, but according to the principles adopted at the commencement of the establishment of their republic; in consequence, they insinuate to the inhabitants a wish to fraternise with them, and procure for them liberty and equality. They are said to have offered the people of the Milanese, if they will constitute themselves into a republic, to take them under the protection of France.

It does not appear that this proposition has been received, especially as it was immediately followed by requisitions in money and kind. According to letters from several parts of the Milanese, tranquillity reigns there, and the arrival of the French has caused no other effect than astonishment and terror.

A violent insurrection was said to have taken place at Turin, on the approach of the French. But this

news, if not entirely false, was at least very much exaggerated. A small tumult was caused by a few of the populace, which the troops had not the least trouble in calming. Every thing went on perfectly tranquil in that town on the 10th of this month.

We mentioned some time ago, that fresh troubles had taken place in Corsica. According to the last advices from that island, the insurgents assembled to the number of 4000 men, under the direction of Zampalino, and retired into the mountains, where they fortified themselves. The English sent against them two regiments, which at first sustained some disadvantage; but in another battle the insurgents were entirely defeated and dispersed; a great number were killed, and many prisoners. By the same advices we are informed, that the Corsicans have demanded of England the deposition of the viceroy. The burning of the ship Ca Ira, which had not the dreadful consequences which these people expected, is also attributed to their plots.

May 19. The body of the army commanded by M. de Beaulieu is put in motion for marching into the Tyrol. The impossibility of resisting the excessive superiority of the French, rendered this measure absolutely necessary. It is said that the latter have passed the Adda, and manifest an intention of penetrating farther and farther into Italy.

T. U. R. I. N., May 5.

Persons are desirous of knowing the circumstances which have compelled the king of Sardinia to conclude an armistice by which he surrendered himself to the French. We are assured that after the battle of Mondovi general Colli wrote to the court, that it was impossible for him, with an army disheartened and reduced nearly one half, to hold out much longer against the French. It was then that the king and his council upon the representations of the prince of Piedmont determined to ask a suspension of arms, although Beaulieu was then on his march to attack the French. The French general thought of nothing less than granting a truce; however, not to give simply a negative answer he proposed the conditions expressed in the treaty, not thinking that they could be accepted. In the interim Cherasco was taken by a coup de main. There then remained no place or post fortified between the French army and Turin. The French general saw the baron de la Tour arrive, who informed him, that his Sardinian majesty had signed the articles of the truce, and had given orders that they should be complied with as soon as possible. The king of Sardinia having no longer a sufficient army to cover Turin, saw as well the danger of remaining in the city as of leaving it. The inhabitants cried peace, peace, and very probably would not have sustained a siege. The surrender of the capital would probably have drawn after it that of other places, and the king of Sardinia would have seen the whole of Piedmont conquered and in a revolutionary state. It is supposed that the court of Turin flattered itself with obtaining an indemnification in Lombardy, and that it will offer its alliance to the French. It is true that they do not need the assistance of the Piedmontese to finish that conquest; but it may be to their interest to engage it in a war with the emperor.

The minister of the emperor, the count de Gerardine, is returned here; this has given rise to a great many conjectures. But as the court of Turin is not at war with the emperor, it is plain that a minister cannot quit his post without the express order of his court. The princesses of France who had gone from Turin, have returned thither since the signing of the truce between the French and the Piedmontese.

M. A. D. R. I. D., May 12.

It is certain that our court is in full negotiation with the French republic, for an alliance offensive and defensive. Orders have been given for 500 tricoloured flags to be made, which are to float on our squadrons, instead of the white ones hoisted heretofore for the French colours during the government of kings.

The prince of peace frequently gives fetes to the ambassador of the French republic, general Perignon. The king is about to present to him a sword richly mounted.

The equipment of our army and navy go on with astonishing activity. The reinforcements passed to the camp before Gibraltar are considerable; the army which composes it is 49,000 men strong.

Our government is also at present occupied (by consent of the pope) with the suppression of the greatest part of the convents in the kingdom.

P. A. R. I. S., June 18.

Vadier, ci-devant, member of the convention, who is implicated in the last conspiracy, arrived here last evening and is put in confinement. He was brought from Toulouse to this city in four days.—The dis-