

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1796.

### STOCKHOLM, June 24.

THE famous countess Charlotte Rudenfeld, who was an accomplice of the late conspiracy of general Arnsefeldt, and was condemned to imprisonment for life, was, the day before yesterday, set at liberty, and sets out this day for Gothland, where government has bought for her an estate, on which she is to reside. This sudden change in the fate of the countess, was very unexpected, and has caused many unpleasant things to be said here.

### TYROL, June 20.

Several French spies have been discovered in the Tyrol; some of them have been hanged; among them was a republican major, disguised as a capuchin. On the 17th, an action took place near Montebaldo, between our advanced posts and the French troops, in which an Austrian picket of 20 men was made prisoners; but the French were at last obliged to retire with the loss of 200 men.

### INSBRUCK, June 21.

General Beaulieu has been appointed commandant of Gallicia. M. de Mallas was to have commanded the Italian army, ad interim, but as he is ill at Botzen (in the Tyrol) general Beaulieu continues the command till the arrival of marshal Wurmsfer.

### AUGSBURG, June 16.

The army of the Alps, which is to second general Buonaparte's operations, amounts to 50,000 men.

June 20. An estafette arrived to-day with letters from Italy, and from Trent on the 18th, which announces that nothing of consequence had happened up to the 17th, on which day there was a small affair at Montebaldo, near the lake of Garda, which cost the French 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Reports upon what has passed before Mantua, say, that on the 7th and 8th the French erected some batteries opposite the gate Molina (on the road to Vienna) and Fort St. George (on the road to Legnano) from which the city is separated by a bridge of 27 arches, with three draw-bridges.—The artillery of the fortresses killed many men; but they succeeded in establishing some mortars and cannon, which played the next day on the city, and continued until the 12th, when their ammunition failed them, and they seemed rather to be making a blockade than a siege.

We learn from Verona on the 15th, that a great number of wounded have been brought there; the French suffered most near the Molina Gate; it appears they have abandoned it, and now confine themselves to maintain their position on the point of St. George, where they do not fear the sallies of the garrison.

The Florence Gazette assures us, that the loss of general Beaulieu on the 30th of May was at least 7000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. He lost his camp equipage, his baggage, and his artillery, and retreated with only 3000 men, and on the road to Trent. Buonaparte's account does not make it so disastrous.

Letters from Piacenza, of the 10th, announce the continual passing of French troops to reinforce general Buonaparte; 4000 men went by on the 7th, and 7000 were expected from Tortona, making probably part of Kellerman's army.

### HERMANSTADT, (Hungary) June 21.

As soon as the Grand Seignior heard of the successes of the French in Italy, he sent a courier to Vienna to assure the emperor of his pacific disposition. The emperor in consequence has drawn all his troops from the frontiers of the Turkish dominions, to send them to the Rhine and to Italy.

The Grand Seignior is supposed to have pursued this conduct with the view of deceiving his Imperial majesty; for he is assembling large numbers of troops on the German frontiers, under pretext of quelling a pretended rebellion of the pacha of Widdin, and the fortress of Belgrade never was better furnished with troops and provisions; so that it is really supposed the Turks are only amusing the court of Vienna, in order that they may attack it with the greater advantage.

### MILAN, June 24.

General Buonaparte is, it is said, gone to Paris, to confer personally with the Directory, and receive new instructions for his future operations. He is expected to return within a fortnight. Citizen Pinot has been appointed commissary of the French army in the room of Salicetti.

On the 12th three deputies set out from the city to Paris, to notify to the French government the wish of the inhabitants of Milan, that the Milanese and the rest of Lombardy may be changed into a republic.

When the deputies were about to depart a great multitude of people was assembled. The president of the municipality made a discourse to them, in

which he said, "that all the municipalities, legally assembled, had expressed their wish that the country might be changed into a republic." One of the deputies replied, and assured the president, that he would exert himself to the utmost in the execution of his mission, that the people might be gratified in their wish for republican liberty. Another of the deputies (Serbelloni) at his departure, took off the key he wore as chamberlain, and declared that as he was now a freeman, he would no longer wear the badge of slavery.

### PARIS, July 5.

#### OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Hauffman to the executive directory.

Strasbourg, 6 Messidor. (June 24.)

"The attacks of the intrenchments of Khel were attended with great difficulties, all of which, however, were overcome by our troops.

"Among the traits of courage displayed by the troops, the most remarkable was the manner in which the first redoubt was taken; the soldiers, after having leaped into the ditch before they scaled the walls, overwhelmed the enemy with a shower of stones. This new manœuvre made the troops in the redoubt sloop, and the republicans immediately jumped upon the parapet, and took possession of the redoubt. We had no artillery till we took some pieces from the enemy.

June 27.

"Yesterday evening at seven o'clock we attacked the enemy in the wood, which was their most advantageous position; they were forced to retreat, and we took 30 prisoners. Our left wing has advanced to Bischoffheim; the centre is at Offenbourg; and the right wing near Auenheim. An Austrian cavalier, taken prisoner, assured us, that the prince of Conde's army made part of the Austrian army, and that it amounted to 16,000 men; but that is of no consequence (added the prisoner) you will take them all, for they tremble like hares, and the Austrian general requires that they shall be placed at the head of the army. We hope, that they will fight in despair; they will thereby induce our troops to emulate them.

June 28.

"Prisoners continue to be made in great numbers. The enemy have been forced in their intrenchments, and obliged to fly. They have set fire to the magazines to prevent their falling into our hands. We are now two leagues beyond Uffenbrog.

#### ARMY OF THE COAST OF THE OCEAN.

Extract of a letter from the commissioner of the executive directory with the central administration of the department of Morbihan, to the minister of the general police of the republic.

Vannes, 3d Messidor, 4th year.

"Citizen minister,

"I have no longer to announce hopes, but facts to you. I have seen with my own eyes, three bands of Chouans, consisting of 30 and 40 men each, all marines, arrive here successively this afternoon, with their muskets reversed, and their cartridges in their hands. I have seen them lay down their arms, set up the three-coloured cockade, and kiss it with transport. I have heard them call out with joy, "Long live the republic!" These are the forerunners of their companions throughout the whole canton of Vannes, who are following their example: they are the imitators of the Chouans of the canton of Auray, who yesterday, and the day before, laid down their arms, to the number of 600, in that neighbourhood.

"Before the end of the Decade we shall not have, I hope, in the department, an armed enemy; and you will learn, with much satisfaction, that this sudden change is owing rather to the confidence inspired by government, than to the astonishing successes of our arms in the north and south.

"The deluded men do not dissemble that it was the atrocities of government which armed them against the republic; and that a wise and paternal government has induced them to return to its bosom.

Health and Fraternity,

(Signed)

FAVERAT."

The general in chief to the executive directory, dated head quarters at Moncontour, 4th of Messidor.

"Citizen Directors

"I announced to you the principal Chouans of the department of Morbihan have made their submission to the laws of the republic; and that the inhabitants of the plains following their example, lay down their arms, which they had received from a hostile government.

"The chief Vendeen, Beaudelle, being found with arms in his hand, has been killed—in consequence of

his death they have found four barrels of powder, and four chests of cannon.

"The emigrants Montjean and Grandgou, arrested in the houses of the former, have been tried, condemned to die, and executed. A great number of the same description, by an expeditious departure, have escaped a similar fate.

(Signed)

"L. HOCHÉ."

Extract of a letter from general Dutils to the general of division Hederwille, dated Nantes, 6th of Messidor.

"I announced to you the surrender of Sapineau, a Vendeen chief—his two brothers and a cousin, who are come to me to submit themselves to the laws of the republic."

July 8.

#### ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

The commander in chief to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Offenbourg, 10th Messidor,

4th year, June 29, 1796.

Citizen Directors,

"I have to give you an account of the new successes, which the army of the Rhine and Moselle has obtained upon the enemy since the passage of the Rhine.

"The establishment of the bridge, which was completed on the 17th, enabled us to make the artillery and cavalry pass. General Ferinot went immediately to reconnoitre towards Maellen and Goldsfer, in order to ascertain the march of the corps of Conde, which after our passing the Rhine pushed very hard towards Offenbourg. General Desaix attacked Vianuhl; which he carried with the greatest bravery. The loss of the enemy consisted in 200 prisoners; and the loss in killed and wounded was at least equal to that number.

On the 8th, the division of general Ferinot pursued his march against the corps of Conde; he crossed the Shutter and marched towards Houghorst and Langehshaff.

On the same day general Beauvais began his march on the right bank of the Kintzig in order to attack the camp at Wildstadt; we met the enemy at Gorish, and obliged them to fall back with precipitation to their camp; but when we came out of this village, the regiment of cuirassiers of Aspach attacked the column in front with such fury, that they overthrew all what had passed the defiles, and who had not time yet to form, notwithstanding all the efforts made to effect it.

The general of division, Beauvais, received 7 or 8 grievous wounds with the broad sword, as likewise citizen Dronault, aid-de-camp to general Desaix. Two battalions of the 10th half brigade of light infantry, placed in the head of the village, by a well directed fire, soon put a stop to this attack. Our cavalry soon recovered the moment of disorder they had been thrown into; they in their turn attacked the cuirassiers with the greatest bravery, drove them into the camp at Wildstadt, and brought back 150 prisoners, and 60 horses. They marched immediately against the camp, from whence the enemy was dislodged, with the loss of one cannon and several caissons.

The brigade of general Sainte Suzanne marched this day towards Heltzheim and Lingt, the troops behaved with their usual bravery. Enough cannot be said in praise of generals Laisix and Beauvais, and the adjutant-general Decamp. The latter, in crossing the Kintzig, seeing a grenadier ready to drown, threw himself into the river, and swimming, preserved to the republic the life of one of her defenders. The chief of brigade, Fouconnet, who was wounded in this affair, has distinguished himself in a particular manner. Two pieces of light artillery, got between the enemy at the time the cuirassiers made the attack, but not a single gunner quitted his piece. The drivers distinguished themselves by the coolness wherewith they remained on their horses, where without the least means of defence, they were exposed to the swords of the enemy, who wounded several of them.

On the 9th, the division of Ferinot marched along the left bank of the Kintzig to get into the road from Offenbourg to Friburg, in order to threaten the enemy to cut off their retreat in this point, and to separate them on the left by threatening Offenbourg with an attack.

The rest of the army marched in 3 columns for the purpose of attacking the camp at Bittel, before Offenbourg. The first commanded by general Lecourbe marched by the road of Wildstadt, and was to attack the left of the position in front. Adjutant-general Decamp was to gain the foot of the mountains, in order to turn the right, but before he began to act, he was to reconnoitre well on his left, in order to be sure that general Wurmsfer's army, which was known to be on its march, might not interrupt the march. General Sainte Suzanne marched with the third against Ertaffen and Zithem, in order to oppose the troops that came from the Lower Rhine; these three corps were under the command of general Desaix.

The first displayed behind the village of Griesen within cannon shot of the camp of Bittel, which was about fifteen thousand men strong, composed of part