

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 13, 1796.

ROVEREDO, July 4.

HE siege of Mantua is raised; the patient exhalations of the morasses having obliged the French to desist from further attempts against that fortress. The besieging army has for the greatest part marched into the Ecclesiastical State, and the rest to Brescia. There remain but few French troops at Verona. We understand that the republicans intend to push on to Ancona, and from thence to Trieste.

STRASBURG, July 21.

All the German princes successively demand peace. The emperor abandons them; but he will himself, in a few days, be forced to demand peace, if he wishes not that Moreau should shake hands with Buonaparte.

We are assured, that deputies from the island of Sardinia passed by Genoa lately to visit Buonaparte. It is added, that the Sardinians have resolved to erect themselves into a republic, under the protection of France. They will, no doubt, be favourably received by the general and the commissary. It is essential that Sardinia should be under our influence, to secure us the means of retaking Corsica. It further appears, that this island will be soon invaded—Several Corsicans, in concert with Salicetti and Buonaparte, announce that the English will be soon driven thence.—Sentinelle de Louvet.

A note to the same Journal, July 27.

We learn that our troops are in Mannheim; and that a commissioner from the emperor has arrived at Basle, to make overtures for peace to our ambassador.

AUGSBURG, July 1.

The attacks made by the French, on the 28th of June, against the Austrian advanced posts on the Adige, were very serious. They surprised the first platoon, attacked with impetuosity the important post of Cerbiolo, defended by a battalion of Latterman; they put some companies to rout, who fled down the mountain, and took the road to Avio. The militia of the Transfer retired also to Brentanice, and from thence to Roveredo.

The remainder of the troops sustained the attack; but were obliged to abandon the post on account of the superiority of the enemy. But a short time after the Austrians having received reinforcements from the neighbouring camps, assailed the enemy, and drove them from the post they had just taken. At the same time the French attacked the advanced posts of Ala, and near the Lake di Garda. At the first advice general Liptay and Mitrowski brought two battalions from the camp, charged the enemy and obliged them to give up the enterprise.—The Austrians were also attacked with superior force from Walsesiac and Cotera. The fire of the musketry were supported by that of five barks which, commanded by lieutenant Cabrinche, made the French retreat a league.

FRIBOURG, in BRISGAW, July 8.

On the 28th of last month the French arrived at Freisenheim, and it was generally supposed that their van-guard would reach this place in the evening. The military chest, warlike stores, and reserve artillery, were instantly removed, and all emigrants unable to carry arms fled with the utmost precipitation. The prelate of Schuttem, and the cardinal of Rohan passed through our town, on their way to the Black Forest, whither the baggage of Louis XVIII. and the prince of Conde was also removed.—This moment, however, we receive intelligence that the French, who had advanced as far as Herbolshheim, have been repulsed by the Imperial infantry, and the cavalry of Conde, and pursued to Offenburgh.

July 5. The French troops which passed the Rhine at Ney Breyfack are 15,000 strong. They will likewise pass this river at Huningen. The Austrian and Condean troops are retreating precipitately: a part of them are on their march for the four forest towns. All the Austrian camps in our vicinity, as far as Basle, are removed, and the whole country is open to the enemy. Every one is flying to the canton of Basle. A company of Austrians attempted to take post at Richen, but were prevented by the Swiss troops. The French in Suabia have divided themselves into three columns, each of 36,000 men. A part of these troops are on their march for the Lake of Constance. Should the French succeed in their attempts on the Necker, the retreat of the Austrians from Suabia will be cut off.

FRANCFORT, July 19.

Extract of a letter.

The fate of this city is at length decided, and the French are masters of it. I will give the details of what passed during and since the bombardment. After the archduke Charles had quitted the Lower

Rhine, to proceed to the army of the Upper Rhine, after the abandonment of the position of Friedberg, general Wartenstein received orders to occupy the post of Bergen, and to maintain himself in it; until the main body of the army had entirely passed the Mein; but fearing that he should be turned by the French who might proceed from Friedberg to Hasau, Wartenstein thought proper not to obey the order and retired also beyond the Mein towards Neuenburg, after having thrown 4000 men into Francfort, whose defence might protect his retreat.

On the 12th, at five in the evening, the troops shewed themselves near the city. The batteries of the ramparts fired a few shots, to which the besiegers replied from their howitzers. A short time afterwards the city was summoned; the commandant refused. A second summons followed the first; a similar refusal on the part of the commandant.

The bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; several parts of the city were set fire to, and many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds.

The alarm depicted on the countenances of the citizens wandering through the streets, and the dispositions of defence which the Austrians continued to make, formed a striking and terrible scene. At 3 o'clock the firing ceased, and one deputation of the magistrates went to general Wartenstein, while another deputation proceeded to general Jourdan; the former was solicited to capitulate, and the latter to spare the city. General Wartenstein was inflexible; but general Jourdan, on the contrary, received the deputies with great politeness, and testified his regret at being forced to have recourse to such disastrous measures. The capitulation did not take place, and the alarms of the inhabitants became only deeper and better founded; the commandant resolved to defend the city to the last extremity, and prepared fire engines in all parts.

The next day, at eleven at night, the French recommenced the bombardment from three batteries which they had between the gate of Echebriem and All Saints. A shower of balls destroyed the buildings that were in the direction of the batteries, and the flames burst forth in several parts. We should have been buried under the ruins of the buildings, if humanity had not induced the French themselves to suspend the bombardment. The French general Kleber carried even his generosity so far as to send three fire engines which he had taken in the environs, with 120 men, without arms, in order to assist in extinguishing the fire; but they were not suffered to enter the city.

At length general Wartenstein suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and asked leave to surrender; and the next day, the 14th, the capitulation was signed at Bornheim by general Brady and general Kleber.

The number of houses burnt is 150; among them is a bake house, the house of a Prussian captain, where there was merchandise worth several thousand crowns. The post-office and the prince of Tour and Taxis's palace suffered much.

The conduct of the French, since their entrance into Francfort, has completely contradicted the idea of implacable hatred which they seem to have vowed against us. The garrison is 1800 strong. The soldiers of the city and burghers have been disarmed.

CAPITULATION.

Of the city of Francfort, at present occupied by the Imperial troops, between M. the baron de Brady, colonel in the emperor's service, invested with powers by the count de Wartenstein, general of artillery, commander of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, and the general of division Kleber, commander of the left wing of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, authorized by the general in chief, Jourdan, signed at Bornheim, 26th Messidor, 4th year of the French republic.

Art. I. Dating from the moment of the signature of the conditions here announced, there shall be an armistice of 48 hours between the two Imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Keutz, which shall serve for a line of demarcation, and from its source of the Mein in the Rhine.—Granted.

Art. II. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours the general of artillery, count Wartenstein, shall withdraw the Imperial troops from the city of Francfort, and shall convey them to the left bank of the Mein.

Rep. At the expiration of forty-eight hours the troops of the republic shall immediately take possession of the gates of Saxehausen, which shall not be given up until the rest of the Austrian column shall have entirely quitted the city.

Art. III. The garrison at present in Francfort shall carry with it its artillery and ammunition, they shall go out with their arms and baggage.—Rep. Granted.

Art. IV. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected and secured; no punishment shall be inflicted

ed, no reproach shall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods.—Rep. The inhabitants shall rely in this respect upon French generosity, the sentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the general in chief, Jourdan, to the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which colonel Brady will be pleased to distribute some copies to the inhabitants.

The capitulation was signed by the two parties at seven in the morning of the above-mentioned day.

(Signed) The baron de BRADY,
Colonel of the regiment of Murray.
KLEBER,
Commander of the left wing of
Sambre and Meuse army.
Conformable to the original.
PAJOL,
Aid-de-camp to general Kleber.

Bonnard, general of the division of reserve of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the magistrates of the city of Francfort.

Head quarters, Francfort, July 9.

I give you advice, gentlemen, that in consequence of the will of the general in chief, Jourdan, you will have no requisitions to fulfil, beyond those signed by the commissary in chief of the said army.

I inform you also, that nobody will force you to receive mandates. Good-will shall be the rule of all our operations.

(Signed) "BONNARD."

A magistrate of the city of Francfort, to his fellow-citizens.

The commandant of our city, M. Darcaud, has transmitted to us several papers, of which we have thought proper to communicate to you the following:

1. Gentlemen, you will have the complaisance not to deliver any billet for lodging, without a special order being presented to you, signed by me or my secretary, citizen Mulschuet, whose signature in my absence will be valid.
2. You are requested to publish and stick up, chiefly in the public squares, coffee houses and taverns, the order not to receive after the retreat, any persons, either soldiers, or belonging to the army, under any pretence whatever. You will be responsible for the disorders committed after this hour.
3. No inhabitant of the city, whoever he be, can, under any pretence, keep one or more soldiers in his house.
4. You will be careful to send me all persons who have complaints to make, or who have received the least insult from a soldier, or any person belonging to the army—justice and satisfaction shall be done to them immediately.

In communicating to our fellow-citizens the good intentions of the French generals, we entreat them to do their utmost to second them, in order to avoid the fatal consequences that may result from the slightest offence of which they may be guilty.

Francfort, July 18.

Desertion is general in the Austrian army. Within these three days more than 2000 men have surrendered to the French. The regiment of royal Allemande, which they say had obtained its dismissal, has deserted in great part with arms and baggage.

The elector palatine has re-demanded the troops he had with the Austrian army.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general S. to one of his friends at Paris.

Passes of Tyrol, 26 Messidor, (July 14) 1796.

Here I am, far removed from you, and if I continue to proceed on the route where I am placed, I may re-enter by the way of Strasburg. The army of Italy has truly done incredible things—I put up my prayers, and I will labour heart and soul, that the campaign may finish as it began. We are seriously advanced, and the country through which we have passed, is by no means friendly.

The commander in chief will not allow me to lose my taste for mountains; he has placed me at the entrance of the Tyrol passes. I have sometimes found them difficult to reconnoitre, but always agreeable to ramble over. We have lately given the Austrians a thrust; they abandoned four redoubts, three little camps, we took the tents, baggage, and mules, and made 200 prisoners, killed a few wounded several.—We had three carabingers killed, and a few wounded. The enemy took a strong post, and remained there in two lines, surveying us in their old positions. The intention of general Maffei's division, was only to show the force of the enemy in that quarter; and as they say, in eating, appetite will be found to have been reconnoitring along the lake; and the Austrians have had digestion.

They are still working at Mantua, but the siege has had digestion.