

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1796.

FRANCFORT, September 6.

ALTHOUGH it is very difficult to arrive at the truth, yet the defeat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse is no longer doubted. Several of the officers belonging to the general staff, will leave this city this day. The situation which the staff of general Jourdan was lately in was this—general Ernouf, with the staff and several waggons, containing the papers, &c. belonging to the army on his march from Porcheim to Bamberg, was attacked by 300 peasants. The general and his staff endeavoured to escape by the swiftness of their horses; but 200 of Kinckes dragoons came up with and attacked him and his escort. The general made a resistance for some time, and thereby gave his party an opportunity to effect their escape, which they did in a disordered manner; some of them arrived at Würzburg, others at Schweinfurt, and general Ernouf himself, with the commissary ordonnateur, arrived at this city on the 3d inst.

Sept. 13. We estimate, that the French armies since they penetrated into Germany have levied about 120 millions of livres in specie, and more than 160 millions in requisitions of different kinds.

INSPRUCK, August 21.

An official report has been published here, containing in substance what follows:

Field-marshal count Wurmser has directed baron de Melanip, quarter-master-general, who only left the head quarters at Trent on the 19th instant, and is since arrived here, to promulgate the consolatory news, that the Imperial Italian army had taken so advantageous a position from Pert to Trent, as to enable it to render abortive every hostile attempt. Meantime the archduchess Maria Elizabeth has left Inspruck, and all her important effects have been embarked. The archives and all important records and writings belonging to government are removed; and the families of many officers of state begin to take flight. These are mere measures of precaution, because of the epidemical disorder which rages among the French. The garrison of Mantua, which is supplied with fresh troops and a vast quantity of provisions, the measures of the defence already adopted, and the strong assurances of field-marshal Wurmser, leave us to apprehend no immediate danger. The fortress of Kufstein has been provided with a sufficient garrison, heavy artillery, and provisions for one year.

TYROL, August 28.

The head quarters of field-marshal Wurmser are now removed from Trent to Botzen, where all preparations are made for his reception. The cavalry, for want of forage, will be obliged to go back much farther. The districts before Botzen, are not very mountainous, but behind that place rise the mountains which will serve to defend the country. It is here the army of Wurmser is concentrating with all the volunteers; but in order to be able to maintain himself in that position, it is necessary for the field-marshal, that the corps in his rear should prevent the French from penetrating from the side of the country of Verailberg and Bavaria. The progress of general Moreau seems to become dangerous, as he appears to come into the field-marshal's rear.

It is this instant reported, that general Buonaparte, after taking possession of Roveredo, is marching to Trent, and that part of the French column, which penetrated by the Lake of Constance, is directing its march against Inspruck, by the valley of the river Inn.

On the 24th the French penetrated from hence over the Lech into Bavaria, took a great many pieces of cannon, and between two and three thousand prisoners. This day all the remaining French soldiers march into Bavaria, and only leave a few hundred men here. Owing to the armistice concluded, we may consider ourselves as perfectly safe.

AUGSBURG, August 26.

On the 22d instant, about 11 o'clock in the morning, the French entered this city. The Austrians who were hitherto on the Lech, retreated to Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, while their reserve remains stationed on the Iser.

A deputation of our senate went to meet general Moreau, who received them in the most affable and friendly manner, and alighted at the sign of the Three Moors. The French are still in pursuit of the Austrians, who were in Suabia. There was still an Imperial camp near Lechfeld; on the 23d, thirty thousand French troops, under generals St. Cyr, Regnier, and Le Courbe, marched to that district, to expel the Austrians from Lower Bavaria. In an action which happened a few days ago near Rham, the Austrians lost a great number of men. Among the French troops there are some of the finest and the best made fellows ever seen. The corps of general Moreau, who

commands the centre in these environs, amounts to 45,000 men; his left wing was combined, through Donawert in the environs of Archstalt, with general Jourdan, and the right wing advances against Munich and the frontiers of Tyrol.

FRONTIERS OF BAVARIA, September 7.

Yesterday the Imperialists and the corps of the prince de Conde, were obliged to quit their advantageous position on the other side of the Iser opposite München, in order not to be out-flanked by the republicans. The latter are now in possession of the Iser. In the engagement on the 5th of September, near Gergensfeldt, the Imperialists had to leave behind several cannon. The French had many wounded. The day before yesterday the head quarters of general Moreau were already in Wolzrach. The cessation of arms between Bavaria and France is said to be agreed upon; it is said to be concluded at Villingen, and the elector, beside great requisitions in kind, is to pay thirty millions of ready cash to the republic.

The French are said to have entered Freisingen; the army of general Moreau consists of 80,000 men.

VIENNA, September 8.

The favourable news from our young hero the archduke, has raised our funds 15 per cent. The assembling of the militia of Bohemia is suspended.

We hear from the frontiers of Italy, that the army of general Wurmser has advanced 4 leagues. We are also assured, that he would have acted offensively before this, but for an epidemic which effects every body on the frontiers. For this reason the Austrians have drawn a cordon on their side.

DILLINGEN, September 8.

Several conjectures are formed concerning the victorious march of the archduke to Würzburg. Some suppose that Moreau will soon retire nearer to the French frontiers; but others fear that the French have only decoyed the Austrian main force so far from the frontiers of Austria, in order to fall upon them with all their force and render their defeat irreparable.

The French corps on the north side of the Danube sends parties to within a short distance of Nuremberg. They destroy every thing that was left behind by the army of Wartenleben, and intercept all the roads that opened a communication to the troops in Austria with those on the Mein. This is very easy; for however strange it may appear, yet it is certain that there is not a single Austrian soldier in all those districts, which a fortnight ago were the scene of murderous actions, and to obstinately defended by the united armies of Wartenleben and the archduke.

General Wurmser, in his last dispatches from Inspruck, says, "that general Buonaparte is advancing into Tyrol like a madman." Those are the expressions of the Austrian general.

COBLENTZ, September 9.

General Bernadotte, arrived severely wounded, and Jourdan's heavy baggage passed through this place. The army of the north is in motion, and requisitions from the departments of the Rhine passing to the army of the Lahn.

MÜNCHENAU, September 9.

The Austrian general La Tour has again been forced, after a very bloody engagement, to fall back and evacuate the fortress of Landshut and his position behind the Iser. The French light troops pursued him to within a short distance of Braunau, where he has retreated in order to stop the further progress of the French in Austria. On this side the French general Moreau, whose army amounts to 82,000 men, is complete master of Bavaria, and it is generally believed that the corps of general Ferino has not only passed the Inn near Burkershausen, and entered Upper Austria, but also that two considerable French corps are advancing rapidly along the Inn and Iser to Inspruck, which is no more than sixty miles from this city. It is also generally believed that Buonaparte was master of Trent and Roveredo by the 1st inst. If this is the case, which the movement of Moreau's right wing to the frontiers of Tyrol seems to corroborate, the army of Wurmser must sustain their attacks in four different points, and if any one of the four republican columns succeeds, the Austrians, for fear of having their only retreat towards Carinthia cut off, will not be able to check the progress of any of the three others. Tyrol seems to be the chief object of the republican armies. If they get possession of that province, there will be no longer any possibility of stopping their progress.

The French are now masters of Bavaria from the Lech to the frontiers of Austria, and along the Danube from Donawert to Nelheim. Ingolstadt, which was in no manner provided for a siege, is surrounded and bombarded by the corps of general Desaix. The place must unavoidably surrender, if the archduke does

not send a corps of troops sufficiently strong to relieve it. The corps of troops which was left for its protection, under general Nauendorf, has been obliged to fall back precipitately, because about 8000 French had crossed the Danube in the rear of the Austrian corps, whilst the left wing attacked them in front.

BAMBERG, September 12.

They write from Augsburg of the 10th September, that Moreau was daily advancing in his career. His progressing is attributed to his total ignorance of Jourdan's retreat.

HEIDELBERG, September 11.

It is supposed that we shall have soon some serious work in this neighbourhood. Several thousand men, cavalry of the army of the archduke, have arrived here. They have this day been joined by part of the garrison of Mannheim, at Schweitzingen, and marched towards Bruchsal, where the garrison of Philipsturg, the siege whereof the French have entirely raised, will join them. We expect therefore an engagement between the Imperialists and the French, who have here about 4000 men under general Eckensteiner. The peasants carried lately 180 French prisoners and two pieces of cannon through this place to Mannheim, without any further military escort.

FRIEDBERG, (Weteravia) September 12.

Since the 9th, we have got the Imperialists here, after the French had occupied our city for 62 days.

Weteravia has suffered greatly by the retreat of general Jourdan's army, who marched through the midst of this country. Several villages have lost all their cattle, and all their effects. In a place called Litzberg, in Hesse Darmstadt, the peasants opposed the French; the place was thereupon set on fire, and the minister, a man of 70 years of age, together with 25 inhabitants, lost his life. The villages of Leisten, Seinfurth, Weisel, &c. are partly plundered and partly burnt. When the peasants in several of the districts of Hesse Darmstadt, learned that the retreat of the French would be directed through those parts, they collected to the number of 4000, under the command of M. de Schenk, and waited for the retreating French column in the mountains near Alstedt. When the French advanced, the peasants stood there fully armed in parade. The French cavalry astonished drew their swords. M. de Schenk then rode up to the French general, and declared, that his army of peasants was 15,000 strong; that they were convened only for the purpose of protecting the country from being plundered; that it was not their intention in the least to molest the retreat of the French; but that they were determined to destroy them all if they commenced plundering. The French then quietly proceeded.

Among the Imperial generals who passed through these parts, in pursuit of the French, was prince Frederick of Orange.

BRUSSELS, September 12.

The retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under general Jourdan, is more serious and decisive than it was first thought to be. The republicans being constantly pursued and attacked by an enemy of superior force, have been compelled to fly in such a hurry that they were obliged to leave artillery, baggage, and in particular an amazing number of killed and prisoners behind them. The worst yet remains. The different columns of general Jourdan's army had to act separately in a country which is divided into narrow passes; and thus every one was separately wasted in a dreadful manner. In such a pressing situation, a decided part was to be taken, in order to save the remains of the army, and therefore general Jourdan gave orders to all these columns to rendezvous on the right bank of the Mayne. The staff of said army was already at Francfort on the 5th inst. and also stopped at or about that city, entirely worn down by fatigue and hardships, and most part without cloaths and shoes. These troops arriving in the greatest disorder, it is to be inferred that the misfortunes of the republican army must be very considerable. All the baggage and artillery of reserve is to be sent to Limburg on the Lahn, whilst the army will choose a good stand behind the Mayne, where they will wait for the numerous reinforcements which are sent to them from all parts.

In the mean-time the Imperialists are filling down the river with a considerable force, and if they are not arrested in their career by unforeseen events, it is to be apprehended, that the army of general Jourdan will be obliged to re-cross the Rhine. General Moreau will also have to fall back to prevent his left wing being surrounded by the Imperialists, and an attack in the rear. The greatest part of the troops besieging the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, are ordered from there towards the Mein, and very few sent to replace them. The letters from Francfort, Neuwied, Coblenz and Tier, mention, that an astonishing number of wounded are daily brought to their hospitals, and that the