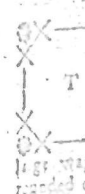


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 8, 1796.

STUTGARD, September 21.



The Austrians continue to surround Kehl, and a new assault is expected to be made. Two or three thousand French have established themselves in the valley of Kinzig, the armed parties of which are in pursuit of ten light waggons, escorted by 100 chateaux, but surrounded on all sides.

The last letters from Elm, relate, that the baggage of the army of Moreau is proceeding by the Upper Danube, towards the lake of Constance. The left wing has passed over to the left bank of the river, and laid contributions in the bishopric of Aichstade, but quit it on the 15th, on the approach of general Neuwied, whose advanced guard was at Pappenheim.

To confirm the disposition of the inhabitants of Franconia, the archduke Charles is said to have ordered the establishment of a corps of observation, amounting to 18,000 men, from Pappenheim to Langensfeld, by which Nuremberg will be covered.

General Moreau had troops near Kaptas, on the 15th, where they sustained an attack, of which the issue was favourable to the Austrians. On the 16th and 17th he caused troops to file towards his right wing at Schaw Munchen, and appeared to intend approaching the Tyrolse, or, perhaps the lake of Constance. Persons from Bavaria state, that the army of Moreau still consists of 40,000 effective men. All that has been said of a flock sustained by his army on the 14th near Munich and Donawerth, is void of foundation. The intelligence appears to have been published at Ratisbon, to console the inhabitants, who have been much alarmed by the successes of the French at Landshut, on the 7th.

BRUSSELS, October 1.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by general Bourmonville, at present occupies the following position.—The left wing, reinforced by two divisions of the army of the North, occupies the lines behind the Sieg, which cover Dusseldorf. The right wing is posted in the neighbourhood of the Hundzruock, and in the intrenchments which cover Neuwied, within the file opposite to that city. A great part of the centre is posted between Cologne and Coblenz. The division of general Ponceat has likewise begun to move towards the Hundzruock, the archduke Charles threatening to cross the Rhine at Mentz, to effect a powerful diversion on the left bank of the Rhine. The Austrian army must be infinitely more numerous than was imagined, for we learn from Bonne, that great bodies of troops are seen filing past that place towards the Sieg, with a view, as it is thought, to attack the republican troops, in the expectation of a general engagement, every day is distinguished by skirmishes and affairs of advanced posts, often very obstinate and extremely bloody. In one of these last actions, the French cavalry made two hundred Austrians prisoners, who have been sent to Cologne.

General Bourmonville, with his whole état-major, is about to proceed to the right bank of the Rhine, to put himself at the head of the army, and resume offensive operations; already the enemy have made several fruitless attempts to gain the head of the bridge of Neuwied, where the French always preserve a passage when they please, for this post, upon the right bank of the Rhine.

General Tilly has arrived here on his way from Paris. He is going directly to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of which he is appointed chief of the état-major, in the room of general Arnould.

Oct. 3. The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse, has for some days been in motion, while the motives and plans of the generals cannot be divined. Troops constantly arrive from the right bank on the left, and then they are again marched up the right bank. At length, upon the 8th, the movements became more uniform, and it began to be apprehended that the archduke Charles would turn towards the Hundzruock, with a part of the forces under his command. The whole of the centre of the army, which was encamped in different positions between Cologne and Andernach, received orders to march towards the borders of the Nahe; troops night and day desfile by Coblenz, in order to reach their new destination. The division of general Championnet, which was behind the Sieg, has repassed the Rhine, on its way thither also. The head quarters, however, still remain at Cologne, where are most of the generals of the army. It appeared that Bourmonville intended to repair to the Sieg, to take the command of the troops of the armies of the North and the Sambre, which are assembled at this post, and it was affirmed for certain, that it was decided in a general council, again to march the army towards the Lahn; but hitherto it does not appear that these dispositions are ready to be put in execution.

The Austrians have withdrawn from the banks of the Rhine opposite Bonn, where for several days toge-

ther they had appeared. We know, however, that the enemy occupy a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgic regiments, infantry and cavalry, are with the archduke's army. It is said that they fight with terrible fury upon every occasion, and that the dragoons de la Tour cut to pieces with their sabres, in an affair upon the Lahn, a French battalion entirely composed of Belgians and Liegeois. The Austrians have also formed a camp of observation in the plain near Neuwied, to prevent the French from attempting any thing at that point, by causing the troops to file off from the left wing, by the bridge which they always occupy in the neighbourhood of that city.

Upon the 6th and 7th (September 28 and 29) there must have been very warm actions on the right bank of the Rhine; for upon the left were heard cannonades very heavy and very long. It is at present very difficult to obtain details of the operations on the right bank. No citizen is allowed to pass the bridge at Cologne; this permission being granted to military men alone.

AMSTERDAM, September 20.

This moment we receive intelligence, that Portugal has compromised matters with the French republic. It is to pay 20,000,000, and to shut its harbours against the English.

COPENHAGEN, September 20.

The prince royal and his royal consort were expected to return from their excursion, on the 17th of this month. Their royal highnesses, however, anticipated our expectations, by arriving on the 16th, which produced the highest satisfaction and congratulation from the royal family, who were at the castle of Fredericksburg, to pay a visit to the queen dowager, who was confined to her chamber by a severe indisposition.

According to letters from Stockholm, Messrs. Perrochel and Mirivaux, the former charge des affaires, the latter secretary to the embassy of the French legation in Sweden, have received orders from their government immediately to quit that capital. Mr. Koenig, secretary to the Swedish embassy at Paris, who was at the point of setting out for France, desists his departure until he receives farther instructions. Baron Stael de Holstein, the Swedish ambassador, left Paris on the 5th of September. Previous to his departure, he disposed of all his horses and carriages, and proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied with only two servants.—Thus there is not, at this moment, any person in a diplomatic capacity, from the court of Stockholm: M. Stignuel, the consul-general of Sweden, being there only for the purpose of adjusting points of a commercial nature.

SCHAFFHOUSEN, September 23.

Many peasants of Rheinfelden, who by the momentary retreat of Jourdan, were led to believe that the republican armies were destroyed, fell upon the detached posts in the retreat of the army, and abused a great many individuals attached to the army, but they have paid dear for their credulity and rashness, for the French immediately on their return to these environs, arrested those who had taken part in the rebellion; several of them have been sent to Hunningen, where they will suffer the punishment due to their atrocious conduct, others have fled, abandoning their houses, wives and children.

Sept. 29. Several letters from Inspruck, confirm the intelligence which had been communicated before, but was supposed unfounded; that a column of Buonaparte's army had taken the town of Buzzen.

BANKS OF THE SIEG, October 1.

Since the 10th inst. when the Austrians reconnoitred the position of the left wing of the republican army, nothing has happened in this neighbourhood. The advanced posts of the imperialists extend from Eckmans to Langen, and the main force of his army, consisting of from 16 to 20,000 men, is at Ukerath; general Werneck is the present commander in chief.

The archduke set off from the Lower Rhine with 20,000 men, part of whom are to be marched towards the Hundzruock and the remainder is to march against general Moreau.

NEUWIED, September 22.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, considerably weakened by the immense losses it has sustained during its retreat, is in a state of the utmost disorganization and discouragement. Within these 6 days, more than 15,000 men have passed through this place, lying in the greatest disorder, without a chief, without colours, and a great number of them without muskets and cartridge boxes, but all loaded with booty. Among the fugitives were adjutant-generals, a major-general, and several administrators in chief, who have lost their field equipage, their administration chests, and the contributions they had received. But although these

gentlemen had no time to save any thing belonging to the republic, yet they were attended by about 80 carriages and waggons, conveying their spoils and mis-tresses. The private soldiers, encouraged by commanders of this description, know no bounds. General Kleber, as well as other general officers, have given in their resignations through despair. The soldier, who has become rich by plunder, is afraid again to hazard his life. The administrators and officers of the staff are enriched, and the republic has lost several thousands of its defenders, a part of its artillery, immense sums of money, which had been collected in contributions, the greater part of its field equipage, and, what is still more deplorable, the small number of friends which they had in Germany.

DUERIN, September 23.

There was, on the 20th, a bloody affair at Altenkirchen, where the last of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Kleber, had halted, to cover the retreat. After an engagement of 7 hours, the advantage was decided in favour of the Austrians. General Marceau died that day at Siegenburg, of the wounds he received. The retreat of the French beyond the Sieg has been the consequence of this battle. They have taken post at Bensberg, two leagues in advance of Dentz. It is thought they will be able to maintain themselves there, as the army of the North advances in great numbers.

BREMEN, September 27.

It is certain that though Moreau has been beaten, he is still in Bavaria. General Nauendorff, who has obtained an advantage over Desaix, continues vigilantly to watch the movements of the French commander in chief.

The empress of Russia, who has been so long threatening to come to the assistance of the emperor, has at length effected her promise; already the garrisons of the hereditary states are composed of Russian troops, and the Imperialists are, by forced marches, advancing to reinforce the archduke's army.

MERMELE, September 30.

A light-house has been lately erected at this place, and was opened on the first instant. It stands on the N. E. of Cardland side of the entrance into the harbour, on an eminence, round in form, and planted with various shrubs, 30 feet higher than, and 500 paces distant from, the surface of the sea; and it is, in itself, 75 feet high, with its end fronting N. W.

The apparatus consists of five large, and four lesser concave mirrors, with as many large candles, and a double patent lamp; and the light may be seen at all points of the compass from S. to N. E. to the distance of about 13 British miles.

Ships having the light-house S. E. distance about 2 miles, will find good anchorage ground in 10 fathom soundings.

When the light has been approached to within the distance of about 4 miles, it bears the appearance of the blaze of a coal of fire; and at 3 miles of a rising full moon; but at the distance of about 2 miles, the separate light of each reflector may be clearly distinguished.

PARIS, October 3.

We have no official news from the armies. The foreign journals are full of exaggerations upon this subject, and with recitals of disasters which they magnify according to custom. They all, nevertheless, agree in saying that general Moreau, after a reverse, has retreated towards Munich, and wishes to effect a junction across Franconia, with the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

General Marceau was wounded the 3d complementary day, and he died two days after.

The republic has lost in him one of her ablest generals, one of her warmest defenders. Beloved by his own troops, he had even conciliated the highest esteem of the enemy themselves.

He was scarcely 27 years of age; yet the many battles which he gained in La Vendee, and two campaigns upon the banks of the Rhine, in which he commanded with the greatest talents and judgment, have assigned him a conspicuous rank among our generals, who have distinguished themselves in this war.

At the time of the retreat upon the Sieg, he was intrusted with the charge of covering the army, and keeping the enemy in check while the French columns cleared the defile of Altenkirchen. It was here that he received the mortal wound.

Some chateaux were stationed along with a party of hussars in a wood from which they discharged their shot. Marceau to reconnoitre the ground went to this quarter. A Tyrolean chasseur, concealed behind a tree, recognized him by the distinctive badges of his rank, levelled a carbine at him, and pierced him through the body. He was carried to Altenkirchen.