

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1796.

By P. S. G. September 23.

THE situation of the enemy's army commanded by general Moreau, is very such as to give no further apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole circle of Franconia, and also a great part of that of Suabia; general Nauendorff having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy. General Moreau's army, in the environs of Donawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stuttgart and Constance, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Scillhofen, and even so far as to Rehl. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French commissaries; together with their plunder, &c. by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie only one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all difficult passages by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

LONDON, October 18.

The following state papers, of which we have received authentic copies by the Hamburg mail, appear to us of so interesting a complexion, that although they are not of a very recent date, we trust our readers will be gratified with a perusal of them.

Copy of a dispatch from count Osterman, chancellor to the empress of Russia, to M. D. Bulzow, Russian charge des affaires, at Madrid, dated Petersburg, December 25, 1795.

SIR, THE empress was already informed, through the public prints, of the treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the French, and the unpleasant sensations which this unexpected and disagreeable transaction had produced in her Imperial majesty's mind, were greatly increased when this intelligence was communicated by the minister of his Catholic majesty. The empress however, has, during the new connexion which so happily subsists between her and his Catholic majesty, met with too many opportunities of learning the true sentiments of that prince, not to be thoroughly convinced that the concurrence of the most imperious circumstances can alone have determined him to act in direct opposition to his principles. No doubt it has been to him a task infinitely hard, to enter into negotiations with those, who with their own hands had ordered the chief of his illustrious family, and to conclude a peace with those dissenters of the safety and tranquillity of all Europe. No one knows better than her Imperial majesty to value and appreciate all the difficulties and obstacles which his Catholic majesty must have had to surmount, before he could prevail upon himself to adopt a course, which, to all appearance, has been brought about through the most urgent necessity and the most threatening danger.

Her Imperial majesty being at a loss to account for the motives which can have determined his Catholic majesty thus to withdraw his interest from that of the coalition, she has not but persevere in the opinion, that notwithstanding this sudden change, his Catholic majesty will continue sincerely to interest himself in the success of the operations of the Evangelic powers, and so far from showing any obstacle in the way of the new measures which those powers may find it necessary to pursue, rather support them by every means the system of neutrality he may perhaps think proper to adopt does not preclude.

His Catholic majesty cannot yet have forgotten the high importance of the cause for which the collected powers are contending; to restore order and tranquillity, to lead the nations back to a sense of their duty, and to shield all Europe from the most dangerous infection. These are the important motives which have induced the collected powers to unite their councils, and exert their joint efforts to render them

It is for this purpose that the three courts have all now, by means of a solemn Treaty of alliance, interconnected the ties by which they were united. Their reciprocal interest is therefore so intimately connected and interwoven, and their determination so firm, that it would be impossible to obstruct the operations of one of them without forcing the others most warmly to assist his cause.

Of this description is essentially the situation of her Imperial majesty, with respect to the king of Great Britain; so that in case of need, her Imperial majesty would be obliged to assist and support him to the utmost extent of her power. But fortunately, such connections subsist between his Catholic majesty and the king of Great Britain, the consequence of several treaties renewed in the year 1793, as can never cease to be

dear to his Catholic majesty, and neither the convenience nor usefulness of which have been lessened by a change of affairs produced by the most imperious circumstances.

This important consideration, in addition to that which proceeds from the favourable disposition of his Catholic majesty towards the common cause, cannot but render her Imperial majesty perfectly easy with respect to the conduct which his Catholic majesty is likely to pursue. Her Imperial majesty is of opinion, that it will be both candid and sincere, and it would be painful for her to suppose, that in any case whatever his Catholic majesty could favour measures tending to obstruct and oppose the avowed purposes of the three allied courts.

You, Sir, will adopt the most proper means, especially to communicate to the ministry of his Catholic majesty the honour of his dispatch, and to make it the subject of a conference you are to request of the prince of Peace.

(Signed) COUNT OSTERMAN.

Translation of the answer of his excellency the prince of Peace, to M. de Bulzow, dated Santa Cruz, March 17, 1796.

I HAVE received your letter of the 23d of February, with a copy of the dispatch, which you, Sir, have received from your court by the last courier from London, and with return you in answer, that the king, my master, has, with much pleasure learned the friendly terms, in which on the part of her Imperial majesty, he has been acquainted with the close alliance concluded with the courts of Vienna and London, which certainly cannot have been the result of the circumstances, which existed in Poland at the time when the forces of her Imperial majesty might have been employed at a point where were rallied those of all monarchs who united for the preservation of their existence and the mutual support of their rights. At that period, the king, my master, gave the strongest proofs of his grief at the misfortune of a beloved cousin, and foresaw that his dominions were drawing near that universal corruption, which arises from madness without bounds. He waged war against tyrants, but was unable to learn who they were, for he did not know, following the capricious dictates of their levity, who were the good Frenchmen that defended the cause of their king. He was only able to discern, that but a few victims of their ferocious honour were his true adherents, who followed him to the grave. The desire of the king, my master, was, however, so exact, that notwithstanding the ill founded hopes held out by the combined powers, he prosecuted the most vigorous and most expensive war.

There was no sovereign but the king endeavoured to prevail upon him, by the most advantageous proposals, to join his majesty. Notwithstanding this request addressed to the empress at different times, since the last months of 1791, and during the year 1792, by M. de Galvez, Spanish minister in Russia, and M. de Zinowief, who resided in the same quality at Madrid, but especially in October, 1792, and December, 1793, when M. d'Amas, then Spanish charge d'affaires at Petersburg, and soon after M. d'Oris, minister of his Catholic majesty, had long conferences on this subject, the former with count Osterman, and the latter with count Besborodko. Notwithstanding all this, there did not exist the least circumstance which promised an active co-operation on the part of the empress, nor does it appear that the occupation of Poland could have prevented her from co-operating in favour of the common cause. It was under these circumstances, that the king, my master, no doubt from fear and apprehension of disastrous consequences for his kingdom, resolved to make peace, convinced, that if he were left without assistance in the war, that support, which might be promised him for the attainment of peace, would prove still less efficacious. This is the true situation of Spain, and his Catholic majesty obliges himself to fulfil whatever he has promised for the benefit of the common cause, in which, at the same time, he must, for the future, decline participating in any measure, which has no certain and consistent object. I have the Honour, &c.

The Prince de Paz.

NEW YORK, Dec 29, 1796.

We have an account by a vessel from North Carolina, that a serious dispute has taken place at Wilmington, between the people of that place, and the French. The occasion is said to be the refusal of some merchants to deliver to the French a quantity of sugar, which had been landed on HEBEL from a prize vessel, for the purpose of repairing her, before the French had reimbursed the merchants for the monies they had advanced for the repairs. It is said three was employed, that two sailors belonging to New York were killed, and the inhabitants of the town under arms. We give this as probable, as the report comes from a respectable quarter.

Dec. 21. We yesterday received a Halifax paper of the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. containing the following late European intelligence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 18, 1795. Downing-street, October 18.

Dispatches of which the following are copies have been received from captain Amstutler and Robert Crauford, Esq; by the right hon. lord Glenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Hain, Sept. 19, 1795. My Lord,

His royal highness the archduke having a considerable corps in retreating at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12<sup>th</sup>, to Reisdorf. From thence general Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlaer, on the approach of which the army abandoned the town, and took posts on the heights behind it. General Holze was detached at the same time towards Weisbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place.

His royal highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzlaer, now turned to the left, and followed the great road to Limburg, encamped on the 14<sup>th</sup> instant near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under general Neu, which was advancing from Schwalbach, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line at the points of Limburg and Dietz, whilst general Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlaer, and general Milous kept in check the right, posted near Nassau.

On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his royal highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limburg, and as reports received from the advanced corps were very reason to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged expedient to defer the attack till the co-operation of general Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 16<sup>th</sup>, his royal highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst general Neu from Limberg threatened. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limburg. The Trautson's defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with a most obstinate, that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them.

From the resistance made at Limburg, the archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to risk an action in the position of Hladamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day break on the 17<sup>th</sup>, between Dietz and Limburg, from which point it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops from advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away the enemy was seen in a full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hope of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn: those of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the divisions of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in passing the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. General Kray was on the 19<sup>th</sup>, at Herborn, and pushed on towards Dellnbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his royal highness's column is this day at Hochstetich, in the direction of Altkirch, and general Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place, present difficulties which, it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the circumstances, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army.

The severe resistance which the French have made in a post so important, and so advantageous, as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner the representation which I have had the honour of making to your Majesty of the situation of their army. Disorders of every kind have arisen, to such a height amongst them, that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline, and subordination. This request was not only refused by the directory but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bouchardville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all classes in the army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the soldiers is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected, that the ene-