

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 30, 1799.

### FRANCFORT, March 12.

THE works of Mannheim were completely blown up by the Palatines, that general Bernadotte has been enabled to retrace them to nearly their former consequence, the French troops have not entered Stuttgart; but general St. Cyr dined with the duke there.

The commander of Philippsburg has verbally agreed with general Bernadotte, that no hostilities shall take place at either side until orders are received from their respective governments. General New has left his head quarters at Schwetzingen.

### STRASBURG, March 9.

The Austrian army under prince Charles is in active movement. Nine battalions have already passed the Lech. The 6th his head quarters were at Augsburg, in Suabia.

The head quarters of general Jourdan were the 8th at Bidgen, on the Danube, about 20 leagues from Charles's head quarters.

General St. Cyr, who commands the left of Jourdan's army, has advanced a column to Tubingen, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, about 25 leagues from Augsburg. Jourdan has between 40 and 50,000 men; one third levies. Bernadotte has 20,000.

### March 10.

The Austrian army continues to cross the Lech, advancing towards ours. The front of the Austrian line may be known by drawing a line from Wurtzburg, in Franconia, to the lake Constance, through Ulm, Mandelheim, and Kempe. The advance of the French, at this time, may be seen, by a line from Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, to Mannheim, on the Rhine. [The distance generally from 20 to 30 leagues.]

The French army at Mannheim is an army of observation, to take advantages of circumstances.

### March 12.

Jourdan's centre is at Moelkirch. The left wing will not (in consequence of the occurrences in Switzerland) march through Tubingen, as was first ordered. It will march towards Switzerland.

The Helvetian troops are advancing towards the empire. Massena's head quarters are between Zurich and St. Gall, in Switzerland; the left of his army is at lake Constance; the right in the Grison country, extending near ten leagues.

The Austrian army in Bavaria numbers 115,000 men, independent of the Russian columns which are advancing; 80,000 are in advance of the Lech. They are represented in fine order, and are animated with the best dispositions. The light infantry are very complete, and are swelled with volunteers. At Ulm, on the 6th, 130 pieces of artillery were collected. The Russians are directed to take forced marches, and waggons and horses are every where impressed to forward the troops, &c. to the scene of action; which in all probability will be between the Danube and the Lech.

The archduke has addressed his army, in general orders, in the most animating manner, charges the French with numberless aggressions; and expects his troops to vindicate the honour, and save the empire from slavery.

### BREMEN, March 19.

The archduke passed the Lech on the 4th at Augsburg, and after having thrown six battalions into Ulm, he advanced rapidly against the enemy, and will lose no time in meeting with them, while the enemy on their part have penetrated rapidly into Suabia.

It was reported at Rastadt on the 9th, that a little skirmish of posts had taken place on the frontiers of the Grisons, and the French ministers asserted that it terminated favourably for Massena. It is not, however, in this quarter that the great blow will be struck; and it is about three or four marches from the lake of Constance that I expect to hear of the great engagement between the archduke and Jourdan. The plan of the French is to cut this prince off from the Tyrol, in order to take the country in flank, and thus to penetrate more easily into the hereditary dominions.

The letters from Upper Germany inform us, that the archduke Charles has joined a great part of his forces at Memmingen, on the heights of Luc. Preparations are making in Italy, on both sides, with great alacrity; but we do not yet know that hostilities have taken place, and we are also ignorant whether Admiral Nelson has disembarked the Russian and Turkish troops in the kingdom of Naples. The situation of the republicans is, however, at all events, very precarious there, and it is with difficulty they are able to maintain their positions. Civita Vecchia, so far from having surrendered, maintains a very vigorous resistance to the French.

Philippsburg still holds out. Its garrison consists of 2000 troops of the empire, but they are chosen troops,

and distinguished themselves at the end of the campaign of 1795, and in that of 1796. There is little doubt but that city will defend itself vigorously. The landgrave of Hesse Cassel is employed in raising 12,000 men, near Cassel.

Wurtzburg is in the possession of the Austrians. The Hanse towns, and particularly Hamburg, appear to be under great apprehensions, though I know not why, that the armament in the Texel, which consists only of 6000 men is intended to act against them.

According to the report of a person of my acquaintance, who had arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, the Belgic insurgents had advanced as far as the forest of Soignes; and one of their small corps has appeared about two leagues from Brussels; they have also been able to excite new commotions in the adjacent Flanders, and are still with the major part of their forces in the Campine.

### LINDAU, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

March 7, seven in the evening.

The war has commenced in our neighbourhood. In the night between the 5th and 6th instant, the French passed the Rhine at Sarzatz, between Chur (Gore) and Feldkirch, and attacked the corps under general Auffenberg, which they obliged to retreat, as the communication between him and general Hotze was cut off. This morning, however, he again advanced with his army from Feldkirch, and drove the French again over the Rhine. The republicans afterwards made attempts to pass that river again in several other places, and we have very distinctly heard a cannonade during the whole day. The regiment of Stein, according to the accounts already received, has had 40 men killed and wounded. With any further particulars we are not as yet acquainted.

To-day four companies of the regiment of Bender entered this town. A considerable train of artillery has likewise arrived, and been placed in the fortifications.

The communication between Lindau and Switzerland is prohibited, and only reconnoitring boats are suffered to go out.

### March 8.

The French yesterday attempted to pass the Rhine with the greater part of their army, at four different places; at Haldenstein, Ragartz, Werdenberg, and Saletz. The Austrians were, however, prepared along their whole lines, and effectually prevented their passage. The cannonade was dreadful, and from the ceno of the mountains every discharge might be heard here. The French lost a great number of men. Numerous bodies of Austrian troops are halting with forced marches to the Grison country.

### LONDON, March 24.

Observer-Office, Sunday evening, two o'clock.

The Hamburg mail due this day arrived at 12 o'clock, and brought the gratifying and important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of the French army in the country of the Grisons, communicated through various channels; but particularly by a letter from Lindau, on the lake of Constance, dated on the evening of the 8th instant; to the following effect:

The French army under the orders of gen. Massena, on the night of the 5th, passed the Rhine near Sarzatz, between Chur and Feldkirch, and on the following morning, advanced with rapidity on general Auffenberg's corps, which it drove back, and cut off its communication with the main body of the imperial army. General Hotze, however, being apprised of these movements, early on the morning of the 7th, advanced from Feldkirch; an action, dreadfully sanguinary, ensued, and was maintained during the greater part of the day; but in the event, the French were defeated and compelled to cross the Rhine with very considerable loss.

The loss of the Austrians was considerable; the regiment of Stein had forty men killed, and several wounded.

Small corps of the republicans on the 7th attempted to cross the Rhine at four several points, on the skirts of the Grison country and Voralberg, namely at Haldenstein, Ragartz, Werdenberg, and Saletz, but were at each repulsed by the Austrians.

General Hotze profiting by his victory, immediately penetrated from Chur into the canton of Glarus, where thousands of Swiss malcontents were crowding to join him.

Lindau on the 7th was occupied by four companies of the regiment of Bender, and a considerable train of artillery followed them.

The news of these movements reached Ulm on the 9th, and was communicated to the army.

The accounts from Ulm are to the 11th inst. At that period the archduke Charles had his head quarters at Mindenheim, and his army had advanced as far as Memmingen. General Jourdan had on the 9th, halted at Villengen, and general St. Cyr at Rothen-

Their patrolers had been pushed as far as Rothenburg, Tubingen, Ruerlingen, and Nagoild; but the part of the main body of the republican army, which was advancing against Ulm, by Stockade and Reidingen, had, on advice of the disaster sustained by the column under Massena, fled with great precipitancy towards Scaffhausen and Constance for his support.

But for this unexpected occurrence, Jourdan had reached Ulm on the 10th inst. The advanced corps would have previously met at Mindenheim and Moelkirch. His army had been reinforced by some columns from Switzerland.

The French general Souhane has occupied Fribourg, and the whole of the Brigaw.

The imperial army in Bavaria comprised 115,000 men; of these 80,000, had on the 8th inst. crossed the Lech. They are represented by accounts from Ulm, Franfort &c. as full of animation and confidence. Many of the regiments of infantry had two and three hundred supernumeraries;—and were complete, and better appointed than at any former period. One hundred and twenty pieces of ordnance had been collected at Ulm on the 6th, and the archduke Charles had impressed 5000 waggons, and all the horses of the adjacent country, to hasten the conveyance of troops, cannon, &c. to the theatre of war, and all the staff-officers at Vienna have been ordered to the army.

Hostilities had not commenced in Italy, but the armies were all in motion.

In Switzerland 20,000 militia had been ordered to the frontiers.

The cabinet of Vienna has appointed an ambassador extraordinary to the court of Berlin, and on the 9th instant he was on the eve of his departure.

Field marshal Suwarrow left Petersburg on the 7th ult. to join the Austrian army in Italy.

The archduke Charles, in an address to the generals and armies of the empire and the empire, dated Augsburg, March 4, respecting the recommencement of hostilities by France, observes, that the forces of the emperor and the empire had scarce retired under the faith of the solemn treaty concluded a year since with France, than that power subjugated the Swiss for the purpose of obtaining an establishment on the flanks of Germany; "refused to let provisions enter into the forests of Ehrenbreitstein, in opposition to the most precise agreement," and ultimately forced the starved, but gallant garrison to evacuate the place.—His royal highness proceeds to recapitulate the aggressions of France, which instead of making atonement, demanded if the Germans "were disposed to prepare any resistance to ruin, operations of that kind."—To our answer, "If hostilities were put an end to by the French—if Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated—if the French army was retreating from the right bank—if the French troops in Switzerland, which threatened Germany, were withdrawn—and if a reasonable peace was concluded at Rastadt, founded on the rights, not the slavery of the empire," no other reply was made on the part of France; than that it was hoped the diet would agree to such a resolution as France might wish."

The deputies at Rastadt prepared to depart from thence, the instant they were informed that the French had required Philippsburg to surrender.

A British squadron blocks up the port of Naples; a scarcity of provisions had already been the consequence.

Intelligence was last night received in town that the Dutch fleet, in considerable force, and with a large body of troops on board; had sailed from the Texel. The public have been some time apprised of the extraordinary preparations for the equipment of this fleet, and were, by our last number, informed that they were ready. It is therefore highly probable that, profiting by the absence of our ships, they have put to sea. In the much wished for event of our falling in with them, there is every reason to look for an additional wreath to that stupendous laurel which, we trust, will bloom for ever.

A person arrived in town last night from Flanders assures us, that the Belgique rebellion, as the French are pleased to stile the exertions of that gallant people for their liberty, so far from suppression, has acquired considerable strength by the accounts from Germany; and that the want of proper leaders, arms, and ammunition alone prevents the assembling of such an army, as would insure the retreat, or extermination of their oppressors.

In the council of Five Hundred, on the 6th, it was proposed, that women and foreigners should be precluded wearing the national cockade, and that any Frenchman who should disgrace it, should be confined four years in irons.

Letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult. speak with confidence, as to the result of the preparations making for the Egyptian expedition;—they mention a report being prevalent that Buonaparte had renounced himself to be proclaimed Sultan of Egypt. Austria