

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1799.

### CADIZ, February 14.

ADMIRAL Maffredo has lately received two couriers extraordinary, one after the other, the contents of whose dispatches have not transpired. It is only known that he has given orders to the crews of all the ships to hold themselves in readiness for sailing at the first signal. Eight ships of the line are fitting out for a secret expedition.

We expect from America a great number of vessels employed as transports, for the purpose of bringing home seamen to complete the crews of the different ships.

Five ships of the line with troops on board are to sail in a few days. They are bound, it is said, to St. Domingo, to reduce the revolted negroes. Independent of these preparations, an order has arrived for equipping thirty sail of the line of the highest rates, not including the great armament. They will not know their destination until they reach a certain latitude.

We are sorry to learn, that 20 merchantmen, which sailed from Agamonte for different places, have been wrecked. All the crews have perished.

### LOWESTOFFE, March 22.

On Monday afternoon, five sail of the line failed from Yarmouth Roads, as was supposed on a cruise off the coast of Holland; but early the next morning they returned into the Roads; and yesterday afternoon again they failed, and to-day are not in sight.

### VIENNA, March 27.

(From the Court Gazette.)

The following is an account received from his royal highness the archduke Charles, of the action the 20th and 21st near Otrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorf:

#### "Head quarters, Pfullendorf, March 22.

The French army under the command of general Jourdan continuing to advance, drove in our weak posts on all sides—the French commanders alleging that this was not to be considered as hostilities, but that they were obliged to take possession of certain posts, according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan marched with his army before Otrach, while on the other side general Ferino, who had been detached with his division to the lake of Constance, drove back the posts of major-general Pfalthech and Ravensburg.

In proportion as the enemy advanced, I made some hasty marches, and on the 20th reached the heights near Saulgau and Althausen.

I caused the army to encamp close to the principal posts of my advanced guard, so that the main body was only one march distant from the French.

On the same day that I had taken this position, the enemy attacked my advanced guard, overpowered some of my foremost detachments, and advanced even to Holzikenkirchen and Klosterfussen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no sooner received reinforcements, than they drove the enemy back to some distance in their turn.

As I had now advanced by forced marches so near to the enemy, I resolved yesterday, immediately to make the attack. The enemy took his position near Otrach. He concentrated his main force on the advantageous heights of Otrach, as also on those of Mengen. The valley of Otrach is marshy, and so formed that it has only 4 principal passages. The position of the enemy, therefore, gave him many local advantages, and a great superiority.

In this situation I thought it most advisable to attack the enemy's centre with united forces; with this view I placed behind the advanced guard under field-marshal lieutenant Nauendorff, a column on the right, under the command of field-marshal lieutenant the prince of Furstenberg along the Danube towards Mengen; another on the left, under the command of general count Wallis, to march on the chaussee of Althausen towards Otrach, towards which latter place likewise I myself led the middle column, along the chaussee of Saulgau. I succeeded in driving the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, from his position, and pursued to the heights of Pfullendorf.

In this advantageous position the enemy again made a stand. His whole front being in this position completely covered by a marshy valley, I drew the greater part of my army towards his right flank, in order to attack him on that side, and in the rear; but this attack could not be made yesterday on account of the night coming on. The enemy, however, did not choose to wait for it, but retreated to the night to Stockak, whether he was pursued by my advanced guard.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not small, as the attack of the strong position of Otrach was extremely difficult; the loss of the enemy, however, is infinitely more considerable. We took a number of prisoners and three pieces of cannon.

### STOCKAK, March 25.

Head quarters of the archduke Charles.

A very warm action took place to-day, which ended in the Austrian army maintaining its position. We lost a great number of men but the French more.

March 27.

(By an extraordinary courier.)

The battle on the 25th was more decisive than was at first supposed. The right wing of general Jourdan has drawn off into Switzerland, and Jourdan himself is retreating through the Black Forest, towards Kehl. The archduke performed and led on the troops on foot. He is, thank God, extremely well. Major Bhuler (Von Menkhsem) set off last night for Vienna, with the news of the victory. The archduke on the field of battle, appointed major-general Stippichus to be general, instead of the prince of Furstenberg, who is killed. Stippichus, 12 years ago, was only a serjeant.

### LINDAU, March 26.

We have still here a garrison of 700 Austrians. General Hotze, who on the 21st inst. arrived in our vicinity from Bregentz, with 12,000 men, to observe the right wing of the army of general Jourdan, under Ferino, yesterday drew again towards Feldkirk, as in consequence of the successful battle on the 21st near Otrach and Mengen, Ferino has been likewise obliged to retreat with precipitation.

On the 23d, the French attempted to drive general Jellachich, in the absence of general Hotze, from his position near Feldkirk. The battle lasted the whole day. The Tyrolése levy of the peasants did wonders. They rolled down the stones on the enemy, and engaged them hand to hand. In the evening the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 3000 men, among which were 200 prisoners. It is now expected general Hotze will pass the Rhine and penetrate into Switzerland.

The well known colonel Williams is arrived at Bregentz where he will build gun-boats, which, in case of an incursion into Switzerland, will do great service in the lake of Constance. To-day all the boats, sails, masts, &c. have been put in requisition for colonel Williams.

### ULM, March 27.

On the 23d and 24th some actions took place between the advanced posts of the armies of the archduke and Jourdan. On the 25th Jourdan in conjunction with the generals St. Cyr and Vandamme, attacked the Austrian advanced guard under general Meerfeld, and drove it back in great confusion.

It would have greatly suffered had not the archduke hastened to its support. The battle was bloody and very obstinate. The prince of Furstenberg was killed, as was also the prince of Dassa. The Meerfeld regiments of Uhlans suffered most. The battle was fought three leagues to the west of Moskirch, towards the Danube.

(Another letter, same date.)

According to accounts from the head quarters of the archduke, dated Stockak, 26th inst., the French had, the day before, attacked the Austrian army at several points; with great violence. They were obliged, however, to retire with considerable loss. The action cost the Austrians likewise many brave soldiers. The prince of Furstenberg, the prince of Anhalt-Bernberg, and many staff officers are among the slain.

### RASTADT, March 28.

On the 24th general St. Cyr obtained an advantage over the right wing of the archduke Charles, and advanced to Moskirch; but on the 25th the archduke drove back the French army at all points and improved his successes on the 26th. It is believed that general Jourdan will be obliged to retreat through the valley of Kenzing, and at least to repass the Rhine.

### FREYBURG, in the Brisgau, March 29.

A number of French troops are marching back through this town, and the Austrians are expected here again soon. Should the French not repass the Rhine at Strasburg, another battle must take place in a day or two, as the Austrians, especially the cavalry, continue in advance.

The following are the accounts of the operations in the Voralberg, near Feldkirk.

### HOFENHEIM, March 25.

Head quarters of general Hotze. On the 22d inst. general Oudinot attempted to erect batteries on a height in front of the left wing of our position, near Feldkirk; but was driven thence by a heavy cannonade from our trenches, while general Jellachich carried the heights sword in hand, making many of the enemy prisoners. On the 23d Massena, in person attacked our whole position with 6000 picked grenadiers, and the brigade of general Oudinot; but, after a battle which lasted the whole

day, was defeated by general Jellachich with a loss of 3000 men; and obliged to retreat over the Rhine. Our loss amounts to 800 men, among which are three staff officers, and twenty-four other officers wounded.

Our position was immediately after advanced to the Rhine. The Austrian troops, as well as the Voralberg militia, and the levy en masse, performed wonders. Massena has retired to the Grison country, where he has intrenched himself, and detached general Oudinot with a corps to Rheineck, probably to cover the country of St. Gall, so important to general Jourdan or to give disturbance to Bregentz.

### LONDON, April 12.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last arrived this morning.

The action stated in the last French journals to have taken place on the 25th ult. between the archduke and Jourdan, appears to have been fought with great obstinacy. After much bloodshed, the Austrians remained masters of the field; but the victory, we are sorry to say, cost them the lives of many officers, among whom were several generals, besides a great number of men. On the 26th, the archduke appears to have been following up the advantage he had gained by pressing upon the French, whose centre, as stated in the Paris papers, were retaining to cover the passage of the valley of Hell, while the left wing should cover that of the valley of Kenzing. In these positions the French hoped to maintain their ground, till reinforcements should arrive. On the other hand, the Austrian army, which is well appointed and extremely strong in numbers, expects to compel them to recross the Rhine, or to force them to another engagement, which, it is hoped, will decide the fate of the campaign.

According to a morning print "symptoms of disturbance have manifested themselves in different parts of Sicily, particularly at Messina, where the inhabitants after having, under the pretence of extreme loyalty, disarmed the militia, declaring that they would take upon themselves the defence of their city, now make loud complaints and meditate new schemes of revolution. It is added, that these appearances of a seditious spirit had arisen to such a height, that lord Nelson had written to general Stewart, at Minorca, to send two regiments of British troops to Messina, which he has done, and it is hoped that they will be able to check the rising insurrection."

The same paper says, "A deputation from the inhabitants of Malta arrived at Palermo to state to his majesty the deplorable distress of the people of that island for bread, while the French garrison in the works was amply supplied for two years. Being stripped by the French of all their property, they had no means of purchasing grain for their subsistence."

We understand that a yacht is ordered to be in readiness to convey the duke and duchess of Wurttemberg from Cruzhach to this country, in the event of the perfidious republicans (who now occupy a part, and surround nearly the whole of his serene highness's territory) obliging them to fly from their capital.

### DUBLIN, April 16.

The Hamburg mail that arrived with the last packets, has exposed the fallacy of the accounts in the Paris papers from the French officers, of their engagements with the Austrians. Though Jourdan and Massena have with ridiculous bombast boasted successes, both of them it appears have met with very severe defeats from the Austrian army.

Such vapouring letters are the contrivance of the French government, to deceive the unhappy people they rule, and to keep off that vengeance, that must ere long fall upon their tyrants, for having been the destruction in war, of so many thousands of wretched Frenchmen.

### SA LUB M, May 31.

A vessel from this port to the Havana was lately boarded by a French frigate of 40 guns and 250 men; but having no cargo was suffered to pass, losing a cask of rum and some other articles. The frigate was from Cape Francois, and is supposed to be the one which lately arrived there, and which Toussaint prevented from going up to the town.

### BOSTON, June 1.

By verbal accounts from Rotterdam, as late as the 9th April, we learn that there had not been any military operations of consequence between the Austrian and French forces, since the March actions—that the Russian armies are in full march for Italy—that the king of Prussia is still preparing for the war, and that the Dutch fleet had not quitted the Texel.