

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1799.

VIENNA, April 29.

FIELD MARSHAL Lieutenant Gugenios, of the regiment of Nadasty, arrived here this day with the news that the town and fortress of Brescia were taken on the 20th instant, in the following manner:—Field marshal lieutenant Kray, charged with this enterprise, detached for the purpose field marshal lieutenant Otto, who had already marched on the 17th from his position at Monte Chiaro, by Calle Nedolo, to reconnoitre the town.

The 20th, at midnight, field marshal Otto quitted his camp with his division in two columns. The battalion of Nadasty, posted in the Rezero, upon the high road by Euphemia, as far as the entrance of the suburbs of Brescia.

Colonel Biteskuti advanced on the high road leading from Calle Nedolo to Brescia, with a battalion of the Anthony Esterhazy, which he commanded, and two battalions of Nadasty, commanded by colonel Absitern, with the necessary artillery.—The battalion of Esterhazy was posted on the left of the high road near the town, to cover the bomb batteries; and the battalion of Nadasty posted on the right to keep up the communication with the battalion stationed near St. Euphemia. The third battalion of Nadasty remained in reserve near St. Polo.

These battalions directed their attack against the gate or Torro Longo. One battalion of Esterhazy, commanded by major-general Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the high road of Cremona by St. Zeno, against the gate of St. Alexander. This column was augmented by a corps of horse artillery, and all the rest of the cavalry, commanded by colonel Sommativa, pushed forward as far as the high road to Crema, to cover the left wing.

This enterprise was supported by 500 Cossacks, 1000 foot chasseurs, and 500 grenadiers, under the orders of the two Russian generals, the princes Gortschop, and Bagration. The division of field marshal lieutenant Zoph was kept in reserve in case of necessity.

After these dispositions, field marshal lieutenant Otto sent a second summons to the French commander, and having received his refusal, the town began to be bombarded at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in the space of an hour and a half several cannon were dismounted. This circumstance, together with the approach of the battalion of Nadasty, of the gate of Pelchiera, caused the enemy, to give way, and to retire with precipitation into the citadel.

Our pioneers immediately forced the gate, and by the exertions of field marshal lieutenant Kray the inhabitants assembled upon the ramparts, lowered the drawbridge. The battalion of Nadasty then entered the town, drums beating and colours flying.

One wing of the dragoons of Lobkovitz which was posted in the rear, under the orders of major count Kersch, and a battalion of a regiment of Esterhazy, took possession of the avenues and streets of the town, of all the roads leading to the citadel, and thus secured this important place.

The enemy kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any mischief. This induced field marshal lieutenant Kray to summons the commander of the citadel, who at first demanded permission to withdraw his troops unconditionally: but perceiving the alarming preparations of the Imperial and Russian troops to take the citadel by assault, he resolved to capitulate. By this capitulation, the garrison, consisting of 1000 men, were made prisoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 480 cwt. of powder, a great number of muskets and gun carriages, with ammunition and provision of every kind, and a great quantity of stores, have fallen into our hands. This important conquest has cost us only one artilleryman.

May 4.

Field marshal lieutenant count Bellegarde has written on the 24th April from Naunders, that he (in order to strengthen the operations of the Italian army on their advancing over the Chiessè towards the Oglio) has given orders to major-general Vukassovich to co-operate with his troops to the utmost. At the same time that general received an order from field marshal Suwarrow, to advance across Feizone towards Isco, to support the movement of the army.

Before count Bellegarde knew of the movements of the army of Italy, he gave orders to colonel Stibich to enter into the Nat Camonion from Michael Wallis, and to advance from Tonalover, Ponte di Legno towards Edolo.

After a most fatiguing march over mountains covered with snow more than two feet deep, the colonel arrived at Vione. The first posts of the enemy retired without much resistance; but the enemy defended themselves with obstinacy behind the intrenchment at Vione, but were driven from them by the bayonet.

Colonel Stibich marched then to Vezza, and took possession of Anouzeno and the passes which lay be-

tween Ponte di Legno and Edolo, towards Camonica.

Our loss was but trifling; and colonel Strauch says, that his troops in this very fatiguing enterprise, and with such unfavourable weather, have shewn a praiseworthy and indefatigable perseverance, and in their battles an uncommon bravery.

Field marshal count Bellegarde gave orders on the 22d to reconnoitre in different directions on the borders of Engadien and Brettigau, to examine the mountains, which were not passable according to reports.

The mountains being impassable, determined field marshal count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring; but major Schmidt of Naugebauer, who was ordered to make a diversion towards Fimba Joch with a battalion of this regiment, had not received the counter order.

This active and skilful staff-officer commenced his march on the 21st, over Blockig Alpe, towards Fimba Joch—after marching over this very difficult point, they met the first piquets of the enemy near Jarfenboden, who gave way without resistance, and retreated towards Manas. The advanced guard pursued the enemy warmly into the village, where an obstinate battle ensued. The enemy in the mean-time succeeded in bringing up their reserve, to harass the retreat of our troops fatigued by so difficult a march. Major Schmidt had on this occasion the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy with a part of his troops and some officers. The rest of the battalion returned to Yfgal.

UPPER RHINE, May 2.

We have the melancholy confirmation that the two French ambassadors at the congress, viz. Roberjot and Bonnier, were murdered on the 28th April, in the evening, on their return from Rastadt to Selz: the following are the most ample particulars:

BADEN, May 2.

The congress at Rastadt terminated on the 28th ult. about 7 o'clock in the evening; a squadron of the Hussars of Seckler, the same day entered Rastadt, and a trumpeter brought a dispatch from the Imperial colonel Barbackzy, commanding at Gernsbach, to baron Albin, to the purport that the French ministers were to quit Rastadt in 24 hours, that city, owing to the operations of war, being to be occupied by the emperor's orders, and that no further residence should be granted to them or any other French citizens. In the evening 400 more Austrians took charge of the gates of Rastadt. This notice having been given to the French ministers, Bonnier, in particular, expressed much dissatisfaction at it; they resolved, however, though night was coming on, to set out; the minister of Mentz, baron Albin, solicited passports for the French ministers, but could not obtain them from colonel Barbackzy, who declared that only the archduke Charles could give passports on such occasions. The remaining members of the deputation and the Prussian ministers offered to accompany them to the Rhine, but they declined the offer.

No sooner had they set off in the evening of the 28th, and proceeded to the distance of a short quarter of a league, than some people having the appearance of Hussars fell in with the carriages: it was dark—the French ministers were stopped, and their passports demanded of them. Bonnier is said to have refused to give any further account than answering, that they were the French ministers who wanted to return to France. A violent altercation then ensued, and the melancholy acts of outrage were committed. Jean de Brie received cuts on the head, but was not killed. He returned to Rastadt, with the secretary of legation, citizen Rosenstrick.

Some persons were immediately sent from Rastadt, to convey the remains of Roberjot and Bonnier to that place. The carriages of the ambassadors were entirely plundered of all they contained. On the 29th, in the evening, the remains of Bonnier and Roberjot were solemnly buried at Rastadt by torch light.

The cut lines of another account, of the 4th May. The French ministers departed drawn by the marriage of Baden's horses, which were purposely sent from Calsruhe to Rastadt. Colonel Barbackzy is said to have promised them a card or ticket, instead of a passport, but they set out before he came. It is farther reported, that Bonnier as soon as he was stopped, jumped out of the carriage, drew his sabre, and fired his pistol at one of the assailants. The men are then said to have committed the murder. The ministers were escorted by two dragoons.

CORFU, April 15.

Yesterday the combined Russian and Turkish fleet, consisting of 40 ships of war and 46 transports, with troops on board, set sail for Italy.

PALERMO, April 16.

Two great armies are formed in this kingdom, which hold themselves in readiness to embark on an

expedition to the main land of Italy. All the ships in the harbour of Sicily are ready to sail, and the English force by land and sea, which will support this expedition is very great. In the kingdom of Naples the discontents of the people against the French daily increases; and in Calabria and Abruzzo, all are under arms who are capable of bearing them, with a firm resolution to defend the monarchical constitution at the expence of their lives.

TREN'T, May 3.

Colonel Strauch has advanced with his column by Tanale to Edolo, and forced the French to retreat into the Valteline.—He immediately took possession of the passes of Atrica and Montroso, and took 60 prisoners. At the latter place the French attacked him with a reinforcement; but the Austrians using only the bayonet, forced them to retreat, notwithstanding the deep snow, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded. The Austrians lost 200 men and three officers. The French in the Valteline are 6000 strong.

STRASBURG, May 9.

The private papers of the French secretary of legation, which on the 28th of April were thrown into the Murg, and carried down into the Rhine, have been taken up by the people of Zermerheim and restored to him.

SILABIA, May 10.

On the 8th instant the Russian general count Tolstot, passed through Ausburg, on his way to the head quarters of the archduke Charles, to regulate with him the march of a Russian army of reserve, which is already in West Galicia, and on its way to the Rhine.

MILAN, April 30.

The battle near Cassano, on the 27th of April, was extremely obstinate, and lasted above ten hours. The Russian advanced guard attacked with incredible fury a column of the enemy of superior force, and great numbers were killed on both sides; which so enraged the Russian troops that they afterwards gave no quarter. On the 27th in the evening the Austrian advanced guard entered this city, and on the 28th, the head quarters and the army arrived.—General Melas immediately re-established a tribunal of police, and appointed Manzoni its president.

General Suwarrow took up his head quarters in the house of the marquis Castillon, near the eastern gate; and general Melas in the palace Belgiose—Count Gocastelli is Imperial commissary to the Italian army.

Yesterday arrived here general Serrurier, with the 3000 French who surrendered prisoners to general Vukassovich. The French garrison in the citadel here has been summoned to surrender, but has refused; and preparations are making for the attack. The head quarters are removing to-day towards the Tessin.

Terms of capitulation offered by the general of division Serrurier, commanding a corps of troops in the service of the French republic, to the Austrian general Vukassovich:

All the French and Piedmontese troops stationed near Verderio surrender themselves prisoners of war on the following conditions.—Granted.

Art. 1. All generals, staff and commissioned officers, are to keep their arms, horses, and baggage; the soldiers, horse and foot, both French and Piedmontese, are also to keep their baggage.—Granted.

Art. 2. Both shall be exchanged by the army in the usual order.—Granted.

Art. 3. In expectation of a general exchange, as many French prisoners as have been taken in the action shall be exchanged for as many Austrian prisoners.—Refused.

Art. 4. The other Frenchmen are to remain prisoners of war by virtue of the present capitulation, the generals, staff and other officers, whether French or Piedmontese, are dismissed and permitted to return to France and Piedmont, on promising not to serve against his majesty the empire and king, nor his allies, until they be so respectively exchanged.—Granted.

Art. 5. The same favour is requested as in the preceding article, for all non-commissioned officers of cavalry that may remain prisoners of war.—Refused. Verderio, the 9th Floreal, 7th year of the republic. August 26, 1799.

(Signed).

SERRURIER.

N. B. General Vukassovich promised, that the soldiery made prisoners of war should not be sent back further than the six Venetian territories, so that by the interference of general Serrurier with his government an exchange may in a short time be made, rank for rank, and man for man.

LONDON, May 20.

French papers to the 5th inst. were received yesterday. They contain a variety of interesting intelligence. From a message of the directory to the Coun-