

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1800.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The following important articles are received by the brig Amazon, 35 days from St. Sebastians, and the ship Liberty, capt. Woodham, 36 days from Liverpool.

**A** GENTLEMAN passenger in the brig Amazon, which arrived here yesterday from St. Sebastians, has favoured us with a file of Paris papers to the 12th Messidor (July 1st).—Four days before this gentleman left St. Sebastians, he received two letters from Bourdeaux, dated the first of July, mentioning the receipt of several letters from Paris, to the following purport:

"That a suspension of the negotiation between our commissioners and those of France had actually taken place—in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the treaty of 1778, or make one similar to it."

The papers we have received by this gentleman contain the latest news that has been received from Europe. They announce the arrival of Buonaparte at Paris, after completely reconquering Italy. They announce the surrender of Genoa to the French again on the 24th June; the restitution of the cannon, ammunition and vessels taken by the English, and their departure from the port. These papers also recite another bloody battle in Egypt, in which Kleber entirely destroyed the Turkish army. A great victory obtained on the Rhine by the French. The articles of armistice between Melas and Buonaparte—and a variety of other important intelligence which we shall continue to detail.

### TRANSLATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPIE, May 26.

We have at last received the details of the unfortunate affair of the grand vizier. The instructions of vice-admiral Keith, although they thwarted the execution of the convention did not entirely put a stop to further negotiation. The commander in chief of the Turks, and general Kleber appeared to agree, and in the expectation that the court of London would adopt its first determination, they had already concerted some provisional measures, but a difficulty occurred which put a stop to their advancements. The grand vizier, atedy master of Jalaba, Caticba, Belbeis and Damietta, part of the Delta and of High Egypt, which had been evacuated in consequence of the convention, demanded also the possession of the fort of Cairo. General Kleber, unwilling to surrender the only fortified place he held besides Alexandria, determined on renewing hostilities; he signified his intention to the grand vizier, and to his army by the following letter:

H. Q. Cairo, 27 Ventose (March 17.)

Kleber, commander in chief, to the army.

Soldiers,

Here follows the letter directed to me, by the commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean:

"On board his Britannic majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, January 8, 1800.

Sir,

"I give you notice that I have received his majesty's positive orders not to consent to any capitulation with the army you command in Egypt and Syria, unless they lay down their arms, surrender as prisoners of war, and abandon all the shipping and warlike stores in the city of Alexandria to the allied powers. That in case of a capitulation I shall not permit any troops to return to France previous to their being exchanged. I also think it equally necessary to inform you that all vessels having French troops on board and sailing from this country with passports signed by others than those who have the right to grant them, shall be obliged by the officers of the ships, under my command, to remain at Alexandria. Finally, that the vessels which shall be met with returning to Europe with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the allied powers, shall be detained as prizes, and all on board considered as prisoners of war."

(Signed)

KEITH.

Soldiers, we shall answer such insolence by victories prepared for battle.

(Signed)

KLEBER.

The general of division, chief of the staff.

(Signed)

DAMAS.

On the 20th March, at day break, the republican troops commenced a cannonade against the advanced posts of the Turks at Maturia. (two leagues from Cairo) at eight o'clock the grand vizier appeared with his army, and occupied the ground between the villages of El Hanea and Maturia. The French army, 15,000 men strong, including the cavalry and dragoon regiments, was posted in two lines extending within half a league of Boulac, having its right covered by a

wood of date trees. The Turkish cavalry first made some partial attacks, but with no effect. The Janissaries opposed to the French left wing, advanced with considerable bravery, but being soon out of ammunition, and badly supported by their artillery, they were forced to fall back. Towards noon the whole republican line advanced with a terrible fire of artillery and small arms. This rough attack spread confusion and disorder among the Turks, and 40,000 men fled in every direction. The grand vizier not having it in his power to stop them, he retired to his camp, but was soon obliged to abandon it, the French having advanced in two oblique lines to cut off his retreat. The rout became general, 19 pieces of cannon and a part of the camp fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss was very trivial.—That of the Turks amounts to 8000 killed or wounded, besides those who perished in the desert. At the commencement of the action, Nazouf Pacha and Murad Bey, passed by the rear of the republicans with a few thousand men, and penetrated by Boulac to Cairo, where they massacred some Frenchmen, and the Grecians and Copts. They would not have maintained themselves in that place, if Kleber, willing to save it, had not been satisfied with surrounding it. We have reason to believe that new negotiations will revive the convention, as we are assured England has ratified it.

FRANCFORT, June 22.

We are officially authorized to announce to the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the orders of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collecting on the Inn; and that 40,000 men of Hungarian cavalry now assembled near Presburg, will advance to support that army.

June 25.

### Extract of a private letter.

"One of the numerous German gazettes assures us that the archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna, at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with dispatches from the emperor his brother, in which he earnestly prays him to reassume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At the same time the prince received a deputation from the states of Bohemia, announcing to him that if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furnish voluntarily an augmentation of twenty thousand recruits completely equipped. Prince Charles, aids the German Journalist, has been extremely charmed with these marks of esteem and confidence: he has thanked affectionately the states of Bohemia; and has replied to the emperor, that he will consent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz. that he himself compose the general staff of the army; that he have the uncontrolled direction of the military operations; and that the Aulic council or war shall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

"The whole of the Prussian army of observation destined to make the neutrality of Upper Germany respected, which is posted between the Wester and the Rhine, is in complete motion for the last 4 or 5 days with a view of changing all its positions. One part is marching into the bishoprick of Munster, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian republic. From another quarter we learn that several regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the elector of Hanover, and within the neighbourhood of Bremen and Oldenburg, where they are at this moment encamped.

"All the French prisoners of war taken during the last campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, are exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. They will be conveyed by transports of from 5 to 600 men within the neighbourhood of Manheim and Francfort, that the exchange may be more easily executed."

LONDON, June 28.

We stated in a second edition of the courier yesterday, that government had received a complete confirmation of the last news from Italy. We have this morning received by express, Paris papers to the 26th instant. They contain the important and ample details of the battles in Italy, the convention for an armistice, together with an account of a victory gained by the French in Suabia over general Kray. The following are the details:

### BATTLE OF MARINGO.

Bulletin form the army of reserve.

Torre, de Garafola, June 15.

After the battle of Montebello, the army put itself in motion to pass the Scrivia. The advanced guard, commanded by general Gardanne, on the 13th encountered the enemy, who defended the approaches of the Bormida, and the three bridges which they had made near Alessandria, defeated them and took two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners.

The division of general Chabran arrived at the same time along the Po, opposite Valence, to prevent the

enemy from passing that river. Thus Melas found himself surrounded between the Bormida and the Po. The only retreat from Genoa, which remained to him after the battle of Montebello, was intercepted. The enemy still appeared to have no plan, or at least a very uncertain one, from its movements.

The 14th at day break, the enemy passed the Bormida on three bridges: resolved to cut their way through, they debouched in force, surprised our advanced guard, and began, with great vivacity the battle of Maringo, which finally decided the fate of Italy and the Austrian army. Four times during the battle we were repulsed, and as often we advanced. More than 60 pieces of cannon, on different points, and at different hours were taken and retaken on both sides. There were more than 12 charges of cavalry, and with various successes. It was three hours after mid-day, 10,000 infantry flanked our right in the grand plain of St. Julien. They were supported by a line of cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery. The grenadiers of the guard were placed like a redoubt of granite in the centre of that immense plain. Nothing could overthrow it. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, every thing was directed against that battalion, but in vain. It was then really seen what a handful of men of spirit could effect. By this obstinate resistance, the left of the enemy was checked and our right supported until the arrival of general Menier, who carried the village of Castel Ceriolo at the point of the bayonet: the enemy's cavalry then made a rapid movement on our right which was already shaken. This movement precipitated its retreat. The enemy advanced upon our whole line, discharging cannon shot from more than an hundred pieces of cannon. The roads were covered with fugitive, and routed. The battle seemed lost. We permitted the enemy to advance within musket shot of the village of St. Julien, where the division of Desaix was in order for battle, with eight pieces of light artillery in front, and two battalions in close order on the wing. All the fugitives rallied behind it. A ready hand the enemy committed faults, which prefigured the catastrophe. They extended their wings too much.

The presence of the first consul re-animated the troops. "Children (says he to them) do you remember that it is my custom to sleep on the field of battle?" amidst shouts of "Live the republic," "Live the first consul." General Desaix charged with quick march by the centre. In an instant the enemy were defeated. General Kellerman, who, with his brigade of heavy cavalry, had the whole day covered the retreat of our left, made a charge with such vigour, and to apropos, that 6000 grenadiers, and general Zach, the chief of the staff, were made prisoners, and several of the enemy's generals killed. The whole army followed this movement. The right of the enemy was cut off, consternation and terror spread through their ranks.

The Austrian cavalry advanced to the centre, to cover the retreat. The chief of brigade Bassieres at the head of the cales-cols, and grenadiers of the guards, made a charge with such activity and courage, that he pierced the line of the enemy's cavalry, and by it completed the entire rout of the army.

We have taken 15 stand of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, and made from 6 to 8000 prisoners. More than 6000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle.

The 9th light horse have merited the title of the *incomparable*. The heavy cavalry and the 8th dragoons have covered themselves with glory.

Our loss is also considerable. We had 600 men killed and 1500 wounded, and 900 taken prisoners. General Champeaux, Mainoni and Boudet, are wounded. The general in chief Berthier had his clothes pierced like a sieve with balls. Several of his aid-de-camps were dismounted. But a loss sincerely felt by the army, and which will also be severely felt by the whole republic closes our joy. Desaix was struck by a ball at the commencement of the charge by his division.—He died of the wound. He had only time to say to young Lebrun, who was with him, "Go tell the first consul that I die with regret at not having done enough to live in posterity."

In the course of his life Desaix had four horses killed under him, and received three wounds. He had joined head quarters only three days before. He burned for the engagement, and said twice or thrice to his aid-de-camp, in the course of the evening, "It is a long time since I fought in Europe, the bullets no longer know us." When the news was brought of the death of Desaix to the first consul, in the midst of a most furious fire, the following words were all that escaped from him:—"Why is it not permitted me to weep?" His body has been conveyed to Milan, there to be embalmed.

July 5.

A bulletin, we understand, has been received in town which mentions the return of the chief consul to Paris. The bulletin contains no account of the