

with respect to merchant vessels is but of a trifling weight with France. A truce, which can at every instant be broken, does not offer a sufficient security to encourage traders to undertake expeditions of importance. The commerce of the English being, on the contrary, in full activity, freed from any anxiety on the part of our cruisers, and rendered therefore more easy with respect to the price of insurance, would have had a further increase.

As the advantages arising from cruising are in favour of France, she had no real interest in the armistice, but in the facility of affixing her colonies and the conquests which she had made beyond the seas, and it was that interest of which the English administration wished to deprive her.

I have just alluded to the small degree of security which such an armistice would have given to the speculations of our merchants. It resulted in effect from one of the stipulations of the treaty proposed by the English, that the truce might have been broken on every sea by the Commanders of the squadrons of his Britannic Majesty; thus, when a French vessel, navigating on the faith of the armistice, might appear before an English station, the Commodore would be at liberty to seize it, on declaring the rupture of the truce.

Let us resume more general considerations. We were justified by every thing in apprehending that England required to be admitted to the negotiation of Lunenburg merely to embarrass and prolong it, and not to accelerate the pacification of Europe. It was therefore an act of wisdom and political prudence to refuse her admission until she had given proofs of a true desire of conciliation. That power is alone benefited by the war. To continue it by sea, while it is suspended on the continent, would have been for England an immense advantage.

It is no calumny on the English system of politics, to entertain suspicions of the easy and well-known means which she knows so well how to employ for the purpose of prolonging a negotiation, when she has no interest in bringing it to a conclusion. Each incident might have brought on a difficulty; each new proposition would have furnished an occasion for dispatching a courier; each difference of opinion between the Ministers, even of the allied Courts, would have necessarily caused new instructions to be sent for. Nothing could have prevented the Congress from lasting several years. This vain dispute of diplomatic subtleties would have completed the ruin of our colonies and our commerce—renewed the forces and the courage of Austria—given rise to fresh intrigues, and prolonged the troubles of Europe and the misfortunes of the people.

So many calamities could be prevented by one measure alone, and that was a Naval Armistice. What miserable calculations of commerce could be opposed to so many motives of humanity, which called earnestly for that measure? But the causes are found in the experience of the times—no generosity can be expected from a mercantile system of politics. The interest of humanity is no longer, with respect to the English, but one of those general ideas which they have confined to their books. In all periods, the interest of their allies has been sacrificed to that of their commercial men. They are prodigal of their gold, in arming the people of the continent; but they know that this gold will soon return to them by the innumerable channels of exclusive commerce which they have acquired by their avaricious industry, and which they are desirous to consolidate by their intolerable despotism.

In the speech delivered by the King of England on the opening of Parliament, he stated, that the negotiations for peace had failed, because France would only consent to a separate peace. It is astonishing that Ministers should put into the mouth of the King an assertion so contrary to the truth; it is contradicted throughout the whole extent of the negotiation; it was refuted in some journals: the answer was easy, but it was improper to make it.

I shall conclude with a single reflection: Lord Grenville, after having agreed that the French Government had acquired a sufficient degree of consistency and solidity to treat for

peace with the First Consul, adds, "Peace is desirable, but is less to be desired than fidelity to our engagements." What a system of morality! What! is not war a crime, when it is not indispensable? And is not the obligation of not shedding the blood of man within necessity, an engagement as sacred as those contracted by the persons at the head of Government, in consequence of momentary and uncertain interests?

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

### Hospitalities in Germany and Italy.

#### FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

GALLO-BATAVIAN ARMY. Report of Lieut. Gen. Duhesme, to Angereau, Commander in Chief.

Head-quarters at Strasbourg, 8 Frimaire, Nov. 29.

I have the honour, General, to inform you, that the enemy, taking advantage of the security inspired by the promise given to evacuate Alchaffenburg, at the end of the armistice, sent out this day, at four in the afternoon, from that city, 12 or 1500 men, who suddenly attacking our advanced guards, were able to turn one, consisting of 20 men, whom they made prisoners. Lieut. Col. Caulard, at the head of 200 Batavian hussars, first repulsed this audacity by several vigorous charges made upon this body, and with such success as to take them prisoners. Being afterwards seconded by 300 Batavian chaffeurs, who issued from their cantonments, he attacked them with vigour, and immediately made them lose the ground they had gained, and from which they threatened the highway. After a smart fire of musketry he obliged them to pass the Mayne in such a manner, that there is every appearance they will evacuate the place tomorrow, and that we shall not be able to find them. Citizen Caulard, notwithstanding severe wounds received during the first charge, did not quit the field of battle till the enemy were driven from it. He is entitled to the greatest praise, as well as the Batavian chaffeurs and hussars, who on the occasion gave new proofs of their bravery.

DUHESME.

#### ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Liberty. Equality. Moreau, General in Chief, to the Minister at War.

Head-quarters at Anzing, 12 Frimaire, Dec. 3.

I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear General, of an action most glorious for the army for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage to the Republic. By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations. Yesterday the corps under General Grenier assembled between Hohenlinden and Hartopfen, while General Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions of Richpanse and Decaen to Ebersberg. Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to Generals Richpanse and Decaen to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden at half past seven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by General Richpanse. I ordered General Grenier to commence his; General Ney marched with vigour into the defile, and met General Richpanse half way, on the road to Matenpoet. All who were hemmed in the wood, which was a league and a half in extent, have been killed, taken or dispersed. The attack of General Ney was sustained by the division of General Grouchy, who routed the reserve of the enemy's grenadiers, that had attempted to out-flank his right. His attacks were directed by Generals Grandjean and Boyer. The movement of General Richpanse experienced the greatest obstacles. Obligated to march by narrow roads, and entirely surrounded by the enemy, General Richpanse found himself separated from the other troops with five or six battalions and a regiment of chaffeurs; but without looking behind him, he marched into the midst of the enemy's army, without feeling any uneasiness at the smallness of his force, and

joined the head of the division of General Ney, which was led with great intrepidity, by the Adjutant Ruffin. General Valta was badly wounded in this attack. General Decaen succeeded in making the Poles penetrate to the support of General Richpanse. While success was thus determined in our favour in the centre, a corps of troops marching from Wasserbourg to Ebersberg, forced General Decaen to change his front to the right in order to stop them. He repulsed and threw them into the greatest disorder. The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to defile by Bnkraim to Hohenlinden. As an effort was expected on the left, the enemy having on the preceding evening had troops in the valley of Isen, Lieutenant-General Grenier had left in position there the divisions of Legrand, Ballout, and the reserve cavalry, who at the moment when they were about to resume the offensive, were themselves attacked. Some troops of General Ney, and other divisions which were at hand, were marched up to their support. Generals Legrand and Ballout, after having repulsed these attacks, and after having themselves attacked the enemy with great vigour, routed them at length with the loss of part of their artillery. General Ballout was wounded in this attack, and was succeeded by General Bonnet. This affair was so general, that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged; and the same must infallibly have been the case on the part of the Austrian army. The snow fell in great flakes during the whole action. We have taken 80 pieces of artillery and 200 waggons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three Generals. The pursuit lasted till night. I estimate our loss at one thousand men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty, nor can I bestow any particular eulogiums on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deserve the highest praise. The officers of the General Staff particularly distinguished themselves. The corps of General Lecourbe, which had taken possession of Rosenheim on the 10th (Dec. 1) were commissioned to cover the Inn, and to defend the defiles of the Tyrol. The Chief of the General Staff will give you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, a place already well known for the convention which put us in possession of the three fortresses. The Republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly distinguished themselves. He will also inform you respecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we had not paid much attention. The army is proud of its success, particularly in hopes that it will contribute to accelerate Peace. Health and friendship.

MOREAU.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of Gen. Moreau, dated

Head-Quarters at Salzburg, Dec. 15.

"I hasten to inform you, that we are in possession of Salzburg, and that our successes answer the expectation of the general in chief. In the night of the 13th, Gen. Decaen passed the Salza near Lanßen, with much boldness and skill; a corps of the enemy was in such a position on the right bank, that it was impossible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Lech, the Isar and the Inn. Decaen detached some good swimmers, to procure some boats from the right side, in which four or five thousand men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy in the mean time by a warm cannonade. On a sudden, the small detachment which had passed the Salza attack the enemy with impetuosity in their flanks, rout them, keep the position, and afford us time to establish a bridge of boats. The principal corps of the enemy was posted near Salzburg on both banks of the Salza. The battle began on the 14th, a little too soon with our right wing under the command of Lieutenant-General Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which somewhat incommoded our troops, yet they remained firm in their position. Towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right; he drove them to the village of Berkheim, near Salzburg. They were then apprehensive of being cut off by Richpanse's division, which followed Decaen on the road of Neu-

mark or Lintz; they retired, therefore, in the night of the 14th. On the 15th, at the dawn of day, General Decaen made with General Pirion a demonstration towards Salzburg, and entered at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magistrates of which hastened to bring him the keys: General Richpanse, in the mean time, pursued the enemy on the road of Neumark, took several prisoners, and pushed his advanced posts one league from Neumark. We are now masters of the archbishoprick of Salzburg, four or five leagues from the hereditary states; the Tyrol is in our rear, all the bridges of the Salza in our power, and the communication is established. This is the result of the actions of the 13th, 14th and 15th. Tomorrow we are to advance."

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

Report made to the General in Chief, Brune, by the Lieutenant-General, Dupont.

Head-Quarters at Asolou, Dec. 6.

A battle yesterday took place at Marcaria, the result of which was fortunate in the French army. The design of the enemy was to get possession of that important post, where there was a bridge on the Oglio, and then to turn the position of the troops, which position that river, to its mouth, and to cut off the communication of the right wing with Casal Maggiore, and the corps of flankers which I had on the right bank of the Po. To cover his designs, he had collected, at Cefola, wood proper for the construction of a bridge, and he had united, for the same object, boats near Torre d'Oglio, where he wished to fix our attention. This disposition, of which I was informed by a faithful report, could only be regarded as a demonstration; it only rendered the right brigade of Monier's division (commanded by Calvin, and which defended Marcaria) more active. The Austrians had added to these precautions a stratagem not very honorable to them. In the hope of surprising us, they had declared a few days before, by an officer commanding their advanced posts, that they had orders not to attack them.

[The letter then states, that within two miles of Marcaria, on the road to Mantua, a very smart action took place, the result of which was, the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of two hundred killed or wounded, three hundred and sixty prisoners of war, five officers, and thirty horses taken or killed. An officer of the 24th is among the former.]

[The article then proceeds to praise several of the officers who most distinguished themselves, and is signed "Commander of the left wing of the army."]

DUPONT.

#### ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

From the London Gazette.

Downing-Street, Dec. 20.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

Head-Quarters Amfing, Nov. 30.

On the 22d, after I had written my dispatch from Essegensendon, the head-quarters were removed to Maffing on the Rodt.

The head-quarters were last night at Neumark, and arrived here this day about 12 o'clock; the roads being still in a dreadful state, a great part of the army is still behind.

On the Archduke's arrival here, he found the French in force on the heights immediately in front of the town.

The Tete de Pont of Wasserbourg was attacked yesterday, and the enemy repulsed with some loss, after having entered the abbatis in front of the work.

Head-Quarters Haag, Dec. 2.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to send your Lordship the enclosed copy of a report I have this day received from his Serene Highness the Prince of Conde; containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yesterday on a part of his Serene Highness's corps, commanded by the Duke of Engheim, in front of Rosenheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Account of the action at Rosenheim the first of December.

Our advanced posts on the left side of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon; their right had been absolutely uncovered for three days past, and the enemy were already on the banks on that side of the river; the advanced posts, com-

manded by the Duke of Engheim, were engaged upwards of four hours, during the ground inch by inch; the whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before five o'clock. A pretty strong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within the proper distance, when the Prince of Conde ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once; the fire, well directed and well maintained, compelled the column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieutenant Colonel de Sortige of the engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in such a manner as that it could promptly be re-established, if, as it is hoped, it would be necessary. Our loss is very small; that of the enemy must have been more considerable. An artillery man was wounded by the side of the Duke d'Angouleme. No officers are known as yet, who have been wounded, except Mr. de Vasse, Adjutant to the Duke d'Angouleme, and the engineer de Cistre.

Head-Quarters Haag, Dec. 2.

The march of Gen. Kienmayer towards the Isar, and the direction which the whole army had first taken towards Landshut, having drawn a considerable part of Gen. Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Amfing and Haag had been occupied by one single division under Gen. Ney. In the course of last night, however, Gen. Moreau had reinforced his division with two more divisions, and had taken the command of the whole himself. Yesterday at day break the heights were attacked. After an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, they were carried in succession as far as the hills on the side of Ramsan, where the troops were obliged to halt, from excessive fatigue, about six in the evening: In the night Gen. Moreau abandoned this place, and returned to his old position at Hohenlinden and Aerding. The whole ground between Amfing to Ramsan war particularly favourable to the enemy, and consisted of heights covered with thick woods, and intersected by deep marshy valleys, where the Austrian cavalry could not possibly act. The Austrians took 800 prisoners and two pieces of cannon; the cannon were taken with four others, by the hussars of Veevey, who distinguished themselves during the whole of the affair, throwing themselves into the woods, in places where it was thought impossible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other four pieces of cannon were retaken by charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to send a sufficient force to support the hussars. The loss of the Austrians is computed to be near 1500 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Moreau is said by the prisoners to have received a musket ball through his cloak. The Archduke was on horseback 12 hours, and slept in a hovel on the heights.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Downing-Street, Dec. 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, dated head-quarters Muhlendorf on the Inn, Thursday Dec. 4, 1800, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

The army marched in the night of Tuesday, and before day-break yesterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munsing, which passes through Hohenlinden, the right and left in the woods on each side of the greater road.

The corps of General Kienmayer which was destined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen in the direction of Sohwaren.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their destination a little before day break, or at the latest between eight and nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of snow and sleet which continued all night and a greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its destination at 8 o'clock, whilst the left and right were still considerably behind; and the left under General Rich, had, besides, lost way, and marched to the left towards Ebersberg, instead of turning to the right in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this state of things it appeared that the division of General Richpanse pierced between the left and the centre about 9 o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that in front, and had just begun to attack the enemy's position.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed afterwards; but it seems that the disorder soon became irretrievable and the retreat towards the height