

# REPUBLICAN JOURNAL;

## AND

### DUMFRIES ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY JAMES KEMPE and CO. near the Post-Office.

[15. Shillings per annum.]

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1795.

[No. X. Vol. I.]

#### Foreign Intelligence.

By the Latest Arrivals.

**BASLE, April 17.**

This morning early, the French Ambassador, M. Parthelemy, after receiving a Courier from the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, communicated to the Senate the information, that Peace concluded between France and Spain.

#### OPERATIONS on the RHINE.

**MENTZ, April 30.**

A bloody action has taken place in our vicinity. With a view of clearing the Hardenberg, and to erect new redoubts on it, a fortification was raised on this day, when, at half past four in the morning, the signal was given; the attack was made on our side, and two redoubts of the enemy were attempted to be carried. The fight was obstinate on both sides; the enemy could not resist our troops, and retreated as far as the village of Mombach, with the loss of two pieces of cannon, and two powder magazines.

As soon the French returned with a reinforcement, and began storming a counter-barricade, erected the day before yesterday, but they were received by a well directed fire of shot in so furious a manner, that those who did not fall by the fire, were instantly cut to pieces, or made prisoners by our cavalry. The firing of cannon and howitzers, from the field of Ingelheim upon the redoubt of Mombach, continued very briskly till late at night. Many prisoners have been brought in; and some deserters say that the enemy estimate their loss at 2000 men. On our part the imperial regiment of Vitebeck, the companies of grenadiers belonging to the elector of Mayence and those of Warardine have suffered most.

**FRANKFORT, May 4.**

The elector of Cologne is here still, and it is believed his electoral highness waits for a messenger with the news of peace, to enable him to depart from home to Bonn.

The house of Lauer, at Basle, has undertaken to furnish the French army with some thousands of horses, a great quantity of rye, wheat, and oats; each sack is reckoned at 200lb weight, and each sack of wheat at the rate of 21 florins; of rye at 14 florins; and of oats at 8 florins.

The details which we have received relative to the action before Mentz, on the 30th ult. state; that the imperial troops carried a double row of intrenchments upon the Hardenberg, notwithstanding the very obstinate resistance of the French, who were driven as far as the wood of Mombach. The great smok that was observed there, afforded us some reason to suppose that the village of Mombach had been set fire to; but it proceeded from the wood, where the action was renewed with great obstinacy. The attack of the imperialists was well seconded by the batteries of the Isle of Ingelheim, which played upon the French intrenchments in front of the village.

The object of the garrison of Mentz, which was to clear the Hardenberg, is in order to throw up intrenchments there, being fulfilled, the enterprise was not pushed farther. But the French in the afternoon made an attempt to regain the ground which they had lost. Their cannon were unavailing. It is said that during the action, several bombs were thrown into Mentz by the French.

The imperialists, after taking possession of the Hardenberg near Mentz, have, without loss of time, raised redoubts on it, and will endeavour to

maintain it as a post of great consequence. They did not stay long at Mombach, it being at too great a distance; the loss of the French is estimated at 2000 men, and that of the Germans at 300 killed and 370 wounded, seven officers wounded and one killed. Field Marshal Clairfait arrived at Mentz yesterday.

Notwithstanding this bloody contest, a general peace, we are in hopes, is at no great distance—it is the more desirable as provisions rise greatly and the scarcity increases. A pound of butter, generally sold here at this season, at ten or twelve Kreuzers, now costs thirty. Bread and meat are equally dear.

May 3. Gen. Clairfait deemed it unnecessary for the safety of Mentz, that a camp should be established on the Hardenberg, issued orders to attack the French. The consequences of that attack have already been mentioned. As soon as the French had been driven from the ground which they had occupied, the imperialists began to throw up an intrenchment on the heights, which they effected, notwithstanding the incessant fire of all the French batteries and cannon placed on the wood of Mombach. The attack of the French in the afternoon, was directed against the centre of the position; and it was made in two strong columns well provided with artillery. A battalion of the Arch-Duke waited to receive their fire, and then rushed in upon them with their bayonets, while the artillery, from the redoubts recently constructed, directed their fire upon the French columns, and made a dreadful slaughter. In their retreat, the Buffs of Wurmsler took them in the rear, and did considerable execution. It is supposed that in this attack the French lost 300 men. The total loss on the side of the imperialists is 850 men killed and wounded. Our small marine did some service, and proceeded two leagues below Mentz, in order to alarm the French. This movement made them suppose that the passage of the Rhine was to be attempted; they accordingly brought a great quantity of artillery and a powerful force to this point.

**CAMP before LUXEMBOURG.**  
Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the Rhine, dated April 15.

Our army which blockaded this fortress, is ordered to the banks of the Rhine where it is to occupy a line extending from Worms to New-Brissac. It is to be relieved by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, under the command of General Hatry. That general arrived at head quarters on the 12th, for the purpose of making the necessary dispositions. The army which he commands is on its march in eleven columns. The cavalry is to arrive this evening.

Every thing seems to announce that there will be very important operations on the banks of the Rhine. A very large body of forces has been ordered to defend the left bank. Pichegru, the commander in chief, arrived here on the 12th, and after reconnoitering our works, left the camp on the same day. We are carrying on our operations with great activity, in spite of the incessant fire which the garrison keeps up.

It is to be lamented, that after having supported the rigour of the winter, we should be ordered away at the moment in which the fortress is about to surrender, and that we should thus be deprived of the just recompence of our fatigue.

**LONDON.**

May 6. General Pichegru is now at Worms, and it is uncertain how soon the operations of the campaign may commence in that quarter.

The army of Austria and the empire on the Upper Rhine, amounts now to upwards of 150,000 men, might long

ago have crossed the Rhine to endeavour to raise the siege of Luxembourg, which still holds out with the greatest obstinacy. Certain it is, that this might have been done with the more success, as the French army was in a most wretched state on the Rhine about three weeks ago, but has now received very large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry.

Bills to the amount of 450,000l. have been drawn by the British Resident and Consul at Hamburg, upon our treasury here, in part of the imperial Loan.

The treaty of peace which Prussia has concluded with the French gives a different aspect now to the politics of Europe, which will be followed by many other events of great importance.—The court of Petersburg cannot be indifferent to a peace which would affect so much the Emperor of Germany, its natural ally, the most active preparations are making in all Russian harbours in the Baltic, and a fleet of thirty ships of the line is to be ready for sea by the latter end of May. This has also occasioned great sensations in the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Stockholm, where armaments have also been relaxed on.

Letters from Basle state, that a treaty of peace between France and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, is on the point of being concluded.

The reigning Duke of Wurttemberg is included in the treaty of peace made by Prussia with France.

On the 12th ultimo General Lauer arrived at Vienna, and had an immediate audience of the Emperor, to whom he delivered some French dispatches which had been sent to Clairfait's Head Quarters at Bockenheim, offering a Truce on the part of the French.

By letters from Bombay, dated Jan. 4, 1795, we learn, that the Convention man of war had arrived there a few days before, after having off four French ships near Mauritius. The Diomedean man of war was in sight at the same time, but unable to give any assistance.

Several cargoes of wheat are expected shortly from America, a part of the large purchase made by government. This must tend to reduce the price, and we cannot therefore but conclude, that all who holds large quantities of grain will find it their true interest, to bring it to market. The very injurious tendency of these violent measures which have been used in some places, we hope is now seen and guarded against, from a conviction of their ruinous consequences.

May 7. Of the conduct of the French and particularly of General Pichegru, the British troops speak in the highest terms. The behaviour of the Dutch they reprobate in the most pointed manner.—Indeed from the commencement of the war we have had more reason to be dissatisfied with our Allies than with the French, and it is seldom that we have had even the slender consolation of receiving from any of those Allies a little civility in return for the money which we have furnished them.—In the language of Sir John Brute, "they eat our meat—they drink our drink—and then they tell us they wear swords."

May 8. The Treasury having given directions for the payment of Mr. Comptroller Watson's last batch of bills, draws on the Paymaster of the Forces; the amount is trifling—only 691,503l. 5s !!!

We received this morning a regular series of Paris papers from the 26th ult. to the 3d instant inclusive.

Paris is far from being in a state of tranquillity. There are frequent commotions in the different Sections, which are by some attributed to the scarcity of provisions, and by others to the want of a well connected, firm, and energetic system. Of this latter opinion is the

Deputy Thibaudan, who has proposed the abolition of the Committee of General Safety, and the vesting of all the powers of the Government in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety.—The proposition, after a long debate, was referred to the Commission of eleven, appointed to organize the Laws of the Republican Constitution.

May 9. Very vigorous measures have been adopted against the Emigrants, who, since the destruction of Robespierre's power, have returned to France in great numbers. As it was found that they attempted to excite the people against the Republic, the Convention has ordered them to be instantly brought to trial. All priests, who have returned from banishment, are ordered to quit the Republic within one month; and the authors of writings against the Convention, and in favor of Royalty, are to be banished.

The Treaty between France and Spain is said to have been signed at Madrid on the 16th of March. Austria feels herself thus exposed to all the power of the Republic, with no assistance, but in the money and Maritime force of England.

Letters from Frankfort state, that a general rumour was in circulation of an Armistice having been agreed to between Austria and France, with a view, as was believed, to pave the way for a pacification.

The Dey of Algiers, a faithful Ally to France, has forbidden all exportation of grain except for the Ports of that Republic.

May 12. The royal straw-hat, first introduced by the Princess of Wales, has now descended in rapid rage, so as to become now the common ornament of the female head.

The French, it appears, have a great many men of war in Brest harbour, most of which are in a state of forwardness; and their cruizers have of late been very successful.

The French convoy, which entered the port of Brittany last month, was not from America, but a Fleet from Bourdeaux, laden with Wine and Fruit.

A Swedish Squadron of four ships of the line and two frigates have received orders to put to sea from Carlskrona, and to join a Danish Squadron of the same force. They speak of a Russian armament of 36 sail of the line in the Baltic.

**May 14.**

Extract of a letter from Berne, May 2. "I was informed this morning, from good authority, that war between Russia and Prussia is unavoidable; and this afternoon word has been sent me by the Post-masters of its having been already declared. There is every reason to believe that Austria will attach herself to the Emperor, and that Europe will not so soon be at peace as was expected."

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 28, mentions the great probability of an immediate rupture between Russia and Prussia; that Austria will join Russia; that the preparations on the part of Austria for the campaign are excellent, and carried on with the greatest activity; and that particularly the department of provisions is managed with great skill, and no danger of any want being experienced. The same letter also mentions the affair of the Imperial Loan as perfectly settled; and that large sums had been negotiated there on account of it.

A letter from Vienna, of the date of the 23d ult has the following articles: "A courier arrived the 19th, despatched on the 13th by Count Cernetz, Minister Plenipotentiary of Tuscany; since which it is currently reported, that it will not be long ere a pacification takes place between Austria & France. On the 20th a Courier was despatched to the Court

