

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 26, 1796.

## M A D R I D, March 1.

THE report is here that the court of Naples is inclined to make a separate peace, under the mediation of our cabinet. Nothing has less foundation than what is said on this subject. Our court has not the smallest influence on that of Naples; where the queen, who is the aunt of the emperor, governs alone, and shows herself disposed to make the greatest sacrifices to the interests of the house of Austria. It was she who determined the dispatching of 20,000 Neapolitan troops to join the Austrian army in Lombardy.

These dispositions have no relations with the present system of our court, which is to keep herself on her guard against England, the proceedings of which power exact the greatest precaution on our part. In consequence, all orders for disarming, of which we have formerly spoken, are revoked. A squadron of ten sail of the line and three frigates, under the command of admiral Dioiza, have sailed from Carthage, and it is believed they are destined for America.

There remain in the same port fifteen vessels of the line, under the command of admiral Mazzarado, and a squadron of the same force commanded by admiral Langara, waits at Cadiz the order for putting to sea.

If we can believe the advices from the north, our court has been invited to join its mediation to that of the courts of Berlin, Copenhagen and Sweden, for bringing about a general pacification. Notwithstanding the success that the coalition hopes to obtain by a new campaign, the desire of peace is general in Europe.

## S T R A S B U R G, 3d Germinal.

I hasten to communicate to you very welcome news: the day before yesterday, citizen Bacher set off in very great haste for Paris, and it is at this moment said that he went to carry to the directory the ARTICLES OF PEACE, received by an extraordinary courier from citizen Barthelemy. As soon as I have a confirmation of this news I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

Information from Landau, of 1st Germinal, coincides a good deal with the above paragraph, as they write from that place yesterday, that the auxiliary troops stationed at Berg-Zabern, 9 miles from thence, had received orders to send off 150 men, in order to make room for another brigade that was expected immediately. Half an hour after arrived an express, with orders for all the auxiliary troops to fall back to Verdun. If this express is to be credited, all the advanced troops are to retrograde to the distance of 45 miles, the generals of both armies having agreed that their advanced posts should be at the distance of 90 miles from each other. He reported further, that in consequence of this arrangement, the Austrians had entirely evacuated the left banks of the Rhine. The same day, at 11 o'clock at night, arrived another express with orders that the above troops be in readiness to march the next morning at 10 o'clock, which orders they are now preparing to execute. The arrival and the reports of the latter seem to confirm what was announced by the former express; and every body is drawing from it conclusions favourable to peace.

The rumour which is spread respecting the Imperialists having recrossed the Rhine, seems to be confirmed, by our not having seen for several days any of their deserters. Besides, it seems very probable that our armies will fall back, if we consider how generally it is believed, that the 8th and 10th divisions only are to remain for the protection of the lines of Queich; and to garrison both Landau and Germersheim. However, our army is ready to take the field, and at all events to join in combat with the enemy.

## P A R I S, March 25.

According to letters from Vienna, the true or pretended illness of the archduke Charles, affords an opportunity of spreading the report, that field-marshal Christy is again to be placed at the head of the armies.

Letters from the department of Indre state, that some young men of the first requisition, who refused to join the armies, came lately to blows with the armed force, and that in this conflict 83 lives were lost.

The public sale of gold and silver is to take place no longer; the public prints can therefore no more announce its course. The Louis d'or stood yesterday at 6400 livres.

March 27. Since the late arrete, which enacts the compulsive currency of the territorial mandates, all foreigners who keep magazines at Havre-de-Grace, have shut them up and refuse to dispose of their commodities, unless they are paid before hand in such money as best suits their purpose.

March 28. We learn that the directory has invited general Pichegru to resume the command of the army of the Rhine.

It was said, some days ago, that Pichegru was going to Berlin in quality of an ambassador. It is by displacing men in this manner, that they are prevented from fulfilling their destiny. Pichegru is a very great general and would perhaps be but a feeble negotiator. Whatever has been said by men who think themselves fit for every thing, because they have never yet been fit for any thing, there must be an education for all employments. Pichegru has been bred up in camps.

Vainly would the example of the ancients be cited in this instance. Among the ancients, the same man was by turns a warrior and an ambassador. At Athens and at Rome, those who were destined for great employments, acquired, in their youth, under the most skillful masters, that general and various knowledge which they afterwards developed with equal success in different careers; but this advantage has been wanting to the greater part of our generals, whose greatness has been produced by the revolution and their own courage, who are certainly not less valuable; but who are better acquainted with war than with politics.

March 31. Yesterday marquis Del Campo had the public audience of the directory, and was solemnly acknowledged as ambassador from the king of Spain to the French republic.

It is positively ascertained that our troops have taken possession of the strong fortress of Savona.

April 2. We find in the Gazette of Sturgard a very extraordinary article dated 19th March at 10 o'clock, A. M. which is as follows: "By a courier arrived this instant from the head quarters of the Austrians at Manheim, we have the following intelligence, dated the 18th: By the accounts of all the commanding officers at the advanced posts, we are informed that the enemy, upon the arrival of an express from Paris, have caused to be published in all the army, the news of a GENERAL PEACE. The same has been published in Landau. All the French troops have consequently evacuated the advanced posts occupied by them."

Official letters from Brest to the minister of marine, dated 2d Germinal, state, "that on the 30th Ventose, a convoy, consisting of 62 vessels, returning to Nantes, Rochfort and Bourdeaux, under convoy of 4 frigates and two cutters, commanded by captain Daugier, fell in with an English squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and four frigates. The commander of the convoy ordered the line to be formed, and to prepare for battle.

We engaged the enemy, and by that means gave the convoy an opportunity of getting into the bay of Audierne, except three brigs and another vessel, which fell to leeward, and could not be saved. Notwithstanding a brisk fire was kept up on both sides, we lost but few men. No sooner was the convoy in safety, than several English ships were discovered coming to the assistance of their squadron; in consequence of which captain Daugier deemed it best to order the frigates to come into port."

## L I S B O N, February 6.

On the 17th ult. we felt a shock of an earthquake; it began about ten minutes after five in the morning, and is said to have lasted about seventy seconds. According to advices from Spain, &c. it was general.

By the violence of the shaking backward and forward in my bed, I was awake; and by the cries of the people who were in the house with me. The inhabitants affirm it to be the most severe felt here for many years; they also fled from their houses to the squares, &c. where they conceived themselves to be most secure; our bells of the hoods rung, and such an unpleasant clamour of confusion ensued for some minutes after, as I had never heard before, but am happy to say no damage was done by it in this capital, as I have yet heard of.

On the 23d we felt another shock, about the same time in the morning as the 17th; it did not continue so long, but fully equalled it in severity; the inhabitants again left their houses, and were much more alarmed than at the first, having an idea that they were a forerunner of a similar affair to that of 1755. It appears that some of the nobility and gentry, who possess quintas or country houses, left their town residence on account of these earthquakes, which I assure you were dreadful, hearing the different fixtures fall against each other, and expecting every instant to be smothered in the ruins.

## L O N D O N, March 22.

On Saturday last a courier arrived here from general Wurmser. The contents of his dispatches are said to turn only upon the great preparations making by the French, and the organization of their army, which is meant to be augmented to 300,000 fighting men—the vast works they are raising on every side to oppose our enterprises; and particularly those in the face of our army along the Moselle, from Coblenz to Treves, where they have erected the most formidable batteries. The marshal demands his final success; stating, that should he be attacked in his present position, the

resistance could not be deemed secure—that it is true our army is exceedingly strong, well disciplined, and eager to meet the enemy; but that they might fall before superior numbers, not consisting of above 200,000 men. He mentions the necessity that the council of war should come to decision as to the plan of the campaign, for should the French suddenly declare the armistice broken, the army would be considerably embarrassed, how to act, having no positive directions towards any one point.

Prince Charles has not yet positively determined either upon the command or the period of leaving out to join the army. The assistance of Bellegarde is not deemed sufficient, and no other general is appointed to aid the archduke with his advice or experience.

No commander is yet appointed to the army of Italy. Beaulieu's command is only temporary. The day before yesterday general de Vins arrived at his own house here; he is not without hopes of being re-appointed to that command, having proved that he is now way accountable for the defeat of the 29d of November, having five days previously resigned his command into the hands of general count Wallis; and that indisposition lately made him demand his discharge. He has many powerful friends here; and we should not be surprised to see him resume his station with the army.

## K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) April 4.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, 22d ult.

A delect has been effected at Petite Riviere and Leogane by the baron Montalambert, and at l'Acul by Desforce. The latter gained the heights. The ship Leviathan in the mean time cannonaded Petit Goave to make a diversion, and received considerable damage in her rigging, and has nine men killed and 14 wounded. This night all the ships will re-ascend before Leogane, and will land a great part of their men; and in 3 columns, will proceed to take the town by assault. Contrary to what was expected the brigands seemed determined to hold out to the fall; but no person here doubts of the greatest success attending the attack."

Extract of a letter from the same place, of the 23d ult.

There has been a new plot at Mirebalais. Toussaint Lavanture, general of the brigand negroes, assured of the defection of the people of colour, attacked Mirebalais, and carried most of the posts; but Mousle Vicomte de Bruges, attacked him, and defeated him with great slaughter; took his camp and made a great deal of booty, amounting upon a division, to more than 25 half joes a man; eighty mulatto women were found among the prisoners in the camp, and 30 mulatto men who were taken in the general fight were instantly shot. Every thing is now as quiet here as can be expected."

Letters from Jeremie of the 30th ult. mention that a body of brigands had met with a very warm reception from the inhabitants of property, they had come to plunder, thirty five of them being said to have fallen; their numbers, however, being so great, forced the inhabitants to yield, who were all murdered."

April 12. We understand from Port-au-Prince, that a captain of an American vessel, has lately been tried by a court-martial on a charge of giving information to the enemy at Leogane, and found guilty, and was accordingly sentenced to death. We do not know that the sentence was executed.

## N E W - Y O R K, May 13.

A London paper of the 10th March says, "Marat, who lately arrived from the Austrian prison, has refused the appointment of French ambassador to the United States of America, and we understand Vincent is now destined for that place."

The legislature of France, according to the last accounts, were about demanding from the executive directory an account of the terms of peace that France had offered to any of the allies, or that the allies had offered to France.

## May 17.

Extract of a letter dated Dominica, April 20, 1796.

The whole of the fleet is at last arrived, and gen. White is gone to take Demarara with 1300 men; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie is to leave Barbadoes this day or to-morrow with the grand army; either for St. Lucia or Guadalupe. It is said that the first object will be to take St. Lucia, and destroy the enemy in St. Vincent's and Grenada, and restore tranquillity to those two unfortunate islands. There are about 20,000 men at Barbadoes; our army is fully sufficient to do any thing here, if they do their duty."

## P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 17.

Extract of a letter from a public functionary of St. Domingo, to a citizen in Philadelphia, dated Berny, Florida 8th, (April 27.)

Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have been informed of the pleasing intelligence we received from France, and which bids fair to procure us an immense superiority over the English in these parts. I can now announce you that citizen Rourme, formerly