

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1796.

H A G U E, May 8.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 26th April, it appears, that they are still making preparation for war throughout that country. Their squadrons, consisting of rebees, galleys, and gun boats, will soon be in readiness and be commanded by admiral Steding, brother of their ambassador at Petersburg. The grand fleet, consisting of about thirty sail at Carlscroon, will be soon ready for sea, commanded by admiral Norderfeldt. Baron Slockelberg will have the command of the land force, consisting of about 10,000 men, which army the inhabitants of Finland are fully inclined to double, in case of necessity.

B R U S S E L S, May 9.

The Austrians take all necessary precautions to defend themselves, though they seem not to be inclined to another attack. They have raised large batteries and strongly manned the island before Vallendar, which port they declare they will defend, until the last moment.

The French likewise have strongly fortified the island opposite Newted.

General Marceau, who commands the right wing of the army on the Sambre and Meuse, having brought his troops into such a position by particular movements upon the Hundspruck, that the Austrian generals thought necessary to inquire into the reason, which they have received from the French to their satisfaction, viz. "on account of the victories gained in Italy by the French, the troops are very much encouraged, wishing for similar triumphs." The Austrian generals, mean time, make all possible speed to put themselves in a state of defence, but do not appear desirous of making the first attack.

A M S T E R D A M, May 11.

Yesterday, at noon we had the proclamation as follows:—The commonalty of Amsterdam, with that sensibility with which they always have inspired their fellow-citizens, having been informed, that a great many of the inhabitants of this city, the greatest part of them belonging to the militia which forms the artillery, have been so audacious, several days past, as to make several attempts to subdue the defenceless citizens without the walls of the city, their intention being to disturb and abuse the citizen, by which their persons and property would have been brought into imminent danger.

Therefore the magistrates after mature deliberation, have found it necessary to dismiss the militia, artillery, and all the citizens who have neglected to perform their duty; dismissing likewise the colonels, captains, lieutenants and all the subaltern officers of the rioters.

The magistrates ordered them to bring their arms before the committee, at 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at a place by them appointed, that they might be deposited in the military stores. The magistrates also expressly forbid the officers of all ranks to wear any side arms or other defensive weapons whatsoever, under penalty of the severest punishment. However, these orders of the magistrates have not been regarded by the five companies of the artillery, consisting of five hundred men, one third of which only returned their arms. A body of them assembled yesterday afternoon in the fields, from whence they marched to town, with drawn swords, being joined by a great number of citizens, and posted themselves opposite the city hall, in spite of a very powerful guard, which was reinforced by the cavalry. At half past 6 o'clock they sent a message to the assembled magistrates, the result of which is as yet unknown. In the mean time the mob repaired to the prison, and by force liberated all the prisoners, and committed many other outrages; but there was no blood shed.

P A R I S, May 6.

The news from Italy seems to be very interesting. They estimate the loss of the allies, in the different actions, at more than 22,000 men, as well killed as prisoners. In Mondovi they have found corn and hay magazines, and provisions of all kinds plenty. After the defeat of the 21st of April, general Colli posted himself, with the Sardinian army under his command, near Aronza, towards Coni, Cherasco, and Fossano. We suppose our armies will endeavour to extend their operations farther towards Turin than Lombardy, as the Austrians have much more cavalry there.

Our victories have caused great disturbances in the government of Turin; different persons have been arrested there—and they seem to be afraid of an insurrection.

Extract of a letter from citizen Buonaparte, commissioner of war, to one of his friends, written in Paris, the 17th Floreal (May 6).

"I have received letters from my brother. You know that he is now, with all his victories, advanced to within about nine leagues of Turin, which he intends

to attack the next night. The king of Sardinia has sent to my brother, a minister of state, to ask a cessation of arms. He was received in the middle of the field; and, after having heard his proposals, received for answer—"I shall now offer you my proposals; yours are inadmissible;—I propose, in the name of the committee appointed by the directory of my country, and expect you to perform it immediately, that to-morrow morning Turin be delivered up to me; my first aide-camp will tell you my terms. Mean time I prepare for the siege of Turin."

"This spirited proceeding has frightened the Sardinian minister; he returned to Turin, and soon came back with the treaty which my brother had offered to him.

"On the same day the unconquerable places Coni, Tortona, and Alexandria were to be delivered up to the French army. All the Sardinian troops were to separate from the Austrian army, and the cessation of arms was left to the decision of the committee.

"These terms were immediately acceded to. We are in possession of Piedmont. In case the committee is inclined for peace, we can march through the states of Sardinia, in the Milanese, and Lombardy. If our progress continue, we shall have all the forts in our power, and in twenty-four hours Sardinia will be a kingdom no more. My brother has sent his first aide-camp to Paris. He passed through Turin, where they bestowed honours upon him. It is only four days and an half since he left Turin. Yesterday the committee resolved to give my brother full power to make peace, or to continue the war. To-morrow two commissioners from Sardinia are expected here."

May 7. Seventeen rebels belonging to the legion of Police, which has excited considerable disturbances of late, have been condemned to be shot, and have suffered accordingly on the plains of Genesle.

May 8. The terrorists have not yet renounced their designs on the legion of Police. The day before yesterday, in the Champs Elysees, their orators were loudly haranguing the legion on chairs. They invited them to knock down all those whom they called spies; that is, all the men who inform the government of the manoeuvres of the anarchists.

The soldiers of the legion, excited by their discourse, directed their march towards the Thuilleries, and there traversed several quarters to the number of three or four hundred men, singing different airs, and insulting the peaceable citizens. Arrived at the garden of the ci-devant Palais Royal, they formed themselves into groups, and some of them moved to send a deputation of four soldiers to demand the liberty of their comrades detained for the rebellion of the legion of Police. The proposition was adopted. We are assured the minister of Police has taken the necessary steps to prevent such scenes in future: they have always preceded the most serious movements.

May 10. Peace will be made, within a week, with the king of Sardinia, upon such terms as the directory shall please to impose. Persons the best informed assure us, that this will not be the only peace; and that the house of Austria, desirous to prevent the devaluation and conquest of the Milanese, has already sought a renewal of the negotiation, upon the basis pointed out by the directory in its answer to Mr. Wickham.

The plenipotentiaries of the king of Sardinia will be presented to the directory on the next Decadi.

The army of the Alps, under the command of Kellerman, has formed a junction with the army of Italy, and they are both going to enter the Milanese. The king of Sardinia had also proposed an armistice to Kellerman to last five days after the breaking off of the negotiation, should such an event unfortunately take place. It appears that this proposal was acceded to, which enabled Kellerman to form a junction with Buonaparte.

The count de Revel, and another Piedmontese, are the persons sent by the Sardinian monarch to negotiate a peace with the directory.

It appears certain, that the emperor had not more than 35,000 men to defend Lombardy and the Milanese. Many of these perished in the first actions, the rest have been defeated and are flying before an army of 50,000 conquering French.

May 11.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Dutilleul.

NANTES, 2d Floreal.

"Almost all the communes from Nantes to Ancenis have surrendered their arms.

"The Debrues, Valeri, Jousselin, Fayer, all chiefs of the army of Stofflet, have come in with their arms, and have promised submission to the laws of the French republic.

Extract of a letter from general Dret, to general Hotte.

ROZAY, 2d Floreal.

"The Chouans are hastening to their dissolution in the department of the Lower Loire. I ordered a general offer of pardon to be made on the 1st, which was productive of the happiest effects."

"The question with the royal army at present is, whether they shall surrender in detachments or in a mass."

"If a letter from Milan may be credited, the archduke has sent a confidential agent to the emperor, to represent to him the imminent danger which threatens Lombardy, and the necessity of making peace."

L O N D O N, May 18.

This morning advices were received in town, from admiral Duncan's fleet cruising in the North Seas, by which it appears he has taken the Dutch frigate Argo, of 44 guns, a brig of 18, and driven two armed brigs on shore near the mouth of the Texel.

The Zephyr, loop of war, of 14 guns, captain Lawrie, and the Hawk, of 16, captain Hale, arrived at Leith on Friday last, with five Dutch fishing smacks, taken by them during their cruise.

Brigadier-general Sturt, who was so severely wounded in gallantly resisting the repeated attack of the French at St. Vincent's arrived in the Halifax packet from the West-Indies; he brought over dispatches from the commander in chief, and on Saturday had an audience of field-marshal the duke of York. The brigadier had lost his leg just above the knee, and has still a flug remaining unextracted in his side.

Our correspondent at Framlington writes, that on Monday last there was the greatest fall of snow in the vicinity of that place ever remembered by the oldest man living there.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 17.

Admiralty-Office, May 17.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Colpoys, dated on board his majesty's ship London, at Spithead, the 14th instant, to Mr. Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

I herewith transmit you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, copies of two letters received from captain Foote, of his majesty's ship Niger, giving me an account of his proceedings at different times I detached him in shore on the coast of France.

Niger, near the Penmarks, April 27.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that from the time I made the signal of the chase being an enemy's cruiser, I continued working towards her. By fainter our shot reached her, and shortly after, the signal being made for three fathoms, I anchored within half cable's length of a rock, (most of which was covered at high water) and a mile from the main land; a spring was got upon the cable, and a constant fire kept up till nine o'clock, when I sent Messrs. Long and Thompson, the first and third lieutenants, Mr. Morgan, master's mate, and Mrs. Patton, midshipman, in the barge and cutters, with their crews and six marines, giving directions to lieutenant Long to set fire to the vessel, if he could not bring her off. At half past ten the boats returned, with a second captain, a midshipman, and 26 men, having so effectually performed this service, that at twenty-nine minutes past twelve she blew up. It was with great difficulty they got along side the enemy, the tide have ebbed considerably, and they experienced a very obstinate resistance, the greatest part of the crew having remained on board, several of whom lost their lives.—She proved a corvette, lugger rigged, called L'Ecurial, mounting 18 four pounders, commanded by Mont. Rousseau, having 105 men on board.—She was coppered and had only been launched two year.

(Signed) E. J. FOOTE.

Enclosed is a return of the wounded officers, seamen and marines.

Return of wounded on board his majesty's ship Niger, April 26.

Lieutenant Long, first lieutenant, severely wounded on the head and hand.

Mr. James Patton, midshipman, on the head.

Three seamen and two marines, slightly wounded.

(Signed) E. J. FOOTE.

Niger, at sea, May 8.

SIR,

In compliance with the orders which I had the honour to receive from you on the 4th instant, I stood for the French coast, and seven o'clock the next morning fetched close in with the eastern part of the Ile. Dieu, where I discovered, and immediately gave chase to, and run ashore, a French schooner and sloop. The schooner was completely bilged; the sloop, laden with wine and brandy, was brought off and taken in tow; but in a short time she became so water logged that I scuttled her.

N E W Y O R K, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 9 Messidor—June 27.

"The 2th of this month (23d June) a division of fleet (une division) making up that complement, with those that accompanied the commissaires, arrived at