

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1796.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

HEY write from Saint Valery that there is brought in there an Englishman named Cannon, his wife, four children, and a sailor of that nation. They were picked up at sea on board of an English galliot, by citizen Lambert, commander of the gun-boat la Foudre. He declared that he left England for the express purpose of coming to France and presenting a piece of light artillery of his invention, proper for the service of both sea and land, and that he had escaped from London with the knowledge of the sailor who was with him. This man appeared very happy on his arrival in France, but as this might be a new Simon, he is detained until farther explanations. He says that he has been several times in this country, particularly in 1786, when he made trials of his invention at Versailles, and left France in 1790.

HAGUE, May 28.

The president Shimmelpennick, yesterday, after having taken possession of his place at the head of the national assembly, in a plain but suitable speech, stated the disagreeable news which had been communicated to him that morning by the marine committee, viz. that a small division of the fleet which sailed for Norway had fallen in with an English squadron of 18 sail. The Dutch division was composed of only the frigate Argo, of 36 guns, and the brigs Mercury, the Fly, and the Echo. In consequence of the great superiority of the enemy, to whom the wind was also favourable, the Argo and the Mercury were taken. The Fly and the Echo ran ashore. Their crews are saved, but the winds and the rocks have probably destroyed the vessels.

LEYDEN, May 19.

We learn from the Hague, that in the sitting of yesterday, the president communicated to the national assembly, "that the minister of the king of Denmark had made known to him the sense which his court entertained of the conduct of some English ships of war, carrying off the vessels of Holland and France from an anchorage on the coast of Norway; that his court would make serious complaints on this subject to the British minister; and that in the mean time a Danish squadron should be armed, destined for the coast of his kingdom." The president added, that these assurances were the consequence of the representations which the committee of foreign affairs had made on the event to the Danish minister.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

The last courier from Finland did not bring as was apprehended, accounts of the commencement of hostilities. The Russians were, it is true, in force upon the frontiers, but they had not yet passed them, nor had any thing happened to occasion a rupture. —The frontiers are in a good state of defence, and will be in a still better one on the arrival of a considerable number of our troops which have already marched thither. They are working with great diligence in the port of Carlscroon, to arm the naval force; and yesterday they were busy in getting the little fleet of galleys and flat bottomed boats ready for sailing. The comptroller of the finances has already set apart six millions for the expences of the war. We flatter ourselves that if it is necessary to engage in war, that there will be the greatest unanimity among all parties and all ranks of people to defend the honour, the independence and the safety of the nation. The public writings, in endeavouring still more to rouse the public mind, expect the happiest consequences from it; there are, however, politicians who are not without their uneasiness, and who do not trust to those appearances; they fear the secret manœuvres of Prussia will disconcert or paralyze the measures of our government again & her.

May 3. The general baron de Budberg, who has resided some years in this capital, though without a public character, on the part of Russia, is about to return. He sets out this day. We know not if his departure announces a certain war, but we fear it. It is said that the dispatches brought by the last courier from Petersburg were not so pacific as had been supposed. The court of Stockholm, however, takes such steps as manifestly desire of preserving peace. Notice has been given to the ministers of several courts, that the feeble state of the king's health may yet for some time defer his marriage.

MENTZ, May 16.

The passage of the river Nahe, near Crennach, is secured by numerous batteries. The Imperial engineers have made formidable intrenchments near the forest of Westerwalde. All the troops are marching for the Lower Rhine, where every thing wears a serious aspect.

ROME, May 1.

When the news of the different victories of the republicans arrived here, and that the king of Sardinia, for the preservation of his states, had asked peace under the mediation of the court of Spain, the pope immediately ordered public prayers for obtaining from Heaven a general pacification, the pressing want of which is every where felt. He convoked the sacred college, many members of which are agents to the different courts, and his holiness pronounced a discourse full of energy and devotion.

This city has never been in a more critical situation, it is threatened with the last misfortunes if peace is not restored to Italy. The price of provisions continues to rise daily, the industrious citizens of the community are without employment, the brisk commerce which was carried on in the ecclesiastical state is absolutely ruined, it hath been so illy protected that the merchants have lost all confidence; the resignats and notes of the holy father are multiplied and fall in value daily, gold and silver have absolutely disappeared, the brass money is also feared and selling from 12 to 15 for 100. To remedy the scarcity of a circulating medium, government has frequently forbid, and again permitted the sale of silver, the consequence of those measures has been uniformly to increase the evil. The Apostolic chamber, in order to restrain the discontented, continues to purchase corn at a fixed price, and ruin themselves in ruining the proprietors, who cannot dispose of their provisions advantageously.

The rheocratic government of Rome is the worst of all, and that city will be entirely ruined if some happy event does not put an end to our misfortunes.

RATISBON, May 16.

It is certain that the king of Prussia has marched a body of troops to the Rhine, composed of 30,000 men, which will be joined to 15,000 Hanoverian and 5000 Brunswick troops, for covering the country of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. This army is in the mean time to oppose all its force against the military execution which has been threatened to several members of the empire, for having made a separate peace with the French republic, and not having furnish their contingent of men, nor paid the Roman months.

GENOA, May 6.

It is expected here that the troops of the French republic will in the continuation of their victories capture Pavia and Milan. In the last city, we are assured—1st. That the general discontent is at its height—2dly. though drained by the excessive contributions which the Austrians impose for assisting the expences of the war, the abbies have been charged with contributing beyond the overplus of ten years of their revenues, under pain of execution if not paid within eight days; and the religious will not be allowed any pension. The inhabitants, without distinction of age or of rank, are subjected to a capitation of three livres each, and to three fourths per cent. on the value of their property, moveable or immovable, at the time of such a scarcity that they can no longer procure to themselves either bread or meat with money.

The Gazettes announce that general Beaulieu has still 42,000 men under his command, including 7000 cavalry. We doubt the truth of this statement. Perhaps they add to the number of the Austrian army the 15,000 men that the king of Naples should send for his contingent; but these Neapolitan troops, without experience, like those of the pope, cannot be of any great service.

May 23. The canton of Berne has ordered all the French emigrants to leave their territory.

In Corsica, the insurgents have taken Ajaccio, and on the fort is displayed the tri-coloured flag. They have found a plenty of ammunition, and are in a state of defence till they can have succours from the French. The viceroy of Ballia was marching to attack the insurgents, but they had intercepted his provisions. Zamplino has the chief command among them.

The letter of 21st of May, directed to general Jourdan, and sent by the major Schonai.

Monsieur, the general,

The archduke Charles, commander in chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the Lower Rhine, and that of the empire, has notified me, that whatever desire his Imperial majesty might have to spare suffering humanity, the calamities of a new campaign, the unfavourable disposition of the French directory obliges him to suppress all hopes of peace, and to take arms again to end a distressing war, which is contrary to his inclination. In consequence I have the honour to notify you that the bearer of this message has orders to remain with you till the expiration of ten days, to be reckoned from his arrival at your advanced posts, and that from that time the conditions of the armistice, and the suspension of arms will cease. You will be

so kind as to inform me of the arrival of this officer, and of the receiving of this notification.

BARON DE KRAY:

In consequence of this notification general Jourdan ordered every disposition to be made for the opening of the campaign on the 23d.

COLOGNE, May 27.

The camp near Bruhl will remain there to observe the Austrians encamped on the Sieg.

The motion of the troops in this quarter is not very considerable; but there is the utmost activity displayed on the side of Coblenz, and on the Hundsruck. A flotilla is equipping on the Moselle, consisting of bomb-ketches, fireships and gun-boats, which are to be launched as soon as circumstances shall require it. Sails, rigging and anchors, have been put in requisition.

The camp at Wildg, commanded by general Grenier, was raised this morning; the troops are under marching orders to Andernach.

The general in chief, Jourdan, left this place at an early hour yesterday; he was followed this morning by general Ernout, and all the staff of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Head quarters are removed to Munster Maynsfeld, beyond the Moselle.

All the boatmen of the Lower Rhine have received orders to leave this place.

VENICE, May 2.

There is no government which is better formed than Venice, by events which are about to take place in foreign countries. The public ministers for this purpose employ secret agents. This policy has contributed to their preservation: for by this means they have been frequently apprised of dangers which threatened them. As soon as the return of the count de Lille, was known, it was not doubted but that the invasion of Lombardy was at hand; and it was thought that the Venetian government would not leave a pretext to the French to enter their territories. It is probable and it is even announced that the greater part of the emigrants are to be sent away.

The principal object of the government under present circumstances is to maintain good order and tranquillity on the continent, where there is much discontent; for this purpose a providore general extraordinary will be appointed, whose authority will be very extensive, and who will be authorized to take any measures which circumstances may demand, without consulting any other tribunal. He will reside at Verona. It is supposed that the choice will fall upon S. C. Zachara Valaresso.

The Venetian government is the friend of France; because its independence, nay its very existence, depends upon the success of that republic, but the Venetian noblemen are not nor can they be friends to French principles.

FLORENCE, May 1.

We are not without uneasiness here respecting the success of the French, we fear they will not respect the neutrality of the grand duke if they can give the law to Italy. We know that the persons who are at present at the head of the government of France, disapprove of the treaty of peace concluded at Tuscany, which is so advantageous to the English. We recollect that the French had formed the design of an expedition against Leghorn for the purpose of shutting up that port against their enemy, and of possessing themselves of the immense property which the English have there.

The English have acted upon the principle of taking the property of their enemies wherever they could find it, without respecting the neutrality and the territory of the other powers. We hope the French will not adopt the same principle.

The new governor of Leghorn, a pensionary of the court of Naples, which he has long served, shows a decided partiality for the English. He lately suffered them to take a French privateer under the cannon of the place, although he had promised to protect it, and not to suffer the territory of the grand duke to be violated. The French will doubtless speedily demand a prompt restitution. It is even said they have already desired the grand duke to shut this port against the English vessels of war.

PARIS, May 19.

Thuriot, ex-member of the late convention, and commissioner of the executive directory at Rheims, has been dismissed, and has since fled.

Pache, who was mayor of Paris on the 31st of May, and now stands charged with being an accomplice in the late conspiracy, has been arrested; and the night before last, the members of a society of exclusive patriots were taken into custody in the street Guerin-Boisseau.

Charles Villandre, a native of Toul, and a military man, convicted of emigration, and of being an ac-