

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 1, 1796.

### VIENNA, May 20.

THE affairs of Italy appear to occupy exclusively all the deliberations of our cabinet; the conferences between his Imperial majesty and his ministers continue to be very frequent; and we are assured that prince Colleredo, in one of the latter of these conferences, formally proposed peace.—Opinions, however, are divided on this important object, inasmuch that it has been resolved to wait for a further report from general Beaulieu, before any definitive resolution shall be adopted. Without laying any particular stress on his rumour, we shall confine ourselves to the observation, that the departure of a courier for Genoa, with a dispatch addressed to the Spanish minister resident at that republic, and the dispatch of several other couriers to Basle and London, seem at least to give it an air of probability. It is besides certain that the emperor is strongly disposed to detach himself from England, should the latter refuse the conclusion of a peace. His Imperial majesty has required of the superior clergy of his states a gratuitous gift of 20 millions of florins, as an extraordinary contribution to defray the expences of the war. Five millions are to be paid within a fortnight.

### BRUSSELS, 26 Prairial, (June 24.)

The French army need take no further care of provisioning themselves; the magazines of forage and provisions which it has taken on the right banks of the Rhine, will enable it to subsist for a considerable time at the sole expence of the enemy.

### FRANCFORT, May 3.

Strasbourg papers mention, that a short time ago, printed invitations to desert to the army of Condé, were distributed among the republican troops; the result of which manœuvre was, that the cards, in which a 24 sous piece was wrapped up, were torn in pieces, and the money turned into the chest of the army.

### DUMOURIER.

From the Gazette of Erlangen, April 15.

Letters from Copenhagen mention—"On the 12th of October, last year, a small sized man arrived here, who announced himself for a French American, and soon after departed in an American bottom for America. Afterwards we were informed, that it was the famous Dumouriez, who finally despaired of re-establishing the constitution of 1791. He was here not attended by any servants, but received frequent visits from a lady, who also took a passage with him for America. When Dumourier got apprised that the French deputies, imprisoned by the Austrian monarch, were to be delivered to the French, he appeared to be sensible that there remained no hopes for him any more to emerge in Europe."

### MADRID, May 1.

There are arrived in the Andalousie, near fifty thousand men, a part of which seemed destined to reinforce the camp of St. Roch, and perhaps, it is said, to lay siege to Gibraltar, and the rest to embark either on board the squadron of admiral Solano ready to set sail for the Havanna, or on board 12 vessels, of the line which are arming in the port of Cadix.

We hear from Cadix, that there is arrived there the St. Gabriel from the East Indies, and several other vessels richly laden with spices. One of the convoys happened to meet near the Isle of St. Mary, six French vessels of the line, and four frigates.—The commandant of this division offered to the Spanish vessels every succour in their power. This good understanding between the two nations, and the preparations which are making for war in Spain, appear to have wrought a notable change in the disposition of the British cabinet. The English privateers have contrary to the faith of treaties, taken Spanish vessels, not only on the shores of Europe, but on those of America; but, for some time the British admiralty made restitution for most of these vessels, so that England begins to find out that her true interest consists not in engaging all the maritime powers against her despotism.

### RENNES, June 10.

General Hoche, who arrived here on the 20th from Laval, and yesterday set out for Vannes, has charged me to inform you, that the Chouans of the department of Mayence, have followed the good example of those of the departments of Maine and Loire, and Loire Inferior, in giving up their arms, and in submitting themselves to the laws of the republic. Nearly 2000 fusils have been deposited at Laval, and the disarming continues with success.

The bands of the departments of Ille and Villaine begin to surrender themselves, especially in the district of Baize; the chiefs of those of the district of Rhe-

don ambunt nearly to 900 men, so that the armed and unarmed speak of submitting.

The chiefs of the division of Morbihan wished to have a conference on the 24th inst. with generals Quintin and Mermet. General Hoche expected the most happy success from it. The design of his journey to Vannes, is to smooth the obstacles which may oppose themselves to the surrender of the Chouans of this department, or to pursue them with greater spirit than ever, if they persist in their rebellion.

All the operations of general Hoche; the continual marches of his columns, always directed to the points where it is the most important to strike; his prudence in the combination of his plans, and his firmness in their execution, cause him to succeed in his commission beyond all hope.

Can it be too soon to hear of the submission of all the Chouans, who have so long desolated these unhappy countries? perhaps the moment so much wished for is not far distant. The tranquillity enjoyed by the inhabitants of these departments, which have already deposited their arms, very efficaciously second the efforts which general Hoche ceases not to employ to accomplish this great purpose.

(Signed)

T. HEDOUVILLE.

### MENTZ, June 3.

A courier is said to have arrived, bringing an order to suspend offensive operations.

Within these two days a regiment of carabinieri and four battalions of fusiliers have desisted from Manheim, which have returned from the army of Wurmsler to march to the Brigaw, where they are to replace an equal number of troops departed for Tyrol.

### MANHEIM, June 4.

This morning the regiment of hussars of Wurmsler repassed the Rhine, and took the rout to Brisgaw. We are likewise assured, that other troops have repassed the Rhine last night, and taken the same rout. This movement is, it is said, the result of orders arrived from Vienna, that the troops of the Brigaw may move to Tyrol, menaced by the army of general Buonaparte. On the other hand we are assured, that peace is concluded on, at least that the preliminaries are signed—What confirms this opinion is, the number of couriers arrived at Basle, at Francfort, and the head quarters of the Imperial army.

June 7. More than 20,000 men of the Imperial army on the Rhine are gone, by forced marches, to Tyrol, to dispute the entrance of the French. It is said, that these troops will be replaced by an equal number of men, who are on their march from Galicia.—It is added, that twelve battalions for the reinforcement of the army, have departed from the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia and Hungary.

### SCHWALBACH, June 9.

Particular detail of the battles of the 3th, 6th and 7th, between the Imperial and French armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and the Rhine and Moselle.

### BATTLE OF ALTENKIRKEN.

On the 3th, at break of day, general Collaud attacked the entrenched camp of the Austrians, near Altenkirken. After an engagement of four hours, as bloody as obstinate, victory was uncertain. General Collaud, equally irritated at the loss of his troops and the resistance of the enemy, ordered the charge to be beaten. The grenadiers then advanced with fixed bayonets, and the camp was forced.

The fruits of this victory are 3700 prisoners, 3 pair of colours, 9 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, and two general officers, one of whom is dangerously wounded. The number of killed is estimated at 1500 men on both sides.

### BATTLES NEAR BIRCHENFELT, and ONASTATIN.

It was general Merceau's division that was ordered to attack the left wing of the Austrians on all points. After several bloody engagements, in which both parties lost a great number of men, the Austrians fell back. The French advanced by forced marches. In the interval, general Championnet attacked the Austrians at Sironberg and its environs, with so much impetuosity, that they were forced to fly to Biengen, whither he followed them, and took a position on the heights.

At the same time general Bernadette drove them from the Nahe, which river his army passed near Biengen, and took an advantageous position.—Another engagement happened on the Glan.

### BATTLES OF NIEDER-LANNSTADT, POSTRUPPOFF and HOCHSTADT.

Notwithstanding the advantageous position of the Austrians at these different points, generals Grenier and Honnard attacked and surrounded them, and made 5000 prisoners, besides taking 23 pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons.

On the afternoon of the 5th, general Kleber ordered the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein to be blockaded.

On the following day several strong columns passed the Lahn; the first are now at Naefelin and Selters, ten leagues from Francfort, and eleven from Mayence.

The archduke Charles, astonished at the rapid success of general Kleber in the environs of the forests of Welterwald, and the other side of the Lahn, and wishing to oppose the French armies with more considerable forces, caused his army to retire from the Hundsrück, and debile by Mayence. In order to protect the right bank of the Rhine, as well as the Mayn, in concert with general Wurmsler; but general Jourdan defeated these designs, by passing the Rhine with his principal forces in the environs of Andernach, Coblenz and Nieuwied. His head quarters are at the last mentioned place.

### PARIS, June 7.

#### EXPEDITION AGAINST LEGHORN.

The march of the French troops against Leghorn, to take possession of the English property deposited there, was fixed for the 14th of May. The body of men destined for the service amounted to 5 or 6000, under the command of general Massena. His officer has the strictest orders to conduct himself with the greatest moderation in the Tuscan territory, to respect property, to pay in ready money for all that his soldiers may use, and to spare every thing but the English wealth deposited at Leghorn. The French justify this apparent violation of a neutral territory, as a just reprisal for the seizure of a French vessel by the English in the harbour of Leghorn, without any resistance on the part of the Tuscan government, and for the partiality with which the grand duke has permitted the English merchants to make Leghorn the great depot of their Mediterranean trade. Whatever may be the justice or suspicions of these complaints, the French will probably be successful in their plan for giving a dangerous wound to the British Mediterranean commerce, as there is no force in Tuscany which can make any show of resistance.

They flatter themselves in Italy, that the territories of the pope will be regarded as neutral. Letters from Venice, however, announce that several French privateers have appeared in the Adriatic, which capture the Roman and Neapolitan vessels. This leaves not a doubt of the intentions of the republic, with respect to the pope. Moreover the late proclamation of general Buonaparte to his army, clearly announces the design to enter Rome; and to operate there a change of system.

Extract of the proclamation of the commissioner Salicetti and general Buonaparte, published at Milan, 30th Floreal, 4th year.

The army is about to pursue its victories, and drive entirely out of Italy the despot who holds Lombardy in chains. The independence and happiness of this country are connected with the successes of the French. Lombardy ought then to direct every effort towards this desirable object.

To secure the march of troops, we demanded of you provisions, which the army cannot receive from France, on account of its great distance from the frontiers. It ought therefore to find supplies in Lombardy, into which victory has conducted it. The rights of war can command us, and friendship should hasten to offer us succours.

This has determined us to impose a contribution of 23,000,000 of livres on the different provinces of Lombardy. The wants of the army demand it. The periods of payment, which ought to be as soon as possible, shall be fixed by particular instructions. It is an easy contribution for so fertile a country, above all, when the advantages which may result from it are weighed.

The distribution of the sum to be raised might certainly have been made by the agents of the French republic, and nothing would have been more lawful; but they have confided it, to the local authorities and to the junto of state, pointing out to them only its basis.—This contribution ought to be divided among the provinces, in the proportion in which the impost, that Lombardy paid to the tyrant of Austria was levied. It ought to fall solely on the rich, on persons in easy circumstances, on the ecclesiastical bodies, who have been too long privileged, and who have hitherto had the address to free themselves from imposition.—In general the indigent class must be spared as much as possible.

If requisitions of property are made, the general in chief, and commissioner of the government declare, that there shall be no surcharge of contribution. They shall estimate hereafter the value of all the objects in requisition, and they shall be paid for to the tenderer out of the produce of the war contribution above fixed.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

SALICETTI.

June 12. Most of the French cavalry in Italy are mounted upon Spanish horses, and a number of Spaniards are among their armies. The archduke