

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 15, 1796.

M A D R I D, June 4.

THE number of our ships of war is increased to sixty, and it is added, that the court of Naples, returning to the influence of our cabinet, will unite its maritime force with that of Spain in case of a rupture with England. It has indeed been remarked that the English courts of admiralty, have annulled by their decisions the validity of the Spanish prizes made by British cruisers. But every where the armed ships of this nation continue to examine with an insolent curiosity every Spanish vessel which they meet.

N E U W I E D, June 23.

The tranquillity which prevailed here last Sunday gave us reason to believe that we should have nothing more to dread from the French batteries on the opposite shore, but on Monday, about noon, the French discharged several balls and shells upon the city. Yesterday they renewed their operation, by which considerable mischief was done.

It is reported, that the French have sent a trumpet this day, with an assurance of their intention to suspend their operations against Neuwied.

Advices from Linz state, that the advanced guard of the Imperial troops passed the Sieg yesterday morning, and that the advanced posts had reached Mulheim.

Yesterday a number of French troops passed along the causeway leading to Andernach, on their rout to the army in the vicinity of Dusseldorf.

June 24. The French have, in conformity to notice, discontinued their fire on this city. We this morning received intelligence that the Austrians entered Sohlighen last night.

R H R E N B R E I T S T E I N, June 24.

The grand encampment of the Imperial army is still in the environs of Neuwied, and on the opposite bank of the Rhine—a detachment of the French army, a subdivision of which is, it is reported, to be detached this evening.

M A N H E I M, June 24.

The French still continue in possession of Rheingensheim, Mündach, and the batteries they took before our fortresses. As it seems evident that they mean to continue without interruption the attacks on the lines, which will only occasion an unnecessary sacrifice of men, the Imperialists, for the present, mean only to adopt the defensive, and to retire into the fort of the Rhine, which has been partly repaired.

F R A N C F O R T, June 25.

The Austrian main army under the archduke Charles is retiring from the Westwald, and the vicinity of the Sieg, 30,000 men, under the command of general Wartensleben, will remain in the plain of Mulheim, opposite Dusseldorf, and act defensively. The Saxon troops, those of general Hatz, several Hungarian regiments of infantry, and the brigade of the prince of Orange, have arrived at Wilbaden, on their march to the Upper Rhine, and the vicinity of Mannheim. General Wurmser has set out for Italy, and general La Tour has taken the command of the army, *ad interim*, till the arrival of the prince of Hohenlohe Kirckberg, who is to have the command under the archduke Charles. It is not yet determined where the head quarters of the archduke Charles, as general in chief of the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, shall be established, but it is expected, either at Heidelberg or Grotgerau.

Eight regiments of Austrian infantry, eight of dragons, and one of light hussars, are to march through the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; they will be ready by the end of July.

The Austrians have entered Elberfeld.

W E S T L, June 26.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunswick, who commands the troops appointed to defend the line of demarcation, will be fixed at Minden, on the 1st of July.

The action at Ukerath, on the 19th, lasted twelve hours. Three French regiments of chassours were almost entirely cut in pieces. It is said that a misunderstanding has taken place between general Kleber and general Jourdan, as the former accuses the latter of not having properly supported him, on the 19th.

Letters from Dusseldorf, of the 23d say, that the French had withdrawn their troops from all the neighboring country into the trenches before that city, but that they were making every preparation to defend themselves in those intrenchments, which they are continually rendering stronger, 600 men are constantly at work on them.

R A T I S B O N, June 20.

The empress of Russia has caused her ambassador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German empire to the following import.

“ Her majesty, the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the lively interest she was always used to take in the prosperity of the German empire and of all its states in general, has with great attention observed the course of the war in which it is at present involved. Her majesty could as little refuse her approbation to the solicitude and zeal which she remarked in several of the states, who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary sacrifices, joined closely with the chief of the empire in defence of the common cause, as, on the other hand she had been forced to remark with regret, that all have not acted with the same accord, and observed the duties of states of the empire. The closest friendship, and the new treaties entered into by her Imperial majesty of Russia with his majesty the Roman emperor, commanded her to make it a particular object of her solicitude for procuring an honourable peace, to exhort pressing the members and states of the empire to fulfill faithfully their sacred duties towards his Imperial majesty and the empire.

H A G U E, June 14.

Many Batavians returned from France find themselves disappointed, as they cannot be provided for as they desire; besides that their property is detained in France, yet by intercession of our national convention the French minister, Mr. Noel, has procured permission to export furniture, clothing, books, &c. but all gold and silver is to remain in France. Besides that our national convention in their last sessions found themselves obliged to put a stop to the petitions of those returned, by fixing a term of 6 weeks to all pretended emigrants, during which period they are to exhibit their requests, corroborated by certificates of a forced emigration, after 1787, and of good conduct observed in both countries, after that time such petitions will pass unnoticed.

By a proclamation at Amsterdam, the late civil corps of cannoniers was entirely abolished. They are to deliver up their sabres, and are not allowed to wear any regimentals.

All the Dutch land forces have filed off to Gueldres and Over-Yssel, in which province beyond Zoolle they will establish a camp.

In the road of Flushing they are equipping a French squadron of frigates, corvettes, &c. to be commanded by rear-admiral Van Stabel, and to act against the English in the North Sea.

I T A L Y, June 29.

The republic of Venice have doubled their military force—they have nearly 80,000 men under arms, to defend their neutrality—they work day and night in the arsenals and docks. Admiral Condulmero, who was at Rome, has been hastily recalled—the Venetian fleet, which was stationed at the Isle of Corfu, is returned to Venice.

Eighteen waggons, laden with gold and silver plate, which the French had taken in Lombardy, arrived at Genoa, where they were deposited with the banker Batbi, treasurer to the French.

The number of fresh troops that have arrived at the French army in the Milanese, which will be mostly employed against Mantua, or join the army of general Massena in the Venetian territory, are estimated at 50,000 men, among which are several regiments of cavalry from La Vendee.

A French convoy of 25 sail is arrived on the coast of Genoa, which have been purchased in vain by the English ships of war.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Mantua, to give up the city to the French; several pieces of cannon at the port where the French were to make an attack, were found charged only with powder and sand. The conspirators have been arrested, and the French, when they appeared before that part of the fortifications, were received with ball.

The strong bridge which the French had thrown over the Po, at Placenza, is furnished with artillery, and constantly guarded by 1,500 men.

A magnificent house is prepared at Milan for the lady of general Buonaparte, who is expected there.

The French army before Mantua is now estimated at 40,000 men.

The minister of foreign affairs, count Hautville, has received his dismissal, and will be succeeded by the Sardinian envoy at Rome.

At Florence, the chevalier Fossembroni has been appointed minister of foreign affairs; so far as they concern France.

Some malcontents at Rome have planted the tree of liberty there. The ringleaders have been apprehended.

Several cardinals, and other persons of distinction at Rome, who dress the greater part of their revenues

from the Milanese, are now obliged to contract their expences.

K I R P E N, June 26.

On the 23d general Jourdan went to Dusseldorf, and after having reviewed the army assembled there, returned to Coblenz.

All the armies are in motion. We expect a general engagement. The Austrian army of the Lower Rhine, which had pushed its advanced guard as far as Mulheim and Beulberg, has fallen back precipitately. General Kleber is again advancing to the Sieg, and several columns of the army of the North are already arrived at Nuys, Borghem and Dusseldorf.

This falling back of the archduke is supposed to have been principally occasioned by the intelligence of general Moreau's having crossed the Rhine at Straßburg.

G I E S S E N, June 26.

This town is in a state of siege, and its situation is as alarming as it was in the seven years war.

Those who are acquainted with military operations easily perceived, that the advantages gained by the Austrians were nothing but a snare laid for them by the French. General Jourdan was in the right when he said, that “ what he had foreseen had happened.” But how could any one be so blind as not to guess the snare, when we see the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, seconded by the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army, get possession of the lines before Mentz, Mannheim, Philipshurg, and all along the Rhine, while it is only the left wing of the Sambre and Meuse army that is ambushing the Austrians upon the Lower Rhine, and filling them with vain hopes.

P A R I S, June 1.

A citizen of Philadelphia hath addressed to the late convention a new work in quarto, entitled, The Magnetic Atlas, or variation charts of the whole terraqueous globe, comprising a system of the variation and dip of the needle: by which the observation being truly made, the longitude may be ascertained. The convention, willing to encourage useful labours, sent the said work to its committee of public instruction, who sent it to the Bureau des Longitudes, and the following report was written on a leaf of the book.

The Bureau des Longitudes are of opinion, that this work merits attention; the author has established upon many observations, that the two magnetic points turn round the poles of the earth. He has assigned the length of their movements, by means of which we are able to calculate the variation of the needle for any place whatsoever, and thereby know the longitude: But this requires yet more good observations. Brumaire 18, year 4th.

Signed, LALANDE, secretary to the Bureau.

In consequence whereof the committee have agreed, 1st. That the work shall be sent to the national library; 2d. That the register of the committee make honourable mention of the importance of the discovery of citizen Churchman; having him to continue his observations; 3d. That an extract of the present report, containing the judgment of the Bureau des Longitudes, shall be sent to citizen Churchman, whom the quality of citizen of a friendly nation inspires a new degree of interest.

Signed, Baraillon, Fournroy, Gregoire, Méscler, Lanthez, Wandelaucourt.

H U L L, July 15.

By Express.

London, Wednesday evening, half past eight, July 13.

This morning government received dispatches from Gibraltar, said to be of the most serious importance, they were dispatched by the governor in a fall sailing transport, with orders to the captain to make the first English port; and set off express to the war office.

The intelligence brought by the arrival of the transport from Gibraltar, which arrived at the war office this morning, is said to be, that of considerable preparations going on at the camp of St. Roch, evidently intended to act offensively against the fortress; as also a large body of forces having arrived at the lines, which for this month past have been contained in the villages ten or twelve miles distant from the camp. But from the secret manner in which those in official situations in the office, have acted since the receipt of the above dispatches, nothing further has transpired, though it is evident, from the manner and conduct they are of the most momentous nature. Our correspondent's letter also confirms the accounts given in the preceding post of the entire defeat of the Austrians with immense loss.

L O N D O N, July 13.

Late last night, M. Nettman, secretary to Monsieur Maret, arrived at Dover, in a cartel from Boulogne.