

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1796.

V.I.E.N.N.A. July 3.

THE intelligence received three days ago from the Rhine, of the success of his royal highness the archduke Charles, has caused much joy in our court. [One would imagine that the ministers of this poor despised emperor make him believe that his armies, by losing battles, are gaining victories over the republicans. Should that be the case, we confidently promise him a continuance of joy. Remark of the French writer.]

If we give credit to a letter from Landshut, in Bavaria, dated the 1st of July, there are actually in Bavaria, and in the Upper Palatinate, upwards of 1200 emigrant priests.

We find by the letter, that particular notice was taken of one M. de la Galaisiere, a French bishop, who had resided for several years past at Landshut. It appears that this prelate at different times ordered all the French priests secretly to buy up all kinds of provision, which he intended to transport to the army of the prince of Conde. This slight manoeuvre having been discovered, the provision which yet remained in store was confiscated, and the bishop himself was commanded by the government to depart from the city, without loss of time, which he did instantly, but has since been arrested at Munich, being accused of other treasonable practices.

The prince of Cobourg is to put himself at the head of an army of thirty thousand Russians, who are to march towards the frontiers of Galicia; they are to be divided into two bodies, one of which is to cover that province, and the other to terminate the differences which always subsist between the Prussian and Austrian commissioners, respecting the debarkation of its limits. Although this news has been handed to us as authentic, we venture to say it will not be confirmed.

H.A.G.U.E, Jan 7.

The representatives of the province of Utrecht have resolved, that for the future no ecclesiastical society shall enjoy greater privileges than another; that all salaries to professors of divinity, preachers or other ministers of the church which are paid from the public treasuries, shall cease at the expiration of four months; that all benefices, out of which such payments are made shall be declared the property of the province, as the founders and first possessors had very different views from those of the present; that all churches, meeting houses, schools, that are not supported by private funds, shall be considered as the property of the province, that the churches, however, shall be left open to the reformed congregations.

B.A.S.L.E, July 18.

The minister whom the duke of Wurtemberg has sent here to conclude a peace with the French republic is named Wechler. It is said that the duke of Wurtemberg has put himself at the head of the militia of the duchy, to repress the disorders and robberies committed by the army of Conde, a division of which, separated from the Austrians, have given themselves up to the most horrible excesses. It is added, that the Austrians have burnt all the magazines that were in the Brisgaw, and on the frontiers of the margravate of Baden. This loss is valued at several millions of florins.

The main body of Conde's troops, which formed a part of the Austrian army, beaten at Frigoure, is retired to Schaffhausen. Two days ago three or four thousand French, who were at Honingue, have passed the Rhine, and penetrated into the margravate of Baden, without experiencing the smallest resistance from the Austrians, who much weakened fled precipitately at their approach. A bridge is constructed under the cannon of Honingue, which serves for the transportation of heavy artillery.

It is said that M. Barthelemy has had conferences with the marquis de Gallo, but it is believed that his frequent conversations with the ministers of Naples and Holland, have for their object the preliminaries of peace with the emperor.

S.U.A.B.I.A, July 17.

The Austrian armies, in the countries of Baden and Wurtemberg, have since the 10th been again compelled to retreat, as they suffered a considerable loss on the 9th. On the 10th they left Carlruhe, which the French entered on the evening of the next day. In the action near Willbad, on the 9th, (according to official accounts from Stuttgart) the Austrians lost about 1500 men killed, wounded and prisoners. Several squadrons of the Saxon hussars, and the chassours of Weymar, likewise suffered very much. The Austrian army is retiring through the duchy of Wurtemberg towards the Danube, and were encamped on the 14th instant between Kankade, Ludwigsburg, and Willingen, whence their army retreated in two columns through the Vilthal and Remthal. The city of Stut-

gard on the 15th and 16th was obliged to deliver 60,000 pounds of bread to the Austrian camp.

The French have taken possession of Obernagold and Oberenthal. The head quarters of the archduke Charles were on the 14th at Vaihingen, have been removed to Heilbronn.

V.E.R.O.N.A, June 27.

This morning a detachment of 1000 French entered Legago, a Venetian fort. The republicans now occupy the right bank of the Adige, and the Austrians the left. From the movements of the Austrians, it should seem that they intend again to act offensively.

P.A.R.I.S, July 27.

The desertion of the regiment of Bengen is officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

We are assured that the French are in Mannheim, and that a commissioner is arrived at Basle from the emperor, to make overtures of peace to our ambassador.

There is a report that Richery has engaged the English fleet off Cadix.

Deputies are arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to solicit the assistance of the French in establishing that island as a republic.

Letters from Wesel positively announce, that the king of Prussia has offered his mediation to the directory, to bring about a general pacification.

L.O.N.D.O.N, July 7.

All the letters from Italy are full of bitter complaints against the conduct of Buonaparte. They charge him with a wanton insolence in tone and manners, with an insatiable avidity, and the utmost duplicity; the latter is indeed sufficiently proved by the striking contrast between his fraternal proclamations and vexatious proceedings. The people, exasperated by the pillage of the churches, the exorbitant contributions imposed on them, and the imprisonment of the priests, nobles, and, in short, of all the most distinguished persons in the country, on pretence of keeping them as hostages, are every where preparing violent measures. What has already come to pass at Milan, Pavia, Novi, &c. is only a prelude of what may happen in future. Our Anglo-French prints, which have with so much complacency celebrated the moderation of the new Vandals, may probably soon be brought to recant.

The chancellor of the exchequer has happily prevailed on the bank to advance 200,000l. in order to pay off one quarter's arrear of the civil list. Mr. Pitt was obliged to make three journeys to the bank before he persuaded them to make his advance. The loan is given, we suppose, on the security of the growing produce of the consolidated fund. This may be truly called a drop in the ocean of national necessities; but so far as it goes, it is not very reputable in the directors of the bank to do, since it is an advance of money without the authority of parliament; and may pave the way for further deviations of the same kind. A minister has only to prevail upon monied men to assist him with funds, to make all the cheques of our constitution waste paper.

August 2.

From the London Gazette—July 30.

Downing street, July 30.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from colonel Graham by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated Bayverdo, July 4, 1796.

On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your lordship, that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th, since that all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this morning.

Downing street, July 30.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, received from lieutenant-colonel Crauford, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles of Austria, Pfortzheim, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that on the 7th and 8th instant, the archduke remained in possession of Pfortzheim, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his royal highness's army—and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of general Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Frewen-Alb.

The Saxons attacked Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th, the disposition was made to attack general Mouton, on the 10th in the position of the Morg, at Rhdade, Kuppenheim and Gertzbach, and on the 9th, while the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the

next morning, the enemy forced Lek the archduke's advanced posts with a part of their army, while their principal force attacked general Keim. His royal highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but general Keim, after having made a most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that general's left flank, did the same; and as this unfortunate circumstance gave the enemy possession of all the passes in the mountains, on the archduke's left, his royal highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Austrians lost on this occasion, about 1600 men and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the French cannot be exactly ascertained—but it must have been very considerable.

The prince of Conde's corps, which he behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the date of the last accounts that were received from it. The Austrian general Frolich still remained in the Brisgaw.

The enemy has passed the Labn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the position of Regen, having thrown proper garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein.

Q.U.E.B.E.C, September 3.

On Tuesday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out, in a stable belonging to the honourable Thomas Dunn, in Saint Louis street, which seemed for some time to threaten destruction to the greater part of the town. The wind blowing fresh from the west, instantly communicated the flames to the house of the hon. chief justice Monk, and to that adjoining on the east side. While these were burning with great violence, and it was feared would communicate the flames to the adjacent houses on both sides of the street, the fire was observed to have caught in the convent of the Recollets, at the lower end of the street, at least two hundred yards from where it began. In a few minutes the roof and spire of the church fell down, and the whole convent was in a blaze. At that moment it seemed very doubtful whether the castle, or even the lower town could be saved; but the wind shifting a little to the northward, carried the flames up Carrier street, facing the Chateau garden, where the fire continued to rage, burning down all before it, until it reached the corner of the back street, which leads up towards Mount Carmel, where at last it stopped. The house of H. W. Ryland, Esquire, opposite side of said street, escaped unhurt. Thirteen or fourteen houses in all, are entirely burned down—among which are two belonging to chief justice Monk, three to Berthelot Dartigny, Esq; and two to Mrs. Cagnet.

During the conflagration, the roofs of many other houses also caught fire, which were saved by timely assistance, particularly that of Thomas Ainslie, Esq; facing the parade; the house of assembly, and several houses in the lower town.

It is impossible at present, to form an estimate of the damage sustained; on this distressing occasion, in houses and other property; nor have we been able to learn, with certainty, how the fire originated; though it appears probable that it was caused by some boys at play, who in amusing themselves with gunpowder, had set fire to the hay in the stable, of which there was unfortunately a very large quantity.

P.O.R.T.L.A.N.D, September 14.

Captain Bucknam of this port sailed from Tobago, August 11th. The English at that island were in daily expectation of an invasion by the French from Cayenne; as they had certain accounts of six sail of the line, with a number of frigates having 6000 regular troops on board, being, by the last intelligence, in the mouth of the river Surinam, bound to Tobago. The English had 1700 troops on the island besides militia; and the Fury sloop of war was lying off and on the coast. It was the opinion there, that the island could not make resistance against the superior force, which was destined against it.

B.O.S.T.O.N, September 23.

Capt. Bennett, who arrived on Wednesday from Bayonne, in France, had a passage of 24 days. The only paper that he brought out with him, and which was of the 3d of August, he gave to the lieutenant of a French frigate, which boarded him. That paper contained accounts of the capture of Fratefort, and mentioned, that after its first capture, the Austrians again got possession of it; but the French succeeded in retaking and holding the city. After the capture of Fratefort, the siege of Mentz commenced. A war between Spain and England was expected. An English