

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 20, 1796.

Proceedings of the diet of Ratisbon to accelerate a peace between the Germanic empire and the French republic.

RATISBON, August 1.

THE progress of the French has induced the Imperial diet suddenly to dictate a memorable advice of the Empire for the acceleration of peace. On the 30th ult. an extraordinary session of council was held, which was opened by the electoral directory of Mentz, with the following intimation:

"Several embassies having expressed a wish, that the present urgent concerns of the war be taken into consideration, agreeable to the instructions which they received, and that ways and means be consulted, for putting a speedy end to this war, the directory of Mentz would not be wanting to give an opportunity for deliberation."

All the envoys, without waiting any farther instructions from their courts and constituents, voted, and almost every vote was for the acceleration of peace. The archducal, Austrian, and electoral Bohemian vote, deviated, however, in several respects from the other votes, and was to the following purport:

Vote of the emperor as archduke of Austria and elector of Bohemia.

"The present disasters of the war have chiefly arisen, because the well-meant admonitions of his majesty the Roman emperor, to make common and well-connected preparations of defence in due season, have not been sufficiently attended to; nor have the most recent conclusions, after the first fruitless overtures for peace, as yet been put in force, all which has enabled the enemy to turn every favourable incident to promote their progress, supported by their numbers. A firm and sincere union of all the states to preserve the Germanic constitution, is therefore the only efficient remedy to bring the enemy to more equitable sentiments, and to a similar readiness to make peace, and from that constitutional concord alone, the accomplishment of so much desired, general, equitable and just peace can be with confidence expected. That his majesty the Roman emperor wishes nothing more than to put an end to the burdens of this heavy war, his majesty has already proved. His majesty's wisdom merits likewise the most perfect confidence, that no resource of obtaining a suitable peace shall be left untried, and no favourable opportunity for it neglected."

The following advice of the empire, respecting a speedy overture for peace, was drawn up on the 30th ult. and immediately sent to Vienna.

Advice to the Empire.

"The present situation of Germany having been taken into consideration, and formally debated upon, all the three colleges of the Empire have deemed and resolved,

"That the wish repeatedly manifested of terminating the ruinous war, which is still prosecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his Imperial majesty, with the most respectful confidence in his majesty's paternal care for the Empire, and that his majesty be most urgently and seriously requested, agreeable to the advice of the Empire already given with regard to that object, to accelerate it in his wisdom by those means and overtures which are the most proper, and to realize the speedy negotiations by adding the deputation of the Empire in the peace to be thus concluded."

Besides this advice of the Empire, it was also resolved to send the envoys of Wurtemberg, Bamberg, and Wurtzburg, barons Seckendorf and Grofs, as deputies to the French generals. They left this place on Saturday night, the count de Bernstorff belonging to the Prussian legation having preceded them hither, at the request of the Prussian, Swedish, Danish, and Hessian embassies. As far as we know, these two deputies are charged to obtain of the French generals neutrality and safety of person and property, as well for the diet of the Empire, its archives and officers, as for the Imperial city of Ratisbon, and its inhabitants.

In the conference on Thursday last some envoys declared, that if a neutrality could not be obtained, it would be best to adjourn the diet. The majority of the envoys would not, however, agree to this, but proposed other measures of security, upon which they conferred with the principal Imperial commission, as likewise with the city, whose magistrates were charged to issue an order for all the French emigrants to quit it.

Last Friday the chest of operations of the army of the Empire arrived here.

The magazines of provisions at this place are to be conveyed to Salzburg, and the emperor is to be requested to spare this city from the passage of troops, and quartering them.

Our expectations are raised to the highest pitch respecting the result of the mission of the two deputies to the French generals. The assurance of count

Geortz, the envoy of Brandenburg, that the Prussian embassy at Paris would use its good offices with the directory in favour of the Germanic diet, has revived all our hopes.

FRANCFORT, August 13.

The French leave Manheim entirely to itself, nor do they seem to threaten Philipsturg any farther.

On the 11th, the balloon of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which has quite recently been constructed at Mendon, near Paris, arrived.

All the remaining circles of the empire are now negotiating with France.

The capitulation of Manheim concluded last year, by virtue of which, that fortress and the Palatine territories on the right bank of the Rhine, were to be considered as neutral, nor the country to be made subject to contributions, has actually been renewed, on condition of the Palatine troops taking no further part in the war.

The garrison of Ehrenbreitstein continues to hold out very bravely, and directs a terrible fire upon the French. General Bourmonville has left Cologne, and is gone to the environs of Ehrenbreitstein, in which he formerly was a prisoner, and where he will superintend the siege.

One of our journals, the Staats Kistretto, alleged, that the imperial city of Windheim and those of the Teutonic knights, whose dominions are situate in the Prussian principalities in Franconia, have done homage to the king of Prussia. The purchase of Pyrmont by that monarch is an ill founded report.

HANOVER, August 19.

The Prussian armies are in motion. Couriers from Berlin and London incessantly arrive, and often meet at the governor's, to whom they deliver their dispatches. This circumstance induces a belief, that great and speedy changes will take place in the German empire.

It is said, that Great-Britain will suffer the king of Prussia to take possession of Hamburg and Bremen, as well as of the administration of Hanover, on condition, that he shall cede a part of this last territory to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

There can be no doubt but that England, for its own protection, requires something in return from the king of Prussia, which the latter cannot perform without incurring the hatred of a great power. It is true, William III. may, without the support of England, make himself matter of the towns above mentioned; but his object being to extend his trade by sea, it is his interest to be on good terms with Great-Britain. He therefore is placed between Scylla and Charybdis.

VIENNA, August 2.

The prince of Staremberg, a respectable old man of 90, who was formerly minister to Maria Theresa, has been rescued from a state of oblivion by the emperor, and proclaimed minister of foreign affairs and for peace. The second minister of the same department, the count de Lehrbach, has been appointed his adjunct.

There is a great talk of proposals for peace having been made by the directory of France to the emperor: it is said, that the articles are very generous and favourable, and that the peace will be concluded at Munich: it is added, that the German empire will pay all the expences incurred by the French during the war, which will be very easily done, since it is the empire which for four years has drawn the money from his majesty, as well as from all the other nations engaged in the present war.

The bishop of Spire has just placed in the bank of Vienna 150,000 florins in gold.

The official reports from field-marshal count de Wartenleben, announce that he had entered the kingdom of Bohemia with an army of 25,000 men, in excellent condition; and that the archduke Charles has kept with him 40,000 men of his own army, after detaching 49,000 to join general Wurmsler.

PARIS, August 14.

Terms of the armistice between the circle of Suabia and general Moreau.

In the first four articles it is stipulated, that the circle shall withdraw its troops from the coalition, allow a free passage through the circle to the French troops, furnish them with provisions, waggons and horses, for which they will be paid, and suffer the mails to pass undisturbed, &c. The remaining conditions are as follow:

Art. V. The circle of Suabia shall pay into the French military chest the sum of twelve millions of livres in specie, in the following manner: half a million within the first ten days, half a million within the next ten days, a million in the third decade, two millions in the fourth, two in the 5th, two in the 6th, two in the 7th, and two in the 8th decade.

VI. The circle shall furnish 8000 horses, viz. 4000 draught horses, 2000 for heavy cavalry, and 2000 for

light cavalry; 500 of the draught horses in the 2d decade; 500 draught, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the 3rd; the same in the 4th; 1200 of draught, and 500 cavalry horses in the 5th; 1000 draught, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the 6th, and the like number in the 7th decade. Should any difficulties arise in furnishing the last 2000 horses, the circle of Suabia shall be at liberty to pay for them at 400 livres a piece. Besides these, 400 select horses shall be furnished.

VII. Also 5000 oxen, of 500lb. weight each; 200 of which must be delivered to the army within two months, without the ordonnateur in chief should grant some further delay, in case he should not want them immediately: 2500 may be paid for at 250 livres each.

VIII. It shall furnish 150,000 quintals of corn, two thirds wheat and one third rye; 100,000 sacs of oats, and 100,000 quintals of hay, within two months.

IX. 100,000 pairs of shoes shall be delivered into the magazines of the army within one month.

X. Besides these contributions, to which all the prince, states, abbays, and cities of the circle of Suabia, shall contribute, (Wurtemberg, Baden, Reutlingen and Esslingen excepted) the abbays of Kempton, Lindau, and Buchan, the whole bench of prelates and abbots, not excepting a single abbey or convent in Suabia, even if it should not contribute to the expences of the circle, shall, within six decades, or sixty days, pay seven millions of livres in specie into the military chest.

XI. The circle of Suabia shall send deputies to the directory at Paris, to propose negotiations for peace, in company with the princes who negotiate for themselves.

Concluded at Stutgard, the 9th Thermidor, July 27, 1796.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

The commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The baron de SOLAYE.

The baron de MANDELS.

The plenipotentiaries of the assembly of the circle of Suabia.

LONDON, August 20.

Intelligence is said to have been received yesterday by the Imperial envoy, of the disasters which the Austrian armies have experienced in Italy, which accord in most respects with the accounts that came by way of Paris.

The letters from Basil state the daily arrivals of German ministers in that city, every one of whom has orders to open negotiations, with the French ambassador Barthelemy. Not an hour elapses without a courier being sent to Paris.

The emperor lately sent a flattering letter of thanks to field-marshal Wurmsler for the excellent dispositions he made to cover the German frontiers and to frustrate all the designs of the enemy. But from what has since been the consequence, we suppose that his sovereign will send him a mournful letter of condolence.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been received by Elias Vander Horst, Esq; consul of the United States of America at Bristol, England, from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq; American consul at Paris, dated August 1.

"SIR—Since my last of the 3d inst. I have received a written letter from the vice consul at Marseilles of the 22d July, advising, that the master of the Danish vessel, who brought over the Americans from Algiers, has written him, that the bey of Tunis has delivered up the American schooner Eliza, mentioned in my last—Mr. Barlow having effected a treaty previous to her capture. I believe, therefore, that our vessels have nothing to dread in the Mediterranean."

October 13.

The following translations are new and important—the misunderstanding between Portugal and Holland is adjusted. By the article of the battle we find, that Jourdan had re-assumed the command, after his illness, and had made immense inroads on the Austrian army and territory—by which an army is totally defeated and dispersed; this army, we suppose, was that commanded by general Wartenleben.

[Translated from the Haerlem Gazette, for the Argus, received by Jane Maria, Marchant, in 42 days from Amsterdam.]

FORCHEIM, (Franconia) August 12.

Immediately after the departure of the emperor's troops from Forcheim, the 8th instant, the French demanded the immediate delivery of the fortifications, which was instantly complied with, on condition that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, and not to serve against France or her