

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 27, 1796.

ANSPACH, August 22.

THE free Imperial cities of Windsheim and Weiffenburgh, have demanded protection of the king of Prussia, offering to subject themselves to his majesty's government, in consequence of a resolution of the magistrates and burghers.

His serene highness the prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, in the service of the house of Austria, died at the moment when he was to take upon him the command of the army, which count Wartensleben was to have quitted. His serene highness, the duke of Birkenfeldt, count Palatine of the Rhine, after having retired from Landshut to Ingolstadt went to Anspach with his consort and family.

DRESDEN, August 27.

Intelligence has been received here of considerable advantages having been obtained by the united armies of the archduke Charles and general Wartensleben over that of general Jourdan.

These accounts state, that after general Wartensleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left side of the Nab, having his main corps opposite to Schwarzenfeldt, with two different corps besides towards Nerboung and Schwarzdorff, where he remained while general Jourdan's army advanced near him on the opposite side of the river in three divisions, of which he himself commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August.

That the archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the Danube; but understanding, that independent of general Jourdan's grand army in face of general Wartensleben, another division of the French, under gen. Championet, was advancing towards Ratibon, his royal highness after leaving a strong corps behind the Lech, to observe gen. Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder (about 40,000 men) and passed that river at Ingolstadt, about the 17th or 18th.—That from thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced posts of gen. Championet's division, beat them back and followed them towards Castell, on the way to Amberg. That by this time, general Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg, and in proportion as he retreated, general Wartensleben advanced. That between Amberg and Sultzbach, general Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the loss of the French on this occasion, was supposed to be five thousand killed, and two thousand made prisoners, with about thirty pieces of cannon. That the whole of the Austrian army was not engaged, but a considerable corps was detached at the same time to Hundzruck, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Austrians took possession.

PARIS, August 19.

There has been new disturbances at Geneva. The two parties there have been contending so long that there was every reason to dread the effusion of blood. An insurrection was devised, of which these parties reciprocally accused each other. Nine of the agents of aristocracy are, however, in custody on specific charges. The alarm bell being sounded, both parties drew up under arms, but as neither offered to attack, tranquillity was soon restored. It is feared that the trial of the accused parties may bring back new troubles.

The momentary reverses which we have experienced in Italy have been useful in one respect, they have displayed the cunning and falsehood of those who at one time appealed to our generosity, but who would certainly have betrayed us, if the success of Wurmsler could have given them a durable impunity.

The Deums were ordered at Vicenza. The picture of Buonaparte was torn to pieces at Turin, and the national cockade was trampled under foot. The king of Naples was about to join his forces to those of the emperor, and even the republic of Venice had an understanding with the Austrian general.

But thanks to victory, the companion of Buonaparte, these fetters and Te Deums are laid aside. The princes of Italy, now besiege only the anti-chamber of the general, to avert if possible, the contributions which are to be raised in proportion to their perfidy.

PROCLAMATION,

Of the general in chief of the army of Italy.

Head quarters of Castiglione, 19th Thermidor, fourth year.

SOLDIERS,

You have conquered Italy a second time! in five days you have gained two pitched battles, and five inferior actions, you have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, three generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and six stand of colours. Those three Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have

crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonado, of Castiglione, ought to attack and destroy them. You renew the boasted examples of Marathon and Plataea: like the brave Greek phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal.

Receive then, soldiers, the marks of the satisfaction of your general: it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity.

Brave soldiers, be always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your posts. Death shrinks trembling from the agile and resolutely brave: how often have you marched to meet it, how often have you seen it fly before you, and enter the hostile ranks? It often overtakes the dastard, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, August 15.

New guineas and half guineas, to the amount of 200,000, will be ready to be delivered from the mint to the bank in October next.

Aug. 24. Yesterday, after the receipt of the dispatches from Spain, a council was held, which was attended by all the cabinet ministers in town. The council sat for three hours, at the breaking up of which Mr. Higgins, one of his majesty's messengers, was ordered to be in readiness to proceed for Petersburg. He set off in the evening with dispatches for Str Charles Whitworth, his majesty's envoy at that court.

The limited and precarious communication which is now permitted between this country and France, it is strongly intimated, will be closed, within a few days, by order of the directory. The French government, it is understood, had no objection to permit the communication of their victories in Germany and Italy; nor had we any reason, under these circumstances, to quarrel with them for the want either of celerity or faith. But now that the scene of warfare in these countries is nearly closed, and that they are about to direct their views to another quarter, they deem it advisable to close the account.

August 27.

Armistice between the French republic and the circle of Franconia.

We, the undersigned members of the general convention of the circle of Franconia, charged in the name, and with the full power of all the countries of the said circle, including the immediate Franconian knights of the empire of all the six places, and Augustus Ernouf, general of division, &c. furnished with proper powers on the part of the citizen and commander in chief Jourdan, animated with the desire of securing the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, and of consolidating the possessions which the victorious arms of the French republic have gained, have made an agreement consisting of the following articles:—

Art. I. The strictest orders shall be given for the most scrupulous observance of the proclamation, publicly printed and promulgated by the commander in chief, respecting the security of person and property, the maintenance of religious worship, and the laws and customs of the country.

II. By virtue of the preceding article, every inhabitant is authorized to arrest, or cause to be arrested, such soldiers or other persons belonging to the army, as shall be found plundering or committing other excesses, and they shall be delivered up to the next commandant, and punished according to the rigour of the law.

III. All the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, with the illustrious states who have left their respective residence to avoid for a moment all the horrors of war, are at liberty, with their families and servants, as likewise with all their property to return within two decades (20 days) to reckon from the publication of the present instrument, they shall then enjoy the same security and the same protection as the other quiet inhabitants, who take no part in the events of the war. After the expiration of the two decades, none of them shall be allowed to return without special permission from the commander in chief.

IV. The circle of Franconia shall pay to the French government a contribution of eight millions of livres in ready specie, of which however, two millions may be set off by furnishing necessaries or provisions for the armies.

V. The payment of the six millions in specie is to be made to the paymaster-general of the French army (according to the several terms) fixed the whole within forty-five days.

VI. and VII. relate to the manner of discharging the two remaining millions in necessary provisions, &c.

VIII. The circle of Franconia shall also furnish 2000 horses for the cavalry, in two stated terms.

IX. and X. Relate to the re-paration of the contributions, for which all military commanders shall, if required, afford every assistance against such as shall refuse to make good payment.

XI. From the period appointed for the payment of the contribution, that is to say, from this present day, every thing that shall or may be furnished for the French army, (except free quarters) shall be deducted from the contributions.

XII. The margraviates of Anspach and Bareith, belonging to his Prussian majesty, and the principality of Schmaalkalden, belonging to his serene highness the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, according to the *sicis quo* in which they were before the war, shall be exempted from their share of the contribution.

XIII. In case another republican army, exclusive of that of the Sambre and Meuse, should enter the territories of the circle of Franconia, it shall most strictly observe the present convention, which is, properly speaking, concluded with the French government.

XIV. The convention of the circle of Franconia reserve for themselves to determine farther by separate articles every thing relative to the distributing and levying of the contribution.

(Signed)

Ernouf, general of Division.
Oberkamp, Rhodius,
Swanziger, Harldorf.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The French papers in general, of a recent date, teem with invectives against the British ministry, and discussions upon means for effecting an invasion of this country. One of them asserts that the period is approaching when the strength of a population of 32 millions is to be tried against eight, subjected to a king, and led in trammels by a minute, the abhorrence of the human race.

Citizen Kerguelin, a vice-admiral under the ancient government, after tracing the causes of the destruction of the French navy, in a work lately published, finishes with a proposal, which he says, under the present circumstances, ought to be received by every good Frenchman who feels himself insulted by the outrageous conduct of England before and after the revolution.—A descent upon England, he affirms, ought to engross the whole attention of the government.—“I can,” observes Kerguelin, “demonstrate to the directory the possibility and the facility of this descent, even with the maritime means yet remaining in our power.—If they will deign to consult me, I shall seize the opportunity of delivering up my plans and views upon this subject, which possess a degree of infallibility, being formed upon the enemy's territory, and such as cannot be obstructed in their execution by all the power of England.”

September 7.

[We often hear that French bravery is inspired by a love of liberty. What inspires the Algerines with bravery? Read the following:]

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article, dated Faro, Aug. 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:

“An Algerine corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent's by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The rover maintained the action with such firmness and undaunted resolution that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off; notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates with horrid imprecations disdainfully refused; and so revengeful were the Infidels to the last, that they fired grape and partridge shot from the decks, and small arms out of the top, into the men of war, as they were sinking, which did great mischief among the people. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shot between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces: the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went fifteen inches into the mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns marling spikes, ring-bolts, rusty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut in square pieces.

“What is astonishing, the captain was seen nailing the colours to the mast as the ship was sinking; when done, he pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head—He was a bold, daring fellow, and would often attack ships of double his own force, sometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag.”

NEW-YORK, October 14.

There were several European arrivals yesterday; but none of them can bring us any news except the brig Boston, captain Curtis, from Hamburg in 42 days, and