

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 15, 1796.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.

THE captain pacha has lost a merchant vessel coming from Egypt, very richly laden, and which belonged to himself. It was attacked by some of the Maltese cruizers, and, on the point of being taken, blew up, and every person on board perished.

VIENNA, September 13.

The states of Bohemia and Tyrol have forwarded to the emperor the most forcible and energetic entreaties to prevail on him to conclude a peace with France as soon as possible. This has had no other effect than to irritate the cabinet of Vienna.

A letter from Sunderland mentions the capture of nine English merchantmen from Archangel, and the depression of the stocks to 54 to 34. All paper is suspended one per cent. higher than at the best period during the American war.

Sept. 24. The states of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money, and provisions, as they are capable of procuring. In the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no use will as yet be made of it: it may, for some time to come, be considered as an Imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan of notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is ordered to be levied on the hereditary states, for the military services of the year 1797. The Imperial letters patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas notwithstanding all our care and all our efforts, we still find ourselves under the most disagreeable necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed design of the enemy, whose maintenance and other accidental and vast expences, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenues of the state, &c."

The court of London has sent three millions sterling, which have already been drawn from several banking houses.

It is in agitation, at present, to send general Mack to the army in Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raised by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 9000 coats and 3000 recruits have passed our neighbourhood mostly in waggons, to join generals Nauendorff and Latour. Similar considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol. The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our tailors have made the uniforms for this corps gratis. The archduchess Christina and her consort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teschen, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expences of the war.

ROTTERDAM, September 27.

From the 23d to the 25th instant, an embargo has been laid on all vessels in this port, to give an opportunity to several ships of war to go out, when they were to join the French and Dutch fleets at Helvoetsloot—from whence they were to go round to Dunkirk, where it was said they would make their rendezvous. Eleven sail of the line are said to be in the North Seas.

RATISBON, September 27.

Our army pushes forward, Latour's head quarters are at Westenborn—Nauendorff's near Ulm, the day before yesterday—Moreau in his retreat bends towards the Brigaw. Thus is the superb plan of uniting the three republican armies, in the centre of Germany, altogether frustrated.

The Austrian official accounts say, that the French were defeated near Inney, the 20th, and lost 1200 men; and that Latour had taken 1500 prisoners, a military chest and 3000 barrels powder. The peasants very generally join the Austrian corps.

STUTGARD, September 28.

The rear-guard of general Moreau is said to be at Ulm, (about 15 leagues from this,) a continual firing is heard. The Austrian troops are at Nordlingen—a corps of this army have reached Tubingen; and Wilingen, where general Petrasch commands. [These two last places are between Ulm and the Rhine, on the route to Strasburg, and in front of the Black Forest.] Twelve pieces of cannon, and four howitzers, have been taken by the peasants near Zell, with 60 chafseurs. They were desfilied from the Rhine for Moreau's army. It is said the peasants in the Brigaw are still en masse. They are well treated by Petrasch, and are to have medals and money.

U L M, September 28.

General Nauendorff began to bombard this place the 26th, but yesterday the French left it, and retired to Leipheim. The Austrian body is at Ebingen [further up the Danube.]

HAGUE, October 1.

Couriers from general Bouthouville succeed each other, and demand money, forage and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 600,000 florins; and the most active measures are taking to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessaries are already on the road. It is said general Bouthouville has desired the directory to appoint general Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

Oct. 4. The day before yesterday the Portuguese minister chevalier d'Atanjo, set out for Paris to negotiate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Brito, secretary of legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters amounts already to 500 men.

Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam. Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state, among other observations, that they, for their own part, could remove their manufactures to other countries, but that in this case a great many families whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

P A R I S, October 12.

The French, on the 28th ult. approached Mantua; their advance guard is vigorously opposed; but the army resumed its posts, and drives the enemy as far as the Fauxbourg, St. George's; the next day two armies renew the action with the greatest fury: The Austrians are obliged to throw themselves into Mantua, leaving 3000 prisoners, and all their artillery without. In spite the result of so many victories has been to the republicans, the capture of 22 standards, 20,000 prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, 500 ammunition waggons, immense magazines; the enemy suffered considerably; the loss of the enemy was so great before Mantua, that on the 28th, our volunteers formed intrenchments with the bodies of the horses and Austrian Kreussier. Buonaparte has performed all these prodigies with an inconsiderable army, having had never more than 30,000 men.

The garrison of Mantua consists of 15,000 men, who will immediately surrender for want of provisions.

Kleber has attacked already the Austrians with the greatest success; he has taken an immense number of prisoners. The Hulus attempted a skirmish near Bonn, but were twice repulsed with great loss. Moreau advances towards Ratisbon; general Desaix has already advanced towards that place at the head of a large column.

L O N D O N, August 8.

The arguments used to the prince by the duke of Clarence, were forcible, though concise, and partook of some of the best imagery of the log book: "Come, come, George, d—me, as the storm blows high, quit the old leaky vessel that you have boarded, and immediately take to your own jolly boat."

The new French coinage is to the amount of 2500,000l. sterling, chiefly in silver. The largest of this coinage is for five francs. The legends and devices on the two sides are two whole length figures; inscribed "Union and Force," with the denominated value, &c.

The minister of Sweden at Constantinople, has announced to the grand vizier the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between the cabinet of Stockholm and that of Petersburg. A treaty between two powers, which are natural enemies, is one of the proofs of the ability with which Charles Lacroix manages the affairs of the North.

Oct. 7. A sad accident happened last week near Dublin—A poor woman of Marybone-lane, coming along the banks of the canal, stopped in a field to smoke her pipe; on returning the pipe into her pocket, she lay down to sleep; but unhappily in a short time was roused by the flames which had been communicated to her cloaths from this ashes, or unextinguished tobacco, which she had not taken due care to shake out. She ran all in flames to a neighbouring cabin; but in spite of immediate aid, she was so burnt, that she died in a short time. She was just able to articulate to those who first came to her relief, that she lived in Marybone-lane.

Proclamation of his royal highness the archduke Charles, to the inhabitants of the re-conquered districts of the Germanic empire.

Head Quarters at Windecken, September 11.

Whereas the enemy, in their present retreat from several countries and districts of Germany have carried with them several persons as hostages on account of contributions by them ordered, and partly left unpaid; and whereas some cities and districts might really feel a disposition to pay the arrears of such contributions in order to liberate their fellow-citizens:

We, as commanding general, field-marshal of the emperor and empire, for ourselves, induced by the advantage which might arise to the enemy from it, to remind the people in a general way of the imperial edicts promulgated to that end in the empire, and the proclamation of the commander in chief of the emperor and the empire, founded upon it, and to forewarn earnestly every body, not to send off any succours in ready money, nor in bills of exchange, nor in any other manner, either to redeem the hostages carried off by the enemy, or for their relief, as in case of contravention to these presents, the sums destined for that purpose, shall not only be confiscated agreeably to the laws existing, but as all those who find it necessary to make such payment, or shall co-operate to that end in any other manner, shall be inevitably fined to double the amount, and according to circumstances put under arrest, or brought to some other marked punishment.

Oct. 13. Another mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday, being the last but one of the three which were due. The most important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the skirmishes which general Moreau has had to sustain in his retreat. We have no accurate account, however, of his losses, nor even of his true position. In one paper it is said he has lost 16,000 men; in others that his loss has been very insignificant; and every other article respecting the march of the armies is equally doubtful. Ulm, in the letter, is said to have been surrendered by capitulation; in another that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all these contradictory rumours, it appears that nothing precise or authentic was known to the journalists, on the subject of this retreat, and we see only that Moreau is in full march, with such a start of his pursuers, as to ascertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumstance which the great zealots in the prosecution of the war thought it impossible that he should effect.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to understand that Wurmser's situation was much less disastrous than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from Bremen, state various reports of a defeat suffered by Buonaparte, in one he is said to be killed, in another to be a prisoner; but the whole of the story, in all its versions, has so little character of probability; as to be entitled to no credit.

The position of general Bouthouville is so strong, and his army is so much reinforced, that the journals say he is beginning hostile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place. The archduke was on the 1st inst. at Graben. [Morn. Chron.]

Yesterday morning arrived a courier from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three mails that were due from Hamburg, with letters from thence of the 7th instant.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from general Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of his army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events which had taken place near Mantua, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrol, or in the vicinity of Trent. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette, only regards general Wurmser's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th, near the gates of Mantua, and the result of which, according to the French general's account, forced general Wurmser to take refuge in that fortress which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples, it appears, that field-marshal Wurmser made sorties from Mantua on the 21st, 22d, and 23d ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near Dvo Castell and Roverbella, between Mantua and Verona; to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. These events evidently shew, that the Austrian army in and near Mantua is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report asserted it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of general Davidovich in the Tyrol, and his march to Trent, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmser. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider, that the Austrian