

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 26, 1797.

FRANCFORT, October 28.

Learn from Tyrol, under date of the 19th, that general baron Alvinzy has taken the command in chief of the troops under general Quosdanovich, who have received such considerable reinforcements as will enable them to act on the offensive. We expect to hear every day that these troops have effected a junction by the re-capture of Trent and Bassano.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, October 31.

Official report transmitted by his royal highness the archduke Charles, to baron de Hugal, the Imperial commissioner at Friburg, October 21.

General Moreau, who had retreated with his whole army to the environs of Friburg, was on the point of crossing the Elz, as it was supposed, with a view of proceeding towards Kehl, to deliver that fortress which was blockaded by the Austrians. As soon as I received information of this movement, I set out from Offenbourg; but did not succeed until the 17th in uniting my corps d'arms to that of general Latour: I then fixed my encampment in front of Herboltsheim. The enemy had possessed themselves of the important heights, situated on the right bank of the Elz, and occupied the villages situated in the space between. In consequence of general Latour's troops labouring under the excessive fatigue, having made several marches in very bad roads, I was forced to allow them to repose themselves till the 18th. The enemy, however, attacked on that day, and notwithstanding they had in the first instance some success, they were in the event forced to resume the ground they had quitted.

On the 19th I attacked at every point, and in spite of the advantage of the heights the enemy possessed, the bad roads, and a continual rain constantly opposing fresh obstacles to our march, the enemy were driven from the height, and forced to cross from the other side of the Elz. General Wartenstein, who conducted the attack at the head of the column, was dangerously wounded.

The success of this action was due to the infantry, the cavalry not being able to act. Much difficulty was found in bringing up to the heights a few guns.

The enemy lost 1800 men killed and wounded, about 1200 prisoners, and a gun. One of their generals of divisions, Beaupais, was killed.

On the 20th, I crossed the Elz, and formed a junction with general Nauendorf's corps, which had penetrated to the other side of Vald-Kirch. But as the left wing of general Latour's corps could not be brought up in time, it being necessary to construct a bridge in sight of the enemy, I was obliged to content myself with dislodging the republicans of several villages on the other side of the Elz, and taking up a position with my army on the left bank of that river.

This morning every disposition was made for a new attack, but the enemy had retreated during the night. I instantly set out in pursuit of them, and came up with their rear guard at this place (Friburg.) The flight of the enemy is so precipitate, that, according to reports I have this instant received, a part of their army has proceeded in the utmost disorder towards Brisack and Honinguen.

ITALY, October 26.

The new corps of the army, which has assembled near Gorz in the Frioul, is composed of 25,000 men, great part of which are Croats. This corps, commanded by general Quosdanovich, was to have marched on the 16th to Verona and Mantua, it is certain that the advanced guard had moved on the 14th under the orders of general Lipray.

General Dividovich, who commands a much larger corps, to which the Tyroitan volunteers flock in crowds, is to advance towards Trent and Roveredo. It has been already reported, that this corps had commenced its march, and driven the French from their positions near the former; but official reports of a later date do not make any mention of this event, and we therefore do not attach any belief to this story.

TRIBSTEN, October 21.

The following is a correct translation of the note by which Mr. Galeppi, plenipotentiary minister of Pius VI. announced to the French commissioners Garrau and Salicetti, the determination of his holiness not to accept the conditions of peace offered, or rather dictated, by the French directory.

The undersigned plenipotentiary minister of his holiness the pope, Pius VI. has the honour to inform Messrs. Garrau and Salicetti, commissioners of the executive directory with the French armies of Italy and the Alps, that having laid before his holiness the sixty-four articles, proposed by their excellencies, under the condition that they must, either be rejected or accepted to their full extent. His holiness, after having examined them, and taken the advice of the Holy

College, declares, that neither religion nor good faith do any ways allow him to accept them.

It is with the utmost concern his holiness has found, that besides the article already proposed at Paris, tending to oblige him to disapprove, revoke and annul, all the bulls, rescripts, briefs, and Apostolic mandates, issued under the authority of the Holy See, with respect to the affairs of France, since the year 1789; there were several others, which, being equally prejudicial to the Catholic religion, and the rights of the church, are consequently inadmissible; without entering into any discussion concerning those which are destructive both to this sovereignty and dominions; pernicious to the happiness and tranquillity of his subjects, and evidently contrary to the rights of other nations and powers, towards whom the Holy See would not even be able to maintain itself neutral. His holiness hopes, therefore, that the executive directory, from its own sense of rectitude, as well as in consideration of the mediation of his majesty the king of Spain, will do justice to the powerful motives which have determined his holiness to give his refusal which he is obliged to enforce at the hazard of his life.

Given in Florence the 15th Sept. 1796.

(Signed)

GALEPPI,

Minister plenipotentiary to his holiness the Pope Pius VI.

FRONTIERS OF TYROL, October 22.

A Neapolitan courier, it is said, has been sent to archduke Charles, to apprise him that 30,000 Neapolitan troops have entered the Papal territory.

In a fortie which Wurmler made on the 7th inst. the loss of the French is stated to have been very considerable. Several ammunition waggons, magazines, and military chests, were taken from them.

General Alvinzy, with the army under his command has entered the Venetian territory.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, October 29.

The corps of reserve under general St. Sztarray, which has marched to the reinforcement of the army of the archduke, consists of 10,000 men. The whole of the Austrian force in Subbia will now amount to from 85 to 90,000 men.

It is now said, that the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg is gone to Vienna, to enter into a conference relative to the treaty of peace between Wirtemberg and France. A report is likewise circulated, that 3000 of the troops of Wirtemberg, which are to be paid by the empress of Russia, will again join the Imperial army, with the contingent of Wirtemberg, which will be commanded by the hereditary prince; in which case the peace concluded by the duke with France will be annulled.

PARIS, November 11.

NOTE

Delivered to the minister for the department of foreign affairs, by lord Malmesbury, envoy of the British cabinet.

The undersigned has not failed to transmit to his court the answer of the executive directory to the propositions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overtures to a negotiation of peace.

With respect to the injurious and offensive insinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw new obstacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French government professes to desire, the king has thought it fit beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negotiation will no doubt evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either side; and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere intention is shown to further the work of peace.

The undersigned proceeds therefore to the first object of discussion set forth in the answer of the executive directory, viz. that of a separate negotiation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorized to accede. His credentials and powers drawn up in the usual form, fully authorize him to negotiate and conclude a peace, but they prescribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On these points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, conform himself to the instructions received from his court, and he has consequently not failed to inform the minister for the department of foreign affairs, in their very first conference, that the king, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any proposal tending to separate the interests of his majesty from those of his allies.

A negotiation which embraces the interests and pretensions of all the powers who make a common cause with the king in this present war, is therefore the only one which can take place. In the course of such a negotiation, the intervention, or at least the

participation of these powers, will no doubt become absolutely necessary, and his majesty hopes to find at all times the same disposition to treat on a just and equitable basis, of which his majesty the emperor and king gave the French government so striking a proof at the very moment of the opening of this campaign.

But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the king's allies, before Great-Britain and France should begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the negotiation, would cause, it appears, a very useless delay. A course widely different has been pursued by the two powers on all former occasions of the same nature; and his majesty is of opinion, that the best pledge which at this moment they can give to all Europe of their mutual desire to put a period as soon as possible to the calamities of war, would be to settle without delay a basis of combined negotiation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the best manner calculated to accelerate a general peace.

It was with this view, that the undersigned had it in command to propose, at the very commencement of this negotiation, a principle, which his majesty's generosity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz.—to indemnify France, by proportionate restitutions for such arrangements as she will consent to in order to satisfy the just claims of the allies of the king, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. The executive directory has not explained itself in a precise manner either on the approbation of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may desire; nor has it proposed any other principle tending to the same end. The undersigned, is therefore, ordered to resume this subject, and to demand on his head an open declaration, in order to shorten the delay, which must otherwise result from the difficulties raised by the directory with respect to the form of his powers. He is authorized to add to this demand the express declaration, that whilst his majesty shall acquaint his august allies with all his successive steps relative to the object of this present negotiation, and fulfil towards those sovereigns in the most efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the same time neglect nothing on his part, both to dispose them to concur in this negotiation, by all such means as are most fitted to accelerate its progress and ensure its success, and to preserve them in dispositions favourable to his wish for the return of a general peace, on just, permanent, and honourable conditions.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 12, 1796.

To the above note the French minister for foreign affairs, Delacroix, returned the following answer.

Answer of the minister for the departments of foreign affairs to the note of lord Malmesbury.

The undersigned is charged by the executive directory to call on you to point out as speedily as possible, and nominatively the subjects of reciprocal compensations which you have to propose.

He is besides charged to ask of you what are the dispositions to treat on a just and equitable basis of which his majesty the emperor and king furnished so conspicuous a proof at the commencement of the present campaign. The executive directory is ignorant of them. It was the emperor and king by whom the armistice was broken.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 22d Brumaire.

LONDON, November 8.

The inhabitants of Modena and Reggio, at the instance of the French (whom he had offended by supplying Mantua with provisions) have shaken off the dominion of the duke their sovereign.

In consequence of the disturbances in Belfast, the playhouse has been shut up, and a large force under lord Carhampton is under orders, for that neighbourhood.

According to private letters from the Cape, the share of prize money to each captain of the fleet, under Sir Keith Elphinstone, will amount to 3000l. sterling.

A letter from Van Halten, the Dutch minister at Vienna, has been published at the Hague. It stated that the French messenger who had arrived in that city from Italy, having received his Imperial majesty's answer, was on the eve of his return. His mission has been solely to notify to the emperor the secession of the king of Naples from the confederation; to demand an exchange of prisoners, and for this purpose a partial, or a general truce; and to announce the determination of the directory to revolutionize the conquered provinces of Italy, particularly Lombardy, and convert them into an independent republic, under the protection of France. Should the emperor long persist in the war.

Nov. 16. An evening paper of last night stated, on the authority of some person said to have arrived in a vessel from Calcutta, that a few hours before the vessel sailed, intelligence had been communicated by the telegraph to Lisle, of a desperate engagement having