

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1797.

CASSEL, January 3.

HE hopes of peace which we have hitherto cherished, will certainly be accomplished in the course of this new year. The modification of the conditions between the belligerent powers, appears only to depend at present upon the fate of Mantua. A more distant but not less important influence upon peace is, the change of government in Russia. "Paul I. has not only refused to accede to the treaty concluded by his mother with Austria and England, but has entirely rejected it" (St. Petersburg, January 6)

ASISL, January 2.

Two divisions and three half brigades have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, near Strasbourg, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; and 18,000 men will be sent from the army of the Rhine to Italy, a part of which are already gone in waggons.

FRANCFORT, January 14.

Much discontent prevails in Italy. If the Austrians are able to gain any decisive success, and to deliver Mantua, the French will probably be totally expelled from it the next campaign.

Great efforts are making to set Huningen on fire. The news from Italy is good. A body of Austrians have passed the Adige to harass the right wing of the French army, and to endeavour to effect a junction with marshal Wurmsler.

Marshal Wurmsler effected another fortie on the 29th of December with much success.

HAMBURG, January 20.

Mr. de Sutchin, Russian charge d'affaires, has lately delivered to our senate, on behalf of the present emperor, an official declaration, which was as follows:

"Although, under the present circumstances, the emperor, my august sovereign, does not think proper to carry into effect a resolution of the late empress, to march troops to the assistance of his Imperial majesty, the emperor of Germany, yet his Imperial majesty remains faithfully attached to all the engagements contracted by the late empress, with respect to the present war, and is fully resolved to maintain them in their most perfect integrity. It is from these considerations, and the lively interest he takes in the prosperity and happiness of the Germanic body, that he exhorts all the states and members of the empire to unite their efforts with those of his Imperial majesty, by fulfilling the constitutional duty they owe to the supreme chief of the empire, as on this alone depend the prosperity and well being of the empire."

A declaration of the same tenor has been delivered to the directors of the circle of the Upper Rhine, by Mr. Wukassowich, Russian charge d'affaires at Francofort.

Two members of our senate are about to proceed to Peterburg, to compliment the emperor, Paul I. on his accession to the Imperial throne.

It is generally reported, that the chief command in Italy, will be offered to field-marshal Clairfayt; but should he refuse it, it is believed that the archduke Charles will himself undertake it, as the French appear inclined to concentrate their forces in that quarter.

INSBRUCK, January 4.

OFFICIAL.

His excellency count de Lehrbach arrived here yesterday on his return from the frontiers of Italy. At the same time we have received the following news. General Wurmsler has lately proved, in the most glorious manner, that he may be ranked in the number of the worthy warriors of the Austrian monarchy. Towards the end of last month the greatest part of the French army, having received numerous reinforcements, advanced behind the lake de Gardo towards Salo, with a view to penetrate by that rout into the country of Judicary.

This corps was estimated 37,000 strong. General Wurmsler had scarcely observed this movement of the French, but he resolved upon a fortie, and so completely effected it on the 29th of December, that the enemy lost 4000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. This glorious enterprise so alarmed the French corps on their way to Salo, that they precipitately retreated as far as Peschiera, after which our army made a motion, and advanced a little.

Jan 6. The Imperial troops in Italy now occupy the same positions they did at the brilliant epoch of last November. They then were obliged to force their way, and their march was marked with the bloody battles of Castiglione, Rivoli, Bassano, and Montebello, all of which were so many victories gloriously acquired. They have now quietly got to the same point

they formerly arrived at with a terrible slaughter, without striking a blow.

The important post of Rivoli is actually in our power. General Quosdonovich has his head quarters at Caldiero, a place distant but one post situation from Verona. A corps of Austrians have passed the Adige lower down, with a view of disturbing the flank of the French army, and to attempt an immediate communication with general Wurmsler.

STRASBURG, January 9.

General Desaix went himself to treat with the archduke Charles about the surrender of Kehl, and dined with that prince at his head quarters.

The Austrian and French armies will now go into winter quarters. It seems probable that an armistice will be agreed on, which will not end without previous notice. Our advanced posts already drink and fraternise with the Austrians. They have all the same ardent wishes for peace.

January 13.

EVACUATION OF KEHL.

(Particular)

Kehl was evacuated on the 20th and 21st with as much dispatch as possible. Upon opening the gates of the city, an infinite number of citizens of all ranks and ages retired to the fort. The roads were covered with carriages, and every one was anxious to render all possible assistance to the French, by carrying away, before the fatal hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. every thing which belonged to, or could be any way serviceable to them.

It appeared that the enemy, on the 8th and 9th, had determined to drive us back by a superior force, and had taken a little island, and had raised a battery upon Ehlenshof, by which means they took us in flank, and so well commanded our bridge of boats, that on the morning of the 9th, we were obliged to capitulate, and propose the surrender of Kehl.

Scarcely was the suspension of arms known when the Austrians and French mutually embraced, and drank brandy together.

About 4 o'clock general Latour took possession of the fort—a column of picked troops preceded by the Hungarian grenadiers, and supported by the cavalry, entered it, accompanied with a grand band of music, all in the best order. Meanwhile we evacuated it by the other part, and filed off to the left.

The Austrians have already, it is said, beaten the French near Pesona, and taken from them 1000 prisoners. We expect further information on this head, as well as on that of the operations of the Imperial troops, who, after having passed the Adige at Boara, have marched for Bologna.

The army of general Davidovich has been reinforced by the corps of general Frolich, who has arrived at Tyrol.

Several Strasburghers have advanced as far as the villages of Neumulckirch and Sandheim. In the camp, and even in the fort, before the surrender, was seen prince Charles, the prince of Conde, his son, the duke of Enghen, the brother of Perlet Klinggen, in the character of a general, his aid-de-camp, Rupire, Meleyer, and several other emigrants.

Klingen engaged in conversation with several Strasburghers, which was but little satisfactory to him, and which has been the occasion of those citizens being arrested.

We are assured that we shall go into winter quarters, and that we shall retain the bridge of Huningen.

Our cavalry will go to the neighbourhood of Savane. One part of our troops is gone to Hagenu, Bichwiller, &c. others will go to the Upper Rhine.

Several Austrian officers, since the capitulation, have been here, and have even appeared in public at the theatre.

Capitulation of the fortress of Kehl proposed by the general of division Desaix, commander in chief of the fort, to general Latour, commanding the Austrian troops.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate Kehl today and to-morrow.

Answer. Granted.

II. They will give up possession to the Austrians to-morrow, at Nivose, (Jan. 10) at 4 o'clock, precisely.

Answer. The Austrian troops shall to-morrow, the 10th of January, take possession of the fort of Kehl, and of every thing which they shall have left there.

III. From that moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt, and the burying place, and shall place their advanced posts at the nearest barrier.

Answer. The redoubt, burying place, and barrier leading to the fort, shall be immediately given up.

IV. The French troops shall occupy the other side of the barrier till to-morrow, at 4 P. M.

Answer. Granted.

On each side shall be given up an officer of the rank of major as an hostage, who shall remain until the present capitulation shall be executed. They shall then be exchanged.

Answer. They shall be exchanged as soon as the Austrian troops take possession of the fort.

At three quarters past 3 P. M. the remainder of the troops had filed off. Every thing was carried off, even the palisades, and the Austrian battalions. The bridge of boats was carried to the left bank, and there is no longer any communication with the other side.

PARIS, January 21.

RETURN OF HOEHE, MINISTER OF MARINE.

The brigate La Fraternite, on board of which were admiral Morard de Galles and general Hoehe, moored in Rochfort Roads on the 24th (23), accompanied by the Revolution of 74 guns.—Redacteur 20.

A letter from Geneva, dated the 4th of January, says, that the Russian army in Persia has suffered severely. Twenty-five thousand Muscovites have perished there, and we are assured, that they have left 15,000 prisoners in the hands of the Persians. This news must be authentic (adds the Geneva letter) since it has been published by the Porte itself.—L'Eclair, Jan. 21.

The fate of the head of the bridge of Huningen, will soon be decided. The Austrians are making preparations for a new assault, and they receive numerous reinforcements from the army of Latour, which besieged Kehl. The archduke arrived on the 15th January, at the head quarters of the prince of Furtemberg, which are still at Lorrach.—Ibid.

It is said that fresh troops arrive every day in Paris, and the neighbourhood. What is the object? What do they fear?

Poullet assures us, that the minister of the interior, Benezech, has gone to Belgium. He does not announce the motives for this extraordinary mission.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 13th of December, announce, that there has again entered the Mediterranean a strong English squadron, consisting of 28 ships of war.—L'Eclair.

The military command of Lombardy is to be intrusted to general Kaimane, who at present commands the blockade of Mantua.—Ibid.

Preparations are making at Dunkirk for a maritime expedition. Transports are collecting, and troops are brought from all the fortresses in the neighbourhood. Among the corps destined to be embarked, we observe one twelve or fourteen hundred men strong, in which are a great many Austrian deserters, who have entered our service.—Ibid.

The criminal tribunal of the department de l'Aube, sitting at Troyes, has condemned to death a person named Crizon, who assassinated Madame Lambelle, on the 2d of September, and who lately had become a chief of robbers.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

ARRET.

In conformity to the law of the 18th Nivose, in the 5th year, enjoining the celebration of the anniversary of the just punishment of the late king of the French, on the day of the new calendar, corresponding with the 21st of January old style, the Executive Directory issues the following resolutions:

1. On the 2d of Pluviose next, all the constituted authorities, and all the public functionaries in the cantons of Paris, shall assemble before 11 o'clock in the morning, in the cathedral church of Notre Dame.
2. The armed force shall repair to the above place under arms, and wait for further directions.
3. The Executive Directory shall likewise proceed to that place at the same hour, attended by the ministers and their own guard.
4. The president of the Executive Directory shall deliver a speech, after which he shall retie the oath enjoined by the law of the 22d of the present month. This oath shall then be taken by the other members of the Directory, by the constituted authorities, by the public functionaries, and by the armed force.
5. The conservatory of music shall attend, and perform patriotic songs and hymns.
6. The ministers for the interior, and the war and police ministers, are charged with the execution of this arret in their several departments.

(Signed) P. BARRAS, President. LAGARD, Sec. Gen.

PROCLAMATION.

Of general Hoche up the French army destined to produce a revolution in Ireland. Proud of having conquered on various occasions, I have obtained from the government the permission to conduct hostilities. To command you is to desire of victory, and to give liberty to a people who are in a state of servitude, the Directory leads us to