

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 6, 1797.

FERRARA, December 12.

THE national guard of Milan arrived here in the best order—being joined to ours; both corps marched to Modena, where they were joined by the artillery of that place. All the national guards are under marching orders for some secret expedition. The French about Verona have received powerful reinforcements—others are daily expected—this induces us to believe that the French general intends to venture a general action.

BASLE, December 13.

Although the bridge of boats before Huningue is destroyed, the communication between the two banks is not interrupted, and boats loaded with ammunition and provisions constantly ply. Both parties continue to bombard and cannonade each other with the greatest obstinacy—but the loss in men is trifling, considering the constant and terrible fire which is kept up on both sides. The prince of Furstenberg has written in the strongest terms to the canton of Basle to require them to fire on the French boats which might approach their territory—they replied with much energy, that the Austrians had first infringed their neutrality in a much more open manner. The Austrians have now received their battering train, they continue their approaches to the French intrenchments which have received much damage.

GENOA, December 17.

During this week twenty French tartans full of mortars, shells, and other warlike stores, unloaded here—they were immediately sent to Tortona, from whence they will be forwarded to the army of Italy. About 40 sailors, among whom are 18 gunners, leave this place to-day for Mantua. Citizen Sibilla, captain of a frigate, has also received orders to go there—it is thought he will have the command of the flotilla of gun-boats, designed to act on the lake of Mantua.

PARIS, January 21.

A letter from Basle of the 10th inst. announces, that the emperor of Russia has made bitter complaints to the court of Vienna, respecting its tyrannical proceedings towards the duke of Wurtemberg, his father-in-law, and the margrave of Baden; and that he desired that the Austrian troops do evacuate the territories of those two princes, who are to remain neutral, on account of their peace with the republic. Should this report be complied with, it would give great security to Switzerland, especially to the canton of Basle, which is much disturbed by having the Austrians in the neighbourhood. The circle of Suabia has broken the suspension of arms concluded with France; but the duke of Wurtemberg has declared, that this step should have no kind of influence upon his conduct, and that he would adhere religiously to the treaties concluded between him and France.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.

The inhabitants of Waterford, in Ireland, to lessen the number of public beggars and detect their impostures, have established a shop, where soup is made by subscription—the subscribers have a ticket for every half-penny—these they carry in their pockets, and, on the solicitation of beggars, give them the tickets instead of money—for which they can have soup at the shop. It is with pleasure we read various accounts of the benevolent distribution of food and fuel to poor neighbours. It was well said by Cicero, "Men resemble the Gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures."

January 5.

Bantry Bay is so very capacious and deep, that a naval engagement might take place there between two large fleets, as had been the case in the latter part of the last century. It has several islands near the coast, with rich pasture ground for black cattle. It has also several creeks and small harbours, and is the chief situation in the south of Ireland, where an enemy would endeavour to make good a disembarkation. It was there the French first landed during the contest between William III. and James II. When the French landed at Carrickfergus, during the war preceding the last, and made the garrison, consisting of about 2000 regulars, prisoners, common sense had exaggerated his numbers to some thousands, with a large naval force, whereas he had not quite 800 land forces, and only three frigates, and some armed vessels. The then Lord Lieutenant proceeded at the head of the troops as far as Drogheda, where he learned that the French had disembarked their troops, and sailed away. The object of that expedition was to

alarm the country, while a Brest squadron, with 20,000 land forces should make a descent on some part of the southern coasts, but they were fortunately blockaded up in port, and afterwards defeated.

January 12.

The Gazette contains an order of council, permitting all vessels of nations in amity with this country, to enter the port of the Cape of Good Hope, and trade in certain articles there. Casualties.—Amongst the fatal accidents we have to record under this head, there are none, probably, that strike the minds of our readers more forcibly, than the frequent mention of children being burnt to death. How will they be shocked when we state, that within the last fortnight eight children have perished under this cruel affliction, in Manchester and the neighbourhood! most of them from being left alone in the houses where they suffered.

LONDON, January 23.

Extract of a letter from Piga, November 20. "The emperor went a few days ago to Kosciusko, alone, and said he was a friend to the emperor; he believed he had interest enough to procure him his liberty, if he would promise never to interfere again in the affairs of the ci devant Poland. "That I can readily do," replied Kosciusko, "as I do not believe that if I had an opportunity that it would now be of any use." Give me your hand then," said the emperor, and know that I am the emperor; from this moment you are free, and that house (pointing to a very good one not far off) as also a pension of 12,000 roubles a year, I desire your acceptance of—and you are at the same time at liberty to reside here or not, just as you may chuse."

February 4.

An express from Dover brought us last night the most important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris. They bring an account of a brilliant series of victories. We must refer to the short account given by Buonaparte himself, and the more extended details of general Berthier for the particulars of these important actions.—The substance of them is, that Buonaparte has destroyed the fifth Austrian army in Italy! Five times has the emperor renewed this devoted army; in the last instance every effort of determined magnanimity, and almost of exhausted despair, was exerted to make a vigorous movement for the deliverance of Mantua. He stripped all his frontiers, he called forth and animated the chivalrous spirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were roused by the blandishments of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to hasten the expeditions, the recruits were mounted in voitures, and dispatched by post. In short, the salvation of Mantua was considered as the last stake of the emperor and king, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propositions of general Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armistice was refused—and we have seen from the late German journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the success of their mighty preparations. What a lesson to sovereigns and to nations is the result of all this energy! What a dreadful responsibility must that cabinet incur, which, trusting to its own speculations, shuts its ears against the voice of peace; our readers will not be content with the mere outline of these victories; we therefore publish the official details; but the short total of the transactions is— The French took twenty-three thousand prisoners, among whom were three general officers; five colonels, ten majors, and a great number of inferior officers. They killed and wounded six thousand men. They took sixty pieces of cannon, and about twenty-four stand of colours, among which are the standards of the volunteers of Vienna, embroidered by the hands of the empress. And the whole of the escort of oxen, grain, and other provisions destined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon shot of its walls. Such is the account which the generals have given of this most memorable victory; and which, in our minds, is rendered still more interesting by the manner in which it has been received in Paris, and by the use which the Directory have made of it.

February 6.

We yesterday received the Paris papers up to the 1st inst. inclusive, which confirm the important intelligence of Saturday. The emperor's fifth army in Italy is completely routed; and his garrison in Mantua deprived of all hopes of succour, must capitulate with the victorious Buonaparte. The Directory have not suffered this important conquest to pass over unimpacted. It came most opportunely to strengthen them against all the attacks made upon their administration, and accordingly we find, in a message from the minister of the police to the assembly, that a new conspiracy is announced, which the government now feel themselves strong enough to quell. We refer the public to the message.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

The arrival from Lisbon yesterday does not bring the disagreeable intelligence so industriously circulated for a few hours. All the accounts which we have received from that quarter, appear in the following extracts from letters handed to us by respectable correspondents:

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon, dated Feb 4, to a merchant in this city, received by the ship Mary, captain Johnson, in 44 days from Lisbon.

"We are happy to learn by the return of captain O'Brien from Algiers, where he has been with a considerable part of the money stipulated by the treaty, that peace with the remaining powers along that coast, say Tripoli and Tunis, is either actually concluded, or in a great state of forwardness, so that we expect shortly to see removed every obstacle to the navigation of the American flag from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles."

Another letter from the same house, and under the same date, states, that "two thousand French emigrants had arrived at Lisbon from England, and were destined to man the interior fortresses, and that the natives were in preparation for marching to the frontiers if necessary."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city; dated 15th February, received by the ship Nancy, captain Johnson.

"Seven thousand French emigrants from London to Lisbon are just received to assist the Portuguese on the frontiers. Notwithstanding all the preparations for defence against the Spaniards and French, it seems there is a good and well fixed understanding between the queen of Portugal and the king of Spain. These preparations are only made in order to satisfy the French—Portugal seems quite easy and quiet about any rupture with Spain.

"The Portuguese minister is yet in Paris, and with every hope to conclude his views in that country so as to content the French with a fixed sum, in order to relieve Portugal of its anxiety, &c."

On the 14th and 15th of December there was a hurricane at Gibraltar, tremendous in its operations and effects; it blew down several houses, part of the works, sunk two ordnance ships, and damaged almost every ship in the bay.

The present empress of Russia is said to have been the first who did homage to the new emperor her husband. As soon as Catharine was dead she appeared on the parade, amidst the Imperial guards saying, that as the first subject of Russia, she thought it her duty to be the first to swear allegiance to her spouse—upon which all the soldiers exclaimed "Long live the emperor, Paul Petrowitch!"

BALTIMORE, April 1.

Yesterday arrived the ship Montezuma, capt. McCarthy, in 52 days from London, and 46 from the Downs. Several gentlemen of this city have favoured us with London papers to the 6th of February—from which the following is extracted.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

12 FLUVIOSE, JAN. 31.

OFFICIAL ARTICLES.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Verona, 29.

Nivose, 18 January.

Citizen Directors.

I had repaired to Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour from the proximity of my situation to overawe the court of Rome, and oblige it to observe a pacific system, from which, for some time, this court appeared more and more to depart.

I had also opened a negotiation with the grand duke of Tuscany, with regard to the garrison of Leghorn, which my presence at Bologna would serve infallibly to bring to a conclusion.

Upon the 18 Nivose, however, the division of the enemy which was at Padua, put itself in motion. It on the 19th attacked the advanced guard of general Angereau, who was at Berlaqua, in front of Port Legnago. After a very smart skirmish, the adjutant-general Dufaux, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Port Legnago, after having had an opportunity by his resistance, of apprising the whole line of the march of the enemy.

I immediately detached the 2000 men I had with me at Bologna towards the Adige, and immediately after I set out for Verona.

Upon the 22d at five o'clock in the morning, the enemy presented themselves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of general Maffena, posted at the village of St. Michael. General Maffena left Verona, drew up his division in battle order, and marched directly against the enemy, whom he put to flight, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 pri-