

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1797.

ROME, January 15.

HERE was yesterday a convention of the States held here, in order to discuss the propositions for peace made us by the French republic, which were almost unanimously rejected. Cardinal Attici, the only member of the sacred college who entertains just political opinions, dared to investigate the consequences of a rupture. Others have been of opinion that no proposition should be listened to, till the French consented to restore to their ancient form of government the two republican States.

The departure of the French minister is looked upon as an event soon likely to take place; and it is even said, that the secretary of State had orders to signify to him that the government could no longer ensure his safety, and to advise him to quit Rome. The departure of the minister is to be followed by a proclamation for a religious war, for which the briefs and manifestoes are all ready. The union subsisting between this minister and the marquis del Vato, ambassador extraordinary from the king of Naples, makes us suppose that the French insist on the cession of Benevento and Ponto Corvo, and that by a secret article with the king of Naples, they are to be surrendered to him.

LUBECK, January 11.

We have just received very alarming intelligence, considered with relation to our commerce, the court of Spain has declared to the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, that if they do not break off their commercial connections with England, they will not only take possession of all ships belonging to the Hanse-Town, but will also confiscate the property of every mercantile merchant in Spain, estimated at a very considerable sum of money.

We are yet ignorant what resolutions have been made by the towns, on this occasion; but it will be utterly impossible to end our commercial concerns with England.

RATISBON, January 16.

The envoy from Brandenburg to the diet of Ratisbon, has lately presented to that assembly a note, in which, in the name of his Prussian majesty, he insists upon immediate reimbursement of the expenses which the siege of Mentz occasioned that monarch.

There have lately passed through the circle of Franconia, about 25 or 30,000 men, marching to the imperial armies on the Rhine.

BASLE, January 24.

In delivering up Kehl to prince Charles, the French general said to him, "This gloriously crowns the brilliant campaign which you now terminate." But the archduke will not repose. He has declared to his army that he will conduct them to Dusseldorf, and will only wait till the reduction of the bridge of Huningen.

Every thing confirms us in the belief that Buonaparte will direct his efforts towards Rome.

[Tableau]

BRUSSELS, February 9.

Letters received directly from the right bank of the Rhine, mention that the different dispatches sent by the Austrian general Alvinzy to the archduke Charles, have excited universal consideration as to their contents. It appears certain that prince Charles will immediately betake himself to the army of Italy, with twenty battalions of infantry to reinforce it, and six battalions are already on their march for this new place of destination. Thirty thousand Austrians, all of them provided with equipments, are expected on the Upper Rhine in the course of the month of March, as well as 20,000 recruits, which are now raising in Bohemia, and the other hereditary states of the house of Austria.

Some of the German princes have again resolved to send the contingents to the Imperial armies. Among these is the elector of Saxony, who sends 12,000 troops to the Rhine—a circumstance which gave rise to the report, that this prince had acceded to the treaty of neutrality, concluded under the intervention of Russia. As to the account which the allied powers had reason to expect from Russia, it appears certain that they cannot rely on them; and that the new emperor is every day determined to break the engagements contracted by the empress, his mother, with Austria and England.

The minister of the interior set off yesterday on his return to Paris. He was escorted to the distance of three leagues from this city by a large body of horsemen. In passing through the gates he was saluted by several discharges of artillery.

The sending Benezech to Belgium, has occasioned the greatest exultation to the Jacobin party. Bouteville the commissary of the executive power at the

Nine United Departments, has received his dismissal, as well as the president of the central administration of the department of Dyle. Benezech has declared that he is not invested with sufficient powers to operate all the changes, which he thinks indispensably necessary to purge all the constituted authorities; but he adds, that he hopes to prevail on the Executive Directory to banish from every public situation those petty despots who render the republican government detestable by their misconduct.

PARIS, February 7.

Madame Tallien and Mademoiselle Contat.

On account of some domestic altercation between the former lady and her husband, she lately forsook him for the more convivial society of citizen Barras, one of the present Directory. The latter, however, soon getting tired of his conquest, quitted her in return for Mademoiselle Contat, of the Theatre Francaise, which preference had nearly cost the other her life; for Madame Tallien was so much enraged and disappointed that she challenged her rival to meet her with pistols in the Bois de Boulogne. They actually met and fired twice each, when the female duellists became at length so much alarmed and intimidated, that their Femmes de Chambre, who acted as seconds, were obliged to carry them off the field.

February 10.

Mantua is at length in our power. We have just learnt it from a letter from citizen Lagarde, secretary general of the Directory, addressed to citizen Devinc, member of the Council of Five Hundred. This good news has been brought by an extraordinary courier dispatched from Milan.

Bourbonville is expected every day at Paris. Hoche is gone to take the command in his stead.

From Brussels we learn, that the troops are in motion on both sides of the Rhine, as if a campaign was on the point of taking place.

LONDON, February 8.

The prince of Wales has offered his services to the king to go to Ireland in quality of lord lieutenant, and exert all the influence of his popularity with that nation in restoring it to tranquillity. This has been the subject of his late conferences with Mr. Pitt. He proposed to take with him earl Moira as commander in chief, together with a splendid household, worthy the dignity of the people whose royalty he was to represent. This proposition was received by ministers with the respect due to its patriotism, and has been made the subject of much important discussion. That his royal highness is peculiarly popular in the sister kingdom, is a fact upon record. They gave him a signal proof of their confidence in a period of critical delicacy, and the impressions which their kindness left on the prince's mind has still further endeared him to their favour. But whether the heir apparent to the crown of the empire should fill this station, is a question in policy which will demand mature consideration.

Accounts were yesterday received of the melancholy fate of two transports full of troops, which have foundered in the Mediterranean, and every soul perished, supposed through the negligence of the masters. There is also a return of the Courageux, out of whose crew but 130 are saved!

General St. Leger has gone out to India with appointments to the value of 11,000l. per annum.

The following important article, dated Francfort, Jan. 18, is copied from a Paris paper of the 16. inst. "It is said that the emperor of Russia has formed the great design of pacifying Europe. Baron Stackelburg, lately nominated plenipotentiary of the court of Petersburg to the Germanic body, has received instructions on this head; he is to pass by Berlin, Stuttgart, and to visit the greater part of the courts of Germany, to sound their disposition. Our Journalists assert, that he will thence proceed to Basle, to confer with Bartholemi."

The king of Sweden has set at liberty colonel Aminoff, one of general Armfeldt's accomplices, has given him the order of the sword, and named him an adjutant-general near his person.

February 10.

On the measure of accepting the generous offer of the prince of Wales, we gave no opinion. It was not necessary to comment on an event which was not likely to take place. As to the indiscretion of publishing the proposition, we confess we do not perceive it. We see no reason to suppress a very gallant and liberal offer of the heir apparent to the crown, because it may not be consistent with the king's ministers to accept it. The affections of the people of Ireland will not be alienated from the crown by learning that the prince of Wales would cheerfully surrender all his pleasurable pursuits, and devote himself to the important duty of restoring that kingdom to harmony and happiness. As it is not likely to happen, it is a thing of which we may innocently talk.

Important Article.

By recent advices from France we learn, that, in consequence of a decree lately passed (allowing the whole of the prizes to the captors), the number of privateers is very rapidly increasing. Several are coming out from Nantes, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. some of which are large stout vessels carrying 40 guns.

[Courier.]

The Brussels papers to the 2d instant, state, that there has been some fighting in the Hundsruck, the result of which was not known at Brussels on the 1st. The difference between the French administrators and the Royal Chamber of Emmerich have been terminated, by an arrest of the Directory, stating that the clergy of the duchies of Gueldres and Cleves shall be subject to no impositions but those established by his Prussian majesty before the war.

Lord Bridport, it is said, has demanded a court-martial, to clear himself from any imputation which may attach to his conduct on the late occasion. The admiralty, however, display considerable reluctance to grant this request: at such a time as this it is thought that such a proceeding would be attended with inconvenience to the public. It is the intention of government to send the Channel fleet to sea as soon as possible.

The history of man never produced any victory so memorable in all its parts as that of Buonaparte.—Considering the number of points which he had to defend, and the very extensive line of posts to occupy, it is certain that 80,000 French could not be actually engaged in the battles. It appears, then, that every fighting man engaged, either killed or took his man!

February 13.

On Saturday, letters and dispatches were received from Jersey, dated the 1st inst. These contain very late intelligence from Brest, the authenticity of which may be relied on.

The whole of the French fleet suffered very much from the bad weather which they encountered on the Irish expedition, the ships having returned in a very shattered state. Immediately upon their return to Brest, about 3000 of the sailors deserted. The French are extremely busy in repairing their fleet, and preparing for a new expedition.

Les Droits de l'Homme, the ship driven on shore by Sir Edward Pellew and captain Reynolds, is entirely lost. The ship had 1800 men on board, upwards of 100 of whom were killed in the action with the two English frigates, and an immense number were wounded. Out of the whole not more than three or four hundred were saved. On board the Amazon very few were either killed or wounded, and the whole crew got on shore.

Accounts were on Saturday received from Jersey, stating, that the French had again appeared in numbers on the coast, and that a camp had been formed in the neighbourhood of Granville. A letter from Alderney, dated on Tuesday last, likewise announces formidable military preparations to be making at Cherbourg.

February 15.

SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

We last night received Paris papers by express, to the 13th instant. These contain an official letter from Buonaparte, dated on the 1st inst. from Bologna, which states, that part of his army had reached Trent, where it found 2000 sick Austrians committed to their humanity.

In this letter Buonaparte mentions nothing respecting Mantua; but general Beaumont states on the 2d, from Riveroli, that Mantua was in possession of the French; and on the 13th instant, the account of its capture was officially announced to the council of five hundred, by a message from the directory. This message further states, that the French troops had entered the territory of the pope, and entirely defeated the forces of his holiness—L'Eclair of the 12th states, that Buonaparte was pursuing his march to Rome.

Three Hamburg mails were still due this morning, viz. that of Sunday the 9th, and those of Sunday last and this morning.

Letters from Vienna, the 25th ultimo, state, that in the battle of Rivoli, general Alvinzy had lost only two thousand men, and the enemy a still greater number.

The ill success of the attack of the Austrians, is attributed to one of the corps of the army not coming up in time to the attack, and the French having possessed themselves of the plans of the Austrians. These accounts from Vienna add, that general Alvinzy was again to advance.

On the Lower Rhine, it appears that the French are preparing for a formidable attack, which they expect from the Austrians. A camp has been formed between Luxembourg and Treves. The former place is ordered to be supplied with all necessaries for a five or six months, and the works of Dusseldorf and its entrenched camp, are strengthened.