

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1797

## LEGHORN, January 25.

Some Tuscan vessels arrived from Porto Ferrajo, we learn, that the British are making preparations to evacuate the island of Elbe; part of their artillery being already embarked; and that 2000 of their troops will be conveyed to Civita-Vecchia, at which place they will form the garrison.

We hear from Florence, that the marquis Manfredini, in an interview with general Buonaparte, has fixed a convention for the evacuation of Tuscany.

The grand duke is to pay two millions, of which 800,000 immediately, 1,200,000 when the French evacuate this city, which will not take place while the English retain possession of Porto Ferrajo.

This treaty is not condemned at Florence as a proof that the French have no ulterior views on Tuscany—although they may evacuate Leghorn (which becomes useless to them if the English withdraw themselves from Elbe,) they will still be able to give the law to the grand duke, and we fear that should the war once more the French will drive all the branches of the route of Austria from Italy.

Some commotions have happened at Bologna, in Corsica, excited by priests and monks; but three of the ring-leaders being shot, tranquillity was restored.

## BASLE, January 6.

At the last interview between the French and Austrian generals, concerning the evacuation of the Tete du Pont of Huningen, the ambassador of the republic (Barthelemi) assisted with his suit, and a number of Frenchmen and foreigners—every point being settled, the French marched, colours flying, drums beating, and recrossed the Rhine at the sound of cannon in about twenty large boats. Nothing could be more interesting than the cordiality, esteem and even friendship, which reigned between the French and Austrian generals, officers and soldiers, during the five days of the armistice. The prince of Furtemberg, the generals Wolf, Frollich, Bollba, and prince Charles, who likewise was there for some time, were continually praising the bravery and abilities of the French when in conversation with the generals Espino, Dufour, the old, every one respectively, expressed their wish to see an end put to such a murderous and desolating war. Numbers of Swiss were intermixed with the French and Austrians, and joined them in the same sentiments.

## BRUSSELS, 22 Pluvisier, Feb. 10.

Five thousand pioneers are constantly employed on the intrenchments erected on the banks of the Nahn and Moselle, as well as on the intrenched camp which covers Dusseldorf, and the fortifications of that city; besides this, the town of Juliers, on the left bank is now fortified with the utmost care, lines are stormed behind the Roer, and the important fortress of Andernicht, is put in a respectable state of defence. In short every preparation is made to receive the enemy, who seem to incline his operations towards the Lower Rhine.

General Moreau having visited the lines of Kreuznach, the intrenched camp of Treves, and Luxembourg, he is now inspecting the left bank of the Rhine, as far as Dusseldorf, at which place a grand council of war will be held on his arrival.

Generals Bourmonville and Kieber arrived here the day before yesterday, on their way to Paris.

Several Austrian regiments who were in winter quarters, have received orders to march to Italy to prevent Buonaparte's victorious army from penetrating in the Tyrol.

## February 22.

Letters from the banks of the Rhine, state the plan of the campaign intended by the French generals upon the banks of that river, which was to be purely defensive, is wholly changed, since the enemy have found themselves obliged to march a great part of their forces in Italy; in consequence of Buonaparte's victories. It is now retained that the French armies will again penetrate into the heart of Germany, to operate a powerful diversion, which will oblige the enemy again to separate his forces to defend the interior of the empire.

General Hoche is every instant expected at the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with numerous suite of superior officers; it is not known what command that general will have, but it is believed that he will be put at the head of the army of the North, reinforced by two divisions of that of the Sambre and Meuse.

General Moreau after having visited all the positions occupied by the republic's troops on the right bank, is returned to Cologne, whither he has ordered his head quarters to be transferred.

The right wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse pitched in the Hundsruck, is every day weakened by draughts; already 18 or 20,000 men have marched off for that destination.

## VIENNA, January 21.

A courier has brought here the astonishing reverses of our army in Italy. This unexpected news has produced a very strong sensation, which is considerably more than that of discouragement. Orders were immediately given to march the corps of reserve from Austria, Bohemia and Hungary: The Hungarian force is estimated at 60,000 men.

## BRISGAU, February 1.

The united estates of Anterior Austria have been convoked by his royal highness; they assembled to deliberate upon the plan of raising the inhabitants in arms. It is hoped, that with a part of the army, they will be able to defend the bank of the Rhine, while the rest of the army is employed elsewhere.

## TYROL, February 1.

The head quarters of general Alvinzy has been removed to Borzen—The corps which was near Balsano, and has now taken another concentrated position to cover Frivoli, will be reinforced by some Hungarian regiments, which are already on their march. The troops who were near Roveredo have been withdrawn, since the Imperial army begins to collect more and more in the west of Tyrol, in order to receive the numerous reinforcements which are on their march.

## PARIS, February 14.

No sooner had the courier arrived with the official news of the reduction of Mantua, than the head of the bureaux of the Directory held a council upon the means of paying their part of the public gratitude to the brave army of Italy!

Abstract—Authentic—from Buonaparte's letter, dated at Faenza, February 3:

From Trent the furious campaign against the pope commenced—the junction of general Massena and Joubert was effected. On the first of February, general Victor lodged at Imola, first town in the Papal states. The Papal forces cut the bridges on the Sonio, which were lined with cannon; they were attacked and defeated, with the loss of twenty-four cannon, eight pair of colours, 1000 prisoners, having had 4 or 500 killed. The French lost about 40 men.

The town of Faenza was the next object, whose inhabitants founded the torch and prepared to defend themselves; but a few discharges of our cannon proved sufficient.

Sorty is also taken by general Victor, and he was then on his march to Cesena.

## LIVERPOOL, March 2.

Upwards of 1000 names are entered upon the books as volunteers, and this valuable party, which has hitherto appeared so vulnerable, except for its banks, is now put in such a state of defence as to defy every attempt of the enemy; and we hope this example will be followed by every ferret in the kingdom.

At the meeting of the deputy lieutenants on Monday last, at Prescott, to enol the supplementary militia, the people came forward with great spirit and alacrity; their zeal and anxiety to serve their country, was expressed with the utmost effusions of loyalty.

The corps of cavalry and infantry now forming, under the command of several very respectable gentlemen, for the protection of this great and populous town, are highly pleasing.

## FROM THE CHESTER COURANT.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1797.

Expresses, lieutenant-general White, arrived on Sunday night and yesterday morning, confirming the account of the French troops, to the number of twelve hundred, who had landed in Pembrokeshire, being taken prisoners. They were attacked by the few troops that could be assembled and surrounded by the country people, armed with pitchforks, &c.

The Cardigan militia have much distinguished themselves, as well as the small military parties who could be collected, and the universal alacrity and spirit of the inhabitants were such as to have insured success, had the number of the French been ten times as great. The shipping who brought these troops, immediately on their defeat, fell with the utmost precipitation.

We are happy to testify that the Cardigan militia, whose behaviour whilst resident in this city was so conspicuously decent and orderly, have, under their officers, major Lewis and capt. Brooke, so eminently confirmed the good opinion which was entertained of their courage and military spirit.

The above important intelligence was yesterday communicated to the militia division of the supplementary militia, under arms, when every loyal effusion of manly British spirit was exhibited in such a manner, as nothing but the British attachment to their king and country could produce.

## LONDON, February 5.

The emperor of Russia has dismissed general Prince Subow from his command.

Johnson, the noted pugilist, died a few days since, at Phefborough, in Ireland. He fought sixteen stage battles, and was never subdued, but once, viz. in his celebrated contest with Big Ben.

## February 13.

From Petersburg there is a very long detail of the public reception of the king of Poland by the emperor and empress of Russia. This ci-devant monarch, it is said, has obtained permission to visit Italy for his health.

The great demand for cattle for the navy has one evil, which will be felt more severely at some future period than even at present, dear at butcher's meat is: this is in killing off cattle so small and young to supply the public, by which the breed is diminished already to a degree hardly to be conceived.

On Wednesday last an auctioneer went to Croydon to sell some effects; an attorney followed with a statute of bankruptcy; and of course there was a detainer against the money received. The auctioneer, on his return to town, was stopped on Brixton Causeway, by a highwayman, who desired him to deliver. Mr. Hammer replied, he had some money, it was true, in his pocket, but it was not his own—he received it in a law cause, which was yet to be determined—and as it was matter of law, he hoped the highwayman would not insist upon it. The road collector said he had a respect for the law, and as he trusted to his mercy on some future occasion, he should not interrupt the progress of justice. Go, therefore, (says he) unmolested—Honour is the watch word!

## March 2.

An account was this day received in town from the eastern coast, which states, that a small squadron of French frigates, and a powerful flotilla of gun-boats, arrived at Dunkirk on Sunday, on board of which 20,000 troops were in readiness to embark.

This statement may be true, but what fears are to be entertained in consequence of such an armament, under so contemptible a convoy?—The ocean on every side is now covered with British cruisers, and the grand fleet, of 24 sail of the line and 20 frigates, are only waiting for a fair wind to put to sea.—Nothing has yet been heard of the ships which landed the French banditti on the coast of Pembrokeshire.

Yesterday morning arrived the Paris papers down to the date of the 10th of Feb. inclusive. The most interesting matter they contain is the form of the capitulation of Mantua.

## March 7.

By some British officers who arrived in town yesterday from France, but whose names we deem it improper to mention in a public paper, we have the following particulars upon the authenticity the public may rely. These gentlemen state, that France is in the utmost confusion—several discoveries have been made by the Directory; that by various bodies, and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general elections—in consequence of which, the projected invasion of this country is, for the present, suspended, and all the troops along the coast, as far as Brest, were on their march to Paris and its vicinity.

The plan of an invasion of this country, however, the British nation may be assured, is not laid aside. After the elections are over it will unquestionably be put in execution, as there are about 100,000 men, whom the French government wish to get rid of.—Had it not been for the inscription given by the elections, the invasion was intended to have been made about the present time.—The delay, we have no doubt, will only increase the certainty of our security against all their attempts, by an increase of preparation to resist them.—There is an almost universal cry in France for peace.

We yesterday morning received by express, Paris papers to the 14th and Brussels papers to the 22nd inst. Buonaparte, still penetrating farther into Italy, states, in a letter, dated from head quarters at Mantua, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be this evening at Polignone, 60 miles from Rome. Of the treasure of Loreto, the value of which was estimated at three millions of lires, Tournon, only one million had fallen into his possession.

In a subsequent letter, dated from Ancona, on the 8th, the same general mentions, that the French troops had got possession of Umbria, the county of Beragis, and the small province of Canosino.

General Collin, according to a letter from Rome, on the 8th ult. was employing every means to check the progress of the enemy, and had even embodied a part of the Romans in order to augment his army.

A Brussels paper of the 7th ult. contains a letter from Vienna, dated on the 6th ult. mentioning that the pope was expected in that capital, and that he was to take up his abode in the palace of his nephew there. The levy of recruits was vigorously pursued, and