

Vienna alone was to furnish, at its own expence, 6000 men—an ordinance, for levying the Hungarians in a mass, was to be published in a few days—all were in arms in Upper and Lower Austria, and proper organization was only requisite, so that there was abundance.

Letters received yesterday from Castle Douglas and Carlisle, mention, that a great firing was heard on Tuesday evening last, supposed to proceed from some engagement at sea. It was conjectured to have taken place somewhere near Whitehaven.

Yesterday morning two mails arrived from Lisbon, brought by the King George packet to Falmouth, in 3 days. The following article is extracted from the journal of that vessel.

"The St. Trinidad, of 130 guns, was seen the same evening of the action, with the loss of her main-mast, and her lower deck ports in the water. On the day following, our reconnoitring frigates could discover only 21 sail of the Spanish; it was, therefore, supposed that the St. Trinidad must either have been towed away by another line of battle ship, or sunk, which was most likely the case."

We have entertained an idea, for some days, that the Frenchmen landed in Pembroke-shire, were brought to our coast on a regular military expedition, but merely that the French government might rid itself of men who were considered as unfit even for the society of France. This supposition is confirmed by the following article extracted from L'Eclair of the 21st ult.

Brest, Feb 12.

A project for regimenting the felons of this port has been for some time spoken of.—Some would not believe it, because it would be contrary to the constitution—while others rejected the idea that the government could dream of employing such means against the enemies of the republic. This project, however, is no longer a chimera, but is on the point of being put into execution. A small expedition, composed of the frigates Vengeance and Resolution, the corvette Constance, and the lugger Vautour, are immediately to sail, under the orders of the chief of division Castagnier.

Yesterday and the day before, about twelve hundred felons, chosen from amongst the robbers, deserters, and other refractory soldiers, were embarked on board of these vessels—they are organized into a corps, under the orders of chiefs taken from amongst them, and are armed and clothed alike.

Their actual destination is unknown; but it is presumed to be against some foreign country. It is impossible to paint the joy of these new kind of soldiers; it approaches to enthusiasm, and is doubtless produced by the promises made to them, and which they themselves only know: but I cannot think they ought to be of a nature to put them on a level with brave soldiers.

BOSTON, April 3.

Extract from a letter dated Algiers, January 16, 1797.

"Peace is concluded with the United States and Algiers and Tripoli, but not with Tunis, the bey demanding double the subsidy he did four months ago, in consequence of which the dey of Algiers has declared war against him. His army marched 18 days ago, with orders to put to death every one taken in arms against him. Between two and three hundred prisoners are taken and put to death; their ears and beards are sent into the dey as trophies."

From the HAVANNA, March 11.

"The admission of dry goods has not yet taken place; and I am lately told, that our produce also is in doubt—should an embargo take place, they will be glad to have it."

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) Feb. 2.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Amos Pierce of Georgia, in this state, was deprived in the course of a few hours of two children; the particulars of the sorrowful affair are told us as follows:—Two children, the one 6, the other 2 years old, were playing cheerily around the room where unhappily stood a kettle of scalding water uncovered, the eldest with the other upon her back, fell backwards into the kettle; the eldest one was taken from the water, and stripped of her cloaths, before the other was discovered to be in the kettle; as the youngest was snatched from the water she gave the piercing shriek and breathed no more—the eldest died the morning following.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Last evening the ship Chesapeake, captain Wise, arrived at this port in 38 days from Bourdeaux.

By the Chesapeake we have received letters and papers from Bourdeaux dated to the 21st of February, and Paris dates to the 15th February, inclusive.

The letters contain no politics. The paper's confirmation of the fall of Mantua, and entering Trent. The late hour at which we received them, rendered it impossible to translate largely for this day's Argus.

The articles on the subject of Mantua here follow.

ARMY OF ITALY.

General Kellerbass, commander in Lombardy, to the minister of war, dated Milan, 5th of February.

"I profit by the courier, expedited by general Buonaparte from the Romagne, and which announces to the Directory the defeat of the pope's troops, to announce also, the surrender of Mantua, which I received last evening by a courier from Mantua itself. It is very possible that the general, occupied in the Romagne, had not received this news on the departure of his courier. The garrison are prisoners of war, and will be sent into Germany to be exchanged."

From a letter of Buonaparte, dated Faenza, February 3; which will be given in full to-morrow.

"General Serurier, and general Wurmsler, were to have a conference yesterday to fix the day of the capitulation, and agree upon the differences between the proposed and the recorded articles."

Bulletin of the Army of Italy, head quarters at Faenza, February 3.

"The army is informed, that Mantua surrendered yesterday, at ten o'clock in the evening. The garrison are prisoners of war; the articles of capitulation will be made known, as soon as received by the officers."

(Signed) "PASUALIS."

The three preceding articles are from the Journal of France, of February 13.

The following is from that of February 15.

The Directory to general Serurier.

"You have obtained, citizen general, a prize flattering to your honourable services, in receiving the capitulation of Mantua, and in taking possession of that important fortress. The Directory felicitates itself and you upon this event; an event the most brilliant of any during a war which will never be forgotten."

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

A vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Lisbon, whence she sailed the 1st March. In the account the brings of the capture of four Spanish men of war by admiral Jarvis, it is mentioned that one of the Spanish admirals died at Lisbon, having lost both his legs in the action. The Spanish prizes and one of the English three decked ships went into Lisbon under jury masts. The remaining part of the Spanish fleet made every effort to bring the English fleet to action, the day after which the Spaniards captured eight or ten sail of the English Mediterranean fleet.

Extract of a letter dated Civita-Vecchia, 20th January, 1797, to a merchant in this city.

"I have the pleasure to communicate to you that peace has lately been effected between Tunis, and the United States of America. This intelligence was brought to Naples by an American vessel just arrived there from Tunis, where she had been taken in, and in consequence of the above event was released."

"The American vessel lately arrived at Naples from the United States was extremely well received by that court, and the merchants appear much pleased with the intention the United States have shewn to extend their commerce to that country, and are disposed to make every exertion to encourage and increase that intercourse. Since the blockade which last summer rendered the port of Leghorn of so difficult access to foreign vessels has been raised—the commerce of that place has resumed its former channels with renewed vigour, and activity."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 11th inst.

"This day arrived the American ship Industry, captain Rudd, in 31 days from the Downs. She brings London papers to the 7th of March, which contain nothing of importance. In long, 14, she was boarded by a French ship of war, out only 5 days from Oronet, examined and allowed to pass."

Letters received by the above vessel state, that all was tranquil in England on the 7th of March that the new emission of bank notes was circulating with the greatest facility—that all apprehensions of an invasion had ceased—and that, at this important crisis, the people were almost unanimously determined to give every support to the government which the exigency of their affairs might require."

Annapolis, April 20.

Extract of a letter received per the Industry, arrived at New-York, from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated 28th February, 1797.

"A run on the bank has forced the interference of government to prevent any further issue of specie till the opinion of parliament is taken. Instead of this reducing the stocks, this same day (yesterday) they rose two per cent."

"The landing of 1200 Frenchmen in Wales (who without much trouble were all taken prisoners) is the supposed cause of the run. All will no doubt be over soon, and credit again revived. Insurance on American vessels continues to rise—present rates 10 a 12 guineas. No return. The risks appear now more serious than ever—several vessels have been retaken and brought in here. Those were Americans bound from this country to the East-Indies, and one from Charleston, say the Antelope, to this, is carried into France."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. VIII.

To the Inspector.

"Sir, I have, for some time past been brooding over a domestic concern, which has given me much anxiety; and having accidentally met with one of your papers I determined to lay my cause of uneasiness before you, and to beg your advice on the subject, as I am totally at a loss in what manner to proceed in an affair of such importance."

"I have a comfortable estate, which brings me in a near income of five hundred a year, and with care and economy have hitherto been able to support the style of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, where I live; I have an only son, the hope of my family, on whose education I have spared no pains or expence, and the reputation which he has passed through his collegiate studies, has amply repaid me for the money it cost. It was always my intention to bring him up to the same occupation which I and my father before me

have pursued; and on his return from college had actually begun to instruct him in the art of husbandry.

"Unfortunately, an old friend of mine, of your city, in passing through our part of the country, called to spend a day or two with me. Our conversation, by its usual with people in the country, turned chiefly on the politics of the day. He was much pleased with the sensible and sprightly remarks of my son, and regretted I did not purpose giving him a further opportunity of improving himself, declaring it was a pity a youth of such promising parts should be confined to the dull employments of a country life, with talents, which, if properly cultivated, would qualify him for the most distinguished stations in society—and talked on my sending him to Annapolis for a year or two, where he would have every opportunity of forming his manners and cultivating his mind. I confess, Mr. Inspector, I did not altogether relish this proposition, and was much displeas'd at hearing such encomiums pass'd on my son in his presence. I replied, coldly, that he over-rated his abilities, and as I intended him for a farmer, the polish he talk'd of would be quite unnecessary. He ridiculed the idea of his being a stud-boy, as he was pleas'd to call it, and declared that one twelvemonth in the city would convince me how much he was in the right; and teased me so incessantly, that to avoid farther importunity, I was oblig'd to tell him I would take the matter into consideration."

"You may easily judge, Mr. Inspector, the effect this conversation had on my son. He lost all relish for a country life, and was constantly torturing me about my friend's advice; and having made his mother of his party, there was no opposing their united solicitations. I was oblig'd to acquiesce, though much against my own opinion. Accordingly having been given him a great deal of advice, I set him out for your city, allowing him two hundred a year, which, considering the narrowness of my circumstances, I am sure you will think a handsome provision."

"I could not help, Mr. Inspector, feeling many poignant sensations at his departure, and the boisterous of my mind had a sensible effect on my spirits. My wife attempted, in vain, to dissipate my tears, by painting, in lively colours, the many advantages which would result from his present situation. Indeed, her attention was so much absorb'd, with the prospect of his becoming a fine gentleman, that she seem'd to express little of that maternal solicitude, which might be expected from a fond mother, parting with her only son. The first letters I received from him, after his departure, contributed, in some measure, to dispel my fears. The account he gave me of the studies, my friend had chalk'd out for him, and the regular and unremitting manner in which he pursued them, made me hope that his time would not be mispent; and that I had consider'd the matter in too unfavourable a point of view. This continued for two or three months, when his style of writing, especially to his mother, became entirely changed. He spoke of nothing but dinners, routs and balls, and in fine every letter teem'd with bon mots of persons in the highest stations of life, whose names I had barely heard, while I was member of the legislature in 1777, but who are design'd to pay me the least mark of civility; and perhaps until my son carried my name to Annapolis never knew these such a person as Mr. R.—, a hard old whig. But, Sir, what gave me the greatest concern was his constant and pressing solicitations for an increase of his allowance. I refus'd for some time, but he at last wrigg'd me, that his necessary expences, had so far exceeded his income, that he was indebted in a considerable sum; which, if I did not discharge, his reputation was irreparably gone. This, Sir, was a stroke I little expected; and there was nothing left but to advance the money. Having ascertained the sum I enclos'd him the amount, desiring him at the first time, as he had now been absent a full twelvemonth to return home, his mother and myself being very anxious to see him."

"On the day I expected him home, I invit'd a large company to dine with me, and we were anxiously awaiting his arrival, when a servant came in, and said there was a strange gentleman in the yard. I immediately went out, and found a person oddly and fantastically dress'd, whom I took for a foreigner. He advanced up to me with a familiar air, and it was not until he held out his hand, I discover'd my son. I cannot, Mr. Inspector, express the sensations I at that moment experienced; however, it was no time for expostulation, and I led him in, with feelings far different from those which I experienced a twelvemonth before, on his return from college, when his appearance was as simple, as his manners were unaffected. As soon as his mother knew him, through this strange metamorphosis, she ran up to embrace him, when a my attentions and inquisition, he stepped back, drew one foot behind the other, made a profound bow—and "hoped he had the felicity of finding her well. The same speech, in the same attitude was address'd to every one present, and although they were a little disconcerted at first, and restrain'd his compliment in a manner not very graceful, yet I could discover evident marks of contempt in their countenances, and they eyed him from head to foot, with looks, the meaning of which I could too easily penetrate. And well they might, for I venture to say, they had never before seen so grotesque a figure. He wore over his coat a jacket which I took for a sailor's; but which I have since learned, is call'd a Spencer's; and his neck was tied with a huge handkerchief, which effectually conceal'd his shirt; he spent but a comfortable day. His whole conversation turn'd on the fashions and occurrences of the town, with which, I and my neighbours are so fully unacquainted. Indeed, Sir, as far as the art of fashion and novelty possess'd his mind; that at least with disgusting himself, he seems bent on