

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 11, 1797.

INSBRUCK, February 7.

OUR condition is some what better since general Liptay's corps, who now has the command, has been reinforced to 10,000 men. A great number of small towns have been taken to occupy the mountains. All the inhabitants of Carinthia and Carniola take up arms.

Venice is blockaded by the French from the land side, and many effects and several of the inhabitants of Trieste are gone to Hungary.

February 11.

The 4000 Darmstadt troops which were in Carniola, have already joined the army of general Alvinzi. Great numbers of persons are flying from Botzen.

Yesterday the French unexpectedly attacked our advanced posts near Deutschmetz; took two pieces of cannon, and made some prisoners; but general Vucasswisch soon arrived with a reinforcement; and repulsed the French with some loss.

The archduke Charles has sent dispatches from this city to general Colli, at Rome.

The Austrian garrison in Mantua, which city is now occupied by 2000 French troops, was reduced by sickness and severe service to 12,000 men.

VIENNA, February 18.

A courier from Petersburg has brought the convention, which we learn has been signed there on the 26th ult. between the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian plenipotentiaries, relative to the payment of the debt of king Stanislaus Augustus and the devastated republic of Poland. In order to examine and liquidate those debts, a commission of nine members will be established at Warsaw, for which each court is to appoint three deputies. The pension destined for king Stanislaus will amount to 200,000 ducats.

By the same courier, important dispatches are said to have been received from Petersburg, besides the ultimatum of the emperor of Russia with regard to his taking any active part in the present war.

The Tyrolians have now offered to seize in a mass abroad.

T. Y. R O L, February 7.

The French penetrate farther and farther in our country. On the 4th inst. they entered Salurn four leagues from Botzen, where the Austrian head quarters had been. The congress of the states of Botzen has left that place. The military civil chests have been conveyed to Inspruck, at which place the archduchess Elizabeth still continued yesterday. We hope, however, to prevent the enemy from advancing farther. Detachments of regulars and militia arrive daily at Inspruck, and continue their march to the army.

A great number of Hungarian troops are arrived in the environs of Trieste.

February 9.

Among the corps of Vienna volunteers, which were made prisoners by the French on the 16th of January, near Mantua, were above 100 young noblemen of the first Austrian families. General Buonaparte has reviewed this fine corps, and said to the volunteers: "Your bravery does you honour." Among them is the young prince Pass, and count Montecuculi. To the latter Buonaparte returned his sword, and restored him to liberty.

FRANCKFORT, February 7.

The elector of Bavaria has given the most positive assurance of friendship to the emperor, and entreated his majesty not to take the least umbrage at his augmenting his army in the electorate. His highness further informs the Imperial court, that the Palatine and Bavaria contingents shall speedily be sent to the army of the emperor in the best conditions. The elector concludes, by expressing a belief, that his taking upon himself the defence of his two dominions, will afford some ease to the Austrian troops, and assign that measure as the sole cause of the military preparations.

Letters from Inspruck of the 10th instant were received here yesterday, stating, that the French have penetrated to the distance of one league from Botzen, and that general Liptay has in consequence retreated to Brizen.

The passage of the Imperial troops, from the Seig and the Lahn, on their march to Italy, shall continue. The regiment of Storz, and Gialy, passed this city last Sunday, and were followed yesterday and to-day by four battalions of grenadiers. In this manner a great part of the Imperial army will be detached from the Lower Rhine. On the Upper Rhine, several battalions who had orders to march to Italy, have had their march countermanded.

They say that the Prussians will extend the line of demarcation as far as Bendorff on the Rhine, from Bendorff to Mentz 10,000 Hessians are to be situated next to these the Saxons will be posted in

Swabia, Wurtemberg and Bieden are to draw a cordon along the Rhine as far as Basil.

Mr. James Talbot, who is appointed minister to Switzerland, passed this day through Brackfort on his way to Bern. He came from London, and belonged to lord Malmesbury's suite.

COLOGNE, February 10.

The last victory of the French in Italy, and the surrender of Mantua, has decided the plan of operations for the next campaign on the Lower Rhine; it will be offensive on the part of the republicans, and the instructions, already given to their generals by the Directory, admit of no doubt in that respect. General Hoche, appointed commander in chief of the Sambre and Meuse army, is daily expected with a division of the expedition troops of Brest, which is said to be 20,000 strong. Immediately after the arrival of this reinforcement, the passage of the Rhine will again be effected, and positing of the weakness of the Austrian army on the right bank of that river, they will again push forward as far as possible.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, February 11.

Letters from Bologna of the 6th inst. announce, that another action has taken place between the Papal troops and that French column which penetrated to Faenza. The advantages which the French troops gained over the Papal troops were not owing to the lowness of the water in the river Senio; which the French easily forced and turned their enemies, but also to the treachery of a Corsican regiment in the pope's service, which declared in favour of the French, and wanted to go over to them; but part of that corps was cut to pieces by the Papal cavalry of prince Colonna.

P A R I S, March 3.

A private letter from Massena, mentions, that the Imperial army under the command of prince Charles is stationed in front of him. Their general intimates, that he is on the eve of carrying into effect some grand design, the result of which will subject the archduke to a fate similar to that of Wurmsler, Alvinzi, and Provera. Massena adds, that he has received a considerable reinforcement of men and artillery.

We are assured that the Directory received this morning dispatches from Buonaparte, dated from the capital.

The gallant Angereau arrived last night. He brought with him to be presented to the Directory, 60 stand of colours, taken from the enemy by the brave army of Italy.

L I V E R P O O L, March 9.

Several of the London prints report that the Frenchmen landed at Fishguard, were of Charret's and Stoffet's ci-devant troops, and a news paper printed in the neighbourhood speaks to the same purpose; we have, however, good authority for supposing that the following account may be relied on.

The expedition was commanded by a general Tate, an American, commandant in chief. The officers were picked from different regiments, and even from the sea service, in which they had been during the war. They were ordered to embark and take their several commands, and were told they were going on a secret expedition. Their orders were sealed, and not to be opened till they landed, either at Bristol or at Milford Haven. They were accordingly landed with only four days provisions, and plenty of ammunition and arms. The orders, when opened, were, "That they were to burn, plunder, and destroy, wherever they went." The officers, on consultation, thought themselves very ill-used in being sent on so dishonourable an expedition, and determined on capitulating, and surrendering. They hid their arms, and punished others of their men, for pillaging. Neither officers nor men were to receive any pay. This report was made by a captain of one of their grenadier companies, the men that composed them were remarkably stout, and the whole, in general, able men.

L O N D O N, March 7.

From a letter received yesterday by the Lisbon packet, we received intelligence of a very gallant action between the Andromache frigate, and an Algerine of 20 guns, off Cape St. Vincent. The Algerine, on the 14th of February, fell in with the Andromache cruising alone, and mistaking her for a Portuguese frigate, poured a broadside into her. The action was maintained with great severity on both sides, for upwards of an hour, when the Algerine ran the Andromache on board and hove in 60 men. They soon found they had not Portuguese to deal with. Every man that boarded the Andromache was killed. The Algerine finding this attempt fail, sheeled off, and during the conflict with the boarders, slipped. The letter adds, that the loss on board the Andromache was not great.

The late extraordinary measures respecting the bank, we from the first considered as fraught with danger to a country depending on its credit, which, like the sensitive plant, shrinks at the slightest touch of constraint and arbitrary interference. We dare not look forwards to the consequences of these proceedings with a steady eye. We shudder at the prospect. The loss of battles, of fleets, of armies, of possessions, is trifling when compared to the depreciation of that paper money, which till now was equal in the eyes of the political and commercial world. That our conceptions of the subject are just, appears from the consequent rise of the American funds. The deferred stock, which last week was at 63 is now 67; and the bank stock, from 101 is risen to 117. (Star.)

S A L E M, April 21.

When the Imperial general Colalto, took Mantua by storm and plundered it on the 13th of July, 1630, all the curiosities, which were worth some millions, fell into the hands of the soldiers, by whom they were partly destroyed, and partly dissipated, or sold to persons who knew but little the value of such things. At that time, a common soldier was so lucky as to get a booty of eighty thousand ducats; but he was so bad an economist as to game it all away in one night, for which Colalto hanged him the next day.

W I L M I N G T O N, (Del.) May 5.

A report has been in circulation since Saturday last, that an American ship named the Alexander, belonging to Philadelphia, had arrived at Newcastle, from Jamaica. That before she left that island, the captain was much alarmed at the thought of being captured on his passage home, and therefore got on board cannon to the number of 12 or 14, determined not to be insulted by any vessel of equal force. He met with no obstruction during the passage, until close in with the Delaware Capes, when a vessel, which proved to be a French privateer, bore down, under a discharge of his chase guns. That the Alexander lay to, and quickly returned the fire; they came to close action: At length, whether by inferiority of force, or want of bravery, the Frenchman was compelled to strike his colours to the American merchantman!! That, in the interim, a fall hove in sight, apparently the privateer's consort, to which the Alexander gave chase, and took her also. This was an American vessel, and taken possession of by the privateer.

That the captain of the Alexander having cleared this ship of the Frenchmen, and put them on board of their own, dismissed the privateer, with a charge to the captain "to show better manners in future to any American vessel he should meet." The Alexander, with her prize, are said to be now at anchor off Newcastle. It is a wonder that no mention is made of the killed and wounded, on board of either ship; the boats must have been great on board the Frenchmen, as from their multitudinous number, the shot from the Alexander must have done immense execution.

Nothing is advanced on our part to authenticate any part of the above. That such a vessel as the Alexander had arrived at Newcastle, in company with another, is not improbable; but that a French privateer, no matter how small her force, should be worsted by a merchant ship, appears to favour a little of the wonderful! If there is any truth in the story, it is most likely that these two vessels were stopped by the privateer, and afterwards dismissed. We should like to have the captain's account of this business.

C H A R L E S T O N, April 13.

On the evening before the last, an officer of the revenue, having discovered that a small sloop, lying at one of the wharves of this city, had taken on board a quantity of powder and arms, he gave information, and a seizure was made. Soon after it was made a report was spread, and information was given to the commanding officer of the militia, that this powder and the arms, were intended to be put on board the French brig Eliza, commanded by captain Carvine, which is now ready for sea. In consequence of this information, an order was issued for a party of militia to take possession of the sloop. Before the party arrived some persons had removed part of the powder to a large vessel lying near; this movement confirmed the suspicions of those who had asserted it was intended for the brig Eliza, and it was generally understood that this would fully appear, when the inquiry was made.

We do not know that the inquiry has been made; but we are assured, from good authority, that whenever it is made, it will clearly appear, that no breach of the laws of the United States has in this instance been contemplated.

April 19. By the arrival of captain Scott accounts are received of general Pluckney's being at Amsterdam, where he arrived on the 17th of February. The public have been apprised of the general's fixed resolution to remain at the post which his country had assigned