

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1797.

PRAGUE, March 9.

THE transportation of provisions and warlike stores, for the armies of the Rhine, continues without intermission, and the preparations announce, that they will be, during the present campaign, in a respectable situation; so much so, that they will be able to oppose without much difficulty, any attacks the enemy may make on them, notwithstanding the considerable reinforcements these armies have detached for Italy.

VIENNA, March 11.

Our court will now, it is said, no longer receive any English subsidies. This report has given occasion to many conjectures; but at present it requires further confirmation.

Field-marshal Wurmser is arrived here.

It appears to be confirmed, that the Venetians will make a common cause with the Austrians; on which account the Venetian envoy, Grimani, has frequent conferences with our minister baron Thugut.

The archduke will still retain the chief command of the army on the Rhine; and all dispatches from it, will in consequence be sent directly to him.

Besides the army of the archduke, which, in the whole will be reinforced to 120,000 men, a corps of reserve, of 25,000 men, will be formed in Carinthia and Carniola, which should necessarily require, will march at the first orders from the archduke.

It appears now decided, that his royal highness the archduke Charles, is to preserve the chief command of the army of the Rhine; but as this prince is to command in person, the army of Italy, his orders will be transmitted to field-marshal baron Mack, who will communicate them to the army.

A corps of 1500 cavalry, part of which have already passed this city from Moravia and Bohemia on their way to the army of Italy; and the remainder of the Vienna volunteers are to proceed to-day for the same army. When all the reinforcements destined for that army arrive, it will amount to 120,000 men.

We are now employed in the exchange of the garrison of Mantua, and to this effect, a great number of French prisoners are on their march from Austria to France. The Vienna volunteers are already exchanged.

General prince of Waldeck, who is to have the chief command of the Portuguese troops, is to receive from the court of Portugal an entertainment of 30,000 florins, and a considerable pension.

The French have lately attempted the passage of Piava, in the environs of Lovadino, but were repulsed with the loss of 1200 men.

LONDON, April 3.

The philosopher's stone, so much sought by crazed chymists for several centuries, was thought to possess the power of converting every thing into gold. It has never been found that this notable discovery has been made, but Mr. Pitt may boast that he has made very great progress in the art of transmutation, as he has very dexterously converted almost all the gold of this country into paper.

The prospect of an expedition to the coast of Spanish America gives much satisfaction to a number of army and navy contractors, who in calculating their profits set no value on the shedding of human blood. They think only of yellow coin, not of the yellow fever.

Should the emperor Paul join the new partition confederacy against Germany, he will afford a melancholy illustration of a fact which ought to be particularly impressive on the people of this country, that it is not a change of men, but of measures which benefits a nation.

BOSTON, May 22.

Captain Hooper arrived here yesterday, spoke three days since with captain Harris, of the ship Aliator, 33 days from Liverpool, for Portsmouth, who informed him, that the British cabinet had sent off another special minister to the French Executive Directory, charged with very important dispatches; but that the flag was not permitted to be acknowledged. This article, we think, needs some support—as the English papers on board captain Harris must be as late as to April 14, and her arrival is expected to have been made yesterday, it is probable the next eastern mail will bring an illucidation of this business, and touch other fresh foreign information.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Sir John Wentworth, lieutenant-governor, of Nova-Scotia, its dependencies, &c. has issued a proclamation dated the 23d of March, authorising the importation of the following articles into that province, viz. of sealing, planks, staves, heading boards, or squared timber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, barley, or grain of any sort, by British

subjects and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects and navigated according to law, from the 31st of March to the 31st of July, of which all persons whatever are hereby required to take notice.

A packet boat, of 35 tons, is established on Lake Ontario, to ply during the season, between Oswego and Niagara.

By the new post-office law the post road westward is to be continued from Canandaigua to Niagara.

DISPATCH.

Colonel William Colbreath, sheriff of Herkimer, left Albany a few days since, on board a vessel for this city, where he arrived, and staid a day and a half, and then returned to Albany; having performed a journey in little more than four days of 330 miles.

The Directory have published an exhortation to the people on the subject of the ensuing elections. The following is the most interesting paragraph we find in it.

Be equally cautious in giving your votes to those who wish for the restoration of the ancient system, and those who are averse to order and government of any kind. Both parties are equally strenuous to subvert the republic—the one for the restoration of monarchy, and the other for the restoration of anarchy. In both cases, civil war, and the most dreadful convulsions, would be the unavoidable consequences of injudicious choice.

The brig Peace, captain Allen, of Providence, from Dover to Surinam, worth 25,000 dollars, has been seized and condemned at Cayenne, on pretence of being bound from an English port.

The brig Nancy, captain Ellison, arrived at this port yesterday, from Cowes, near Portsmouth, in England, by whom we have been favoured with the London Star, of March 28, 29, and April 1.

On the receipt of these papers, which are no later than the accounts via Boston, our first researches were to ascertain whether the Hamburg account, respecting Mr. Pinckney, &c. was mentioned, but our search was vain.

A Vienna article, of March 15, says, the emperor of Russia has declared in favour of the Germanic empire.

The new loan to the emperor was in debate in the house of commons, March 31, but no decision entered into.

At London, April 1, consols were at 50½ money—50½.

May 25.

By the ship General Wayne, 40 days from Bourdeaux, a file of The Post Boy of the Armies, and General Bulletin—a Paris paper, as late as the 30th of March, is received—extracts from which follow.

PARIS, March 26.

We read in several public papers, that general Buonaparte has obtained a signal victory over the archduke Charles, 10,000 Austrians were killed and taken on the field of battle. This news has been received from Kellermann, who learnt it by a courier from Buonaparte.

Not wishing to doubt the authenticity of this news, we only remark, that it is surprising the Directory have not received any intelligence respecting it. The official journals make no mention of this victory.

We are assured that a conference for peace has taken place between general Clarke, and the marquis de Luchefini. The friends of humanity must wish success to this negotiation.

Letters from Bayonne mention, that the English have taken nine Spanish vessels richly laden, three of which were brought into Gibraltar, and six into Lisbon. One of the vessels was from Manilla, with a valuable cargo of muslins.

March 27. The news of the victory obtained by the French army in Italy over the archduke Charles, has not yet been received by the Directory, as we mentioned in our last, but by the Venetian ambassador at Paris. The Directory anxiously wait for official details.

March 28. In a letter from general Buonaparte, dated March 17, head quarters at Valdaong—he mentions having on the 16th of March taken from the Austrian army 6 pieces of cannon, 1 general, several officers, and from 4 to 500 men. Adjutant-general Kellermann had received several strokes of a sword, in charging at the head of the cavalry, with his usual courage.

March 29. Thomas Paine left this city about the 1st inst. on his return to America. His departure will be no great loss to France, although several enthusiasts say, they admire his writings, though they do not understand them. His last publication, was against our constitution, to show that it was not democratic enough.

The choice of electors is terminated. The primary assemblies have placed their confidence, in men recommended for their integrity, and knowledge.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated March 25, 1797.

Yesterday strong reports and indeed publications were circulated, of Prussia having joined France with 60,000 troops, and that the emperor had in consequence concluded peace. It proves, however, to be nothing more than a development of the secret articles of the treaty of Basle, in 1793,—between Prussia and the republic, by which the former, it seems has guaranteed to the latter the possession of Belgium, the independence of Holland, the establishment of the stadtholder in some parts of Germany, after retaining a few of its provinces for himself. It is supposed that the knowledge of these articles will draw Russia into hostilities against Prussia and France; whether or no, it may not contribute to a general peace is matter of speculation.

“Every thing remains here much as it did; the credit of the bank paper remains unimpaired; the minister and parliament are still engaged in very important inquiries into the finances of the country, and though every thing is certainly very critical, and a change of ministry with many other measures are talked of, yet the government seems strongly supported, nor do I see much probability of either taking place.”

May 25.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the senate, in a body, waited on the president of the United States, at his house, when the vice-president presented the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the session:

SIR,

THE senate of the United State, request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail, you have given in your speech to both houses of congress, on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendance of our national faith, honour, and dignity, being, in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness, and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honour nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing those desirable objects, by amicable negotiation, with the French republic. This method of adjusting national differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success when fairly, candidly, and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon, and we trust the French republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences, with that republic by negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our nation. And you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that nations will not always reciprocate peaceable dispositions, it is our firm belief that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self-respect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression and prevent war.

While we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French republic by amicable negotiation; the progress of the war in Europe; the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to our attention, effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys, or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a provisional army, by revising the militia laws, and fortifying, more