

vifions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

The division of general Bernadotte went yesterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of chaffeurs charged the enemy with so much impetuosity, that they made 15 hussars prisoners, with their horses. General Massena pursued the enemy to La Ponticba.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24 March.

Citizen Directors,

You will find subjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will send to you, by the next courier, an account of those we have found in Trieste.

We are masters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydria; we have there found substance prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the waggons, and if this operation succeeds without any accident, it will be very useful to our finances.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, March 24.

Citizen Directors,

General Guieux, with his division, went on the 2d to Cividale at Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Pufero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners, and pursued them into the defiles of Caporetto in the Austrian Chinsfa, and left the field of battle covered with Austrians.

General Massena with his division is at Tarvis. I have therefore reason to hope that the 2000 men whom general Guieux has pushed before him, will fall into the hands of the division of Massena.

The general of division, Dugna, entered Trieste last night.

BUONAPARTE.

General Bernadotte to the Austrian commander of Gradisca.

Head quarters, Gradisca, 29th Ventose, March 19.

You have defended yourself, Sir, like a brave man; and by your conduct you have acquired the esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy would be a crime which I would make fall on you principally, and for the purpose of justifying myself to posterity, I now summon you to surrender in ten minutes. If you refuse I will put your troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy which ought to animate a chief; impose on you this obligation. The scales are prepared, and the grenadiers and chaffeurs demand the assault with loud cries.

I am, with esteem, the general of division,
BERNADOTTE.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Goritz, 5th Germinal, (March 25.) Fifth year.

Citizen Directors,

I gave you an account by my last courier, that a column of the army of prince Charles was hemmed in between the division of general Massena, who was at Tarvis, and that of general Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, pushed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS.

General Massena, being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a division of the enemy, which left Clagenfurt, and came to the assistance of the division that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obstinate, he put it to the rout, and took a vast number of prisoners, among whom are three generals. The emperor's cuirassiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have suffered most severely.

ENGAGEMENT OF LA CHINSA.

Meanwhile general Guieux drove the column which he had defeated to Pufero, as far as the Austrian Chinsfa, a post extremely well intrenched, but which was carried by assault after a very obstinate engagement, in which general Don Verdier, and the fourth half brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly distinguished themselves. General Kables himself defended the Chinsfa with 300 grenadiers—by the laws of war these 500 men ought to have been put to the sword, but this barbarous right has always been disclaimed, and never exercised by the French army.

The hostile column, seeing the Chinsfa taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the division of general Massena, who, after a slight combat, made the whole column prisoners; 30 pieces of cannon, 400 waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, 5000 men, and 4 generals fell into our hands. I am eager to apprise you of this event, because under the present circumstances, it is indispensable, that you should be informed of every thing without delay. I refer to give you a more detailed account of all these events as soon as I shall have received all the reports and as soon as every moment shall be less precious.

The chain of the Alps, which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian states from the dominions of the emperor, and Carinthia from the county of Goritz and Gradisca. The division of Massena has crossed the Italian Alps. Our enemies were so awkward as to entral all their baggage and

part of the army by the Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The engagement of Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on a height which commanded Germany; in several parts to which our line extended, the snow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, April 8, to 11.

Private accounts received from Vienna have brought the disagreeable news of a general action having taken place between the two grand armies in the Tyrol, in which the Austrian army was defeated with very considerable loss; and the archduke for a short time taken prisoner, some of the enemy's troops having seized his horse's bridle; but his royal highness was very soon rescued by some of his soldiers. He is reported to be wounded.

The following additional particulars are given also; that Buonaparte, apprised of the march of a numerous body of troops to reinforce the army of prince Charles, made an attack upon his royal highness, which, after an obstinate and desperate conflict was attended with complete success. The result of this unfortunate affair was, that the archduke, thus cut off from his reinforcements, immediately retreated into the circle of Austria, leaving the French general to take quiet possession of the important post of Villach, in Carinthia, about 60 leagues distance from Vienna. In the above action eleven officers belonging to one Austrian regiment, are said to have been killed, and the archduke, as before stated, in his endeavours to retrieve the fate of the day, narrowly escaped in a wounded condition, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The heroic behaviour of his royal highness upon the occasion is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. On the intelligence of this disaster reaching Vienna, that city was thrown into the utmost consternation, and, in the moment of alarm, many of the inhabitants proceeded to pack up their property, for the purpose of removing it to a place of greater security.

Such are the general outlines of the private advices received upon this subject. The official dispatches received by government on Thursday, it is, however, necessary to observe, make no mention whatever of any general engagement having taken place. They, however, make mention, that the Imperialists had been defeated in a partial action, with the loss of one general and 1800 men taken prisoners; and add, that there had been several affairs of posts, in which the French were generally victorious. The archduke, it is allowed on all hands, has retreated into Carinthia, but whether in consequence of the defeat stated to have been sustained by him, or for the purpose of concentrating his force for the defence of Austria, is difficult to mention.

Annapolis, June 8.

The President of the United States has nominated General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina,

Francis Dana, chief justice of the state of Massachusetts, and

General John Marshall, of Virginia, to be, jointly and severally, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic.

The senate have confirmed the nomination of John Q. Adams, as minister to the court of Berlin, 17 to 12.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XV.

I HAVE lately received a letter from an unknown correspondent, for publishing which I need not apologize to my readers, as what is there related too frequently happens.

“ Mr. Inspector,

“ THE work in which you are engaged, and the professions you made in your first number, will, I hope, sufficiently excuse my troubling you with the present communication. Having declared yourself willing to receive assistance in carrying on your publication, I presume any information, or any reflections which have a tendency to perfect the undertaking in which you are engaged, would not be deemed unworthy of notice. Not being in the habit of writing for the press, you must not expect in the following relation that purity of style, and elegance of diction, which attracts the attention, and excites the admiration of the complete and classical scholar. But I shall give you a plain and simple statement of facts, together with such reflections as may occur to me on the present occasion. Residing in a town at some distance from the seat of government, I cannot have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, nor have you, I suppose, any knowledge of the gentleman, who is the subject of this letter. But you will not I hope disregard it on that account, as persons in every part of the world may be placed precisely in the same situation.

“ Shortly after I became a resident of the town in which I now live, my acquaintance with a young gentleman, whose real name not conceiving myself at liberty to mention, I shall call Urbano; casually commenced. He was at that time almost perpetually engaged in parties of pleasure with the gentlemen and ladies of the town. Being naturally of a lively disposition, and not altogether free from the influence of vanity, he appeared more anxious to distinguish himself in the circles of polite company, than in the line of his profession, and consequently was much caressed by the gay and unemployed part of the citizens. As I was much engaged in my professional avocations, and could devote but a small portion of my time to amusement, our acquaintance for some time was nothing

more than a distant civility. But discovering in him many good and valuable qualities, though much obscured by an artificial gloss, and an affected and overburdened politeness, I felt myself much interested in the fate of a young man, who appeared to be injuring his future prospects, by a mistaken line of conduct. I frequently hinted to him my sentiments on the subject; but infatuated by the attention with which he was treated, my remonstrances had little or no effect. He continued the same gay volatile fellow, and my hopes of a reform were daily decreasing. At length I observed a very sudden and remarkable change in his manners, and flattered myself he began to perceive the ill consequences that would necessarily result from neglecting his business for company and amusement. He became retired in his manners, and almost secluded from all society. But I perceived, with pain, that this alteration in his conduct, was attended with an evident depression of spirits. As I was totally unacquainted with what passed in the circles of gaiety and politeness, I was at a loss to account for his unusual pensiveness; and as he shewed no disposition to make me acquainted with the circumstances, delicacy restrained me from inquiring. At length he called on me one day when I was alone, and after some introductory observations related the cause of his uneasiness nearly in the following manner:—

“ You have,” said Urbano, “ I doubt not, observed the alteration which has taken place since I first knew you. I at that time thought myself completely happy.—My spirits were constantly flowing and elevated, and scarcely an hour of my life hung heavy on my hands. But circumstances are greatly changed, and the whole world seem united in aggravating the distress of an unfortunate man. A melancholy has taken possession of my mind, and from the interest you appeared formerly to take in my welfare, I regard you as my friend, and will explain the reason of that alteration, at which, perhaps, you are surpris’d.

“ My father died and left me master of a small though comfortable estate, at an age when reason was unable to curb the impetuosity of passion. Being much indulged in the early part of my youth, I had contracted a habit of amusement and extravagance, which the most economical management of my father could barely support. After his death I was unable to retire contentedly to my family seat, but launched out into all the extravagances of the times, though conscious my fortune could not long support it. But elated by the attention with which I was treated, and vain of the elegance and politeness of my manners and address, I continued my usual line of conduct, paying but little attention to the improvement of my mind, upon which I well knew I must ultimately depend. I will confess to you that the desire of being thought a man of extraordinary genius, had no small influence upon my conduct, as I had often heard it observed, that men of brilliant talents were always inattentive and dissipated. Guided by such sentiments I have nearly exhausted my fortune; and my companions, finding I could no longer support my former extravagance, have resigned me to solitude and disgrace. Instead of that attention, with which I was formerly treated, I am now regarded with contempt; and suffered to devote those hours to melancholy retirement, which, once were occupied with the bustle of pleasure. Almost every one treats me with painted neglect, as if the reflection of having spent my time and fortune, without receiving any substantial advantage, was not a sufficient punishment for my former folly. What renders my situation peculiarly distressing, is, that I can find no source of amusement in my own mind, and wish, in vain, for a repetition of those scenes, which I no longer have it in my power to enjoy. Having wasted almost the whole of my youthful years in acquiring the external graces, and in rendering myself agreeable to the frivolous and thoughtless part of the creation, I feel myself languid and unhappy when alone. But I am now compelled to retire, and nurse the small remnant of my shattered estate, and must endeavour to repair my loss of time, by the most unremitting attention. Perhaps I shall be able to acquire a habit of study; and do not entirely despair of again equalling those, who now think themselves authorized to treat me with neglect.”

“ A few days after this conversation, Urbano carried into effect the resolution he had taken, and left a place, the sight of which would constantly remind him of his unfortunate situation. My letter being already spun out to a much greater length than I at first intended, I shall leave you, whose province is philosophizing, to make reflections upon the imprudence of Urbano's conduct, and the ungenerous treatment he experienced from his former companions.

“ And am, yours, &c.

“ ARISTO.”

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 7th division of survey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treasurer's office, in this city, where entries of bills, licences for selling of foreign distilled spirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties arising thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.
Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church; and will receive applications until the 1st of July next.

By order,
THOMAS HARRIS, Registrar.
Charles county, May 10, 1797.