

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1797.

CLAGENFURT, April 1.

BUONAPARTE, on entering Carinthia, addressed a letter to the people of that country, assuring them that he did not come thither as a conqueror, for to alter their customs or religion. He was the friend of all nations, and of every people.

He then goes on to tell them, that the French have availed themselves of several opportunities to make peace with the court of Vienna, by sending general Clarke thither; that it was his wish to have spoken to the emperor in person, but was refused, as his minister was bribed by the gold of England to continue the war. He promises to the Carinthians, that if they will act like friends, and furnish supplies of provisions, that he will not lay any contributions on their country.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, April 14.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, a French officer, accompanied by a chasseur, came from Coblenz to this side of the river, to announce to the Austrian general, that the verbal agreement between the advanced posts was to cease, and that hostilities would recommence in three days from the notice.

This day all communication with Neuwied is wholly stopped.

MAYENCE, April 14.

This country, as well as the Lower Rhine, is about to become the scene of bloody events. The arrangement which has hitherto subsisted between the advanced posts of the two armies, has been renounced by the French; and it appears that hostilities will commence on the 16th.

FRANCFORT, April 15.

At the moment when we were rejoicing in the news of an armistice, and the expectation of a peace, we suddenly received intelligence that general Hoche, on the 13th, had declared the armistice on the Lower Rhine at an end. To-morrow, Easter Sunday, the campaign will recommence on the Rhine. The fair of this city will suffer considerably by this.

HANAU, April 15.

The French at Bendorf have declared the armistice on the Rhine at an end. It appears to be the intention of the French, under cover of their whole artillery, which they have brought up to Weisenthurm, and which consists of eighty pieces of heavy cannon, to throw a bridge over Neuwied, and there pass the Rhine. General Werneck has reinforced the corps of field-marshal lieutenant Kray with 6000 men.

The army of general Moreau will at the same time attempt the passage of the Rhine, in several places on the Upper Rhine, where the armistice likewise ceases to-morrow at eleven o'clock. The left wing of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, commanded by general Kray, extends from Bendorf towards Rothenshausen, and to the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein; the centre, commanded by general Werneck, from Sieburg to the Lahn; and the right wing from Weisburg to Siegen. The French, it is said, are greatly superior to the Austrians in numbers.

FRONTIERS OF SILESIA, April 16.

We are this day assured that the Imperial court has left Vienna, but that the emperor still remains there. All Austria is under arms, as the emperor could not accept the rigorous conditions of peace prescribed by Buonaparte.

UERDINGEN, April 14.

This morning early the French troops throughout all this vicinity broke up to pass the Rhine, orders for which have suddenly arrived. Hostilities will immediately recommence. A part of the troops, four divisions, it is said, will pass Neuwied, and the rest at Duffeldorf—the whole army consisting of six divisions.

MILAN, April 4.

The republican revolution in some of the Venetian towns, in which the French have as yet taken no direct part, does not meet with such universal approbation, but many bloody frays have been the consequence. About 4000 inhabitants of the mountain of the province of Bergamo, and particularly of Imagna and St. Martino, who do not wish any change in their government, have opposed the inhabitants of the town, and on the 30th of March advanced against Bergamo. The people of the town drew out their artillery, and many of the peasants were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The dead were exposed the whole day in Bergamo, before the tree of liberty. Other parts of the provinces have declared for the towns and their revolution.

We learn the day before yesterday, that a corps of national guards, who arrived with some artillery at Salo, on the Lake of Garda met apparently with a fraternal reception, but were afterwards surrounded, and partly killed or taken prisoners. Many of the inhabitants of Milan, Bergamo, and Brescia, are now marching against Salo, to take vengeance of that city.

VENICE, April 8.

The inhabitants of our continental possessions, who were forced to a revolution in the manner of the French, are full of resentment. The city of Crema has refused to accede to the revolution of the cities of Bergamo and Brescia, and would not plant the tree of liberty. Eight hundred revolutionists from adjacent places entered the town, and forced them to accede to the revolution.—This proceeding made all the peasants of the districts of Cremasco, Salo, &c. rise in arms, and march against the troops who were ordered against them, under the command of three revolutionary generals, namely, counts Lecchi, Ferdinand, Gambara, with twelve pieces of cannon from Brescia. The peasants, assisted by a few hundred Venetian regulars, killed or took the three revolutionary generals and killed 300 men of the national guards of Brescia, and took as many more prisoners. Since this event, most of the inhabitants of the Venetian provinces are determined to defend the old constitution and their homes from the rage of the revolutionists, and the adherents of the French.

VIENNA, April 15.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss on the 10th instant.

April 16.

Accounts were received here this day from major-general baron Laudohn, dated at Trent, the 12th instant, stating, that he had driven the enemy from Reveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and had occupied those places.—On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines, (amongst which was one of powder) 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 prisoners.

April 17.

The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An entrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little distance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The first division of troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the prince of Orange is already arrived, as is a part of Monf. de Seckendorff's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were assembled on the Glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages where they will be stationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happiest spirit of loyalty manifested by all classes here.

TURIN, April 15.

A courier extraordinary from general Buonaparte arrived last night in this city. His dispatches contained a very urgent invitation for general Clarke to repair instantly to head quarters, about 10 leagues from Vienna, if he wished to be present at the ceremony of signing the terms of peace. An armistice had been concluded, and which was to expire on the 23d Germinal. Unfortunately the overflowing of a river had delayed the progress of the courier 30 hours; so that it is supposed that the peace will be concluded before Mr. Clarke can reach the place of destination, which cannot happen in less than five days.

PARIS, April 14.

A letter from Milan of the 20th ult. announces the complete overthrow of the Venetian aristocracy.

April 15.

Fifteen millions of the contributions of the pope, and 10 millions of gold and silver, with 6 millions of diamonds, have been already paid to the army of Italy, which has in consequence retired from Nolino to Macerata. All the troops have been withdrawn from the Papal territories, to march towards Tyrol.

A number of our countrymen have been assassinated in the Venetian territories.

We understand, that Inspruck, the capital of Tyrol, is occupied by our troops;—and authentic letters from Turin, of the 5th instant, state, that intelligence has been received there, of general Buonaparte having entered Clagenfurt.

General Buonaparte has wrote a letter to the Executive Directory, from the head quarters at Clagenfurt, that the army of Italy has fought several battles with the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Lavis, Tramen, and Clansen. That in these several actions the enemy has lost 3000 men killed and prisoners. "We have taken several cannon and important ma-

gazines. We are masters of the bridge of Neumare, and the towns of Brixen and Botzen. The Austrians have been driven from the states of Venice, from the higher and lower Carinthia, and from the district of Triette."

April 26.

The news of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor having been signed, was announced at six o'clock yesterday evening, by repeated discharges of artillery. All the workmen quitted their shops. An inconceivable crowd rushed into the streets and upon the quays; the joy was universal, and all joined in crying vive la paix! vive la paix! (long be the peace.)

PLYMOUTH, April 26.

Last evening the Atlas of 98 guns, capt. M. Quire; Majestic of 74, captain G. B. Westcott; and Saturn, of 74, captain James Douglas, went out of harbour, and came to in the Sound. The crews of these ships having been led to believe that the matter in dispute on board the fleet at Spithead, had not been finally arranged, came to a resolution this morning, of not weighing anchor, or suffering the ships to move from the Sound, until the business is settled. They have ordered the Edgar, of 74 guns, now at anchor in Cowland Bay to join them. The duty on board is executed with the usual regularity; the guns were scalded this morning, preparatory to sailing to Portsmouth, which will take place as soon as the business is concluded.

YARMOUTH, April 26.

Yesterday the resolutions of the Admiralty for increasing the wages of seamen, &c. were read on board the respective ships in Yarmouth Roads, were received by the crews with the most lively expressions of gratitude; and the following address of thanks has been returned by the seamen of the fleet.

Venerable, April 25.

The seamen of the North Sea fleet, beg leave to return their grateful thanks to the lord's commissioners of the admiralty, for their compliance with the humble request of their worthy companions in the Channel fleet; at the same time to convince their lordships of our united and steady support of his majesty and our country, we will at all times risk every thing that is dear to man:—Have only to regret, from the situation of the enemy we are opposed to, it has not been in our power to shew the nation we wish to do our duty, and honour to our country, and worthy commander in chief.

PORTSMOUTH, April 27.

THE GENERAL NAVAL MUTINY.

The negotiation happily concluded between the lords of admiralty and the fleet of Spithead, continues to be perfectly satisfactory to the seamen, who are in the best possible state to give the enemy a meeting. It blew a hurricane last night, and the greatest part of this day; yet three more line of battle ships, the Queen Charlotte, the Royal George, and the Pompee, dropped down to St. Helen's.

The shipwrights in the Dock-yard have been in a disturbed state for two days past, owing to some supposed delinquency in one of the quartermen, on whose discharge, however, peace is restored. Would to Heaven the king would hearken to the prayer of nine tenths of his people, and by discharging his present quartermen, give a chance once more to this ruined degraded country, to enjoy the blessings of peace.

LONDON, May 4.

The Paris papers received this morning down to the 28th ult. inclusive, announce the following important intelligence, that the emperor has signed PRELIMINARIES of PEACE with general Buonaparte.

The commencement of the campaign has been brilliant on the part of the French. The fortresses of Kehl, which cost the Austrians so much blood and treasure during the last siege, was taken by a coup-de-main. In all probability the unpleasant aspect of affairs on the Rhine, operated not a little to convince the court of Vienna of the danger of delaying the negotiations; moreover, if we are to put implicit confidence in Buonaparte's dispatches, the late movements of the Austrians in Tyrol, were not likely to be attended with any material disadvantages to the French, even if the war had continued.

An account in one of the French papers says, that Buonaparte, perceiving that attempts were making to surround a part of his army, broke the armistice, defeated the archduke, and thus compelled him to sign the preliminary terms dictated by the republican general, on which an armistice of two months was immediately agreed on.—The centre of negotiation, it appears, is to be Vienna. This is rather strange considering the rapid mode in which this general has hitherto made peace as what can there be to negotiate