(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2633.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1797.

BERLIN, *April* 15.

WE are confidently assured that a general peace with the Germanic empire and the French republic, will be speedily concluded, owing to the active mediation of his Prussian majesty, which has been expressly desired by France. Certain it is that the best harmony subsists between our court and the French Directory, and that this good understanding will be of great weight at the approaching conclusion of a general peace. The marquis de Luccheseni's journey to Italy was of a pacificatory nature.

HAMBURG, *April* 18.

It is said that Russia has made an alliance with Sweden and Denmark for an armed neutrality, as in the year 1780, for the protection of commerce.

PARIS, *April* 11.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The Executive Directory has just received a copy of a proclamation of the *sci-disant* Louis XVIII. to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the republic and constitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the existence of royal agents and the plots concerted by them.

Persuaded by the indignation it will excite in the breast of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the citizens of the snares placed beneath their feet, by publishing to all France this odious manifesto. It is as follows:

Louis XVIII to the French.

A profound grief penetrates our breast every time we see Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the safety of France.—But will it satisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conspiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publish so fastidiously, will they not seek pretexts *to calumniate our intentions*? Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that, either by forging papers, or by throwing out subtle insinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in false colours?

It is our duty to admonish you against a perfidy which the experience of what is past authorizes us to foresee: it is our duty to manifest to you the sentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themselves in the shades of mystery;—a father dreads not to be seen by his children. Those of our faithful subjects whom we have appointed to instruct you as to your true interests, will retrace in this paper the instructions they have received. Those whom the purity of their zeal, and the wisdom of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read aforehand the instructions which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, sharing our love for the country, wish to concur towards saving it, will instruct themselves in the rules they ought to follow: and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one should concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itself of the good which it ought to expect from it.

We have said to our agents, (note, by the Directory: Dunan, Brottier, and Lavilluernois) and we repeat to them incessantly—"Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers; and to the paternal government which so long constituted the glory and happiness of France. Explain to them, the constitution of the state has been calumniated because it has been misunderstood. Instruct them to distinguish it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Shew them, that it is alike opposite to anarchy and despotism, the two scourges which are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France since she has no longer had a king. Consult wise and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that constitution may be susceptible, and make known to the forms it has prescribed to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the most efficacious measures to preserve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itself. Guarantee, once more, the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breast the smallest wish of private revenges, which we are resolved to repress with severity. Transmit to us the public wills as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuses, the reform of which will be the constant object of our solicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which has cost, so many tears, and with which our wretched subjects are still menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the same time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whose virtues, intelligence and courage may help us to restore the happiness to our people. Promise rewards proportionate to their services, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the administration who shall co-operate towards the re-establishment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-establishment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practised to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a success which it alone can render solid and durable; or, if it should be necessary to have recourse to *force of arms*, do not at least employ this cruel force, until the last extremity, and to give it a just and necessary force.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to these sentiments, we shall glory in avowing. If any should be presented to you in which you should not recognise these characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our hearts.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, and of our reign the second.

(Signed) LOUIS.

LONDON, *April* 26.

The following was the position of the French and Austrian armies at the time the truce between them was signed.

The French army is divided into three divisions; that of the right directs its march to Gratz, in order to penetrate into Hungary; that of the centre, commanded by general Buonaparte in person, is destined to force the archduke to retreat into Austria, to follow him thither, and to march straight to Vienna; and the division of the left, commanded by general Massena, was charged with bearing down from the country of Tyrol on Saltzburg, while another corps, under the orders of general Joubert, was to surprise Inspruck. All these different corps were ordered to form a junction under the walls of Vienna, after having turned the archduke, or if they should not be able to cut him off from the capital to drive him under its walls.

The Austrians likewise were divided into different corps, the strongest of which under the command of the archduke, makes head against general Buonaparte. His royal highness defends inch by inch in the same manner as last year proved so successful in Swabia and Batavia. When the last accounts came away he occupied Knitefield, on the left banks of the Murr, his left wing being supported by Gratz, General count Spork occupied a position at Mukron on the banks of the same river, to the right of the archduke, to cover the road to Salzburg, and to maintain the communication of the archduke's army with that of Tyrol.

Field marshal lieutenant Kerpen, commander in chief of the Imperial troops in Tyrol, occupied the strong position of Sterzig, on the Eisach, between Brixen and Inspruck; while general Laudohn, in a manner worthy of the great name he bears, firmly maintained his position at Meran, on the Adige, threatening the left flank of general Massena, between Botzen and Brixen.

From this brief statement, it will be easy to account for the last events which have taken place in Tyrol and Styria.—The archduke was obliged to draw nearer to Austria, in order to concentrate his force, and to be joined by the expected reinforcements; while Buonaparte must extend his line in proportion as he advances, and gets to a greater distance from the succours he expects from France. As his communication with general Massena was in danger of being cut off by general count Spork, he was the more obliged to order the troops in Tyrol to draw nearer to his army, as these troops were constantly threatened in front by field-marshal lieutenant Kerpen, and on their left by general Laudohn, the corps of which generals were daily reinforced by great numbers of armed peasants, and might consequently be able to surround them. They were of course, constrained to abandon Botzen, Brixen and the country of Tyrol, and to file by their right to Styria, to support general Buonaparte.

April 28.

The fleet at Spithead continues perfectly satisfied with the terms agreed on by the admiralty, and are in the best state to proceed to sea.

April 29.

Lord Bridport sailed yesterday morning from St. Helen's with the fleet under his command.—The wind, however changing in the course of the day, the fleet was forced to put back to St. Helen's.—Three of the ships at Portsmouth, the Marlborough, Minotaur, and Ramilies, persist in demanding that their particular grievances be redressed. They have not yet hoisted their anchors. The rest of the fleet, however, have no part with them.

The following letter was received this morning from the Sun, correspondent at Dover:

"Dover, April 28.

"A person belonging to this town was landed in France to-day this day from a vessel which left Hamburg last Sunday. He brings an account that a messenger had arrived there from Vienna in five days, with an account of some great advantages gained by the Austrians over the French, but had not time to learn the particulars.

"If this information be correct, the messenger must have left Vienna five days later than the date of the intelligence from that capital, received by the mail yesterday.

Private letters received yesterday by the Hamburg mail, brought intelligence that general Buonaparte was certainly empowered by the French Directory, to offer ultimately such terms to the emperor as may lead to a general pacification. [Sun.]

May 3.

Of the Mutiny in the Fleet.

The following interesting particulars of the origin, progress and termination, of the late unfortunate mutiny on board the Channel fleet, are given by an officer of rank on board the Royal George:—"In the month of February last petitions were sent from all the line of battle ships at Portsmouth to lord Howe, but being all written by one person, and couched in the same language, it was presumed they were only the productions of some factious or mad brained individuals who were too contemptible for notice; the petitions were therefore thrown aside, and obtained no answers, which on our return to port from the last cruise, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet, till at length it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor till a redress of grievances was obtained. In this state matters remained till the 15th ult. when admiral Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea; but, instead of weighing anchor, three cheers were given from the Queen Charlotte, as the signal of disaffection, which was in like manner followed by every ship in the fleet. The officers were thunder-struck, and tried various means to bring the men to a sense of their duty, but without effect. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed delegates to represent the whole—Lord Howe's cabin was deemed the most proper place for their deliberations.

On the 17th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which they had embarked; even the admiral's body servants, were not exempted from the oath. The next proceedure was the ropes, *in terrorem*, at the fore-yard-arm, and turning all the officers out of the fleet who had behaved in a tyrannical manner; thank God we had but one of that description in our ship, who was a master's mate. On the 18th, the lords of the admiralty arrived here, in the course of which, and the two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the twenty-first admirals Gardner, Colpoys and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the delegates, who had in a great measure, become converts to the admirals, but could settle nothing, as the two delegates from our ship, (the Royal George) were on shore at the printer's, it being resolved that all our proceedings should be committed to the press. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the convention and the admirals, that it was the determination of the crew belonging to the Royal George, to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by parliament, and guaranteed by the king's proclamation; which so disappointed and irritated admiral Gardner, that he seized one of the delegates by the collar, and swore he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the fleet. This act of intemperance so exasperated the crew against the gallant admiral, that it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped from the ship with his life. The delegates from the Royal George now returned to their ship, and informed the crew of what had happened, who, after some consultation, resolved on summoning all the delegates on board their ship, which was done by hoisting the red or bloody flag, which struck terror through the whole fleet, (as the signal was not generally understood) and particularly to the officers, who trembled for the consequences, fearing that something dreadfully hostile was intended. It was at this moment that the much respected lord Bridport's flag was struck, with a resolution never to display it again, which drew tears from almost all the officers. The fleet next proceeded to load their guns, ordered watch to be kept the same as at sea, and put every thing in a state of defence, keeping every officer on his respective ship. This was a proper precaution, as the rashness of admiral Gardner had so inflamed the minds of the men, that something very serious was apprehended. On the 22d the men were somewhat pacified, and caused two letters to be written, one to the lords of the admiralty, stating the cause of their conduct on the preceding day; the latter to lord Bridport, in which they styled him father and friend, and avowed no intent till of parting from him. This had a good effect, for on the 23d the admiral returned to his ship, and resumed his flag.