

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1797.

VIENNA, April 19.

The Court Gazette announces the active preparations of defence in the capital, and the blessings of the colours of the Vienna volunteer corps of 15,000 men, at which their majesties assisted, and which were decorated by the empress with ribbons, embroidered with her own hands.

The same paper says, that on the 10th instant, the archdukes set out for Prague, whither they were followed on the 15th by the archduchess Amelia, and the French princes.—The prince royal and the infant archduchess, took their departure for Ofen on the 17th.

Vienna has now lost a great part of its inhabitants, partly by the foreigners and strangers from France, Poland, Italy, and the Rhine, who to the amount of 13,000 men, were obliged to quit this city in three days—partly by the natives who left the place of their own accord; but mostly by the volunteers, who depart in great numbers, to defend their country.

An army of reserve of 120,000 men, defends the capital from the pass of Schotwain, as far as the Danube—and the archduke Charles, part of whose army is still at Metzhofen, in Styria, and extends to Lienz, now act on the defensive.

The proposals of peace, with which the Neapolitan minister, marquis de Gallo, set out from hence to the head quarters of general Buonaparte, are said to be of such a nature as will probably induce the enemy to accept of them. The marquis set out at the express desire of general Buonaparte. He arrived on the 14th at Leoben, where he found that general, and general Clarke. On the 15th, Buonaparte gave him a grand dinner, to which many French generals were invited. In the evening the marquis sent a courier to Vienna, who is arrived. The archduke Charles was to have left this city on the 16th, but since the arrival of the courier from the marquis de Gallo, his departure is put off.

April 26.

Our court received the intelligence of the preliminaries of peace having been signed on the 19th, though it was not known till the 23d. The plenipotentiaries on both sides have exerted themselves to the utmost to adjust all disputes, and to conclude a peace so earnestly wished for by both parties.

The day before yesterday the counts Srau and Kuffstein, the former of whom is the president of administration in Lower Austria, and the latter the governor of Vienna, declared verbally to the people, in the theatre, that the preliminaries of peace were signed. His Imperial majesty soon after appeared in the box, and was received with the loudest acclamations and testimonies of joy.

It is said that the plenipotentiaries agreed on one point not to be departed from—namely, that no third power should influence the negotiation.

The stocks at Vienna rose immediately 10 per cent. the public chest was ordered to return, and the emperor's departure was no longer talked of.

The Court Gazette of the 21st announces the recapture of Trieste by the Austrian colonel Casimir.

Before the armistice was made known in the Tyrol, general Laudohn entered Verona and released 3000 Austrian prisoners.

The French are said again to have evacuated Gratz.

FRANCFORT, April 22.

This morning we heard a brisk cannonade in our neighbourhood, and we beheld from the ramparts of this city a furious action between the French, who advanced through Konigstein and Kronenberg, and the Austrians. The latter were obliged to quit the field, and the former entered this city.

Great was the confusion, but the arrival of a courier from Buonaparte, with glad tidings, restored tranquillity.

M. A. N. H. E. I. M., April 28.

Yesterday arrived here a courier from the Imperial minister count Liehrbach, with the preliminaries of peace between the emperor and France. These, it is said, are as follow.

1. The emperor, on the part of himself, and his successors, cedes the Netherlands, on the other side of the Meuse, to France; but retains the duchy of Luxembourg, and the province of Limburg. The part of the bishopric of Liege beyond the Meuse is likewise ceded; but the prince bishop is to receive in return, Stallo and Mahmedy.

2. The cession of the Netherlands shall be compensated to his Imperial majesty by the restoration of Lombardy; or also by four Venetian provinces and a part of the Papal territory.—The latter, however, from Eugene, dated the 23d April (states, on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day, with intelligence that one of the articles of the preliminary treaty is, that Lombardy should be free and independent—which

has likewise been communicated by general Buonaparte to the municipality of Lombardy.)

3. The Status quo Ante Bellum shall be restored in all the spiritual and temporal possessions in Germany.

4. The emperor and the French republic guarantee their mutual possessions, and the integrity of the constitution of the empire, according to the treaty of Westphalia, the guarantee of which the republic takes upon herself.

5. The navigation of the Rhine from Strasburg to the sea, as also that of the Scheldt, remains to both nations free of toll, and shall only be subject to such duties as may be necessary for the maintenance of the works on the river.

6. The Batavian republic is included in this, as also in all future negotiations.

The elector palatine of Bavaria receives all his possessions on the other side of the Rhine, and his officers have already gone to take possession of their employments.

PARIS, May 7.

The Directory mention their receiving and approving of the preliminary articles of peace with Austria, and that they are—cession of Belgium and all territory recognized in the limits of France by late laws—and acknowledgment of the Lombardin republic.

Conjectures have added to these—the acknowledgment of the republic of Batavia.—A congress at Bern, for the settlement of the definitive articles, to which allies are to be invited. The "Tableau de France," speaks warmly for including England in the peace, upon some terms.

Buonaparte is nominated to assist at the congress of Berne. It is said, he is to be directed to stipulate for the liberation of La Fayette, and his co-prisoners.

May 10.

The Executive Directory will receive in its public sitting general Massena, who has not brought the definitive treaty of peace, as some of the Journalists assert, but the ratification by the emperor of the preliminary articles. [The Official Journal.]

Before signing of the preliminaries of peace, the emperor sent to Buonaparte three nobles of his court, as hostages. The French general received them with distinction, invited them to dinner, and said to them after it, gentlemen, you are free—go tell your master, that if his Imperial word has need of a pledge, you cannot serve me, and ought not to serve him.

LONDON, May 9.

MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth, May 7.

It is with the most serious concern that I inform you, the grand fleet is in a state of discontent, in a more alarming degree than before his majesty's pardon was communicated to them. They broke out this day at two o'clock, refused going to sea, and have ropes at the yard-arms for hanging such as displeased them. The delegates proceeded in procession from each ship, in about twenty-two boats, and went on board each ship. Captain Nicholas, two lieutenants, the marine officers and surgeon, were formally discharged from the Marlborough, after an hour's notice; they landed at the point this afternoon. On going on board the London, the officers resisted with musquetry and pistols, and several are killed and wounded; the wounded are just now landing at the hospital at Haslar. It is reported that admiral Colpoys and the officers of the London, are threatened to be hung at sun set. We trust it is not true.

Extract of another letter.

This day the mutiny at Spithead and St. Helen's has burst out with redoubled violence; and what will render the terrible consequences inevitable, seven seamen were this day hastily put to death in the London by the officers. The utmost terror pervades the streets of this town, and the wealthy seem disposed to seek an immediate shelter in the interior. Though no person whatever is admitted on board any of the ships, yet we have reason to know, that the present alarming discontent, which threaten the pillars of the empire, originated from what passed a few days since in the H— wherein they considered the faith pledged to them was not meant to be performed; and this inference they probably drew from the circumstance, that when a mutiny lately happened on board the Culloden at Spithead, and though an amnesty was solemnly promised on returning to their duty, yet five of the ringleaders were afterwards executed.

Extract of another letter.

Portsmouth, Sunday evening, half past 6 o'clock.

This morning a cutter arrived from Sir John B. Warren. It is stated, that the French fleet had worked out into the outer Road of Brest, consisting of 17 sail of the line and a number of transports, which appeared ready for sailing at a moment's notice; in con-

sequence, a message by the Telegraphe was conveyed to the admiralty, and an answer returned: On a cutter going to St. Helen's with the admiralty orders, the sailors, instead of obeying, immediately manned the yards, and cheered as heretofore; soon after plying from ship to ship—every mind on shore is agitated with the most poignant alarm and suspense, as no direct communication is permitted; but this particular has transpired, when the boats attempted to go on board admiral Colpoys's ship, he and his officers resolved to oppose their coming on board with force, and in the encounter seven of the boat's crews were killed and nine wounded.

Extract of another letter.

After post, and before the mail coach set out, we have learned the following particulars:

The delegates from the different ships at St. Helen's came along side the London, admiral Colpoys, about three o'clock in the afternoon of this day, and solicited admittance; the marines were ordered to fire on them, but declined, and grounded their arms; on this the officers closed the hatchways, and on the men forcing their way up, the captain fired a pistol, which mortally wounded a lad through the gratings; in the conflict three seamen and one marine were also mortally wounded. On the other side, lieutenant Sims, of the marines, received balls through both arms, and a midshipman was also dangerously wounded.

The mutineers now took complete possession of the ship, and would have hoisted lieutenant Bouvier up to the main-yard, but from the solemn declaration that he acted by the admiral's order, on which he was respited for the present; but he is, with all the other officers on board, at present in close confinement, and God knows what this night may be their fate.

This is the most shocking business that ever happened.

May 11.

EXPRESS FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Morning Post-Office, 4 in the morning.

We stop the press to communicate the following important facts, extracted from a letter from Portsmouth, just now received, and dated Wednesday night, 7 o'clock—

Every thing remained all day yesterday in a state of gloomy suspense.

The sailors were deliberating on the act of parliament—but nothing final was known. Every thing was expected to terminate happily.

Admiral Colpoys is still on board. He last night sent off an express with letters to his friends in town.

Lord Howe last night slept at Lippock, on his way to Portsmouth.

Several of the officers, who had been put on shore by the crews, have returned on board.

DUBLIN, May 8.

The duke of Leinster has signed a requisition to the sheriff of the county of Kildare, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning his majesty to dismiss his present ministers; in consequence his grace has been dismissed from his place in the hanaper-office, and has resigned his command of the Kildare militia.

Lord O'Neil and Mr. Connelly are said to have withdrawn their support from administration.

Lord Ormond, it is also said, is one of those great land proprietors to whom the system and measures of the present administration are highly objectionable.

The metropolis on Sunday evening last exhibited a very alarming appearance. The whole garrison was called out, and the several yeomen corps beat to arms. No other reason appeared for this array than a multitude of persons assembled to attend a funeral—who quietly dispersed when the coffin was deposited in St. James's church-yard. The crowd was certainly prodigious—not less than between ten and twelve thousand persons composing it.

CORK, May 6.

It is reported, but we hardly believe it, that the troops in Dublin have in contemplation, to present an humble petition to government for an increase of pay.

May 10.

Our readers will perceive by the complexion of this day's paper, that we could not afford much room for domestic intelligence. However anxious to promote our country's welfare, we must indulge the pleasure of rejoicing at the glorious events on the continent, and felicitate the human race on the emancipation of so many millions of our fellow men, after so many years' tempest, and bloody conflicts, with the enemies of their liberties and independence.

We must congratulate the friends to humanity on the peace made by the contending powers on the continent of Europe—it is time that human blood should cease to flow, in torrents to gratify the ambition of tyrants, and quench the thirst of their sycophants.—Yet we have the consolation to think all this blood