

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 27, 1797.

MILAN, April 23.

COURIER arrived last evening brings the agreeable intelligence of peace. General Buonaparte in announcing this great news says, the conditions of the treaty will soon be made known: and in the mean-time he has communicated that part which is evidently most interesting to the Lombards—their independence. The municipality immediately published it and a general illumination expressive of the universal joy succeeded. This day by proclamation the municipality invited the citizens to display their satisfaction by further illuminations and civic feasts. Nothing can equal the transports of those who had declared for independence. They are in proportion to the disquietude experienced on that interesting subject for the last ten months.

April 24.

On the 22d inst. a courier arrived here from gen. Buonaparte, with intelligence that in the preliminaries of peace concluded with the emperor, Lombardy was declared a free and independent state. This city, in consequence, was last night illuminated; and to-day the archbishop will celebrate a TE DEUM in the cathedral, at which all the magistrates and municipal officers will be present. The magistrates have published a proclamation to make this news known to all the people of Milan, and to-night we shall have a second illumination.

Several French corps, with artillery and ammunition, have marched within these few days for the Venetian territory. At Verona the Venetians did not even spare the French sick in the hospitals.

Before the official intelligence arrived that a republic would be erected in Lombardy, several persons had circulated a report that Lombardy would be given back to the emperor. All these have been arrested and obliged to pay heavy fines.

Citizen Litta has been fined 200 sequins, for addressing a letter to his father by the title of marquis di Litty. All titles of nobility, as is well known, are abolished.

Verona has suffered considerably by the bombardment which the French made on the city from the castles.

April 29.

When the courier from general Buonaparte arrived here on the 22d in the evening, the inhabitants were in bed, but immediately rose to illuminate their houses. The commandant of the city repaired with torches to the tree of liberty to celebrate the event with a *feu de joie*. The general cry was "Long live the deliverer of Italy! Long live Buonaparte!" "Our fate," says the proclamation of the Milanese municipality, "was in the hands of the greatest hero of the age, and we are secure."

The French have laid a heavy contribution on Verona; they have also made 4000 Venetian prisoners, who will come here to-morrow.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, April 30.

The deputation sent by the senate of Venice to general Buonaparte, at Gratz, has been very coolly received. He has demanded the immediate disarming of all the citizens, and the disbanding of all the troops raised within the last twelve months.

Four small French ships of war lately appeared before the haven of Venice, and one of them appeared so near that it was fired upon, of which the French likewise make great complaints.

General Buonaparte, we are assured, has now declared the republic of Venice no longer neutral, and a considerable body of troops is marching for their territory.

VIENNA, May 3.

Several copies of the preliminaries are circulated here; but we are convinced they are not genuine. We only know that the emperor has stipulated for the integrity of the German empire, and that he will use his interest with the republic to procure Liege to be restored to the empire, and that he will secede from his alliance with England. We are also assured that France undertakes the guarantee of all the Austrian States and possessions, and also guarantees the peace, should any power attempt to infringe it.

BRISGAW, May 3.

A general confirmation has seized upon the army of Conde, in consequence of the unexpected termination of hostilities between the French and Imperialists, especially as it is reported, that according to a secret article, the emperor has engaged to disband the whole of the emigrant army, and banish them from his territories as soon as the preliminaries are ratified. It was not possible for a shadow of doubt to remain of the effect of the late negotiation between the

emperor and the republic; the prince of Conde and the other chiefs were industriously employed in contradicting every rumour of the kind, and in tranquillizing the unfortunate royalist gentlemen, who had taken arms in the cause of monarchy. It is still hoped, that after a peace, in which England shall be included, an amnesty will be published, giving every person an opportunity to return, who shall conform to the laws. For some days past the prince of Conde has dispatched several couriers to Vienna and Blankenbourg.

MENTZ, May 6.

General Hoche has laid a contribution of 3,725,000 livres on the countries now occupied by his army, for the maintenance of his troops. He has published a proclamation, stating the sum each town and district is to pay to make up this amount; and hostages are to be taken till it shall be paid.

BASLE, May 15.

M. Barthelemy has requested, by virtue of an order from the Directory, that the French Jews, who come to our city on commercial business, and who enjoy the same rights in France as other citizens, should be no longer subjected to the duties of entrance, which they have heretofore been obliged to pay as Jews. The same request has also been made to the other cantons of Switzerland.

The place where the congress intended to treat of a general peace, among the continental powers, is to meet, is not yet decided on. Although it has been asserted, in many of the public papers, that it will be held at Berne, we know positively that neither of the two governments have yet made any declaration to this effect. It is highly probable that Basle is to be the place where this important negotiation will be conducted.

It is generally believed at present, that the boundaries of France will not be extended to the Rhine; but it is understood from one of the conditions agreed on in the preliminary articles, that they will not reach beyond Spirebach and the chain of mountains of Kaiserslautern. So that the district, between Landau and Spire, and between the Saar and Kaiserslautern, as well as part of the electorate of Treves, will be united to the French republic.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

Since the entry of the French into this country the fine forests and woods have been laid waste in the most horrid manner. Our public highways, decorated with boughs of trees, have not been respected. The property of absentees has in particular been the object of depredations. It is sufficient to observe, that as much wood has been cut within two years as, during the old regimen, for half a century. The central administration apprised of these dilapidations, has suspended the cutting of wood; and, by another decree, the collection of the grain, oats and forage, lately put in requisition by the commissaries of the army.

BREST, May 15.

The signature of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor was proclaimed here this day. This event, though it does not yet bring us happiness and peace, offers at least the prospect of a better state of things, and affords some ground of hope.

TURIN, April 22.

The greatest secrecy is observed with respect to the conditions of our treaty of alliance with the French. It is expected they will not be made public until the treaty had been ratified at Paris—some persons who pretend to be well informed, aver, that the two contracting powers will mutually guarantee their possessions against every enemy and that the French republic will allow her ally to participate in the new conquests in proportion to her contingent of forces, or will indemnify her in money in a like proportion—The cession of the Imperial fiefs to his Sardinian majesty, and the island of Sardinia to the French, are considered as events highly probable.

LONDON, May 16.

Our Portsmouth letters to-day afford us further details of the adjustment of the disturbances at Portsmouth—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the delegates landed; and proceeded to the governor's house, where they partook of refreshments. They then went in procession to the fleet, accompanied by lord and lady Howe. After they had visited the ships at St. Helen's, they proceeded to Spithead, where the crews of the ships under Sir Roger Curtis were conciliated. At 7 in the evening lord Howe landed, and the delegates carried him upon their shoulders to the governor's house, amidst the plaudits of the surrounding multitude.

Portsmouth, May 15—6 P. M.

This morning, about seven o'clock, the delegates from the fleet landed, and proceeded to the governor's house, agreeably to appointment with lord Howe, &c. A band of music belonging to one of the regiments played opposite the house. The delegates came out upon the balcony, and rested for some time, to the great satisfaction of an eagerly gazing, nay I may say admiring multitude. One of them, who stood in the centre, threw down a guinea to the band, to drink, which seemed to give universal satisfaction.

The band from the fleet then struck up, and continued playing while the delegates went in, and partook of a refreshment with all the officers assembled on the occasion. Lord and lady Howe, &c. then proceeded in grand procession along with the delegates to the fleet. They have not yet returned, so that all is conjecture on shore; but the blue flag was just now displayed on one of the ships, and several officers have this day been sent ashore from Sir R. Curtis's division.

Extract of another letter, 7 P. M.

Every complaint of the sailors is fully adjusted, to the utmost extent of their wishes. Whatever they asked, they firmly insisted on, and lord Howe has complied therewith. However, as the claims are generally considered reasonable, we are happy it has been thus terminated, and the bulwark of the country thereby restored to its protection.

This morning, at six o'clock, the delegates landed without an officer, and accompanied with three bands of music, went to the governor's house, where they were introduced in great form; and at eight o'clock left the same, and moved in procession to St. Helen's, the delegates displayed the union as their flag, attended by lord Howe, Sir W. Pitt, Sir Peter Parker, and many other distinguished persons—They were received at St. Helen's with due respect.

From St. Helen's they came to Spithead, where lord Howe has reconciled the crews of Sir Roger Curtis's ships, on complying with their demands; and perfect harmony seems for the present to be re-established, and we sincerely hope it will continue so.

On lord Howe's landing this moment, (seven o'clock) the delegates are bringing him on their shoulders to the governor's house, attended by many thousand spectators, who are much relieved from the anxiety they have experienced so long from the misunderstanding prevailing in what they conceive their best defence.

The following written orders were yesterday read by the serjeants of the guards at the head of each company of the Coldstream regiment, by command of the duke of York:

"Brigade of Guards, 14th May, 1797.

"The non-commissioned officers will explain to the men, that in consequence of their uniform good conduct, it is at present under consideration, at the particular recommendation of his royal highness the duke of York, to make their condition more comfortable than it has hitherto been; and the non-commissioned officers will be duly attended to at the same time."

The soldiers, as soon as it had been read, exclaimed with one voice, "God bless the duke of York."

His royal highness was at the window of the horseguards, fronting the parade, while the orders were read.

A message upon the above subject is expected to be brought down to parliament to-day or to-morrow.

Several of the German papers, brought by yesterday's mail, affect to be acquainted with the precise terms of the preliminaries of peace.—The *Courier des Bas Rhin* of the 6th instant, states, that the following are generally believed to be among the terms:

"His Imperial majesty is to renounce, for ever, all alliance with England; and a new treaty is to be formed between the French republic, Spain, the Italian states, and the house of Austria.

"The Germanic empire is to preserve the *status quo ante Bellum*, according to the fundamental laws of the peace of Westphalia; the French republic is to take upon herself the guarantee of the *status quo*.

A Dublin mail arrived this morning.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Pelham presented the report of the secret committee to the house of commons. It is very long and detailed. It enters first into an examination of the principles and motives of the society of United Irishmen, which, the committee contend, harbouring, under the pretext of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation, the design of disuniting Ireland from England, and establishing a republic.

The report then proceeds to the papers seized at Belfast, which are inferred to be the papers belonging to two committees of the society of United Irishmen. It gives an account of the constitution of the society—of its great and subordinate committees—of the powers of those committees, and the duties of its members—of the oath against giving evidence against any of the members—of the sums subscribed—of the arms and ammunition purchased, and of the amount of the society, which is stated to be, at this moment, *one hundred thousand men!*