

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 3, 1797.

V I E N N A, April 29.

YESTERDAY the following proclamation was published:—"The preliminary articles of peace are signed, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased, and the hope of a speedy restoration of peace is brought nearer to its completion.

His Imperial majesty will feel the most heartfelt pleasure, should he succeed in his endeavours to put an end to the war, and spare the effusion of human blood, and by a lasting peace to secure the honour and happiness of his beloved subjects. His majesty has therefore given it in charge to the undersigned, to give public notice of the signing of the preliminary articles of peace, and the consequent retiring of the French army; and since by this event the country of Lower Austria is freed from the immediate danger with which it was threatened, his majesty will no longer impose on his brave and loyal subjects the burthen of bearing arms, and therefore commands that the general levy, be superseded. His Imperial majesty has likewise given orders that a medal shall be struck suitable to the occasion, which shall be worn on the breast by those who voluntarily took up arms for the general levy, as an honourable testimony of the gratitude of their country for their fidelity and valour.

It is now, therefore, the wish of his majesty, that the peasants should return to their rustic labours, the students to their schools, and the artisans to their respective employments; and by their industry, economy, and morals, distinguish themselves as much as by the spirit with which they armed in defence of their country. Should, however, contrary to every expectation, the pacific views of his Imperial majesty be frustrated by any adverse circumstances, he is confident that he can rely on the tried valour and unshaken fidelity of all his subjects.

(Signed) "FRANCIS COUNT VON SAURAU."
"Vienna, April 28."

V E R O N A, April 18.

The Veronese have just risen *en-masse*, and there are 45,000 men in arms. The insurgents have taken possession of the Chusa. Part of the garrison were massacred; the rest were made prisoners.

Yesterday a desperate conflict took place in the town. It lasted four hours, and 600 French in the garrison were cut to pieces. The survivors retreated to the three castles, whence they keep up a continual fire upon the town, without doing any material damage.

Count Neiberg, commander of the advanced guard of Laudon's corps, arrived this day, amid the shouts of *Vive l'Empereur! Vive St. Marc!* to settle the terms of the armistice.

The Veronese have already taken 3000 French prisoners. General Bataud having threatened to bombard the town, a message was sent, assuring him, that for every bomb he threw into the town, 20 Frenchmen and four women should be conducted to the Stone Bridge, and libt.

April 24.

Six hundred Slavonian troops have arrived, and more hourly expected, to co-operate with the peasants.

The French army entered Verona this day. A deputation was sent to propose a capitulation. The result of the conference was, the capitulation of the town, the disarming of the insurgents, and the arrest of those who organised the massacre of the French. Three thousand slaves have become prisoners of war, and are about to be marched to Milan.

M I L A N, May 8.

General Buonaparte was met at Mestre by the Venetian envoys on the 3d instant. He stopped there, and proposed to wait their further determination.

General Buonaparte and Clarke are returned hither. The troops of the republic occupy the whole of the Venetian Terra Firma. The Venetian revolution is completed, with the consent of the noblesse. The new government will be purely democratic.

C A D I Z, April 25.

Our fleet begins already to feel the influence of admiral Maffredo's popularity—the confidence inspired by his talents, induces a hope that our late disasters will be repaired. Two hundred of our officers have been recovered, who, through disgust, threw up their commissions. The fleet consists of 30 sail of the line, and will be reinforced by four more towards the end of May, two of them three-deckers.

B A S T O N, May 18.

Many letters from Brancfort assure us that a strong column of the army of the Sambre and Meuse was on the march for Hanover, to oblige the king of England

to make peace. If there be any truth in this report, Prussia, which has guaranteed the neutrality of Hanover, must concur with the French Directory.

H A G U E, May 4.

Official communication has been made of a letter from Petersburg, declaring that Paul I. had given orders to pay to the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, the interests, and arrears due to them. This act of justice is more pleasing to the Dutch than to the Russians.

P A R I S, 22 Floreal, May 11.

Mention is made, in the Tyrol, of 3 parties; one for a confederacy with Switzerland, the other for independence, and the third for Austria. This last party is the weakest.

We are certain, that there are secret articles in the preliminaries of peace. These articles relate to Venice, Mantua, and some other petty Italian states. We must respect the motives which have determined government to be silent upon these objects, and we shall follow the same mode of conduct until peace has been definitively signed.

[REDACTUR.]

May 15.

The members of the Directory of the Cispadana republic are chosen; their names are Magnani and Gusta Vilni of Bologne, and Ricci of Modena.

Three ships of the line and two frigates are about to sail from Toulon, to cruise before the island of Corfica.

M. Azzara, minister of Spain, arrived at Florence from Rome on the 21st April. It is supposed, that the political and religious differences between the Pope and Spain will not be soon settled.

May 16.

It is said that Bartilemi will not accept the office of directory, to which he has been summoned by the wishes of his fellow-citizens; but it is believed, that they who are to be the electors, will persist in pressing upon him this testimony of the gratitude of the French.

Pichegru was to set out for Paris on the 25th Floreal, (May 16.)

Verniac, late ambassador from the republic to Constantinople, is at Paris.

The council of Five Hundred yesterday resolved itself into a general committee, to hear a message from the Directory. It is said to have related to a demand for the repeal of the resolutions upon the mode of renewing the Executive Directory.

May 18.

The moment that the Venetian government received information of Buonaparte's manifesto, the doge summoned an extraordinary meeting of the senate, in order to take into consideration the state of the republic; and, with only five dissentient voices, it was decreed, that the government should suspend all its functions; that the republic should throw itself on the mercy of the French republic, and accept from her a provisional government; and also, that the Provveditori, and other magistrates of whose conduct France has reason to complain, should be given up, that they may be punished for the atrocities lately perpetrated against the French.

The news circulated in several of our prints, that the English government has demanded a passport for the purpose of sending a new negotiator to this capital, is without foundation.

By order of the police, patriots of the south are daily arrested here, who come to fraternize with their brethren of Paris.

May 29.

What has passed at Venice has seriously interested all the friends of the republic of Lombardy. The reports of an indemnification made to the emperor in the republic of Venice, have occasioned great uneasiness. Nothing could be worse for us, than to see the power of Austria increase and establish itself in Italy. But what assures us that it is for the interest of France to keep the emperor from the Adriatic, that he will not fail to increase the commerce of his states in the Levant, to the detriment of Marseilles and France.

June 1.

The minds of the true French are firm. The choice of the people discovers that they wish the constitution; that they wish for the return of justice and order. The list of candidates proposed for the place of director, is sufficient to convince us of the spirit which prevails in the Council of Five Hundred. They manifest a strong inclination to support the government, when they place men worthy of it in authority to give honour, and to secure the greatest respect to it.

The Council of the Ardennes have chosen Bartilemi one of the directors; but of 218 votes he had 175.

L O N D O N, May 16.

Yesterday morning an express was received in town from earl Howe, at Portsmouth; and, in the course of the day, several communications were made by the Telegraph. We are happy in being enabled to furnish our readers not only the general agreeable issue of the late business at Portsmouth; but to add the following particulars, relative to the proceedings of earl Howe on Saturday last, in the complete and definitive arrangements of the business.

The Royal William, contrary to report, had never moved from Spithead. It was on board of this ship that earl Howe appointed the delegates of the fleet to meet him; definitively to arrange the disagreements between the men and their officers.

At 3-4 past 10, A. M. on Saturday, the Royal William made the signal that the delegates of the fleet were coming from St. Helen's on board that ship to meet earl Howe.

The port admiral, Sir Peter Parker went on board the Royal William to receive his lordship.

At a quarter past 11, A. M. the signal was made from the Royal William, that the delegates were all on board; and in a quarter of an hour after, earl Howe arrived on board that ship, where he was received with all the honours due to his rank.

At 12 o'clock at noon the delegates were permitted to wait on his lordship in the admiral's cabin; at two, the delegates finally agreed to accept the pardon offered by his lordship, ratified by the king, and that such pardon should be issued by the admiralty, in a manner that it might be passed up in different parts of his majesty's ships. They likewise expressed a hope that all grievances and offences should be buried in oblivion from that moment.

The delegates respectfully hoped that the admiralty would supersede some officers who had made themselves particularly obnoxious by acts of tyranny and oppression, in the execution of their duty. This was assented to by earl Howe, so that the disagreeable and alarming business which has of late so much, and so painfully, occupied the public attention, is now at length completely adjusted; and we may consider the fleet as in a state fit for immediate action, and we trust, if the opportunity offers, of effectual service.

The destination of the marquis Cornwallis is at length settled; he does not go to India; but to Ireland, to take the command of the army, for which service troops are under orders to hold themselves in readiness.

On the 8th instant, the first division of the 88th regiment, on Connaught-rangers, marched from Chatham barracks for Portsmouth, where they are to be immediately embarked for Jersey. This is the third time this regiment has been completed since the commencement of the war.

Captain Holloway has gone on board his ship, the Duke, of 98 guns, to resume the command of that ship.

Two captains are gone to Portsmouth to supersede others that are particularly objected to by the seamen.

Mr. Simms, the lieutenant of marines, is in a fair way of recovery. It is now well known that several persons in the fleet have held a correspondence with the corresponding society, one of whose adherents was apprehended on Wednesday last, on account of some improper interference in the present unhappy disputes and committed to Winchester goal.

May 18.

A letter from Monaghan, in the north of Ireland, received by the Dublin mail of yesterday, states, that a captain Leslie, with 1/2 of his yeomanry corps, had been attacked by 150 United Irishmen, who had the audacity to demand of captain Leslie and his party, their arms, which they had received, but they day in Charlemont, and as the United Irishmen imagined, without ambition. Captain Leslie replied coolly, that "they should have arms" and drawing a pistol from the holster, thro' the leader through the body, the men under his command following his brave example, in a short time killed twenty of the assailants, and put the remainder to flight. Many of the assailants who escaped were severely wounded. Twenty dead bodies were found in the road.

May 24.

At a very late hour last night, Paris papers to the 20th instant, reached town by express. They bring intelligence, dated at Genoa, on the 3d instant, of the French army having taken possession of all the states of Terra Firma, belonging to the Venetians. The great body of this army is placed between Mestre and Jofina; so that there is nothing but the water between the French and the Venetians; and it is thought this obstacle will not long avail.

The Courier of the Lower Rhine, a paper printed at West under the protection of the king of Prussia, having published some articles from the Quotidienne Paris Journal, which have displeased the Directory, the