

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 12, 1797.

CERNOWITZ, July 6.

HE rebels of Poland have chosen Bukowine as the theatre of their operations.—The day before yesterday they entered that province in two divisions—twenty-five men were taken, and a dragoon dangerously wounded, by one of those parties.

The Poles are all on horseback, armed with pistols and pikes, ornamented with small red flags. A corporal who was recruiting in the district of Ehrhadh, was killed by the rebels.

VIENNA, July 26.

On the 24th inst. about 9 in the morning, the marquis de Gallo arrived here, and immediately after repaired to Engerdorf, where he had a long conference with the emperor. On his return to this city, he went to the minister of state, baron Thugut, with whom he had another long conference. It was remarked that neither the marquis nor the persons about the court had very pleasant countenances—the negotiations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progress.

The French require that Mantua shall be united with the Cisalpine republic, though it was stipulated in the preliminaries, that the city should be restored to Austria. On the part of the French, it is said, on the other hand, that the emperor having given his consent to the establishment of a new republic in Italy, its very existence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortress; the emperor, therefore, must tacitly accede to the cession of Mantua, for which he receives a sufficient indemnification in Istria and Dalmatia.

As these and many other difficulties have arisen, and the house of Austria cannot be expected to abandon easily its great interests in Italy, we are not without our fears that hostilities may again recommence.

As there is no danger of hostilities on the Bohemian frontiers, the emperor has ordered that the fourteen battalions of reserve in that kingdom, shall march immediately for the army in Italy.

General Mack, who has been sent with strong reinforcements to the Italian army, is already arrived at Gritz.

On the 15th inst. the first Dalmatian ship, of 8 guns, sailed from Zara, under the Austrian flag.

MILAN, July 18.

Since the Cisalpine republic has been proclaimed, the government at Florence has taken every precaution against the partisans of revolutionary principles. The grand duke has raised a body of 12,000 men, who will be sent to the frontiers of the neighbouring demoralized provinces; and it is said that the Tuscan towns on the side of Modena and Bologna, will be more strongly fortified.

At Genoa the doge has renounced his former title, and is now only called citizen president of the provisional government—the republic is no longer styled the republic of Genoa, but the Ligurian republic, Liguria being the ancient name of the country. The archbishop likewise has already introduced the appellation of Ligurian republic into the liturgy!

ITALY, July 22.

It is believed that a part of the French Italian army will soon march for France. General Massena, it is said, will in a short time go to Paris. A great part of the troops at Milan have left that city: the frontier towns of Piedmont, Tortona, Cunco and Alessandria, have been placed by the French on a war establishment. At Brescia all the artillery has been carried away, but the Austrians have not yet entered the town.

SWITZERLAND, July 29.

The passage of the French troops through the Valais has been unanimously refused to general Buonaparte by the Swiss on the ground that it might give occasion to similar demands in future, which might be detrimental to the confederacy. Zurich has addressed a justificatory memoir to the Directory on this subject.

FRANCFORT, July 29.

It is reported here, that the troops of the French Sambre and Meuse army on the other side of the Rhine, have received orders, in consequence of the present circumstances of France, to break up in five days, and form a camp behind the Meuse: according to others, they will immediately march for the interior of France. A party of the army of the Rhine will take the position of these troops.

PARIS, August 13.

One more step is made towards the general pacification! One ally taken from England; one branch of the coalition cut off; one additional motive for be-

lieving that the negotiations at Lisle will be successful, or, at least, that their progress will be more rapid.—In short, a treaty of peace has been concluded between the French republic and Portugal.

This treaty appears to be very advantageous to France; among many articles relating to a trade of which France had never yet partaken; since she is treated better than the most favoured nation; since every thing favours reciprocal imports, and the balance is all in favour of France, who drinks none of the wines of Portugal, while Portugal consumes a considerable quantity of French wines; since Portugal accords a diminution of the duties on importation; it may be further remarked, how much we are favoured in many other respects.

This treaty obliges Portugal to admit no more than six ships of war into the port of Lisbon, and in her smaller ports, only three ships of war, belonging to each of the belligerent powers. It may be seen, that as England has no allies who send ships into those parts, this article is very advantageous to France; since six French, six Dutch, and six Spanish ships may be at Lisbon at the same time, against six English. It is also known, that the English have no other harbours in those seas, while France has those of Spain; thus it was of great consequence to insert the article by which Portugal engages to admit no prizes taken by ships of war or privateers, into her ports. They even go so far as to prohibit the sale of merchandise that is captured on board a ship.

Nothing can be more favourable and encouraging to the national industry than the article which promises a kind of premium, an extraordinary diminution of duty, in favour of articles imported from Europe by either of the contracting parties into the dominions of the other, provided the cargoes belong to merchants of the nation that imports, and are imported in ships of that nation.

LONDON, July 20.

His majesty lately took a very remarkable occasion to express his approbation of the conduct and measures of his present ministers: It is an established custom for the bench of bishops to go into the king's closet on the anniversary of his birth day, and pay their annual homage of respect and attachment to his royal person and house. On Monday morning, the 4th of June, this congratulation was made by the archbishop of Canterbury, the speech was made by the archbishop of York. In this address no allusion whatever was made to the politics of the day. But his majesty in his gracious answer to the learned and reverend prelates, took occasion to assure them, "That his ministers continue to possess his entire and unabated confidence; that he fully approved of their measures; and that he should continue to support them, so long as they acted upon the same system," or words to that effect.

The French Journal called the Sentinelle says—"Lately a bill was posted up on the church door, in the department of La Sarthe, containing an invitation to the faithful to receive their good priests who were transported, and to restore, under the pain of damnation, the goods taken from the illustrious nobility." Who could believe that some peasants were stupid enough to believe that these bills were posted up by angels from Heaven!

Such is the piety of some of the French peasants, and such the improvement they have made under the instruction of their priests.

August 11.

Yesterday a court of Directors was held at the East-India house, when the resignation of marquis Cornwallis, as governor general, was accepted. Adjourned till Wednesday next.

PARTIAL MUTINY.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 12th of July, states, that although the rest of the squadron remained perfectly loyal, and under the most complete discipline, a mutiny had begun to shew itself on board the St. George of 98 guns, commanded by captain Peard, but, by the spirited exertions of the officers had been discovered and entirely suppressed before it was carried into execution. The trial of the ringleaders occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th, when, after a most impartial hearing, 4 of them were condemned, and executed the next morning. The following judicious order was given out by the admiral on Saturday night:

GENERAL ORDER.

"Every ship in the fleet is to send two boats with an officer in each, and two marines or soldiers properly armed in each boat, on board his majesty's ship the St. George, at half past seven to-morrow morning, to attend a punishment. The sentence is to be carried into execution by the crew of the St. George alone; and no other ships, as is usual on similar occasions, are to assist in this painful service, in order to mark the high sense the commander in chief entertains of the loyalty, fidelity, and subordination of the rest of the fleet, which he will not fail to make known to

the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and request of their lordships to lay it before the king. This memorandum is to be read to the ship's company."

August 12.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters at Milan, August 1, 1797.

The commander in chief to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

"After fifteen days successful navigation, the fleet which sailed from Venice, composed of several ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of captain Bourde, having on board some troops, commanded by general Gentily, has anchored in Corfu road. Four Venetian men of war, which were there, have joined the squadron.

"On the 23th of June our troops were disembarked, and took possession of the forts of Corfu, where they found 600 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which were brass. A great crowd stood on the shore to welcome our troops, with all that exultation of joy and enthusiasm which ever animates a people when they recover their liberty.

"At the head of this assembly of people was the papa, or chief of the religion of the country, and far advanced in years. He approached general Gentily, and said to him, "Frenchmen, you will find in this isle a people ignorant of the sciences and of the arts which distinguish nations; do not, however, despite it on that account; it may one day become what it has been; learn from this book to respect it." The general with much curiosity opened the book which the papa presented him, and was not a little astonished to find that it was the Odyssey of Homer.

"The isles of Zante, Cephalonia, and St. Maure, have the same desires, and express the same wishes and the same sentiments for liberty. The tree of liberty is planted in every village; municipalities govern every commune; and these people hope, under the patronage of a great nation, to recover those sciences, arts and commerce, which they had lost under the tyranny of the Oligarchs.

"The isle of Corcyra, was, according to Homer, the country of the princess Nausica. Citizen Arnaud, who deservedly enjoys a great reputation for his knowledge of the Belle Lettres, informs me, that he is about to embark, in order to plant the tri-coloured flag on the ruins of the palace of Ulysses.

"The chief of the Maniotes, the true descendants of the Spartans, and who occupy the peninsula on which the Cape Malpan is situated, has sent some of the chiefs of the country to me to express his strong desire to see some French ships in his port, and to be useful to the great people.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

At a late hour last night were received by express, the Paris journals of the 7th and 8th instant, and Brussels papers to the 7th instant. The most material articles in the French papers relate to the renewal of the negotiations at Lisle. A letter from that place, dated the 4th and inserted in L'Esclair of the 8th, says—"The conferences, lately suspended for 12 days, have been renewed this day, and some hopes yet remain for them. It appears certain, however, that the peace will not take place until a proper understanding between the Councils and the Directory shall be restored."

Upon the same topic of the Republican Francois, a respectable journal, deemed half official, says—"As to peace, all that is known on the subject is, that the negotiations, which have been suspended at Lisle and Montebello, have been resumed, and, through the exertions of the new minister (M. Talleyrand Perigord) are now actually in a good train."

The Breit squadron appears to be in a wretched state, as the pay of the officers and sailors is still greatly in arrear, and continual complaints are made of the bad quality of the provisions with which the ships are supplied.

The Hamburg mail which arrived this morning, brings nothing of importance, excepting the repetition of the general opinion, that in consequence of the firmness and address of the emperor and his allies, a peace, in which England would be included, might be shortly expected.

August 15.

We have received by express, the Paris journal of the 11th and 12th instant.

The following message which appears in the Redacteur will shew that Portugal has concluded PEACE with the French republic. The terms perhaps are not such as this country could have wished; but let them be what they will, they must be favourable to our wishes for peace; for now our negotiations can make no pretext for delay on account of the interests of our good and faithful allies!

Message to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory has just decreed and signed a treaty of peace, concluded yesterday the 23d of the present month, August 10, with Portugal, negotiated in the name of the French republic, by citi-