

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 16, 1799.

GENOA, February 14.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts received here from Alexandria, Buonaparte is indefatigably employed in the organization of Egypt, and his army is 30,000 strong; besides which, he has organized another army of 50,000 men, consisting of Copts, Druses, &c. which is much devoted to him. He only waits for the sinking of the Nile to proceed on his expedition.

SUBAIA, (Germany) March 8.

When the Austrian army and the army of the empire passed the Lech, on the 4th of March, very remarkable general orders were issued by the archduke Charles, in which he takes a succinct view of the various occurrences which have led to the present posture of affairs; stating that the French have taken the most improper advantages of the retreat of the Austrian troops, violently obtained possession of Ehrenbreitstein, oppressed the right bank of the Rhine, and carried their demands at Rastadt to a height that must disgrace the German name, and not deigned to return an answer to any remonstrances. It is added, that they are now prepared to over-run Germany with a numerous army, extend the republic of Switzerland to the Danube and the Lech, and thus continually add encroachment to encroachment.

It appears that the main body of the French army began to cross the Rhine in the afternoon of the 1st instant, the advanced guard under the command of generals Lefebre, Vandame and Clein, having passed early in the morning.

The Rhine was also past on the same day at Hünningen, by the right wing of the French army, and at Germensheim by the left wing. A corps from the left wing was destined to invest Philippsburg, which it was thought would soon surrender.

The letters from Strasburg state, that the French army is not to halt for five days, and it seems probable that general Jourdan is determined to advance by forced marches to Ulm, where the main body of the Austrian army, under the command of the archduke Charles, is stationed.

On the second instant the Executive Directory passed an arrete, appointing citizen Jourdan commander in chief of the armies of the Danube, of Helvetia, and of the army of observation; citizen Bernadotte commander of the army of observation, under the orders of citizen Jourdan; and citizen Messena commander of the French army in Helvetia, under the direction of the commander in chief of the same army.

The main body of the army under Jourdan is said to have received large reinforcements; under these circumstances we may every day expect intelligence of an action between the French army and that of the archduke.

R A S T A D T, March 1.

Last night the French, to the number of 25,000 men, passed the Rhine, and published two proclamations—A note was likewise given in to the deputation of the empire by the French ministers; in which they declare that if the empire will oppose the march of the Russian troops, the negotiations for peace shall proceed as before, otherwise the French envoys have orders to leave Rastadt.

At nine o'clock the French ministers delivered the following note and proclamations to the deputation of the empire. They were brought by the adjutant-general who arrived yesterday evening at Rastadt.—A note to the same purport was likewise remitted to his excellency the count Lehrbach. Couriers and etiquettes have been sent off on all sides.

Note of the French Legation to the Deputation of the Empire.

"The undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, for the negotiation with the Germanic empire, have received orders from the Executive Directory to transmit to the deputation of the empire the proclamation subjoined. They acquit themselves of this commission, by annexing to the present note a copy, certified by them, of this proclamation; as also one of the address of general Jourdan to the army he commands.

"The undersigned are charged at the same time to declare, that the march of the army is only to be considered as a measure of precaution imposed by circumstances; that the desire of peace on the part of the French government is still ardent and sincere, and that it will proceed to conclude it with the empire, provided the empire shall declare against the march of the Russian."

Signed by
BONNIER,
DERBY,
ROBERJOT.

PROCLAMATION by the DIRECTORY.

"The troops of his majesty the emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary, in contempt of a convention

concluded at Rastadt, (16th December, 1797,) have passed the Ina, and advanced beyond the boundaries of the hereditary countries.

"This movement is connected with the march of the Russian troops, now in the states of the empire, who openly declare that they come to attack and combat the French republic.

"Ever faithful to the obligation it has imposed on itself, ever animated with the desire of maintaining a state of peace, and ever disposed to ascribe to his majesty the emperor the same sentiments, the French government has demanded a satisfactory declaration relative to this march of the Russian troops, and the passage which has been granted them.

"The emperor has been silent. The executive directory, therefore, sees itself compelled by the necessity of self defence, and the obligation which every state is under to provide for its security, to order the French armies to take such positions as circumstances require. But it declares, at the same time, that its desire for peace is invariable; and that the moment his majesty the emperor shall make known, by an amicable declaration, that the Russians have evacuated his states, and that his troops have resumed the positions determined on in the convention concluded at Rastadt, the French armies shall return to the positions they have hitherto occupied.

"Approved by the Executive Directory (Feb. 20.) (Signed.)

"L. M. REVIILLIERE LEPEAUX, Pres.
"LE GARDE, Sec. General."

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL JOURDAN.
LIBERTY!—EQUALITY!

Head quarters of the army of Mentz, 10th Ventose, 7th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE ARMY.
"SOLDIERS,

"In contempt of a solemn convention, the troops of Austria have the first passed the stipulated line of demarcation: the emperor, taking advantage of the pacific dispositions of the French government, has called into the bosom of Germany, armed strangers, left known by their military success than their ravages in former wars; and while scrupulous observers of the faith of treaties, you remained behind your lines, in a firm but peaceable attitude, this prince dared to concert hostile movements with his new allies, and avail himself, under favour of perfidious silence, of the advantages which your security gave him. This manifest infraction, this outrage on public faith respected by all civilized nations, has at length compelled the Executive Directory to make reprisals. It has done every thing for peace, but if war be fought for, it will make it. Soldiers, let us quit our lines, and recommence that career we have hitherto pursued with so much glory.

"If we meet with opposition to our assuming the military positions towards which the army advances, we will fight.—We will fight if the emperor does not promptly and strictly execute the existing convention; but faithful to the principles of moderation, which have hitherto characterized the French nation, we will retreat and re-enter our former lines as soon as the republic shall have received the satisfaction it has a right to expect.

"Soldiers, in resuming your arms, recollect that the scourge of war ought only to fall on the enemies of the republic: your glory will be affected, your laurels withered, the wishes of your enemies fulfilled, if you are guilty of blameable excesses. You know that your enemies have employed all their arts to arm the nations of Europe against the French people. Let your conduct give the lie to all their perfidious accusations.—Remember constantly that the army must respect general and individual property, and that every disorder will be refrained by force, and punished with severity.

"It is you especially, superior officers, chiefs of corps, commanders, whom I shall render personally responsible for the strict execution of my intentions, and those of the government. Maintain the most exact discipline, provide for the wants of the troops under your command, watch over them incessantly, tell them, that every mean action is unworthy the French name; remind them, that it would stain the glory of the armies of the republic, and no doubt they will return to good order.

"Animated with the principles of justice and equity, the Executive Directory has ordered me to inform you, that its firm intention is to reimburse the people and governments friendly to the republic, for whatever they furnish to supply the unforeseen necessities of the army. It is requisite, therefore, that there shall be delivered with the most scrupulous punctuality notes, (or certificates,) of whatever shall be required or furnished for the army; and to prevent impositions, I hereby give notice, that the commissary-general, authorized by me, shall alone be empowered to levy requisitions of every kind, though the general and com-

manders of detached troops may levy requisitions on occasions of urgency; but in every case, a copy shall be transmitted to me, and every imposition punished with the utmost severity, though I trust, soldiers, you will spare this pain to your general.

"In consequence of these just regulations, worthy the French nation, the inhabitants of Germany, encouraged to disregard the reports propagated by the malevolence of our enemies, will, I hope, remain calm in the midst of the storm; and be convinced that the best means they can take to preserve their property, will be to remain peaceably in their habitations.—But if, on the contrary, notwithstanding what I have engaged, the French army shall find the towns deserted, and villages abandoned; if their inhabitants shall oppose its march, or refuse to procure it the succours in their power—then, I declare with the same frankness, that I will take other measures to punish them and make them repent their temerity.

"The General in Chief,
(Signed) "JOURDAN."

(A true Copy.)

"The General of Division, Chief of the Staff.
(Signed) "ERNOUF."

March 7.

On the 3d every thing was still in a quiet state at the Austrian head quarters at Friedberg, but on the 4th a considerable train of artillery passed by Augtburg, on its way to Ulm.

Highly Important.

The contents of the convention of the 1st of December, 1797, and the secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, have now been made public.

This convention is to the following purport:—

"For the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio, and the annexed convention, the plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary, and plenipotentiaries of the French republic, with the French general appointed to carry the provisions of the same into execution, have agreed to; and reciprocally guaranteed the following articles:

1. The troops of the emperor, and king of Bohemia and Hungary, and the troops of the empire in his pay, shall evacuate the territory of the empire by the 25th of December, and withdraw into the hereditary states of his majesty, and beyond the river Inn.

2. The contingent of the emperor shall retire over the river Lech, and not be employed in the fortresses of the empire.

3. The troops of the garrison of Mentz shall not amount, on the 25th of December, to more than 15,000 men.

4. On the same day the French army shall evacuate the Venetian territory, of which the emperor shall take possession.

5. Fifteen thousand French troops shall remain in the said Venetian territory, as well to garrison the different fortresses as to maintain order.

6. On the 20th of December the troops of the emperor shall evacuate Mannheim, Philippsburg, Ehrenbreitstein, Ulm, Ingoldstadt and Wurtemberg, and restore them to the sovereign to whom they appertain. The artillery, ammunition and provisions belonging to the emperor in these places, shall at the same time be removed.

7. The troops of the emperor, and the artillery, ammunition, and provisions appertaining to his imperial majesty, shall be removed to Mentz in such a manner that this operation shall be terminated by the 30th of December.

8. On the 10th December the French troops shall blockade Mentz, but leave the communications open to the Austrian troops.

9. Before the 8th of December the plenipotentiaries of the emperor shall declare to the empire that it is the intention of their sovereign to evacuate the territory and the fortresses of the empire.

10. The plenipotentiaries of the emperor shall take care to procure the surrender of Mentz to the French troops on the part of the elector of Mentz and the empire, during the negotiation, so that the French troops may be in the city on the 30th of December; and should the elector of Mentz or the empire refuse their consent, the French republic shall compel them to it by force.

11. The French generals in the vicinity of Ehrenbreitstein, shall afford to the Austrian troops which evacuate that place every assistance on their march, and furnish the Austrian generals with horses, baggage, and every thing necessary for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition or provisions.

12. The French and Cisalpine troops shall, by the 30th of December, evacuate Palma Nuova, Osoppo, Porto, Legnago, Verona, and the two castles, and Venice and the Venetian territory to the line of demarcation.

13. The commander in chief of the troops of the emperor of Italy, and the commander in chief of the French troops, shall take all the necessary measures to secure the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of Campo Formio. These two generals shall also pre-