

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1801.

LATE AND IMPORTANT
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
[Via New-York.]

MADRID, November 4.

SOME particulars are at present reported here, respecting the sickness which has depopulated Andalusia.

At Cadiz it blew a strong easterly wind, which passing over a burning part of the country augmented the excessive heat of the summer, whereby the atmosphere was well pre-disposed to receive the sickness, but by no means was the cause of it; the greatest part of the physicians in Cadiz were wrongfully impressed with this opinion, and therefore applied the wrong remedies, which augmented the mortality.

On the 8th of August an American vessel entered the harbour of Cadiz; the log-book of the captain mentions that during the passage three men died on board, of the yellow fever; the crew coming on shore went into the neighbouring streets and taverns, the sailors soon spread more and more through the whole city; all died of the sickness except the mate; which soon after shewed itself amongst the inhabitants of the city, and there was not a house into which the infection did not penetrate. The terror spread on all sides, many of the inhabitants not knowing that they had the yellow fever already in their body, fled to the Real Isla de Leon, Chiclara, Port-Royal and Port-Santa-Maria; from whence they dispersed further to Xeres, St. Lucar and Savilla: not only those emigrants got the disorder, but the same that manifested itself pretty soon in the aforesaid places. Since the 12th of August until the 1st November, have died of this sickness, to wit:

At Cadiz which contained 68,000 souls, 16,000; Isla Real de Leon contains 32,000 and has 3000 dead; Port-Royal and Chiclara contain each 10,000 souls and have lost 3000 each; Port-Santa-Maria contains 25,000 and has 6000 dead; St. Lucar 18,000, 4000 dead; Rota 6000 has 1500 dead; Sevilla contains 50,000 has 30,000 dead—so that these nine cities containing 279,000 souls have lost 79,500 souls.

It is here published by authority that the sickness is not extended to the borders of Estremadura.

VIENNA, December 27.

General Moreau has concluded an armistice with the archduke Charles, for 20 days. The archduke arrived here at nine o'clock this day, with the news; and the removal of the court and the Imperial family is put off in consequence of it.—We are assured that the preliminaries of peace between the plenipotentiaries of the archduke Charles and gen. Moreau are already signed. The conclusion of an armistice, while the negotiations for the definitive treaty are going forward, is in certain respects favourable to the French.

FRANCE.

Extrait of the official Journal D'Moniteur, Paris, January 2.

Government this evening received very important dispatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their length render it impossible for us to send off the number of this day to the departments; but these dispatches are of so interesting a nature that we think it our duty to give a short notice of them to such of our subscribers as do not reside at Paris, that they may participate in this happy intelligence as early as possible. It is as follows:

The general of division, Desolles, chief of the staff of the army of Rhine, in a letter addressed to the minister at war, dated December 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that general Lecourbe has had four or five hundred prisoners, and that general Richpanse had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners, &c.

We have every where found immense magazines; the loss of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Lintz we found 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 25,000 sacks of oats. We are marching against Erlach, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to rally themselves on the Traisen, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

In a second letter of the 26th ult. dated also from Steyer, general Desolles informs the minister at war, that the archduke Charles had proposed to gen. Moreau an armistice, announcing to him that the emperor was to send (envoyés) a courier to count Cobentzel with orders to sign a peace.

The character of the archduke Charles and his well known good faith were sure pledges of the emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was besides, led to this measure by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost, in 20 days 70 leagues of

ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 13,000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws to the emperor himself, even in his capital.

The commander in chief, in accepting the armistice, thought, that to stop amidst the most brilliant victories, was conforming to that character of moderation by which the chief consul has made himself known to all Europe.

The armistice was signed at Steyer, Dec. 25; it contains 17 articles, the provisions of which are of such a nature, that they will enable us, even if it should be broken to recommence the war with great advantages, and particularly with great security.

The enemy, as a guarantee of the armistice, give up to the French army the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz, and other permanent points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Feintlermunz and Nauders, and other fortified points in the country of the Tyrol; and in the last place the fortresses of Wurtzburg in Franconia, and Bräunau in the Circle of Bavaria.

From the Journal des Defenseurs.

Gen. Moreau, on the 23th Dec. concluded an armistice and suspension of arms for 30 days, demanded by the archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army. The French army by virtue of this armistice, occupies a line of demarcation, which extends from Bormio in the Valteline to Pacheln on the Danube, 17 leagues from Vienna. The line passes by Bormio, Glurns, Botzen, Bräun, Lienz, Spital, Hundsmarck, Leoben, Erlenhartz, Mark, Gamsing, to l'Erlaph and Pacheln.

The forts of the Tyrol, the fortresses of Ruffstein, Scharnitz, Brannau, the citadel of Wurtzburg, &c. are to be evacuated by the Austrian troops between the 26th Dec. and 8th of Jan.

The line of demarcation for the Galo-Batavian army extends from Nuremberg to Erlaph, passing by Neumark, Parsberg, Laner, Stad-am-hof and Ratibon."

Postscript—(from the Journal des Debats, of the 12th Nivose (2d Jan.)

A courier, arrived last night, brings the account of an armistice concluded between the French and Austrian troops. The armistice is for 30 days, 15 days previous notice must be given before the resumption of hostilities; thus it is an armistice of 45 days. The archduke Charles has sent this news by an extraordinary courier to Luneville."

LONDON, January 10.

We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 4th inclusive. The Moniteur of the 12th and the 13th, the number being consolidated, contains official copies of gen. Desolles's dispatches, announcing the successes of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which it was followed. General Desolles states, as inducements for the conclusion of the armistice, the possibility of general Bellegarde detaching from the army in Italy, a body of troops to join those in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hostilities in Italy, and it seems to be inferred that Brune was rather tardy.

The conditions of the armistice, however, are so favourable to the enemy, they require no other motive than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire possession of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of posts, and being in possession of every strong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almost a certainty of success. Respecting the permanent fortresses which the French have got into their hands, provision has been made that they shall be restored in their present state, if hostilities are not renewed; but if peace does not follow, it seems they will be left in the power of the enemy to destroy them if they think proper. The debouches of Feintlementz, Nauders, and other fortifications of this description are left at the disposal of the French.

It appears by a dispatch from gen. Brune, dated the 27th of Dec. that the campaign had at last been seriously opened in Italy.—He had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and with success. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Montebano, and Molino. These places are between the lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th, at one in the morning, the head quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The army is stated in the official communication to the legislative body, to blockade Madisus. The account given by Brune of the business, however, is very short and not very explicit. It is evident that much loss must have been sustained

on both sides. A great number of superior officers are stated to have been wounded on the side of the French. They certainly gained their object; and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diversion. From Brune's dispatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not at that time have received an account of the armistice; indeed, he is not bound by it.—He, as well as Angereau in Franconia, is left at liberty to negotiate a separate one; and if his advantages are as decisive as he states, he will not fail to exact considerable sacrifices from the Austrians in Italy.

The chief consul has announced all these successes to the legislative bodies with the utmost éclat; and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have delivered well of their country.

Peace on the continent is considered as certain; indeed, the chief consul states, that count Cobentzel had officially announced the 31st December, that he was empowered to treat for a separate peace; and next day the conferences were to open. The points to detail will not be difficult to adjust, after the basis of treaty is agreed upon, and considering the discussion that must already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more severe than they were formerly offered. The chief consul states the principles on which he acts in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French republic; she makes no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian republics shall be insured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people; Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of the government.—The welfare of France shall be to restore calm to Germany and Italy—her glory to deliver the continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of the English."

January 15.

On the 9th instant, the jury of the department of the Seine declared, that a plot existed for assassinating the first consul, and found guilty Carrachi, Areau, Demerville, and Topfno, Lebrun, upon whom, after some debate, judgment of death was pronounced. The other persons accused, viz.—Diana, the woman Fumey, Destecq, and Lavigne, were acquitted.

The French three per cents. were at 52f 25c on the 3d.

The English property confiscated in Russia, is said to amount to 1,680,000l. sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The Imperial family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life guards—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treasury, and the city treasury, containing 12 millions in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 27th, bringing the consolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armistice of thirty days with general Moreau.

January 16.

It appears that government has received information, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, has actually been signed. In consequence of this intelligence, we are informed, that an order of council was yesterday issued, authorizing the detention of all Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels, in the ports in this country, and directions were sent to the commissioners of the customs accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed, by a notice from the custom-house, having been sent to Lloyd's coffee-house this morning announcing the detention of all vessels belonging to the powers above-mentioned.

The Swedish merchantmen alone, detained in our ports, are said to amount to upwards of 300 sail.

A proclamation on this subject, was issued in the course of the morning, and government, we understand, have granted letters of marque, against the powers of the northern confederacy.

January 19.

Government have directed the immediate equipment of every ship of the line in a state for service. At Chatham the shipwrights have begun to work two tides extra by candle light upon the Blenheim, of 90 guns, which is to cut down to a third rate. The Irresistible, Theseus, and Zealous, of 74 guns, Utrecht, of 66; Asia, De Ruyter, Celykeid, Lion, and Standard, of 64; and Batavier and Belchermer, of 56; are also under equipment at the same port. In addition to similar exertions, in other of his majesty's yards, contracts have been concluded with the owners of private yards for as many 74's as they can immediately build.