(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2465.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1794.

COLMAR, *December* 26.

WHILE our intrepid brothers in arms fight day and night against the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, to ſecure their liberty, the ſacerdotal race were like to have kindled a civil war in the department of the Upper Rhine.

The day before yeſterday the biſhop of this department invited all the citizens of this place to repair to the maſs chanted at midnight. A petition was preſented to obtain the uſe of a church; it was granted by the adminiſtrators of the diſtrict, and the petitioners obtained leave to perform the ſervice in the Collegiate church.

Never were the true republicans more ſurpriſed, as they ſee with pleaſure the daily progreſs which reaſon makes among us. What was apprehended, happened; and, without the municipality, a new La Vendee was about to exiſt in our department.

Yeſterday, after veſpers had been celebrated, the proteſtants, jealous of the privilege which has been granted to the catholics, wanted likewiſe to enter the church, for exerciſing their worſhip. Some malevolent perſons immediately fell upon them, and they were on the point of being ſacrificed. This aſſemblage, however, was fortunately prevented; for it would have been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences.

Our municipality proclaimed this day the recapture of Toulon. Our brave brothers in arms, after having taken Weiſſemburg, went to embrace their comrades at Landau.

The enemy are on the point of evacuating Fort Louis.

VIENNA, *December* 16.

According to the laſt advices from Semlin, the commandant of that frontier employed all his attention to ſtop the progreſs and the communication of an epidemic diſorder which prevailed in Servia, and chiefly at Belgrade, where five perſons are already dead of the plague.

In the famous church of St. Denys, the commiſſioners of the national convention diſcovered a hundred veſſels of agate, threeſcore ſervices for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, ſapphire, emeralds, and other precious ſtones of conſiderable value; excluſive of which they diſcovered an unicorn's horn of an immenſe value; with fourteeen unpoliſhed pearls, and a cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thouſand livres, beſides many other ornaments and eccleſiaſtical appendages of inferior eſtimation.

COPENHAGEN, *December* 24.

The miniſters of the powers actually at war with the French convention, having ſeen a note appear, printed and addreſſed to thoſe engaged in commerce in the north, ſigned Ph. Grouville, who therein calls himſelf miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, were not leſs ſurpriſed at it than was the public in general.

Whatever may be the policy of the Daniſh government, of which the form is ſo abſolute, in permitting the French miſſionaries to propagate here, under pretext of negotiations of commerce, their ſyſtem, whoſe end is to ſeparate the people from their government, they thought it their duty not to ſee with indifference a ſtep ſo bold and remarkable. In conſequence thereof, they preſented, in a body, a note, to be informed whether the ſaid Grouville had really been acknowledged as ſuch by his Daniſh majeſty; which note the miniſter, count de Bernſtorff, anſwered by a formal diſavowal.—The public will wiſh to ſee the official notes which paſſed on the occaſion.

STATE PAPERS.

Note of the foreign miniſters to M. Bernſtorff.

"The miniſters of the powers at preſent at war with France, at the court of his Daniſh majeſty, having been made acquainted with a paper, printed and addreſſed to the Daniſh merchants, ſigned by Grouville, ſtyling himſelf miniſter plenipotentiary of the *ſoi diſant* French republic, have the honour to tranſmit a copy of it to his excellency the count de Bernſtorff, praying him to be pleaſed to inform them, whether the paper is authentic and authoriſed, and if, in reality, the ſaid Grouville is authoriſed by his Daniſh majeſty in that character, as this public act makes them preſume.

(Signed) "J. FAGEL, D. HAILES,
"COLTZ, BREUNNER,
"KNUDENER. MUSQUIZ.

"Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1793."

Anſwer of the Daniſh miniſter, count de Bernſtorff.

"Having given an account to the king, my maſter, of the note tranſmitted to me on the 13th inſtant, by the miniſters of the powers at war with France, his majeſty has ordered me to anſwer, that he had ſeen in the note, with pain, a proof of that diſtruſt for which he was certain he had given no occaſion; that, if it was notorious that the national convention had appointed Grouville miniſter plenipotentiary in Denmark, it was equally known, that he had neither been received nor acknowledged in Denmark in that quality; and ſuch an acknowledgment, which, by its nature, is a public act, could not but be generally known. His majeſty, always faithful to his declarations, cannot and ought not to be ſuſpected of having any intention of failing in them. I ought to make one remark—no truth is more evident, nor more univerſally acknowledged, than this, that nobody can be anſwerable for the actions of another; and ſtill more, when it relates to a ſtep unforeſeen, unknown, and with which it was impoſſible to have any concern.

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF.

Copenhagen, Dec. 18, 1793."

Reply of the Britiſh miniſter to the anſwer of Mr. Bernſtorff.

"The note of count de Bernſtorff, in anſwer to that from the miniſters of the powers actually at war with France at the court of his Daniſh majeſty, in ſatisfying the envoy extraordinary of his Britannic majeſty, individually, as to the object which had occaſioned, about eighty years ago, their note, which only contained a ſimple queſtion on the real or ſuppoſed exiſtence of a fact, implies, in the terms uſed in it, an accuſation againſt which he proteſts for himſelf (while thoſe with whom he had the honour to act may make their repreſentations on it either verbally or in writing) with the ſame emotion with which he felt how little it was merited. If it could have been believed for a moment that his Daniſh majeſty could forget his declarations, the novelty of the fact, ſuch as the uſurpation of an active aud public character, left unpuniſhed by the government, was a very juſt and natural motive for their common note. The under ſigned miniſter is ready to avow, that he had not one equally ſtrong for ſuppoſing, that it was poſſible for the king of Denmark to receive, as plenipotentiary to his auguſt and ſacred perſon, him who undertook the office of reading to his unhappy and innocent ſovereign the ſentence which brought him to the ſcaffold.

(Signed) D. HAILES."

UPPER RHINE, *December* 23.

Yeſterday the French renewed their attacks upon the imperial army, and directed their chief force againſt the diviſion of the right wing, under the orders of General Hotze, who had reached the army the preceding evening, having been abſent a few days for the recovery of his health.

In this quarter victory ſtruck the balance on neither ſide. At laſt the French ſuddenly returned with their whole force, and attacked the whole right wing of the Auſtrian army.

The conflict was animated and bloody; a great number of men, and ſeveral pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the enemy, whoſe loſs, however, was much more conſiderable than that of the Auſtrians.

No official, or any other circumſtantial accounts have reached us reſpecting this action; but it is well known at the ſame time, that the Auſtrians abandoned their poſition of Haguenau to take ſtation near Weiſſemburg, whether the head quarters will be removed in the courſe of this evening.

To-morrow 1000 Auſtrian troops will reach the army, to complete the Servian free corps.

Two or three more reinforcements will immediately follow.

A great force of Auſtrian infantry has already reached Dourlac, to complete different Auſtrian regiments.

Dec. 26. The Auſtrian army near Haguenau, which has hitherto been daily attacked and harraſſed by the French, maintained its former poſition in the moſt gallant manner till the 22d inſtant, on this latter day, the French, with an immenſe ſuperiority of number, attacked the Auſtrians, and although the conflict was moſt ſerious on both ſides, yet the imperialiſts were obliged to yield to ſuperiority of number, and to give ground to a ſhort diſtance. The French are ſaid to be again in poſſeſſion of Haguenau, which they plundered entirely. The imperial head quarters are now at Sultz, near Weiſſemburg, and the Auſtrians have taken poſition on the mountain called Geiſberg, and the lines adjacent to it, formerly belonging to the French.

On the 24th and 25th a violent cannonade was again heard in theſe environs, of which the reſult has not yet tranſpired.

FRANCFORT, *December* 30.

The military cheſt of the Pruſſians arrived here laſt night, and to-day general Kalkreuth arrived. In the night of the 29th, a great quantity of heavy artillery, and a conſiderable corps de reſerve, paſſed the Rhine at Manheim, and were planted before the gates of Heidelberg.

The news that the ſiege of Landau is raiſed, and that general Wurmſer had repaſſed the Rhine, is again contradicted. Yeſterday a heavy cannonade was heard at Manheim. The report goes, that the duke of Brunſwick has repulſed and defeated the republicans.

NEUSTADT UPON HARDT, *December* 19.

The republicans, notwithſtanding the bad ſucceſs of their former attempts, returned yeſterday to the charge. They attacked the poſition of the duke of Brunſwick at day break. That gallant general waited for them with the firmeſt countenance; he let them approach within reach of a muſquet, without making any movement. He then gave orders to diſcharge the cannon loaded with grape-ſhot, which had ſuch effect, that at the ſecond diſcharge the firſt line of the enemy was entirely overthrown.

This warm reception did not diſcourage the republicans; they filled the empty ranks, and ruſhed again upon our troops. At laſt, after many ineffectual endeavours, which coſt the enemy an immenſe number of lives, they were completely defeated, with the loſs of 27 pieces of cannon, including ſix howitzers. Only a ſmall number of priſoners was taken, as the republicans were ſo enraged that they preferred death to ſurrendering.

BRUSSELS, *January* 3.

Great movements are now obſerved in the republican army under general Jourdan. They receive conſiderable reinforcements from the environs of Liſle, as likewiſe from the environs of Furnes. It does not appear that the French have relinquiſhed their deſign of penetrating into Weſt-Flanders—a province which owing to its fertility, will furniſh them with abundance of proviſions. They daily make incurſions in that unhappy province whence they carry off all the cattle and proviſions. All our frontiers, from Menin as far as Furnes, are ravaged, and laid waſte for ten years to come. As ſoon as our generals perceived the enemy's deſigns, they gave orders to ſeveral corps to march, for the purpoſe of reinforcing the garriſons of Menin, Ypres and Furnes, as likewiſe the cantonments before theſe places.

However competent theſe meaſures for defending thoſe parts of our frontiers appear to be, yet the terrified inhabitants deem them inſufficient, and quit their abodes with their effects, to repair to the diſtrict of the interior.

On our part, we are conſtantly occupied in balancing the deſigns of the enemy, by a ſecret plan of operations, which will ſhortly be put into execution.

All the officers upon leave of abſence have received orders to be on their reſpective poſts by to-morrow, the fourth inſtant.

By letters from the army we learn, that our generals have ſome ſecret correſpondence in ſeveral of the hoſtile fortreſſes on the frontiers; and that they will probably profit by the diviſions which prevail at Liſle and Douay.

It appears that the plan of making a deſcent on the French coaſt is ſtill reſolved on. It is thought, that a certain number of volunteers will be draughted from each Auſtrian regiment in the Netherlands, to go upon that expedition. The regiment of Latour dragoons will furniſh a whole ſquadron.

The army on our frontiers has juſt made two movements, one againſt Guiſe, and the other againſt St. Quentin; and one corps of the French maſs has been completely defeated.

A letter from Mentz, dated December 29, eleven o'clock, ſtates, that the communications with Landau are again open, and that the Pruſſian head quarters were then expected at Mentz.

At the moment when that letter was cloſed, an eſtafette brought advice, that general Wurmſer had defeated the French, and repulſed them to the diſtance of three leagues.

The war cry of the French, in their daily attacks, was, Landau or death!

LONDON, *January* 6.

In Ruſſia all books, news-papers, and periodical publications, edited in France, French engravings, and ſnuff-boxes, as well as private correſpondence with Frenchmen, are ſtrictly forbidden.

Tueſday evening the perſons who were, by order of the ſecretary of ſtate, diſpatched from Bow-ſtreet office, on the preceding day, to Reading, in order to take T. Paine, (who it was ſtated, in letters ſent to Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and M. Juſtice Addington, was, on that day, at four o'clock, to dine at the Crown Inn, in that town, in company with Monſieur de Bois Crance, a member of the French national convention) returned to town, but without having accompliſhed the object of the journey; for the letters which gave the above information, and which bore the ſignature of Mr. Dean, mayor of Reading, a man of the higheſt reſpectability, proved to be forgeries. Mr. Dean had himſelf received an anonymous letter, ſtating, that T. Paine was to be in the town; but he diſregarded it, believing it to be, as it really has proved, a contrivance