

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 9, 1795.

UTRECHT, January 20.

HERE are the details of the entrance of the French within our walls: a French officer, accompanied by a trumpeter, arrived at the outer post of this city; he was the bearer of a letter to the English general. On his approach he perceived a Dutch soldier standing as a sentry, and who was running away: the officer called him back and bid him to shew him the way to the commandant of the place. They found the gate of this city open, the English soldiers having fled off by the way of Woerden. As soon as the officer and trumpeter appeared before the people, who were decorated with the tri-coloured cockade, they cried, *here are at last our deliverers: long live the French republic that rid us of our tyrants!* They were welcomed, agreeably entertained, and led in triumph through the city, with the acclamations of the people; the commandant having thought proper to betake himself to his heels.

The van-guard of the French army that still remained far behind, was informed immediately, and arrived a few hours after: they every where received, as they passed along, the blessings of a people, who at length found themselves happy after seven years suffering and oppression. The next morning this news having spread through the country, a great number of carriages and persons on horseback crowded from all parts, and more especially from Amsterdam, which lies at eight leagues from Utrecht, to come and meet the French, and to behold an army of heroes.

LONDON, December 27.

It is an ascertained fact that when Mr. Fagel came to this kingdom, he intimated the resolution which the States General had taken of treating with the French for a separate peace. Two commissioners were sent to Paris for that purpose. They were well received by the committee of public safety—but the terms offered by the French were so much beyond the powers vested in the Dutch commissioners, that they returned to the Hague: the truce concluded, and Pichegru renewed his operations. In this desperate condition the States General have again sent commissioners to Paris; and the obvious conjecture is, that they have enlarged the powers of these gentlemen, if they have not altogether complied with the terms proposed by the French.

We believe this to be the precise state of things between the Dutch and French.—All the prattle about the latter agreeing to a negotiation on the basis of the *status quo*—their readiness to treat with all their enemies—and our acquiescence in the Dutch negotiation, is too contemptible even for the meridian of the stock exchange. The meteor glittered but for a moment and burst.

Sir William Miller declared in the house of commons on Friday, that his reason for voting against the address to his majesty's speech was, that Mr. Pitt had declared that he never would make peace till monarchy was re-established in France. Mr. Pitt immediately replied, that he never had made such a declaration—that there might be circumstances, under which it would be wise to treat with a republic in France; and that all he meant to avow now was, that, under the present circumstances, it would not be safe or politic for this nation to make peace with the party now prevailing in France.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barb.) February 24.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated February 20.

"The commanders in chief here, some few days ago, sent the Hostess Quickly to Guadaloupe, with lieutenant Thompson of the *Majestic*, and an army officer with a flag of truce, to pay British troops, prisoners there, and to inspect the sick. On the arrival of the vessel, lieutenant Thompson went on shore, and had an interview with Victor Hugues, the democratic commander, who would not suffer the army officer to go on shore. He asked the lieutenant for his authority for coming; on producing which, and seeing the names of Caldwell and Vaughan, he thought proper, it is said, to treat our gallant commanders with great affected contempt. After much conversation, he took the lieutenant to a house which he told him was Jones's. 'I wish,' said he, 'I could see this man; he kept excellent wine, and you shall taste it.' A bottle was ordered, and he proceeded:—'Barbadoes is the only country you have worth taking, and long before this I should have been there, was it not so far to windward, and so many white inhabitants on it; but let them look to themselves, I know not what success may prompt me to. Go your way, tell those who send you I fear them not; their countrymen shall be taken care of without their help; do not let them send any more spies, for the next shall not be treated as well as you have been.' The lieutenant immediately embarked, and arrived here yesterday, and reports that the harbour of Point-a-Petre is full of vessels,

and seems to think Barbadoes the object of greatest danger. This account you may depend upon.

"It is also in circulation here: that a French privateer and frigate are cruising to windward of Barbadoes, that a Guineaman called the *Prince of Wales*, with 400 slaves has been taken by them, besides a schooner belonging to St. Vincent.—The general opinion here, is, that Dominica will shortly be attacked by the French from Guadaloupe, and that Barbadoes will have a visit from them for the sake of plunder, it would therefore be necessary to take Victor Hugue's advice and 'look to yourselves.' All is tranquillity here, and the French inhabitants seem perfectly satisfied. The royalists shew themselves in great numbers, and are fond of the British uniform.

"We cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of Barbadoes on the establishment of a militia, that now renders their population formidable, as well as extensive.—The judicious selection of commanding officers, and their meritorious and unremitting exertions deserve and receive universal approbation; such is the spirit of the country, which however dormant, has never been extinguished, that all ranks are eager to come forward in the general defence.

"Nor is the generous enthusiasm confined to the breasts of those respectable gentlemen who have accepted commissions—we are certain that it pervades as well the privates, as the officers of every corps; and whilst we are enabled to raise at a few hours notice, a constitutional defence of 5000 soldiers, we may be assured that if our enemies *contumaciously* conceive this island 'worth taking,' we shall never be destitute of men who will convince these boasters, that we, in our turn, think it *worth defending*."

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

Luxemburg, the important fortrefs in the Austrian Netherlands, had surrendered to the French republicans. The French fleet, consisting of 37 sail of the line and the same number of frigates, were cruising the 7th of February in the latitude of Scilly, 12 leagues west. Owing to contrary winds captain Renwick put into Torbay, the 11th February, where lord Howe's fleet was then lying, consisting of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, and by their own account were to fail the first wind. The French republicans are in high spirits, union and energy pervade their councils. Our informant was in Brill when the *Alexander*, of 74 guns, entered the port, and notwithstanding the gasconade of her gallant defence, she fired but two broadsides, and then struck. We congratulate our republican friends upon these pleasing events.—We have long anticipated them.

GRENADA TAKEN!

Captain Atwater, of the sloop *Comet*, who left St. Eustatius on the 14th ultimo, informs, that 2500 men from Guadaloupe having landed at Grenada, had succeeded in gaining possession of all the forts, excepting that which covered the town of St. George's. Captain Atwater adds, that numbers of the inhabitants of Grenada had come down to St. Eustatius, and from a gentleman, whose family he saw at the coffee-house, he received the foregoing intelligence.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

A gentleman arrived last Sunday evening from Philadelphia informs, that he was in company with captain Ewing of the *America*, who has brought the important intelligence of the conquest of Holland by the French republic.

Captain Ewing says, that 300 sail of vessels, each to carry 300 soldiers, independent of their crews, were preparing with all possible industry to proceed in an intended invasion of England.

He further says, that he saw a London newspaper, printed late in January, which relates, that the English parliament were wonderfully agitated in consequence of the successes of the French in Holland. In the tumult of their debate, Mr. Pitt repeatedly offered to resign the seals to Mr. Fox, who as often replied, that since he, Mr. Pitt, had created the storm, it was his business to stem it! and therefore refused them.

ANNAPOLIS, April 9.

Important Intelligence,

Received at Philadelphia by the ship *America*, from Havre-de-Grace.

AMSTERDAM, January 11.

We just now receive the intelligence that the fortrefs of Nieuwersluys has surrendered to the French without the least resistance. Their conduct at Utrecht has been exemplary. The rumour has spread here that they have sent a strong column in the country of Bentheim, twelve leagues from Munster, which would have completely surrounded the English army, and forced them to surrender prisoners of war.

January 18, in the evening.

Yesterday we learnt here that the van-guard of the French having approached the suburbs, were visited

by a deputation from the regency. They afterwards entered the city, where an immense crowd assembled before the hotel of the arms of Bmden. The news of the deliverance of Utrecht was received with universal applause, and all expressed their most ardent desire of breaking their fetters. Consequently, this morning, the 18th, the people put themselves in motion, and assembled before the above mentioned hotel, each with a national cockade in his hat. At two in the afternoon there was a deputation at the burgo-master's. It returned at four o'clock. Shortly after the cries of long live the republic were every where heard.

January 19.

At eight o'clock in the morning all the bells began to ring, and patriotic airs were sung. Two tri-colour flags were hoisted on the state-house. At eleven the tree of liberty, crowned with a hat, was planted on the dam. Several incarcerated patriots were released by the people, and conducted in carriages, with great solemnity, to the state-house.

January 25.

The French army is well received in every part of the city. A strict discipline is observed. It is pleasing to hear the Dutch youth singing *Ca Ira* through the streets. When the martial music strikes up the air they all join in the chorus. The national cockade has caused that of Orange totally to disappear.

January 28.

Yesterday a new tree of liberty, decorated in the most elegant manner, and crowned with the cap of liberty, was planted before the town house. It had been prepared by a society of staunch patriots, and carried in procession, with great pomp, from the church to the place where it was erected. Every person desired to touch it, and all who assisted in carrying it esteemed themselves happy. It was planted during a concert of various musical instruments. The national guard of Amsterdam formed a circle around, within which a great number of young ladies, dressed in white, and decorated with the three coloured riband, danced amidst the acclamations of the people. It is charming to see the harmony that reigns between the French soldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of last week, general Winte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helder, to seize the vessels of war which were there, as well as at Port New Dieppe, in which expedition he succeeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoetsluys, whither he went for the same purpose.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, January 29.

"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the stadtholderian party; and of the assembly of the ancient States General. It is now fully ascertained that in order to appease the patriots, these gentlemen had circulated a rumour, that the stadtholder had resigned all his employments, civil and military, and that his resignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falsehood, and the counsellors of the stadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this subject from the following resolution, entered into by the States General the 18th of January, the very day on which the stadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the secret register of the deliberations of their high mightinesses.

Sunday, January 18, 1795.

"Report has been made to the assembly by Messrs. Grotenrey and other commissioners of their high mightinesses for military affairs, who have been directed by the resolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his highness, of the same date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor:—'That the circumstances which make his highness foresee the lot that awaits him, in case the enemy should penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppose any obstacle to peace, of which the good citizens have so much need, have determined him to quit the country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightinesses will not disapprove this step. His highness prays the Supreme Being to shed his most precious blessings on his once happy country, and to restore its ancient splendour. He protests solemnly he has used his best endeavours to serve it well, and that he utterly despairs of his being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumstances should, at any future day, allow him to be useful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high mightinesses will always find him disposed to exert himself to the utmost. His highness has determined that his two sons, whose resignation of the command of the troops of the states he has accepted, should accompany him.'"

Having deliberated on the premises, and had regard to the actual state of affairs, which demands some precautionary measures, which cannot be taken in the usual mode of deliberation, it has been found necessary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the present and hereafter, shall not carry any pre-