

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 14, 1795.

VIENNA, February 18.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Milan, that the French are greatly increasing in numbers in Italy, and are very often in motion. Orders have therefore been given by our ministry, to thirteen battalions in Poland to break up, and we understand they are already on their march for Italy.

Count Clairfayt has orders to retreat with his army towards Francfort. Orders have been issued to stop all payment from our territories to Holland, at least as long as that country shall remain in the hands of the French.

The emperor has, in his own hand writing, requested the count Clairfayt, to take again the command of the army, which he had hitherto only resigned provisionally. There is a rumour that his Imperial majesty will assist in person at the opening of next campaign.

It is said, if the troubles continue in Italy, that his holiness the pope intends to pay a visit to our capital.

The Gazette of the day contains the plan of the new loan for six millions for the emperor, by means of a lottery. The drawing is fixed for the year 1807.

LONDON, March 6.

Count Hohenhausen, an Hanoverian general, arrived in town on Saturday, charged with dispatches from general Walmoden. It was rumoured, but of course only on conjecture, that they contained overtures for peace from the commissioners of the French convention in Holland. Even if there were truth in the report itself, any hope founded upon it will prove illusory, there will be no peace for Britain for twelve months to come—perhaps for a much longer period.

The arrangements at the admiralty are at length fully settled—they are as follow:

Mr. Stephens, vice lord Hood.  
Lord Hugh Seymour, vice admiral Affleck.  
Captain James Gambier, vice admiral Gardner.  
Mr. Nepean, secretary, vice Mr. Stephens.  
And Mr. Ibbetson retires, and is succeeded by Sir Harry Parkes.

On Saturday evening Mr. Hunter, one of the admiralty messengers, was dispatched to all the eastern ports, with orders to take off the embargo, on account of the return of the grand fleet, which is not expected to sail again until the middle of April.

An event, we understand, has occurred, which every person must have been prepared to expect—the king of Prussia has, it is said, actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic.—The glory and happiness of fighting for morality, religion, justice, humanity, good government and civilized society, have thus developed upon Great-Britain and the emperor of Germany.

March 10. Yesterday morning arrived two mails from Dublin, but they bring little or no news. It will be seen that affairs in Ireland remain in a kind of suspense, until some further dispatches from hence reach that kingdom. An adjournment of the parliament was talked of as likely to take place during the Lent sittings.

It is with great concern we learn, that the debts of his royal highness the prince of Wales are once more to be submitted to parliament. We hoped, that after the faith pledged to the nation on a former occasion, we should never again hear of new burthens on the people to pay debts, many of which we know will not bear investigation. We are confidentially informed, that other incumbrances are to be included in the same total; but of these we shall have occasion to speak more fully when the business comes regularly before parliament.

The last letters from Switzerland state, that all the French emigrants, residing in that country, have been ordered to remove to the distance of fifteen leagues from the frontiers of France.

Another conspiracy has been lately discovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which, to general astonishment, were officers of the Hungarian guards; a corps always distinguished for its attachment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and several others are either punished with imprisonment, or banished from the country. We also learn, that several changes will take place with respect to a number of officers serving in the Austrian army.

Some of the smaller Paris papers have been received in town of so late a date as the second instant, by these we learn, that on the 28th ult. the convention decreed an abolition of the law which punished with the pains of death and confiscation of property all those who carried on any written correspondence with outlaws. Professed royalists now avow their sentiments without dread of molestation. The republicans affect to laugh at their weak prejudice.

The French reckon upon entirely repossessing Corsica in three months.

The representatives of the French people at Perpignan have disarmed all the inhabitants of the country conquered from the Spaniards.—This measure has been dictated by the necessity of securing, as much as possible, the republican soldiers against the daggers of the Spaniards, who daily murder a great many of them. In general, the people of the conquered Spanish provinces appear as much exasperated against their conquerors and ready to enter into every measure that may be adopted by the court of Madrid, for the purpose of expelling them from Spain.

The mild but infirm Stanislaus, unequal to the endurance of the wretched slavery imposed on his people, has determined to resign his crown, and in the country of one of his oppressors,

“ Quietly pass the poor remains of life,  
“ In cool reflections on his troubles past.”

We have seen several letters written by friends of earl Fitzwilliam, and we have heard the substance of others, written by himself, relative to his conduct in Ireland. Lord Carlisle in particular has received one in which the late viceroy enters into a full justification of his whole conduct, which he rests principally upon the encouragement given him from hence to adopt the measures which have been since so much reprobated. He complains particularly of a noble duke high in office, for having acted with duplicity, and for having deserted him in the execution of those measures which he himself had approved. We understand this letter was written for the purpose of being shewn publicly as the noble lord's justification; we are therefore not scrupulous in stating its contents as we have heard them. The letters we have seen are to the same effect.

The princess of Orange and her illustrious daughter, on Friday paid a morning visit to lord and lady Auckland, at his lordship's house in old palace yard. The servants, upon this occasion, had all new liveries, and to such a punctilio of address was lady Auckland's politeness, that no servants were admitted into the state room, where the illustrious visitants partook of a splendid cold collation. The Miss Edens, her ladyship's accomplished daughters, performed the offices of attendance.

The treasury papers at length admit, that there is no doubt of a French Squadron having been detached to the East-Indies. They express their trust, however, that before the French can do any thing against us in that quarter, we shall have a force superior to theirs. But as news-paper trust is as blind as parliamentary confidence, suppose we should not have a superior fleet in the East-Indies, what punishment, will ministers deserve.

From the account brought to Plymouth by the Favonius, there is reason to fear that the French convoy from the Baltic, except, perhaps, three or four vessels, has got safe into Brest. This is an event of very serious importance, for that numerous convoy was laden with naval stores of all descriptions, which the French had been collecting for nine months in the Baltic.

March 12. A letter from Barcelona, received at Gibraltar, brings an account of more than twenty-five sail of English vessels being taken between Algiers and Barcelona, by a French 40 gun ship.

The French invasion of Holland has caused a stagnation in the Baltic and northern trade, which, as it greatly influences the Russian commerce, may, perhaps, oblige the empress of Russia to take a more active part in the affairs of the west of Europe.

If the thanks and gratitude of a nation were ever due to those who have bled in her cause, our army on the continent has the strongest claim. Had a victorious career been its good fortune, its efforts would not have passed unnoticed; but it should be remembered, that this little army, for many months, has disputed every inch of ground with an enemy, tremendous in number, inexhaustible in resources, and every sacrifice made to their wants; aided also by the disaffection of the very people our troops were defending.

We are persuaded that no army, in this or former wars, has shewn that steady conduct and undaunted courage which has been observed by the British army in its endeavours to preserve Holland. The sufferings of our troops claim our most heartfelt pity; and however opinions may differ upon the principle of the war, surely the unshaken courage and perseverance of such a handful of British troops, under such unparalleled disadvantages, unsupported by our allies, have a claim to applause; and we should not think it would be derogatory to the dignity of parliament to vote them their thanks.

CORK, March 16.

We hear, on the authority of private letters by yesterday's packet, that overtures for pacific negotiation have actually been made on the part of our court to the French committee of safety. The event, it is said, was unpropitious to so desirable an object; the conditions on the part of Great-Britain, being such as the committee declared they might not, even with

the most palliative modifications, propound to the national convention.

BOSTON, April 29.

From Lisbon, Feb. 21.

“ The French, by the capture of Amsterdam, have added fifteen sail of the line to their navy, and men have already gone from France to man them. This you may rely on, as my brother has just arrived here from Havre, and brings the information.”

By a gentleman from Shelburne we are informed of the arrival there of the letters by the March mail from Halifax. We do not learn any thing material by the mail. Report is, that a body of British troops had been blocked up by the ice in Holland, and that the French had surrounded and taken them.

From the West-Indies.

By captain Waring, arrived here since our last, in fifteen days from St. Thomas's, via Salem, we learn, that the English flag was hoisted at St. Eustatia the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's from St. Martin's and St. Eustatia. He also informs of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an English fleet of several sail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty transports and victuallers, supposed to belong to the squadron which lord Howe conveyed to sea in February last. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibraltar ships did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

By the brig Iphigenia, capt. Thompson, arrived here last Saturday, 43 days from Bourdeaux, we have Paris papers to the 9th of March, they are filled chiefly with addresses to the convention from different departments, congratulating them on the situation of the republic. We have, however, extracted the following articles from them.

Am. Daily Adv.

BREST, 3 Ventose, (February 21.)

Rear-admiral Vanstabile has now taken post for Amsterdam, with several officers and sailors, and with the title and commander in chief of the naval forces of the French republic in the North Seas. Two fleets are fitting out here, and take troops on board for a secret expedition. One division of six ships of 74 guns, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, weighed anchor yesterday, with provisions for six months on board.

Kellerman is going to take the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, general Jourdon goes to that of the North, which general Pichegru is to leave, in order to go to that of the Rhine.

The summons which the French general Daendels sent to the commandant of Amsterdam, Golotkin, is short but good, here it is.

“ I command thee, general, to march immediately out of the city with the garrison, as I intend to march in this evening.”

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Extract of a letter from the representatives of the people with the armies, in the environs of Brest, Cherbourg and the West, dated March 1, to their colleagues Gaudin and Fontenay.

“ We hasten to inform you of the result of our conferences with Charette, and the principal chiefs of La Vendee. We found them sincerely disposed for a pacification; they presented to us, with all the respect due to the national representation, several articles of demands respecting their persons and effects, and the consolidation of the intended pacification; we have granted them every thing which our duty and the great interest of the circumstances directed us to grant.

“ The result of our operations has been a declaration by Charette and the principal officers of the two armies of the Centre and Netherlands, that, submitting to the republic and her laws, they will never bear arms against her, will deliver up their artillery, &c. &c.

“ At the end of our last session four officers of Stoffer's army presented themselves, who assured us from him of the same disposition for a pacification, as those which Charette and others realized; they have testified besides, the desire of Stoffer to concur with Charette in the different means of consolidating this pacification, we have thought it prudent to grant their demands.

“ Commatin has signed the declaration of Charette in behalf of the Chouans.

“ Health and Fraternity.

“ (Signed) Deleau, Chaillon, L'Official, Derriar, Jarry, Rutlle, Bonnet, Merrison, Bernard,

“ A true copy.  
“ Pay-master general of La Vendee.”

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated the 9th of February, 1795, to a respectable house in this city.

“ Since my last, of the 19th of December, we have experienced here a total change; this country is treated by the French like friends: we are to have a