

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 10, 1795.

A L T O N A, September 28.

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HEN we announced to you, the day before yesterday, that we should be but little astonished to see general Clairfayt abandoning his position at Lahn, to retire behind Mein, we did not think this retreat so very near at hand. By our letters from Francfort, of the 22d instant, we learn he has completely effected his retreat. The Austrians had already passed Mein upon three points, between Hochst, Linglingien, and Ruffelheim.—The French advancing as the Austrians retired, occupy a great extent of country. They have passed to Wetzlar, and are encamped around that city. Every where they have respected the line of neutrality. It became at last as dangerous to the Imperial troops to maintain their position behind Mein, as it was before to defend Lahn, since the French are, this day, masters of it.

The Gazette of Hanau, of the 22d of this month, announces that Mayence and Cassel are already entirely invested by the French. Whatever may be the force of Mayence, to which few places in Europe can at this day be compared, there is no reason to think that after the ordinary forms of summoning and threatening, or even some appearance of bombardment, it will not render itself up as Mannheim has done. It is always very difficult to say what will be the end and catastrophe of these scenes, which we should call a military comedy, if the drama was not so serious in its nature, and the consequences which we may expect will follow.

V I E N N A, September 7.

The talk of a peace, which for some time was general, has now entirely dropped. The news of the moment is, that the French have passed the Rhine, and that our court has accepted the mediation of Denmark.

We have accounts that the negotiation for peace between Sardinia and France meets with difficulties, as the French do not seem inclined to give up either Savoy or the country of Nice, and Sardinia refuses, without these preliminary conditions, to detach herself from the coalition.

Sept. 13. We are assured here that the daughter of Louis XVI. will arrive at Vienna towards the end of next month: lodgings are already prepared at the court in the apartment, it is said, of the archduchess Maria Amelia.

Every day there passes in our neighbourhood French troops, returning by virtue of the exchange which has been decreed; but they do not speak yet of the exchange of the ministers Semonville, Maret, Bournonville, and the four deputies.

W E S E L, September 19.

We receive this moment the important news that the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated by the Austrians on the 15th, and taken possession of the next following day by the French, who found in that place 143 pieces of ordnance, most of which were spiked up. The day before yesterday a bridge of boats was established across the Rhine near Bonn.

G E N O A, September 5.

At Alexandria, in the Milanese, the populace were about murdering all the nobility, suspecting them of sending grain to Genoa; 3000 men re-established tranquillity, not, however, without bloodshed.

The robbers, known by the name of the Barbers, were lately going to murder general Kellerman; they fired at him, but the ball only grazed his face. An adjutant, who was in the same coach, jumped out and killed three of them.

In Sardinia the Jacobins have the sway, and priests, nobles and monks, have been arrested by them; they threatened to depose and banish the clergy and nobility, if they oppose the new order of things. The viceroys who formerly was respected, is now guarded strongly in his own house: the same fate is experienced by his ministers and the bishop of Cagliari, and those steps have been obliged to; every attempt is making to deliver the island up to the French. The ferment all over the kingdom is so great, that unless prudent means are adopted, it will be lost.

G O N E S S E, (10 miles from Paris,) September 22.

In several communes of the department of the Seine and Oise, a placard has been just pasted up, shewing to what danger liberty has been exposed for some days past. It is positively stated, that certain vindictive and ambitious men had proposed to transfer the seat of the convention to some other place; to declare Paris in a state of rebellion, and to prevent it from receiving provisions; and that the most faithful representatives of the people, such as Boilly, d'Anglas, Henric, Larrive, Fermond, Lanjuinais, Lesage, Rabaud, Pom-

mier, Pelet, Duffault, &c. were to be proscribed, and the hideous empire of terror re-established.

This is a sufficient explanation of the measures pursued in our neighbourhood; this is the reason Lyons has been surrounded with troops, and Nantes and Rouen delivered up to the terrorists; that pickets of cavalry have been stationed for some days on the roads leading to Paris, that the postmasters received orders not to let any body have horses; that so many troops have been collected in the environs of Paris, and that the terrorists and brigands have been set at liberty."

According to this paper it appears, that they intend, in case it should be found necessary, to employ the troops against the inhabitants of Paris; several men in power said, that with ten squadrons they would reduce the sections to obedience, and that so many heads should be taken off, that those who remained should not dare to make any further resistance.

P A R I S, (15 Vendemaire) October 5.

We are now marching upon a volcano, the explosion of which will be terrible. In spite of the decree passed yesterday, the electoral bodies and the serious remain assembled. The convention will execute their decree; and the government are taking, we are assured, all the necessary measures. Of these measures, one is, the arming of the terrorists, an armament which good citizens cannot see without horror.

Five hundred of these oppressed patriots have been organized into a battalion upon the terrace of the Thuilleries, and a considerable quantity of cartridges has been distributed among them. The inhabitants of Paris are upon their guard, and firmly determined to resist oppression.

[*Courier du Citoyen Hufon of the 5th inst.*]

It was necessary to be in the convention yesterday, to believe that there were any disturbances at Paris. The agitation was confined to some primary assemblies and the committees of government; all the rest was calm. The day was very bad; no person walked the streets; armed corps surrounded the convention, which nobody thought of attacking. Battalions of the Fauxbourgs had been raised, and marched to guard the convention. It is curious to see the assembly reduced to trust its defence to the same men against whom the columns of Paris were marched on the first days of Prairial.

The day before yesterday was a day of contradictions. Could there be any thing more striking than to see the Mountain, which sent 42 deputies to the scaffold, seek to bury the transaction in oblivion, by applauding the funeral oration of those whom they assassinated.

The electors, who met in the hall of the Theatre Francais, did not deliberate; they waited the whole day for the election of the majority of the sections. Only 20 sections sent electors, though 30 at least had adhered to the union. The bureau had not even been formed. The electors separated at eleven at night.

At midnight Legendre, with the armed force, came to the hall, where he found nothing but a bell, which he carried away as a monument of victory. Such is the foundation upon which attempts are made to build a conspiracy.

Riots have taken place in several parts of the country, but they appear to have been easily suppressed, though in some places not without effusion of blood. At Verneuil ten of the insurgents were killed, and thirty taken prisoners.

A letter from Nantes mentions, that the whole army of the Western Pyrenees, amounting to 39,000 men, is arrived at La Vendee; that Charette is strongly entrenched at Belleville, but that general Canclaux is speedily to attack him in his intrenchments.

The deputies surrendered by Dumourier, and the French ambassadors, are, it is said, arrived at Basle, where they are to wait till the arrival of the daughter of Louis XVI.

[*Courier Universel.*]

Oct. 6. We can no longer dissemble. Civil-war is organized in our unhappy city; the ardour of discussion is about to give place to the eagerness and delirium of battle. Three sections have already raised a standard, beat the generale and given the watch word.

The convention is surrounded with cannons and bayonets. The streets Viveienne, Filles, St. Thomas, St. Augustin, Petit Champs, du Mail, &c. are full of armed men, and of advanced posts; during the whole night we heard nothing but those lucubrous words, centinel take care—the sad and momentous expression of, which infused into the mind of the impartial observer, the most frightful presages.

As soon as it was known in the committees of government that the section Lepelletier had beat the generale, troops were sent to surround the section. It was nine o'clock. Menou commanded the troops. Two representatives were with him.

The armed force advanced towards the focus of insurrection; it was soon surrounded; parties were held,

explanations given, and reciprocal assertions were made, that the warlike preparations were not for attack but defence. These assertions, whether true or false, satisfied the general; the troops and the citizens retired; but hardly had the former retired, than the latter re-assembled, and the government perceived that they had been duped.

Louvet mounted the tribune, and denounced Menou as guilty of a fatal temporizing, if not of treason. He moved for his dismissal. Another member begged that the assembly would suspend their decision until he had made a report.

Whilst this report was preparing, the most alarming reports were circulated in the convention. Some said that the revolted had got possession of the treasury; others that they were marching against the Thuilleries; a few declared that they had heard three discharges of musquetry; and many asserted that fifty dragoons who guarded the Pont Neuf had been defeated. Every one spoke of distrust, treason and departure.

Such is the lot of a great assembly ever disposed to give credit to the most hazardous reports, always curious, always a mob, always—

We knew not at the moment we are writing this to what extent these reports are true. But wishing to see with our own eyes; wishing to repose nothing on the temerity of opinions and the uncertainty of intelligence, we visited ourselves the principal streets; we examined very narrowly all the dispositions of the two parties, and we must acknowledge, that putting aside the crime of revolt, it is impossible for any persons to conduct themselves with more decency and order than the revolted do.

We fell into three of their posts successively, and we have no reason to complain of the examination which we underwent.

In one place, the defence of property against the terrorists was the sole subject of conversation; in another place, it was insisted that the convention should be changed.

By what motives can the plan of an attack upon the convention be coloured to the eyes of all France? what intention can ever excuse, what success can justify the consequences of these violent measures?

The convention will not suffer themselves to be massacred quietly. If all the means of attack of the convention appear to be good, all precautions to repel attack are legitimate: and what will the royalists have to say, who have sworn their destruction, if they are victims of terrorism, which they alone have released from chains, which they alone have re-armed; or, which is the same thing, which they alone have occasioned to be released and re-armed.

Vi vidis. If in the frightful contest the conventional fall, it will never wipe away from itself the reproach of having employed in its defence the instrument which it broke on the 4th Prairial.

If it triumph, the same reproach will fall upon the royalists. But in all cases it is the people, it is we, the miserable game, shut up in the snare, it is we that are to receive the first blow; we are to be massacred, plundered, burnt, without any cause of personal diffention, or any particular quarrel having excited our anger, or our resentment; it is for us to mourn over the sad fate of humanity, always a prey to the interests and often to the caprice of a few men.

For this last fortnight provisions have increased one third in price, and we can no longer doubt that this increase, which has become so scandalously progressive since the contest between the convention and the sections; is the consequence, and perhaps the means.

The Louis was yesterday at 1260 livres; butter at 45, potatoes at 60. What means of living for a people panting under misery and uneasiness!

Who will point out to us the period of factious scarcity? What powerful hand will rescue us from these skillful hands, which dissect us in such a manner? What eye can catch in this horizon, dark and loaded with sulphur, a point of light, a ray of consolation, a hope of better times? Oh! wretched country.

First Postscript. This is the 5th of October; this is the day, the anniversary of the 5th of October at Versailles, that is to be celebrated by such terrible reprisals.

If the blindest chance has not determined this relation of events, it must be allowed that it could not have been combined but by the coldest and most atrocious vengeance.

It is said the revolted sections have been disarmed, but we know nothing positive upon the subject.

It is nine o'clock at night; the firing of cannon is heard at a distance; the streets are deserted and calm at a distance from the seat of war. The details are not precisely known. We are therefore forced to defer them till to-morrow, however eager we may be to satisfy the anxiety of our readers.

It must not be forgotten, that there are no kind of alarming reports that have not been propagated this morning, for example—that pillage was organized in Paris; that the convention would inflict a signal vengeance upon this ungrateful city; that the Belgians and