

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 7, 1796.

BRUSSELS, October 27.

HE army of the Sambre and the Meuse, under general Jourdan, continues its retreat. One part has already crossed the Rhine, near Coblenz, Bonn and Andernach, while the other moves towards Dusseldorf, where it is supposed it will attempt to maintain its station. That village is in the best state of defence. The Austrian army occupies now the town of Dentz, whose inhabitants were disarmed on the passage of the French, because they appeared disposed to second the enemy.

At the date of our last advices, Jourdan was at Mulheim, opposite Cologne with his etat-major; but it is thought, this post, which is not tenable, will be evacuated. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse are already removed across the Rhine, and are now at Bonn. All the communications of the Rhine are cut off, except in the part of the Lower Rhine, near Dusseldorf. The artillery and baggage are recrossing the Rhine. The French have taken care to secure all the boats from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Austrians have also left their old position in the environs of Neuwied, Villander and Ehrenbreitstein. The works thrown up by the republicans for reducing that fortress are already demolished: The peasants in the environs furnished pioneers to hasten the destruction.

According to the movements of the Austrian army, it appeared to be their design to cross the Rhine and carry the theatre of war to the left bank of that river, but every defensive measure is taken to repel that project. There is reason to hope they will not venture an enterprise that must be attended with the most fatal consequences to their army. The intrenchments and batteries on the left banks were hastily supplied with artillery and troops.

It appears that the troops of the garrisons in this place will march to the Rhine, where they will be more wanted in the present state of things. Yesterday a battalion of grenadiers moved for this new destination.

On 29. The Austrians are at Dentz and Mulheim, and advancing to attack Jourdan. The peasants on the right banks of the Rhine are armed against the French, and a body of 12 or 14,000 of this irregular militia is employed by the Austrians.—There seems to be forming about that city a little Vendee, which has taken possession of the forest of Soignes. Six thousand men have marched against the place.

MARSEILLES, October 22.

All is quiet here. The calumnies against this place are answered by tranquillity and submission to the constituted authorities. Most of the troops have left this city for the army in Italy.

PARIS, November 5.

This day the death of Gillet, representative of the people, was announced to the council of five hundred. His disease was the consequence of the fatigues he suffered when with the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

A member of the council, departed from La Vendee department, proposed a commission to inquire into the means of terminating the civil war that laid waste that part of the republic. Phillippeaux, said he, told the truth, and he was assassinated. We have a constitution—let us maintain it and Charotte is lost. He is not a Proteus, nor could he be sometimes feeble and at other times powerful, but for the changes in the government, which is now an exterminator, how feeble: One month warlike, the next pacific." He proposed vigorous measures to be steadily pursued and the establishment of a commission.

It was, however, remarked that the installation of the directory rendered this measure unnecessary.

The council of ancients received letters from Merlin, Lacroix and Carnot, announcing the acceptance of their appointment.

Carnot expressed himself thus: "I accept my nomination to the executive directory, with a fear inspired by my feeble talents, but with a confidence derived from my zeal and habits of labour. I swear my love to the constitution, and my unlimited devotion to the prosperity of my country and the maintenance of the republic."

Merlin announced his nomination as minister of justice. "Were I to consult, said he, my own inclination, I should prefer the duty of a member of the legislative body, to which I have been called by the confidence of my fellow citizens; but I perceive that by accepting the office to which the directory has just appointed me, I may be able to serve the republic in a more honourable station; therefore I do not hesitate to accept it, and to this consideration only I sacrifice the honour of a seat in the council of ancients."

Charles Lacroix informed the council, that although he deemed the burden of the office of minister for in-

tern affairs, above his ability, he then thought it his duty to accept it.

On counting votes for a person to fill the place of Lacroix as secretary, Franchet and Vernier had each fifty-five votes—Franchet, being the eldest, was appointed.

LONDON, October 16.

A French nobleman, who formerly enjoyed a landed estate of £.30,000 sterling per annum, now keeps a turner's shop in the vicinity of Golden Square; where his present conduct proves him to have been truly worthy of his past affluence.

The Columbia, Maly, of Philadelphia, from the Cape of Good Hope to Amsterdam, out three months, passed Dover on the 12th instant. On September 27, in lat. 37 N. long. 15½ W. spoke the Union of Liverpool, to Madeira and the West-Indies, all well.

The above ship left the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th of July, which is a week later than any other vessel that has hitherto reached England, and brings letters from Symond's Bay, dated the 7th. She sailed from Amsterdam the latter end of April, with dispatches from Holland to the Cape, and other Dutch settlements; of which circumstance admiral Elphinstone being previously apprised, ordered her to be searched, when dispatches were of course discovered, and he took a copy, and sent the original to the Dutch governor at the Cape.

By the letters she brings we learn, that the Dutch had deserted Symond's Bay; and that the English sailors had plundered the houses and gardens of the settlers, for which offence the admiral had called the ringleaders to account, and had punished them accordingly. One of the letters which we have seen states, that the fleet was detained for the East-Indies; that it was well watered for two or three months; and that they were waiting in Symond's Bay, for reinforcements from St. Helen's and Europe.

JAMAICA, November 21.

A detachment consisting of 70 infantry and 40 cavalry, marched on Wednesday se'nnight from the parish of Vere, to join the forces acting against the Trelawny maroons.

By the Louisa, Guineaman, we learn, that, immediately upon the arrival of our troops at the windward island, part of them were sent for the relief of St. Vincent's, in which they succeeded, having retaken the whole of the island from the French. A flag of truce which had been sent to Guadaloupe, returned to Dominica a day or two previous to the Louisa leaving that island, and brought information of the arrival of a French frigate at Point a Petre, with 300 artillery on board from France.

KINGSTON, November 24.

The Arethusa on her passage fell in with the Vanguard of 74 guns, which vessel, with two others were cruising to windward of Barbadoes in quest of three French frigates who had got out of Guadaloupe in spite of the state of blockade in which that island is.—We have 14 vessels of war now cruising around it, but all their watchfulness could not prevent these frigates from getting out, and committing depredations on the trade of our islands to windward. One privateer that has done a good deal of damage in that quarter, is taken.

A very remarkable circumstance happened about two weeks ago to a seaman belonging to his majesty's ship Intrepid. The poor fellow who was a Portuguese, and could scarcely speak English, having been much teased by the seamen, conceived the idea of escaping, as he was a very expert swimmer, although the ship was about a mile from the shore. At midnight he let himself down at the head of the ship and narrowly escaped being shot, for the centinel hearing a noise in the water fired; he proceeded, however, unhurt till he had just reached the shore, when a large shark seized him by the side, tore a large piece of his flesh, and broke two of his ribs. In this distressed situation he with the greatest difficulty got ashore at Port Royal; when medical assistance was immediately afforded him and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Kingston detachment, dated Chalfworth, 10th inst.

"I have this instant received the following note from Joseph Hardy, commissary at Boring Vale: "Mr. Hunter is this moment from Dromilly. He says one of the maroons was taken yesterday, by a watchman, belonging to Mr. Sharp, digging yams. The fellow took him by surprise and brought him tied to the governor. After his examination he promised he would show a party of fifteen, besides several women and children. A party of your grenadiers entered the woods with the maroon tied. They (meaning the maroons) are surrounded by this."

The party of grenadiers must be the first and a part of the second from Dromilly, where the governor is.

Another letter received from a gentleman of respectability, corroborates the above circumstance, and likewise mentions, that some time previous to his writing, the body of colonel Fitch had been found, with his bowels cut out and his head placed in the cavity. In the desile where colonel Fitch unfortunately fell, the maroons had nailed two heads on trees opposite each other, with their mouths kept open by pieces of wood placed in them.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) December 1.

The late accounts of increasing population in the state of Kentucky, does not exceed that of the district of Maine. A few years ago this province was an uncultivated wilderness—but now thickly settled in every part next the sea, and many miles up the interior parts.

A coach road is now completed from Raymondtown, through Otisfield, Waterford and Oxford, to Sudbury canal. The elegant seat of general Knox, stands foremost among the ornamental buildings, and the residence of that distinguished character greatly contributed to the sudden rise of lands in the Waldo Patten, and on George's river.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

DECEPTION!

Extract of a letter from Newbern (N. C.) dated December 8, received by a respectable merchant in this city.

"A false shipment appears to have lately been made in Philadelphia.—A vessel arrived here a few days ago; the cargo consigned to Mr. Joseph Taggart.—The invoice amounted to a considerable sum; but upon examination, the whole appeared to be a fraud. The hogheads were filled with water, which should have contained something more valuable; the boxes, supposed to contain linen, were filled with sticks; and the bales, which was thought to contain cloth and blankets, proved to be shavings. The pilot's coming on board, before the captain expected, prevented any mischief.

—The above was infured in New-York, as being on board the brig Betsey, captain Doggate, who appears to be much deranged."

December 29.

Attack on the Cape of Good Hope.

OFFICIAL.

London, November 2. A letter from vice-admiral Elphinstone, dated on board the Monarch, Symond's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 12, informs, that on the 7th August, he attacked the strong Dutch post at Muysenburg, with 1000 seamen, under the command of captains Hardy and Spranger, and carried it after a few minutes smart firing, the Dutch abandoning their camp, taking with them only two field pieces. The following ships were captured in Symond's Bay, Boetzlaar, 978 tons, Bonifacius, 448, Cetryuday, 666, Vertrouwen, 890, Louisa, 540 tons.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

It is with sincere satisfaction that we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the prospect, which our advices from France (to the 5th of November inclusive) afford of the speedy restoration of peace to that country, and to the rest of Europe.

The new government of France has gone into operation, and there is every reason to suppose that the happiest effects will result from its measures not only to that nation, but to all the world. The solemnities which have been observed in the instalment of the executive directory, demonstrate the respect which a wife and well disposed community will ever entertain for those whom they intrust with the public authority, and is a happy augury, that liberty and law will reward the patriotism, and protect the property of regenerated France.

The five persons chosen to the executive directory, are

REVEILLBRE—LEPAUX.

LE TOURNEUR De la Manche.

BARRAS.

REUBELL.

CARNOT.—Who was chosen in the room of Sieyes, who declined.

Citizen Sieyes, as a reason for resigning the appointment, as member of the executive directory, says, that station requires a man in whose confidence is reposed by all; so it ought not to be vested in him, who, ever since the commencement of the revolution, has been the object of attack of all parties—all, he continues, without distinction.

Barriere, prisoner of state, we learn by the last French papers, has made his escape.

Dec. 30. A French paper printed on Monday morning in New-York has the following paragraph:

"The French army has left Germany in great precipitation; and at the date of the last accounts, one part had recrossed the Rhine."