

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 10, 1800.

BRUSSELS, January 22.

THE army of the Rhine is progressively reinforcing itself with troops coming from Holland, ci-devant Belgium, and the interior of France, as they successively reach their destination. It is in the act of being placed on the most imposing war footing; and every thing announces, that conducted by such a general as Moreau, it will be able not only to resist the allied forces, but even to compel them to renounce their projects.

General Moreau is employed in visiting the whole line of his army, and reviewing the corps that compose it. He is expected immediately at the left wing, which extends from Spire to below Mentz. The forces concentrated in that part are only waiting for the last order to effect the passage of the Rhine and totally to disengage the fort of Cassel. However, this fort is abundantly supplied with provisions and stores from the left bank; in its environs several skirmishes of advanced posts have taken place, which have been attended only with the loss of some men on both sides.

AUGSBURG, January 5.

It is said that the circle of Suabia has offered to furnish the empire with an army of 10,800 men: that Great-Britain on its part has entered into a formal engagement to furnish subsidies for the formation of this corps, and keep it in pay during the continuance of the war. The deputies of the circle of Suabia presented these conditions to Mr. Wickham on the 13th of December. He has ever since observed a profound silence concerning the article that these troops should be maintained by Great-Britain.

FRANCFORT, January 16.

The number of troops detached from the army of the archduke Charles to repair to the army of Italy is estimated at 15,000 men. It is reported that 40,000 Russians have passed the Bog, to join the army of Suwarrow.

If we may credit the Gazette of Hamburg, the count de Goertz, the Prussian minister at Ratibon, has said he was informed, the emperor of Russia had signed an order on the 4th of December for the Russian army to return to the banks of the Rhine. The same gazette adds, that the Russians will commence their march from Bohemia in the beginning of the next month, and that early in March they will receive at Waldmunchen their precise destination on the Rhine.

ZURICH, January 18.

Troops are daily passing by this city and repairing beyond the Thur, from the side of St. Gall and Constance. There have been, it is said, within these few days, some engagements of advanced posts in the neighbourhood of this latter city. The generals have a watchful eye on the projects of the Austrians, who are receiving very great reinforcements, and might attempt the passage of the Rhine, if a point was left exposed.

BERLIN, December 22.

Since the departure of Buonaparte's adjutant, there seems to be no longer any doubt of a speedy conclusion of peace. It does not appear that the house of Austria can refuse the new propositions that have been made, and by which it acquires a considerable aggrandisement in territory. Our court, however, omits no means of acquiring a sensible preponderance in the negotiations. Our troops are fully completed, and every day the most active efforts are employed to put all the military department on the most respectable footing. The neutrality of the Northern courts is the fruit of the firmness which our cabinet has displayed against all the attacks and the insinuations of the coalition. These courts are now sensible how advantageous that firmness has proved to them in the extension of their commerce; and this consideration has drawn closer and closer the ties that unite them to Prussia.

It is in consequence of this system that it is expected that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance will be concluded between our court and that of Sweden; it appears already certain that a similar treaty has been concluded with France, the conditions of which are speedily to be published.

PARIS, January 25.

Decree of the 3d Pluviose, (23d January.)  
The consuls of the republic decree as follows:  
The state of siege of the place at Caen is taken off.

Decree of the 10th Pluviose, (24th January.)  
Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, decrees as follows:  
Citizen Bernadotte, general of division, is appointed councillor of state in the section of war.

## PROCLAMATION

Of the central administration of the department of the Loire-Inférieure.

The suspension of arms concluded with the rebels is nearly at an end. In a few days either peace will be made, or the war will be renewed.

Peace or war! Inhabitants of the Loire Inférieure, when you can chuse between these two extremes, will you balance for an instant? No, your choice cannot be doubtful, and this district shall not stream with blood anew. You are not serious. You will not rally yourselves with banditti of robbers and assassins.

Deluded men, if there yet be any, who can think of following a party without hope, and who are already overcome, open your eyes. The terrible lesson of experience is still written on every thing that surrounds you. The fields ravaged, and which still lie uncultivated; these cottages destroyed; these villages burnt and deserted; the depopulation of this unfortunate country—these are the disasters of your first rebellion; and you will prepare for yourselves still greater than these!

You fight, say you, for your religion and for your priests. Your priests are restored to you; all sorts of public worship are free and equally protected. Why then do you resume your arms?

Is it for a king? A king cannot longer exist in France! royalty is for ever banished, and no man of sense can ever hope for its return.

Is it for the noblesse? remember that privileges alone made the nobles. Call to mind all the exactions of which you were, of which you will again be more than ever the victims! Will you be so blind as not to see that your triumph, even if it were not impossible, would be for you the greatest misfortune? when you can remain free, do not fight that you may once more become slaves.

Every thing that is just, the government has granted you. In promising to forget the past, they offer you a generous pardon. Dread, if you do not accept their offer, the accomplishment of their threats.

A numerous army is charged to avenge the republic. In a few days all the russians will be annihilated. Hasten then, while yet it is time, to separate yourselves from them. Let them find no where an asylum. In denying to them all protection, merit for yourselves the protection which is offered you.

And you, citizens of all the cantons, numerous friends of peace, unite yourselves—to arms against frightful depredation. May it be for ever extinguished! Guide the republican columns. Fight in the ranks of the brave men whom victory has constantly crowned. Live the republic!

We announced in one of our late papers, that the chiefs of the insurgents of the whole left bank of the Loire, extending to Montioucon, had accepted peace, and taken measures for disbanding all their forces. We now hasten to announce, that the right bank has followed the example of the left.

Letter from general Hedouville, lieutenant of the commander in chief

ANGERS, 1 Pluviose (Jan. 21.)

Chatillon's division of Chouans has accepted peace. This division comprehends part of the department of Mayenne and Loire, and of Inferior Loire, situated on the right bank of the river Loire; also the district of Caen, in the department of Mayenne, and that of the left of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. We must except the district of Chateaufort in the department of Mayenne and Loire, which is occupied by Bourmont, who has his bands in La Sarth and Mayenne. If he does not follow the example of d'Autichamp and Chaillion, they will be pursued with the utmost vigour. I have reason to think, that Prevalais, who has his bands in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, will submit also.

The commander in chief Brune, is going in pursuit of Georges with so much activity, that the attacks made upon him will no doubt completely finish this intestine war.

(Signed)

HEDOUVILLE.

LONDON, January 18.

A paper of the 10th states, that the British fleet is ready for sea, and that it will be divided into several squadrons. Five ships, which, it is conjectured, are destined for a distant expedition, are victualled for six months. It appears that the Spanish admiral Maffredo is still at Paris.

A letter from Coblenz says, that every thing is preparing for the passage of the Rhine at different points. One column will go by Rhrenbreitstein, while the major part will pass the river at Mayence; a great many pieces of artillery as well as ammunition and provisions, had crossed before the 6th January, and several corps of troops had also crossed to the right bank near Mayence. On the other side, the Austrian army is stated to be increasing every day on the banks of the Mein and the Nidda, and it appears that the war will soon againadden the waters of the Rhine.

If we may believe letters from Canton of Linth, the Austrians are obliged to evacuate the Grisons for want of provisions.

January 25.

This morning we received Paris Journals to the 20th instant.

A letter from Munich states, that the emperor of Russia is to march an army to the Rhine, which will act independently of that of Austria. It is also stated, that Paul I. has invited Dumourier to Petersburg, who, in repaying thither, passed by Mittau, and received from Louis XVIII. a pardon for all his revolutionary sins.

The account of the defeat of the grand vizier's army is repeated in the French papers, and rendered not improbable by what is stated in the official details of general Kleber.

It is stated that some English and Russian troops have landed on the coast of France, to assist the Chouans.

The name of the army of England is changed to that of the army of the West.

General Brune, councillor of state, is appointed general in chief of that army.

Lately died near Paris, and within a few days of each other, Marmontel and Daubenton, the celebrated French authors.

Kotzebue is expected in England about April.—Authors and managers are bidding highly for the reversion of his writings.

The ex-director Barras is expected at Altona.

The earl of Chatham, it is now mentioned in the first circles, is to go as governor-general to India, and to take out with him a constitution for the better government of our extended territories in that quarter. This constitution is said to be something similar to that of Jamaica, as there is to be a legislative council, to deliberate on, and provide for every local purpose, and whose laws are to be full of effect when they have received the sanction of the governor-general.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

A New-York paper of yesterday states, that the legislative union of England and Ireland is carried in the Irish parliament by a majority of forty-two.

April 4.

Yesterday arrived in town, commodore Barry, of the frigate United States, having left his vessel below.

The United States after arriving at Lisbon, sailed from thence bound to a port in France, and after beating with continual head winds 28 days bore away for Corunna, a town in Spain, and there landed the commissioners, who immediately dispatched a courier to Paris for the necessary passports.

These they met at Burgos, a town on the confines of France, together with a letter from Talleyrand, congratulating them in flattering terms on their arrival, and assuring them of a reception suitable to the dignity of their character. They had accordingly proceeded direct for Paris before the United States left Corunna.

Mr. Murray had been some time at Paris, as were the secretaries of the embassy, who went by land from Lisbon.

The United States, left Corunna the 16th Feb.

CHARLESTON, March 27.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship St. George, which arrived the evening before the last from Ocracock, after a passage of 52 hours, informs, that as they were coming out of that inlet, a vessel arrived there in a few days passage from Nassau, New-Province; the captain of which informed that a vessel had arrived at Nassau from Halifax, which informed that a vessel of war had arrived at the last mentioned port from England, which brought out orders to all armed vessels to desist from cruising against French vessels, as a cessation of hostilities had taken place between England and the French republic for three months. Our informant cannot recollect exactly the passages these vessels had; but at the time he was informed of it, by the Nassau captain, it was concluded that the vessel which arrived at Halifax, must have left England about the 27th of January.

As the refusal to treat with the French republic, made by the British government, was as late as the 4th of January, we are not inclined to believe that there is much foundation for this report; but as it is within the verge of probability, we think it but proper to notice it.

Yesterday evening the arrival of the schooner Liberty, in 6 days from Nassau, it was said, confirmed the intelligence mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. A gentleman who came in the schooner says, that a vessel had arrived at Nassau, from London, and another from Liverpool; but he does not recollect what passages they had; that a passenger in the Liverpool vessel reported, that a cessation of hostilities had taken place between the English and French; but that no