(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2500)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1794.

VIENNA, *September* 13.

THE two English plenipotentiaries have had their audience of leave, and will shortly quit this city; but whether they will go direct to London, or to any other place first, we do not know.

With regard to the treaty between Great-Britain and Austria, the following farther particulars have transpired.

1. Great-Britain will immediately pay the subsidies to be granted, as soon as Austria shall request them.

2. Great-Britain will most earnestly co-operate in the re-conquest of the Netherlands, to be effected as speedily as possible.

3. The Netherlands shall have a standing militia sufficient to cover them.

4. The convention entered into at the Hague, shall be annulled.

5. Austria is to receive of Great-Britain, the sum of 4,000,000 of florins per annum, for which it shall cover with troops Maestricht, Breda, and all the frontier provinces.

*Sept.* 23. The last official advices from Poland, received some days ago, state, that their condition is altered vastly for the better. In the different actions lately near the capital, the Poles always attacked, and were uniformly victorious. On the nights of the 28th and 29th, 200 men from the camp of general Zajaczek, surprised two Prussian batteries, cut the men to pieces, and carried off their artillery.

The details of the particular actions, which preceded the retreat of the king of Prussia, would be uninteresting; but all the accounts concur in declaring, that the Prussians have entirely evacuated the territories of the republic.

The Austrians having continued to advance, though in an apparent friendly manner, were met by some Polish battalions, which defeated them, and took seventy of them prisoners, with their arms and baggage.

The insurgents in Great Poland, on the 21st, sunk, at Wrocklawek, fourteen vessels laden with military stores for the siege of Warsaw.

The Polish troops took possession of the palatinates of Sandamur and Cracow; and Kosciusko hangs upon the rear of the Prussian army. Discontents are manifesting themselves so strongly in Silesia, as to cause apprehensions for the safety of that province; and in Lithuania, the Poles have already possessed themselves of the cities of Minski and Niefwick.

AMSTERDAM, *September* 25.

Though the situation of these provinces is more critical than ever, the enemy having rendered themselves masters of the Meuse and made further progress in our territory, we remain in the most perfect ignorance of the operations of the armies.

There has been, it is said, a French commissioner at the Hague, who had a long conference with the grand pensionary Vanden Spiegel.—Lord St. Helens refused to be present at this interview, alleging that he had no instructions from his court to that effect. The result of this conference is for the present a secret. It is also reported that the king of Prussia has determined to offer terms of pacification to the French convention for Prussia and Holland.

The report of the day is, that the French were preparing to pass the river Waal near Brommel, six leagues from Utrecht.

BRESLAW, *September* 14.

Private letters from Poland assure us, that the king of Prussia has entered into negotiations with Kosciusko, and that it is hoped the restoration of peace will be the consequence. The king intends to return to Berlin the latter end of this month.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *September* 22.

It is unfortunately too true, that the Austrians have experienced a defeat on the river Ourte. There is constantly passing here, baggage coming from the country of Limbourg. The whole of the left wing of the Austrian army has been cut to pieces.

General Latour arrived on the 18th at 7 in the evening at Herve, and at ten the camp from Chartreuse Convent at Liege began moving, and the troops encamped near Herve.

On the 19th this army established themselves between Herve and Battice, but in the night abandoned again their position, and retreated. The victorious French followed their enemies close to their heels.

On the 20th, and yesterday, we heard a formidable cannonading, and a large fire was seen from our high towers.

Maestricht is completely invested by the French. The Austrians are said to have thrown seven battalions of troops into it.

LONDON, *September* 29.

It is with a degree of emotion, which it is impossible for us to describe, but in which we are certain that every loyal subject and good man will strongly participate, that we communicate to the public the existence of a plot for the assassination of our most gracious and excellent king. The particulars of this alarming and atrocious design it would be improper at present fully to disclose; but upon a point on which the public interest will naturally be so much and deeply excited, the people have a right to expect some satisfactory information.

Yesterday the privy council sat in their chamber at Whitehall, to examine two persons who were apprehended upon suspicion of being materially concerned in this plot. The council met early in the forenoon, and sat till four o'clock. The persons examined were of the names of William Higgins and John Pierce Lemaitre. The former in the service of a chymist and apothecary, in Fleet-market, and the latter from the island of Jersey.

As far as they have yet been discovered, the circumstances appear to have been as follow: Those persons had, in conjunction, and instigated by motives which it is impossible to comprehend, formed the diabolical resolution of attempting the life of the king. This horrid attempt was to be carried into execution at the theatre, and in a manner entirely of their device. Other accounts state it to have been intended to be carried into execution as this day at Windsor; but the former we believe to be the more correct account.

The British nation will hear with equal horror and amazement, that a poisoned arrow was to be aimed at the breast of our beloved and amiable monarch. This was to be directed from the pit, through an air machine of a particular construction, while a riot was to have been raised, which would, of course, have attracted the general attention of the audience. Who was to have been the immediate agent in this business, we do not know—but Higgins was to have supplied the poison.

This dreadful business first came to light by means of the mechanic employed to make the arrow, which was to be of a construction which excited his surprise, and (very fortunately) his doubts. These he very naturally communicated to a person, whose zeal and activity has ever been conspicuous in the support and execution of the laws; and by the vigilance and address of Mr. Townsend and others of the Bow-street office, the two parties, who underwent examination yesterday, were secured, the one on Friday night, and the other on Saturday.

Warrants were yesterday out against some other persons, whom we deem it improper to name, and who, we sincerely hope, if they are in the smallest degree implicated in this horrid plot, will meet with the most exemplary punishment provided by law.

The privy council yesterday was attended by Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, the duke of Portland, lord Grenville, lord Hawkesbury, lord Mansfield, and many others of the privy counsellors.

It is reasonably to be supposed that those individuals, already in custody, are the mere agents of others of greater power and deeper design. We trust to the tried vigilance and judgment of our ministers to unravel the whole dark and atrocious business.

*Sept.* 30. The greatest preparations are making for the public entry of the Turkish ambassador, which will take place on the 6th of November. The last ceremony of this kind was in the year 1743.

As soon as Mr. Jay has completed the object of his mission to this country, he will proceed to Paris, and from thence return to America.

The firmness of the duke of York in not resigning his command to lord Cornwallis has gained him the merited applause of every officer in the army. Had his grace submitted to such a circumstance, every misfortune which has occurred during the war, would have been imputed to his royal highness, instead of those who have persevered in the present fruitless hostilities. Mr. Windham, who is called the commissioner to the British army, has got a peremptory answer on this subject, and has been treated with such a degree of contemptuous dignity, for having ventured to make such a proposition, as must, if he has any feeling, prevent him from visiting the British army again in his present capacity.

Charette, the persevering and spirited leader of the royalists in La Vendee, has lately made a communication to our government on the subject of that succour which he has had reason to expect. He has intimated, that he can maintain his ground during the ensuing winter, and at the same time gives the strongest assurances of certain success, in case of co-operation in the spring. We doubt not but that such measures will be taken by the British government, as will ensure success in that quarter, where it now appears most probably to be obtained.

*Oct.* 1. Yesterday at noon a council was held at the duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Lemaitre, were re-examined on the charge of conspiracy against the life of his majesty. The council broke up at five o'clock, when they were remanded to different prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the council, which will meet at three o'clock.

Mr. Mortimer, the gun-smith, attended the privy council on Tuesday, to give his opinion upon the instrument. He was asked whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect? He saw no reason to think the instrument could fail.

The dart he said, was one of the most artful pieces of workmanship he had ever seen, but was not quite perfect, and he conceived the form of it was taken from a description in the Encyclopædia. The manner of it being used, must have been by the dart's being thrown from a person above the level, otherwise the liquid poison could not have taken effect; but when it had once hit in a slanting direction, it was fatal. The barbs go into the head of the arrow, in its progress, through any substance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged. At the time they do so, the poison circulates through a tube to the point, is absorbed by the flesh, and the head of the arrow remains immoveable.

The tube through which it has to pass, is about two feet in length, and made of brass, seemingly designed to be attached to a walking stick. There are contrivances to discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend like malice.

Beck, the saddler, who got out of the way when the warrant against him was issued, is now in custody.

*Oct.* 3. The French maintain their position at Tolosa, where they entrench themselves. All the corn is carried to Bayonne. They have seized upon all the specie, and given their assignats in exchange. All the silver statues of saints were also conveyed to Bayonne on the 18th ult. They have promulgated manifestoes at every place which they have entered, ordering the peasants to give up all the arms in their possession. All the copper, brass, iron, steel, gold, silver, arms and merchandise, are in general sent to Bayonne.

A letter from Jamaica, dated Kingston, the 19th July, says, "We have nothing to write about here but death and destruction. People are dying by hundreds; the like was never known; there were fourteen buried here yesterday afternoon in this town. I know not how the fleet is to get home. The Sceptre has lost upwards of four hundred men. If possible, they are worse in St. Domingo. Ten days ago they had lost thirty-five officers, and you may rely on it, that unless a large reinforcement soon arrives there, our few remaining troops will not be able to keep possession of the place they hold now, far less conquer the rest."

By the Flushing bag, which arrived yesterday morning, we have received the Paris papers down to the 13th ult. including the sittings of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the national convention. We have besides received several private letters, which confirm the report of the total defeat of the left wing of general Clairfayt's army, commanded by general Latour.

Our readers will also perceive by other interesting communications from the continent, that Aix-la-Chapelle is in the possession of the French; that Maestricht is completely invested by the enemy, and that we have also the most recent intelligence from the Rhine, by which it appears, that the Prussians had a trifling advantage over the French, but that the positions of the different armies still remain the same.

Letters from the Lower Elbe mention, that a negotiation for peace is actually on the tapis, between the king of Prussia and the Poles, and the other powers with whom that monarch is at war. They also state, that Switzerland is taking an active part in promoting the intended alliance.

*Oct.* 4. An evening paper of last night, not generally mistaken in its politics, while it professes to be a friend to liberty, says, that the accounts relative to Poland, are of the most consolatory kind, because letters from Thorn mention, that the Prussians have evacuated Cracow. This certainly is the fact, but we are sorry to say, that it is for the purpose of the Austrians entering that country; and it matters not, when the subjugation of a free people is the object, to what despot their destruction is consigned.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom of the 19th ult. mentions, that a very dangerous dysentery had been raging in that town, which carried off a number of inhabitants and of the garrison. The British troops, who have established their hospitals in that town, in the Welsh church and in the corn-market, are losing a number of men daily by the fury of this disease, on which account also a new hospital has lately been established for the British troops in the Lutheran church. The inhabitants wished very much to have those hospitals removed out of the town.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

We have been so constantly in the habit of receiving vague rumours on this subject of late, that we cannot be led to give credit to the following, which, of all that have as yet been attempted to be foisted on the public, appears to us the most improbable, at least to the extent mentioned. However,