

justice at future times to any person whatsoever. It has been since determined to write to the commanders of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortresses belonging to the States General, that his highness has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two sons, the princes of Orange, had been dismissed from the command of the army; in consequence it has been ordered that all the military officers whatsoever, shall provisionally forward the counsel of state of the union, all the military and other reports which have hitherto been submitted to the said prince, in capacity of captain-general of the united states.

It has been ordered, that orders shall be forwarded to Mons. De Larrey, his highness's private secretary, to forward without any delay to the counsel of state, all the military reports, which shall come to the address of his highness, and all other letters, whatsoever, which he shall have reason to presume contain military details.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, 14th of Pluvios.

"At present the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the republicans, and that admiral Kinsbergen, has, by orders of the regenerated states, hoisted the three-coloured flag."

PARIS, February 2.

Perpignan, January 11.

The bad weather delays, it is true, the progress of our victorious army; but it does not suffer alone; it has been a greater injury to the enemy. Their fleet suffered much in the nights of the 16th and 17th—one of their large vessels has lost every mast or spar, and was towed in; 12 or 15 transports were cast ashore between the mouth of the Mouga to Roses. Several vessels besides were dismasted, among others the vice-admiral's.

The Rose-bud has been evacuated; and as we are in possession of the Bad we shall soon be in possession of the Roses.

February 4.

The day before yesterday the bust of Marat, which had been put up at the theatre, in Feydeau-street, was again thrown down. The same thing was done on the same day at the Vandeville theatre, with this peculiar circumstance, that a rope tied to the neck of the bust was connected to the bottom of the curtain, the rising of which caused the overthrow of the bust.

February 7.

Bruxelles, January 26.

Yesterday two representatives of the people, arrived here from Amsterdam; they are going to Paris. Every where the soldiers of the stadtholder lay down their arms. The English army is invisible; it is presumed that part are withdrawing towards Hanover, and that the remainder must be near Brielle and Helvoetsluys, if they have found means of embarking.

We are credibly informed that several magazines, and 200 English vessels, in the Zuyder-sea, are in the power of the republicans.

The capitulation of the town and province of Utrecht concluded with the French, contains the following articles:

The lives and property of the inhabitants shall be under the protection of the law. No one shall be molested for his conduct during the war, or the period that preceded it. Entire liberty of religious worship.

All the other articles have been declared by the French general beyond his power to grant, and have been referred to the decision of the representatives of the French people.

January 27.

Every moment we are favoured with new details of the immense riches which victory has delivered to the republicans in Holland. They exceed even the fondest wishes we entertained. They found a superb foundery of arms at the Hague, the city of Delft offered the most considerable and best furnished arsenal of Europe. The city of Dordrecht contained 632 brass cannons, 40,000 stands of arms, an immense quantity of warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions enough to maintain an army of 40,000 men during a whole campaign. Excellent dock-yards, fitted in a masterly manner, for the construction of ships, and provided with timber enough to create a numerous fleet, were only part of the immense advantages resulting from the capture of Rotterdam. Every where magazines glutted with provisions, which the Dutch, guided by a prudent economy, stored up, in order to sell them with double advantage in calamitous years.

Gold is not the most precious article the provinces of Holland offer us. Provisions of all kinds, and an abundance of those merchandises which begin to become scarce in France, are of much more importance to the republic, and if we know how to take all the advantages of this conquest, the former abundance will soon return to France. The maintaining of our armies will cost the republic not a farthing, and our enemies disgraced, confounded, defeated and routed on all sides, will be glad to accept, kneeling, the conditions we shall please to grant them.

February 8.

Extract of a letter, dated Brest, January 29.

"The division of rear-admiral Vanstabelle, composed of eight ships of the line and some frigates, which formed the light squadron of the grand fleet, entered the road last evening and this morning. It was separated from the grand fleet by foggy weather, nine days after its departure from Brest road. No news is arrived from the grand fleet, which will without doubt, soon return, because of the west and south west winds."

"P. S. A courier is just arrived, and brings the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of the Neptune, a 74 gun ship; she made nine inches water in an hour; all hands were employed at the pumps, except the cap-

tain; the cannons were thrown overboard; and the ship was at last run ashore near Poros, in a bay between Brest and Morlaix, 36 miles from Brest. The Neptune was one of the oldest ships, and never much depended on.—The loss is, therefore, of little consequence to the naval force of the republic."

February 11.

The Hollanders have established a convention. Their constitution is to be published the fifth of February. The arms of the stadtholder are every where taken down. The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following proclamation, it has been just published:—

PROCLAMATION.

"The representatives of the French people who are at present in this country, having communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat
5,000,000 bundles of hay of 15lbs each
200,000 bundles of straw each of 10lbs
5,000,000 measures of oats of 10lbs each
150,000 pair of shoes
20,000 pair of boots
20,000 coats and waistcoats
40,000 pair of breeches
150,000 overalls
200,000 shirts
50,000 hats

The whole to be delivered at three several periods, within one month, at Bois-le-Duc, Thiel and Nimeguen.

And further—12,000 oxen, in the space of two months.

Decreed to be furnished accordingly."

The representative of the people Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre and the Meuse, has written to his colleague, Merlin of Douay, that the French troops on the 19th inst. entered Middleburg and Flushing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

From the Monitor Universal of the second of February.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Letter from general Daendels, quarter-general at Laerdam, to the people of Holland, dated the 17th January.

The representatives of the people of France expect on the part of the people of Holland, that they should set themselves at liberty; they are neither willing to conquer nor to force them to receive assignats; but on the contrary to make an alliance with them as with a free people. Let the cities of Dordrecht, Haerlem, Leyde, Amsterdam; let all Holland make their revolution; and send deputies to the representatives of the people of France, who are now at Bois-le-Duc.

Signed, the general of the division,

DAENDELS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 2.

The representatives of the people with the armies of the North, of Samore and Meuse, wrote to the convention from Hague, on the 21st January

"The strong holds, Williamstadt, Breda, Gorcum, and Bergen-op-Zoom; the Dutch fleet detained in the Texel by the ice; the ports of Tiel and Helleborn, are all in the hands of the republicans. We owe the capture of the last mentioned port to general Bonneau. Learning that 600 of our brethren were there held prisoners of war, he gave intimation to the commander of that fort of his intention to get possession of it. He, in consequence, armed our brothers, who drove out the English.

"We send off to Paris as prisoners of war, the princes Salm-Salm and Hohenlohe, [not the great Hohenlohe who was in the Austrian service,] who were kept with an aid-de-camp of Clairfayt.

"They had offered a considerable sum to two captains, one Danish, the other American, to transport them to England. These brave men answered, that not being at war with the French, they would do nothing against their interests; they would observe strict neutrality. We shall write to the minister of Denmark and the United States, to testify to them the gratitude of the French republic."

A thousand plaudits interrupted the reading of this interesting intelligence.

Marec, organ of the committee of public safety, reported that the Brest fleet had experienced, during its cruise, which had been only 34 hours, the fury of the winds; three vessels have been sunk; their crews, however, had been saved; three others had been damaged, but not very considerably; two of them have been since repaired.

The same member reported, that since the arrival of the last messenger, 28 prizes had been taken.

From the Monitor Universal, February 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the representatives of the people of France, sent to the armies of the North, Sambre, and Meuse.

Tyranny, which conspired against the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppress us.

A stubborn stadtholder made himself master of your government; he entered into the pernicious coalition of tyrants, and formed with them the rash resolution of enslaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treasure were lavished in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms answered the justice of our cause, and our victorious armies have entered your territories:

Bavarians! we are very far from thinking that you are accomplices of this horrid attempt. Our enemies are also yours.

The blood of the founder of the republic of the United Provinces still runs in your veins, and amidst the havocks of war, we still continue to consider you both as our friends and allies, and it is upon this principle that we are now among you, we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago that a haughty conqueror present laws to you—and we now restore liberty to you; we do not come into your country to enslave—The French nation shall respect your independence.

The armies of the republic of France shall observe the strictest discipline; the least injury and extravagancy committed against the inhabitants, shall be severely punished.

The security both of person and property shall be maintained.

The free exercise of religion shall not be disturbed. The laws, customs, and manners shall still be maintained—The people of Holland, by using their sovereignty, shall alone be able to alter or improve the constitution of their government.

At Amsterdam on the 11th Pluvios, in the 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible, (the 20th of January, 1795, old style).

Signed on the original,

GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOULETT,
POSTIER,
DE LOISE.

From the NORWICH PACKET.

A MONSTER.

Having somewhat above a year ago, given our readers an account of the Anaconda, a native of the East-Indies, we are now enabled to entertain them with the relation of a similar monster, who is an inhabitant of our own country.

One of these monsters was killed on the 27th of May last, by a company of gentlemen, who were on a hunting party, west of Fort Recovery, and by them denominated the Heterogeno Americano. To one of these gentlemen we are indebted for the following account; who relates, that when killed, he measured twenty-six feet seven inches and a half, and was taken in proportion. His head was green, with a large black spot in the middle; round the jaws which were very flat, but extremely broad with great streaks; and his eyes were monstrously large, very bright and terrible. His sides were formed of streaks of bright red, green, white, purple and pale blue, and more beautiful than can be well imagined. Down his back ran a broad stroke of olive green, twitted and waved at the edges; beside which was a narrow one of flesh colour; and on the outside of that, a very broad one of bright yellow, waved and curled in various inflexions. His belly was spotted all over, at small distances, with large long and round blotches of black, crimson and perfect blood. On his back he was covered, in some places, with great scales, at the edges of which, stuck out large stiff bones, almost as sharp as a needle, the shape of which resembled a fish's fin. He had a great round his neck like that of a changeable purple; and directly under his head was a large white spot. When opened, there was found in him a panther, several squirrels of different species, birds, insects, and snakes of an inferior kind; all of which had been swallowed whole and not a bone broken.

As it is probable there will be many who may doubt the truth of the above, it may not be improper to inform them, that the skin is to be seen at the Philadelphia Museum, where they may convince themselves of its authenticity.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE Philadelphia Gazette lately announcing to the public the first number of "The Baltimore Telegraph" I felt myself much pleased with an extract from the editors of this new paper. It is as follows:—"Being fully sensible of the invaluable privilege of a free press, we conceive it may be honourably supported, without ever staining our pages with the atrocious bitterness of calumny; and as we have ever thought, that "good name in man or woman is the immediate jewel of the soul," private individuals can have nothing to apprehend from the Baltimore Telegraph, which will be invariably devoted to the cause of virtue, rational amusement, and the public good." Was this wholesome declaration more generally observed, to those at least who deserve well of their country, the blessings of a free press would not so frequently be turned into the foul medium of scandalous abuse and private malevolence; and all the good purposes stated in the above sentiments would result to an ever laudably inquisitive public. The Maryland Journal having recently furnished the public with a specimen of a scribbler's ability in the articles of falsehood and defamation, for truth's sake, I would beg leave to reply through this candid and respectable vehicle of information, that "the Student in Divinity" lies under a gross mistake, wherein he asserts, that the author of "Consolation" meant to cast a reflection on certain denominations of people.—"Consolation"—a pure, concise, and evangelic defence of the Christian religion, does not assert any thing like what the "Harford Student in Divinity," and, may I not add, hypocrite; would insinuate. It reports, alluding to the offensive expression "heretical," that "such is the opinion of the 'reformed churches.'" This "Student in Divinity," alias "—" would do much better in minding his own business—than endeavouring to blacken and undervalue the writings of men which