

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1795.

HAERLEM, January 19.

THE time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1788 held the reins of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which the following proclamation was read in the town-house, with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the commissioners of the French republic have disposed of the people of the low countries to divert themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by a letter of general Dacendel's written from Leerdam, on the 17th instant, in which the citizens of this city, are summoned to declare themselves free; some citizens of this town, who for some time past having taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual interests urge them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the members of the present government must needs be hated by the French republic, besides the citizens cannot confide in them, it is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employ and influence in government.

"The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish liberty and their native country, are required to join their armed fellow-citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end, that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

"In the second place, we must take care of the provisional civil government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great church—where plans will be proposed: at the same time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquillity and order; and the armed powers give all possible assurance for the safety of person and property.

"Given by the assembled citizens of the city of Amsterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.
(Was signed) "VAN SPYESTEYN."

LEYDEN, January 19.

In order to preserve tranquillity in the interior, the town of Leyden has just given an example, which, in all probability, will be followed by that of Haerlem, and by the other towns of this province.

Yesterday the burghers required of the members of the regency, now invested with the magistracy, the re-establishment of the city guards disbanded by the Prussian troops in 1787.—Some of the principal citizens were requested to represent this matter, and accordingly they addressed the burghers assembled, in a speech to that effect. This was assented to, and orders issued in consequence thereof; arms were given to the citizens, whose primary object has been to preserve order and tranquillity, which has not been one moment interrupted.—The day passed without the least disturbance; and we understand two deputies have been sent to the French army, informing it of the new order of things.

PARIS, January 31.

It is now confidently asserted, that the German empire, Spain, and Prussia, are willing to make peace on the terms prescribed by the French republic. The wonderful successes of our armies in whatever they undertake, the formidable attitude of a free and energetic people, whose strength increases in the same degree as the power of its enemies slackens, leaves no other choice to those kings, who are allowed to capitulate, but to submit their fate to the generosity of the French, or to see in the next campaign, their sceptres broken, and their thrones overthrown.

The arrival of the Prussian baron de Goltz and the Swedish minister baron de Stael, contributes singularly to confirm the general reports of peace, and the departure of Merlin de Thionville on a secret mission, a circumstance announced at the tribune by Merlin himself, coincided with the arrival of those two foreign negotiators.

Bouffé d'Anglas, in his report of January 30, announced the will of the French people to Europe: the Rhine is marked out as a barrier against Germany; the top of the Alps and Pyrenean mountains offer the republic a more formidable bulwark than the formidable wall which separates China from Tartary. Austria

must renounce all claims to the Netherlands. Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg, shall be incorporated with the republic. Prussia must resign for ever the sovereignty over Gueldres and one half of the dutchy of Cleves; a formal cession of the dutchy of Juliers and part of the palatinate is the fine demanded from the elector palatine of Bavaria.

The archbishops of Treves, Mayence, and Cologne, shall lay down their elector crowns and follow the example of the apostles. The remonstrances of the prince bishop of Liege, of the duke of Deux-Ponts, and some other petty despots, whose possessions are united with the republic, shall not be listened to.

The province of Guipuscoa and all the passages over the Pyrenean mountains remain detached from Spain. The king of Sardinia is ordered to acknowledge the departments of Mount Blanc and Maritime Alps (formerly Savoy and Nizza) under pain of being erased from the list of sovereigns. England—every republican lays hold of his arms at the mention of that name; all France is roused, and swears vengeance on that perfidious nation. The armies of the North and Ardennes are preparing to set out on a secret mission to the British government, and three formidable and well disciplined armies that are on the coast of Cherbourg, Brest, Rochelle, and a fleet of 46 ships of the line, are charged to pay a visit to the southern coast of that haughty island in order to conclude a final treaty.

The following particulars are published in all the German papers, and assured to be the preliminaries proposed by the two representatives of the people and members of the convention, now in Basle, Switzerland.

Art. 1. The German empire acknowledges France as a sovereign and independent republic. The provinces of the empire occupied by the republican troops on the left bank of the Rhine, remain united with France. However the ci-devant members of the German empire shall preserve their personal property by submitting to the French constitution.

Art. 2. The circles of the Upper Rhine, Westphalia, Swabia, and Franconia, (all Germany from the frontiers of the Austrian circle to the German Sea) shall be separated from the German empire, and organized in a federal republic, independent, and no longer submitted to any laws issued by the diet of Ratisbon or the Roman emperor.

Art. 3. The convention demand that Austria and Prussia renounce all jurisdiction over such of their provinces as are situated in the above-mentioned circles: the French government leave it to the wisdom of the new federal republic to indemnify the said powers by exchanging such provinces as lie contiguous to Brandenburg and Bohemia.

Art. 4. On these conditions the French republic offers the states of the empire, and particularly to the new federal republic, peace, friendship, and an unlimited liberty of commerce, provided that both parties submit to the general measures of internal police.

In consequence of the former articles the Rhine will be in future the barrier; the navigation of that river will be entirely free, and neither of the nations shall be allowed to lay taxes, imposts on goods, &c. transported on the Rhine, under whatever name it may be.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 30.

Report of Dubois de Crance on the situation of our armies.

You maintained last year near eleven hundred thousand fighting men. France stood armed on one side, Europe on the other, and victory followed constantly the tri-coloured standard. But if last year our southern battalions, levied in a hurry and dispersed from the ocean to the Mediterranean sea, have been able to check the Spanish forces, though treason had already given up our strong holds on their frontiers, what is not to be expected of those troops now re-united, disciplined, enured to all the hardships of war, and familiar with all the duties of a soldier? they command already to Biscay and distribute orders in the heart of Catalonia.

The army of Italy had Lyons to reduce, Toulon to retake, and repulsed besides, the superior forces of Austria and Piedmont.

The army of the North was ordered to retake Valenciennes and Conde, but now, when tranquillity is restored in the south of France, the Netherlands incorporated, Holland conquered, and the limits of the republic marked out by the course of a large stream, what have we to fear? what is powerful enough to oppose the will of the republic?

A few bands of robbers bribed by England, infest still the west, but the general amnesty will soon enable us to direct three numerous and well disciplined armies against haughty Albion, the atrocious perfidies of which have raised the avenging arm of the republic against it. Holland is conquered, and England trembles.

Twenty-three regular sieges terminated, six pitched battles gained, 2000 cannons taken, 68,000 prisoners and 200 towns subdued. Such is the glorious result of the last campaign.

The next campaign promises, if possible, still more surprising successes. Besides the naval forces of the republic, which are now on the most respectable footing, we have 200 battalions of infantry, 500 squadrons of cavalry, and 60,000 artillery men.

Such immense forces were never maintained in any state of Europe, and posterity will hardly believe it possible.

LONDON, February 1.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following cities and towns have already petitioned, or agreed to petition, the house of commons for peace: the city of London the borough of Southwark—the cities of York, Carlisle, Norwich, and Salisbury, and the towns of Manchester and Hull.

Feb. 3. Some French emigrants, who had taken refuge in Holland, left that country on the 24th ultimo, and have since reached this country. The following are the particulars of their escape.

Misunderstanding at the Hague, the events on the Waal, they flattered themselves, with some security, till the moment when the stadholder and his family gave, by their departure in open boats, the signal of alarm.

About one hundred and fifty emigrants consisting chiefly of the old nobility of France, immediately left the Hague, and proceeded with expedition to Amsterdam, hoping to find there some means of crossing the Zuyder-Sea, and to gain a small port called Zwoll, to make their way into Germany: but the Zuyder Sea being frozen to the extent of two leagues distance from the shore, and the French advancing rapidly towards Amsterdam, these unhappy fugitives proceeded to the extremity of the peninsula which forms North-Holland. At their head was the respectable count de Martanges, a field officer, 72 years old, who had for the last two years acted as commissary of the French nobility in Holland.

Arrived at the Helder, the last port of North-Holland, they saw the Dutch fleet at anchor, blocked up by the ice, consisting of twelve sail, from 70 to 32 guns.

The English consul offered these unhappy fugitives a vessel that was at his disposal in the road; but unfortunately surrounded by the ice. They embarked in the said vessel, and worked a whole day to break the ice, in order to put her afloat. The cold, however, was so intense, that they were unable to continue their exertions. The Dutch, intimidated by the approach of the French, refused them assistance; 3000 republicans headed by Van Damme, soon after arrived, to take possession of the Dutch fleet, in the name of the French republic.

The fate of the emigrants is not known, but twelve of them reached a western port, namely Patten. There, by collecting all their money and jewels they completed the sum of 400 ducats, with which they purchased an open schuyt, and launched it with the greatest difficulty into the water, being about 200 yards from the sea. They adventured on a hazardous voyage for the English coast (about 150 miles); many of them without bread, cheese, or water, and with only one person capable of steering, having no charts nor compasses.

After having sailed with almost continual adverse winds, they ran ashore on the English coast, between Colchester and Harwich, where they landed, having experienced all the horrors of cold, hunger, and tremendous seas.

Among the twelve who thus escaped, is the famous Madame La Countess Daguesteau, and her family, grand-daughter to the chancellor of France. They put into an inn at Colchester almost without cloaths.

Feb. 7. Three vessels with a great number of passengers on board, arrived yesterday morning at Dover, from Flushing, from which place they sailed last Tuesday. At that time the French were not in possession of the town, but it was hourly expected that it would be surrendered to them. Six men of war, three of which were of the line, were at anchor in the harbour: Major Meade (late of the 87th regiment) who also left Flushing on Tuesday, and arrived in town yesterday, brings the following intelligence:

On Sunday last, the French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the number of which must be estimated at about 620. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But general Le Maitre, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the governor a proclamation which had been issued by the States General, requiring in their names (in consequence of the stadholder having absented himself,) all the garrison towns of the United Provinces, to surrender themselves to the French.