

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 11, 1795.

FRANCFORT, March 3.

On the 23d ult. the Hanoverian minister announced to the diet, that the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony were seriously menaced by the French, and demanded strenuously that they should be succoured by detachments of troops.

The French have levied considerable contributions at Cleves and Meurs, where they have more especially taxed the noblesse and clergy very heavily indeed. The French troops appear to be directing their efforts more against the bishoprick of Munster than against Wesel.

The provinces of Göttingen and Overyssel are entirely in possession of the French, who have an army of 12,000 men near the former place. On the frontier of Westphalia they occupied on the 20th ult. (February) the line from Croll to Covoerden, the weak fortification of which were demolished by the English previously to the evacuation. It would appear that the French mean to detach a strong force to East Friesland, to make themselves masters of the mouth of the Ems.

General Kalkreuth's army is still marching towards Westphalia by the route of Hesse. The Prussian army forming in Westphalia will amount to more than 60,000 men, of which one third will be cavalry.

LOWER ELBE, March 5.

The Austrian forces are marching to the Rhine in great numbers. A body of 25,000 of them are encamped near the Lippe. Another corps of 16,000, in English pay, remain with the Hanoverian general Walmoden. On the other hand the French are not less active, 15,000 have entered Cologne. It is further reported that the Austrians are to cross the Rhine near Ehrenbreitstein, at the same time that the army of the Empire cross it at Mentz, to make a diversion in that quarter.

HANOVER, March 9.

A transport of 2300 French prisoners has been sent off from this army, under a guard of 550 men; they are to proceed to Horten, in this electorate, where general Walmoden, it is said, has orders to effect their exchange. Our head quarters are at Munster. The cordons forming for the defence of this quarter, is commanded by prince Ernest of Mecklenburg.

WESSEL, March 12.

Between the French that were advancing towards Munster, and the allies, there has been a very serious affair. It occurred at Ahusen on the 4th inst. and terminated in the defeat of the enemy, who were obliged to retire with great loss. A number of waggons with wounded Austrians have been brought into Borken.

The garrison of Munster, 4000 strong, have received orders to march to the Rhine, to erect batteries and throw up entrenchments.

LINGEN, March 15.

A very bloody scene has been acting here for three days past. The French made their first attempt on the 12th, near Bentheim, but they were repulsed by the allies, with a great loss of men, and eleven pieces of cannon.

The enemy renewed their attack on the 13th, and, after an obstinate resistance, obliged the allies to fall back to the Rhine. The loss on both sides is considerable, especially of the Hessian cavalry, who were of excellent service. The action lasted from six in the morning till seven in the evening. The castle at Bentheim, which held out some time after the French entered the place, has surrendered by capitulation. The garrison were not made prisoners. The French were 5000 strong.

March 27. No doubt the arrival of the Prussian troops in our environs must cause a great alteration in the present system of war among the combined powers. The daily proof we got of it were these: the French not only evacuated the frontier places of Holland, but several in Germany. All we can guess about the endeavours of the Prussian army is, they intend to keep the French army within Holland, and to give by these means, a sufficient opportunity to the Austrians to relieve Luxemburg.

LOWER RHINE, March 5.

The Imperialists advance up the Rhine, and the Prussians arrive by forced marches in Westphalia. A corps of Austrians, however, consisting of 25,000 men, remains upon the Lippe, and the 16,000 Austrians in English pay, remain with the army of general Walmoden.

The French, on the contrary, march down the Rhine, and it is said that since the 24th ult. 15,000 of them have entered Cologne. It is also said that the

Austrians are about to cross the Rhine near Ehrenbreitstein, which is to be done by the army of the empire above Mentz, in order to divert the French. The troops of the latter in motion towards the Lower Rhine, are, it is believed, destined for Holland, in order to reinforce the army there.

VIENNA, March 20.

A very current report of a speedy peace with the French was prevalent yesterday, and continues to today. The national convention is said to have written letters highly calculated to facilitate that event. The count de-Lehrbach, our minister at the electoral Palatinate court, is lately arrived from Munich, for the purpose, it is asserted, of receiving instructions for a negotiation on the part of his Imperial majesty, with the commissioners from the committee of public safety now resident at Basle. Not a word has lately been heard respecting the negotiation between us and Great-Britain, nor do we know whether this conference at Basle is to be opened in concert with the court of St. James's or not.

Letters from Venice, dated the 7th, inform us, that the senate has chosen M. Alviac Guerini, a patrician, as minister plenipotentiary at Paris, with the title of noble, usual with the republic, when it sends a Patrician to a foreign court in any other character than that of ambassador.

The couriers of Constantinople, retarded by the melting of the snow, and consequent badness of the roads, arrive so slowly, that the letters of the 10th of February, did not reach before the 12th of this month. By these we learn, that a great scarcity prevails, occasioned in some measure by the storms in the Archipelago. The surrounding provinces and Adrianople are in a similar state. Bread is raised to double its ordinary price, and is so bad as to produce even a mortality amongst the people, who die in great numbers. A general insurrection is every moment apprehended. To add to this calamity, Adrianople and its neighbourhood are infested by bands of robbers, more numerous than in the last year, to which the embarrassed government can apply no remedy.

The Porte has ordered an armament of 10 ships and 10 frigates, for the purpose of protecting from French ships of war and pirates, the transports of grain they are importing from Syria and Alexandria, where happily at this time provisions are in great abundance.

HAMBURG, March 29.

The campaign at present begins to look more important. The Austrians are coming down in great force, and Hungarians, Wallachians and Servians, are passing through Franckfort every day. If the Prussians are in earnest, and shew the same valour they exhibited under the great Frederick, we may expect such success as would at least secure us an honourable peace. The youth here fill in considerable numbers into the service of the emperor and the king of Prussia.

Mayerne is thought to be in safety. The garrison is said to amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand Austrians. The Prussians have all withdrawn themselves for the defence of Hanover.

HAGUE, March 21.

The oath ordered to be taken by the magistracy, ministry, municipalities and other public bodies, is to the following purport:

"I declare my acknowledgment of, and respect for, the unalienable rights of men and citizens, as they were declared by the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, in their publication of the 31st of January, 1795, and swear to uphold them in my office or employment, as much as is in my power; and I swear to be true and faithful to the representatives of the people of Holland, whose sovereignty I acknowledge to exist in themselves, and to obey their representatives."

From four to six persons are daily employed in ascertaining the effects of the stadtholder, and their account is to be rendered to the French commissioners.

The order has been renewed, that all persons, not belonging to the defensive societies, shall surrender their arms and ammunition.

The expenses of the French representatives amount daily to 1100 guilders. They keep a table of sixty covers, at which ten hussars, or other French soldiers, are daily received, in their turn, and treated with as much attention as the representatives and generals show to each other. But, it has been resolved, upon their own proposal, that their table shall be reduced to twelve covers, and the hussars shall be no longer boarded in the palace.

Penfionet Spiegel and count Bentinck have received permission to be visited in their prison by their relations.

The greatest preparations are making for organizing the army and navy.

The French representatives make no political decrees until the Dutch authorities have seriously de-

bated upon them. The military only are under the immediate orders of the French generals.

CHATHAM, March 23.

The shipwrights of this dock-yard left their work on Friday evening last, and took their tools with them. Since that time the whole body of these artificers, (except a few old men) have refused to come to work. This refractory disposition has arisen from the late order of the navy board to all dock-yards, that joiners and house carpenters should be employed in fitting cabins, &c. and at present the shipwrights seem resolute not to return to their duty till this order is countermanded.

Sir John Henslow, the surveyor of the navy, arrived here on Saturday; and on that day and yesterday used every endeavour to persuade the men, by means of messengers, which Sir John sent to the Star Inn, on Chatham Hill, where they, since their standing out, have assembled. They obstinately and peremptorily refused, however, to come to Sir John Henslow at the commissioner's office here, and in consequence, all those who did not appear at their musters in the yard on Saturday, are now discharged. The quartermen of the companies of shipwrights, and their apprentices, are also dismissed; the commissioners being of opinion that they have not exerted themselves sufficiently in the command of their people.

LONDON, March 13.

Letters from Vienna state, that on the 16th ult. two gentlemen belonging to the department for foreign affairs, were sent to Basle on a mission of importance.

A letter from Paris, of the 16th ult. asserts, that general Moreau, who commands the French army before Luxemburg, has written word to the convention that unless without the least delay, his troops were provided with the necessary provisions and forage, he should be obliged to retreat into the interior of France.

Accounts from Berlin of the 26th ult. state, the Prussian minister of state, baron Hardenberg, is appointed by his Prussian majesty to continue the negotiations with Mr. Barthelemy, the French ambassador at Basle, which was commenced by the late count Goltz, and interrupted by his death.

We learn from the confines of Poland, that the fate of the leaders of the late revolution, is not yet decided, but that in all probability that of Kosciuszko will be far less severe, than that of Pocki and Kolentazo, whose orders he merely executed. He is well treated in his confinement at Osmultz, and his allowance is three ducats a day.

March 31. The intelligence from Spain states, that every thing remained quiet in Catalonia; the army being in the same situation as before. The continuation of the war was notwithstanding looked on as certain.

The most important intelligence, should it receive confirmation, is, that a rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is now considered as inevitable. Such an event will derange all the plans of the allies, and present new and unlooked for consequences to the astonished eyes of Europe.

April 3. Accounts received from Genoa mention, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against England, and was determined to act in the strictest union with France, in consequence of receiving some ships of war and great sums of money from that republic.

The French army of Italy is now on the point of putting itself into motion. Considerable reinforcements have lately arrived from France, and the invasion of the Milanese is to be immediately attempted. The present is certainly a most favourable time for putting such a plan in execution: for the Milanese are extremely weak; the recruiting services has failed in Lombardy, and the court of Naples has not yet sent its quota of 16,000 men. This is to be attributed to the disaffection of the Neapolitan soldiers, who have lately expressed a determination not to march beyond the French frontiers of the kingdom.

The Sandfly and Musquito gun batteries are 80 feet by the keel, and 30 by the beam, and are perfectly flat bottomed; they draw only four feet water, but by means of sliding keels which pass through the vessels at the bow, and one ast, they may be kept as close to the wind as the generality of ships; they have 20 row-ports, and their masts are so constructed as to be lowered on deck; they mount two 68 cannonades, and two long 24 pounders in the bow, two heavy cannonades ast, and four or six others which may either be worked below or on deck.

April 4. The duke of Courland is treated with much esteem at St. Petersburg; his highness dines frequently at court, and was observed in the same vehicle with her Imperial majesty on a late public diversion on the ice.

It appears by a letter from Rome, dated March 4, that new disturbances had broken out in that city, where a considerable number of the ringleaders had