

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1795.

COURLAND, April 4.

OUR act of subjection to Russia was signed the 18th ult. at Mittau, and is sent already to Petersburg. Of the fifty-one deputies present, those who opposed the act were obliged to quit the assembly. The act consists of three articles, which the deputies have most solemnly and irrevocably decreed for themselves and their posterity.

Art. 1. We, in behalf of us and our posterity, submit ourselves and these dukedoms to her most glorious Imperial majesty of all the Russias, Catharine the second, and to her most high sceptre.

Art 2. Having learned, by experience, how extremely difficult and prejudicial, for the well being of the country, the system of vassalage to the Polish crown has been; we, agreeably to the example of our predecessors, of that part of Livonia, which, in 1561, renounced the supremacy of the emperor and the German empire, disclaimed the system of vassalage of those days, as well as the intervening reign of the order of the German knights resulting therefrom, and subjected itself to Poland; disown, we say, for ourselves and our posterity, the system of vassalage to the Polish republic, as well as the government resulting therefrom, and subject ourselves to her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, and to her most glorious sceptre; and entrust to her, with the most profound veneration, as well as the most extensive confidence, the immediate destination of our future fate; and this we do, inasmuch as her most august person has hitherto proved the magnanimous protector and guarantee of all our rights, laws, customs, immunities, privileges and possessions; and who will, consonant to her high, sublime, and well meaning way of thinking, be most graciously pleased, with maternal care, to meliorate the future destiny of a country which submits, with the utmost veneration and unbounded trust, to her auspicious government.

Art. 3. We most humbly implore her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, to be most graciously pleased to receive this our submission, by six delegates to be sent to Petersburg, and in case of a gracious reception, to tender the oath of fidelity and submission to her Imperial majesty of all the Russias.

THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittau, that Kosciuszko, together with Potocki, is put in the strongest confinement, and that no stranger, nor even his barber, is admitted to him.

Twenty-two Polish noblemen, who had been imprisoned at Petersburg since the last insurrection, have been liberated, and are returned to Poland.

Holy Thursday and the Easter holidays, which were so dreadful last year on account of the insurrection, have passed quietly. The ceremonial of washing the feet of so many poor, was, for this time performed by the pope's nuncio; others were performed by general de Bushoyden, representing the king, who has been very much afflicted at Grodno of the stone and gravel, but is now on his recovery.

BERLIN, April 14

Last Sunday evening colonel de Meyerink arrived here with the tidings of the treaty of peace having been signed at Basse on the 5th. His Prussian majesty becomes the mediator of an universal pacification between the German empire and France. The German princes are expected to seize this opportunity in order to protect their dominions, and baron de Botsch, charge d'affaires from the elector of Bavaria, has already received orders to repair to Basse for that purpose.

UTRECHT, April 8.

Yesterday the primary assemblies commenced their sittings. In a week's time they will proceed to the nomination of twenty-five municipal officers, nine judges, and of a public sealer, and of several other officers for the different branches of the administration.

Last week the friends of the former government, that is to say, of the stadtholder, spread a report that a peace had been concluded between France and Prussia, and that France had sacrificed Holland, in consenting to the re-establishment of the power of the stadtholder. That the Prussian troops were already at Nimwegen and Arnhem, and were going to take possession of all the towns of Holland, which were to be evacuated by the French.

This injurious rumour against the French republic, has been spread every where, and money has been distributed in order to excite a rebellion and on the first instant, some ruffians put up the Orange cockade, crying Orange Boven! Long live Orange! But happily these traitorous commotions have been repressed every where, the most mutinous have been arrested, and some of them have already been publicly whipped, and condemned to fetters, and every thing has since been restored to order and tranquillity.

We received official intelligence from the Hague, informing us, that the assembly of the States General, have completed their important labours of organizing the land forces of the republic. The committee of confederation for the department of the land forces, have published a decree, prohibiting all the governors, commanders, and grand majors of the provinces, or of towns, and other places, to entrust any command into the hands of the eldest captains of infantry or cavalry. Those who have not a fixed habitation, are obliged to quit the Hague, and may go wherever they please, within the territories of the republic.

LEGHORN, March 25.

Yesterday evening two English ships of the line and a frigate, which had convoyed 12 ships to Corsica, arrived here. An English frigate also arrived from Algiers, with intelligence of a new treaty of peace having been concluded between Great-Britain and Algiers. This frigate captured a French brigantine in her passage. Two ships of war and three merchantmen, supposed to be English, have just been despoiled in the Gulf.

GENOA, March 28.

On the arrival of the British squadron in the Gulf of Spezzia, the Genoese governor informed the admiral, that to bring in more than five ships of the line, was contrary to the system of neutrality which the republic had adopted, and were determined to maintain. Admiral Hotham replied, that he was impelled by necessity to enter, but that his stay would be as short as possible—He added, that he wished to land about 300 French prisoners, who were either sick or wounded.

The governor, after consulting the senate on this requisition, acquainted the British admiral that he had permission to land there 300 men, but on condition that they should be at liberty the moment they set foot on the soil of the republic. These terms were readily complied with. This government immediately communicated this circumstance to Vularet, the plenipotentiary from France, who on application obtained permission to have his wounded countrymen conveyed to the hospital of this town called Dell Force.—Such as were pronounced in a state not fit to be removed on shore, were put on board ships provided for the purpose in the Gulf of Spezzia; where they are supplied with medical assistance, and every attention that their distressed situation requires.

METZ, April 2.

According to the report of a deserter who seems to be well informed, and came lately from Luxemburg, there are in the city provisions for eight months; but the meat is bad, and almost all spoiling. There are not more than 40 live cattle for the use of the sick. Wood is excessively scarce. The great wooden magazines erected since the war, are pulled down as fast as they are emptied; as are also the old wooden houses in the lower town. The inhabitants begin to be in want of bread, and must soon be supplied from the magazines of the garrison. In the fall of the 9th, the garrison lost a great many men, and the dispirited soldiers said on their return that such another fall would be the loss of the place. There is only one hospital, and that is full; the deaths are from 40 to 50 a day. This intelligence is the more entitled to credit, as it corresponds with the reports of several other deserters.

HAGUE, March 23.

A few days ago, the cabinet of natural curiosities, the gallery of paintings, and the library of the prince stadtholder, were packed up, in order to be sent to France. The inspector of the cabinet, Mr. Vosman, and the librarian, Mr. Euler, were offered similar places in France, which they declined, but then received the assurance that they should be provided for in another manner.

Admiral Vanstabile is daily expected at Amsterdam from Brest. The new marine committee find it very difficult to man the fleet, the greatest part of the sailors, particularly in Zealand, refusing to enter into the service; such is the attachment of the Dutch sailors to the stadtholder and the English.

The army will likewise lose a great many officers, who are averse to the present system, and conceive themselves offended by the contents of the proclamation issued on the 17th of February. These sentiments, which, in some regiments, prevail even among the private soldiers, have, besides the disarming of several corps, occasioned the orders of general Pichegru of the 8th instant, that the Dutch garrisons are to leave the Hague and Amsterdam.

PARIS, April 7.

On the 4th instant, Collot, Billaud, and Barrere passed through Orleans on their way to the Isle of Olerou, where they are to remain till a vessel can be got ready to carry them to Guyana in the East-Indies.

So little apprehension was entertained of any attempt to rescue them on the road, that their only escort was a single guard in the carriage with each of them.

April 8. The credit of our paper is daily improving. A Louis d'or, which on the 31st ult. cost 270 livres in assignats, fell on the 2d instant to 200; and yesterday and to-day, the price was 160.

This day 15,000,000 of assignats were burnt, making the whole sum cancelled 2,652,683,000.

No groups are observed in the streets or public places, a proof that the fermentation is over for the present.

Rumours of peace are daily gaining ground. It was yesterday reported, we know not upon what authority, that Holland is to be evacuated. It is, however, certain that the committees of government have sent a declaration to the representatives of the people with the armies of the North and Sambre and Meuse, in which the idea of giving to France the boundaries marked out by nature, is abandoned.

April 11. The arrival of fourteen ships with corn at Dunkirk, gives hopes of returning plenty, but there are still many embarrassments in the transport of provisions to Paris, because every commune through which they pass, entreats a partial relief, which it is difficult to refuse to citizens, whose wants have been greater and longer felt than ours.

April 12. Every thing being now perfectly quiet, the patrols are reduced to their usual number.

It is very confidently said, that peace with Spain, Sardinia, and Naples, is actually signed; an armistice agreed upon with Austria; and that several columns of our armies are under orders to return home.

LONDON, April 27.

The cargoes of the different Dutch ships, now detained in British ports, are, by order of government, to be immediately sold; by which measure great quantities of corn are expected to be procured at a reasonable price.

In the sitting of the 17th ult. Lecointre denounced Freron's Journal, as tending to exasperate the minds of the people, to inspire into every breast the desire of revenge, and to lay upon the Convention the odium of a tyrannical measure. Le Sage raised some doubts concerning the security of assignats, since it rested on such citates as could not be considered as national property. The order of the day being called, Bourdon l'Oise observed, that by the order of the day fears and mistrust could not be done away, and that the widows and children even of executed criminals could not love the revolution if they were reduced to tears.

In the sitting of the 20th, Legendre fixed the attention of the Convention on the cabinets of Europe, which, he said, endeavoured to make the people believe that the legislators of France had butchered French citizens for the purpose of seizing their fortunes. It were therefore necessary to convince the world, that all these massacres were their work.

The Convention, hard pressed by theses cogent reasons on one side, and by the interest of the purchasers of estates of executed persons on the other, adopted a mezzo termino, perfectly of a piece with the whole system of conventional justice, by passing a decree, which, first, confirms the sales already made; and, secondly, suspends all those which are not yet brought to a conclusion.

The estates of emigrants engage likewise the solicitude of the French Journalists. On this head one of them expresses himself in the following:—"These legislators dare to talk of justice, and none of them has hitherto opposed measures which rob the parents of emigrants of their lawful property, and punish the former for the crimes of the latter; they dare to talk of justice and none of them moves for the repeal of the decree which confiscates the property of transported priests."

BOSTON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, to his brother in Pembroke, dated L'Orient, 3d May, 1795.

"Peace has actually been made, about fifteen days ago, between this republic and Prussia.

"The convention is now framing a treaty of peace with Spain, who have had three ambassadors here since January last.

"The English have likewise sent two ambassadors to try to obtain a treaty, but the convention do not incline to listen to any of their terms."

NEWPORT, June 9.

In the French frigate Medusa, arrived here last Tuesday from Rochefort, came passengers the following persons, composing the legation of the French republic to the United States of America:

Citizen Adet, minister plenipotentiary, and his lady.

Citizen Dupont, first secretary of the legation.

Citizen Cheneau, second.

Citizen Adet, Junior, third.