

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, August 6, 1795.

M E N T Z, May 4.

At present there are great movements in the Austrian army, which announce the intention of an early attack; it will not however take place till after the arrival of general Bellegarde, who is gone to Vienna, in order to receive the emperor's orders on the operations of the campaign; he is expected here in two or three days, and in all probability, unless he brings orders to the contrary, the passage of the Rhine will be put in execution the day after his arrival; every thing is ready for it; a certain number of boats are collected to serve as gun boats; they are each armed with a piece of cannon at the prow, and conducted by 24 rowers; flags of different colours are to be signals for commencing their manœuvres. Major Williams is to command this expedition: Before the passage of the Rhine is attempted, they will perhaps undertake dislodging the French from the important post of Marienborn.

The general count Clairfayt is appointed field-marshal. The emperor has given him the command of the army of the empire; in consequence, all the troops from Switzerland to the Lower Rhine are under his orders; and we may therefore hope for unanimity in the operations, of the advantage of which we shall be more sensible, as such has never happened since the commencement of the war.

M A D R I D, April 5.

From Navarre we learn, that an attempt of the French general led to a severe engagement, in which the French were repulsed in the end.—The affair however cost us 200 men.

Our government has sent to all the cities, towns, and boroughs in the kingdom, a letter under the royal seal, accompanied by an open direction, peremptorily ordering that the former should not be opened until after Tuesday, April 7, and that it shall then be read to each community by the curate of the place. The public is exceedingly anxious to know the contents of this circular letter which will be read at the same hour to all the parishes of the kingdom.

H A G U E, May 5.

The French armies are making great movements in this country towards the frontiers of Brabant. It is generally supposed that these are in consequence of the plan which has been adopted by the French government in favour of our republic. Their head quarters are to be established at Antwerp; but according to all appearance, they will first be established at Leyden, where Moreau, the general in chief, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The town of Leyden must reap considerable advantages from the intercourse between the numerous French troops with their head quarters there. This will be particularly useful for the finances of the municipality of that town, which at present seem to be in a disturbed situation, as the magistrates were obliged to sell the house where their deputies used to lodge at their arrival here, and two yachts belonging to them.

May 20. On the first of this month, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, addressed a circular letter to the respective municipalities, to notify them the establishment of a new provincial committee, under the name of a Committee of Vigilance. Its functions are to support the present government; to correspond with other committees, and to suppress seditious machinations. An amnesty has been published to all deserters who shall return before the first of June.—It is said that this will furnish an additional force of 10,000 men.

P A R I S, 25 Floreal, May 14.

Billaud, Collet, and Barrere, we are informed, have taken their departure for Guyana, in South America, which is the place of their destination. At the moment of their embarkation, Billaud was quite subdued; Collet was furious; Barrere smiled, and endeavoured to console his companions in misfortune.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[3d Prairial,] May 22.

Second Treaty with Prussia.

TRILHARD, in the name of the committee of public safety, presented the following treaty concluded between the French republic and the king of Prussia.

The French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, having stipulated in the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between them on the 16th of last year, April 5, some secret clauses relative to the removal of that treaty, and which established a line of demarcation and neutrality, the object of which was to remove the seat of war from all the north of Germany, have deemed it proper to explain themselves further, and to fix definitely the conditions of a particular convention.

To this end the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, viz.

On the part of the French republic, the French citizen Barthélemy, ambassador to Switzerland, and on the part of the king of Prussia, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, Charles Augustus baron de Hardenberg, knight of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Stanislaus, &c. have decided upon the following articles:

Art. I. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the states of his majesty the king of Prussia, to preserve the tranquillity of the north of Germany, and to re-establish the entire freedom and commerce between that part of the empire and France, in the same manner as before the war, the French republic consents not to push the operations of war, nor to send troops, either by land or sea, to the states situated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line shall comprehend East Friesland, and shall descend along the Ems and the Aa or Alpha to Munster, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfeld, Bocken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the dutchy of Cleves, near Iseborough, following this line of frontier to Magensport, upon the new Isel, and ascending the Rhine to Dussburgh, from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Mark to Werden, Germark, and along the Wipper to Homborough, Altenkirchen; Limbourg upon the Lonn, along that river and from that which stretches from Idelfein to that city, Epltein, and Houhlt upon the Mein, from thence to Rauchenheim, along the Langraben to Durnheim, thence following the brook which crosses that district to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the county of Darmstadt, and the circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely enclose, to Eberbach upon the Neckar, continuing the course of that river to Winsten, a free town of the empire, and taking thence a course to Loewenstein, Muhard, Hohenstadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the empire, and Horkirch upon the Wermtz; enclosing the county of Pappenheim and the whole circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Silesia.

II. The French republic considers as a neutral country, and as neutral states, all those which are situated behind this line, on condition that they observe on their part, the most strict neutrality, the first object of which shall be to recal their contingencies, and not to make any new contract, which can authorize them to furnish troops to the powers at war with France.

Those who shall not comply with these conditions, shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. His majesty the king of Prussia engages to cause the most strict observance of this neutrality with respect to all the states situated upon the right bank of the Mein, and comprised in the line of demarcation above mentioned.

The king charges himself with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, shall pass that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein comprised, in order to oppose the French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep, upon the most essential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of observation sufficient to make this neutrality respected.

IV. The passage of troops, whether those of the French republic, or those of the empire, shall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Francfort.

1st. From Kenigston and Limbour, to Cologne.

2d. From Friedberg, Wetzlar and Siegin, to Cologne.

3d. From Hadersheim, Wisbaden, and Nassau, to Coelentz.

And lastly—from Hadersheim, to Mayence, and vice versa, as well as through all the countries situated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the least prejudice to the neutrality of all the states and countries included in the line of demarcation.

V. The country of Savn Altin Kirchen, on the Westwald, comprising therein, the little district of Bendorf below Coelentz, being in the possession of his majesty the king of Prussia, will enjoy the same benefits and advantages as the other states, situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within the term of one month, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from this day. In consequence of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, by virtue of our powers, have signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Basle, the 7th of May, 1795, the 3d year of the French republic.

(Signed) { FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,  
CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Baron  
DE HARDENBERG.

BOURDEAUX, 16 Floreal, May 5.

The situation of this commune becomes daily more prosperous; confidence and peace have revived; our port is full of vessels laden with grain, and industry and activity pervade every part of this city. On account of the immense quantity of grain which we have received lately, the price of that article has decreased, and every thing seems to announce that the termination of our miseries is at hand.

The ceremonies of the catholic worship have been re-adopted with all their former solemnity and pomp.

L O N D O N, May 26.

Notwithstanding the supposed fraudulent declaration of the emperor, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has already detached himself from the grand confederation. On the ninth instant, the commander of the Hessian troops signified to general Clairfayt that he had received his sovereign's orders to withdraw. The dukes of Brunswick and Wertemberg are expected to follow the example immediately, and the greater part of the German princes in succession.

June 2. The earl of Bute is arrived at Madrid, in his character of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the catholic court from Great-Britain.

The present admiral of the fleet (Forbes) has kept his flag flying near half a century—he has been four-score years in the service, and sixty years ago was a captain, having been made post in March, 1736.

Captain Molloy retired from the service, with property acquired therein, to the amount of 25,000l. per annum: He becomes possessed of 30,000l. by commanding a king's ship which was in fight when admiral Gell captured the great St. Jago Spanish prize!

June 6. A general court, held at the India-House this day, has granted an annuity of 5000l. to Warren Hastings, Esquire, during the term of the company's exclusive trade, as a mark of grateful esteem for past services.

## ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

When the Leviathan was at Toulon in 1793, being in want of cannonades for the poop, application was made to the ordinance for the six French pieces that were lying in the artillery park. The request was granted, and the cannonades (36 pounders) were taken on board, with canister and grape-shot proper for them. It so happened, that these pieces were not made use of till the action of the first of June. After a desperate conflict, the republican ship, the America, struck her colours to the Leviathan; when on boarding her, to the great chagrin of the Leviathan's crew, they were informed they had been firing dollars and six livre pieces during the action! Some pieces of the battered money were shewn, and several of the crew, it appeared, had been wounded by them, besides others were found in the enemy's hull and masts. The Frenchman had even concluded that the Leviathan's shot was expended, and that they were obliged to fight with money. On investigation, it turned out that the canisters of the cannonades, instead of being filled with small shot, were filled with money of some unfortunate republican in the ordinance department at Toulon, who had taken the method of securing his riches.

P L Y M O U T H, June 2.

Late last night arrived in Hamoaze, a small lug-sail boat, under French colours, from the coast of France, said to be from Brest; a French gentleman of rank came over in her, and after laying some little time under the stern of the commander in chief's ship in Hamoaze he landed at Dock, and set off express for London. Various and contradictory were the reports in circulation in consequence; the most prevalent, are, that he brings an account of the greater part of Brittany being in a state of counter-revolution; and also, that the sailors belonging to the ships at Brest are in a state of mutiny, but we do not vouch for the truth of either.

The prisoners suffer much in Quimper prison.—Eighteen hundred men have been buried since the middle of last year. This confirms the intelligence which we stated some time ago in an account from Jersey.

Peace, according to the same information, is the general wish of the people in the neighbourhood of Brest itself. They are astonished that the British minister will not treat with the convention.

The Paris papers speak of a treaty of peace between France and Spain as in great forwardness, if not already concluded. The chevalier d'Iriarte, an envoy from Madrid, is now a resident at the city of Basle, in Switzerland, which is the centre of negotiation.

D U B L I N, May 9.

We hear that on Wednesday last an edict appeared on the college gates, directing the scholars of the house, to attend the provost and fellows to the castle,