

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 10, 1795.

MENTZ, June 2.

The instant we had made every preparation for a sortie on the besiegers, a courier from Basle arrived with an order, directing gen. Clairfayt to suspend further hostilities. We are momentarily in expectation of intelligence of a peace being concluded between the empire and the French republic. The treaty is said to be founded on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*.

FRANCFORT, June 20.

Field-marshal baron Bender arrived in this city last night. The garrison of Luxemburg was to cross the Rhine on the 15th, 18th, and 19th, at Coblenz. Our letters from that city state, that a large quantity of corn and meal for the French armies had been received there from Holland. General Pichegru was expected there on the 16th. From the considerable assemblages of the French at Cologne, and in the vicinity, it was presumed the plan of Pichegru and Jourdan was to cross the Rhine in the environs of Dusseldorf, as soon as the besieging army of Luxemburg shall have joined the other troops by the Rhine. It is very probable, however, that the deliberations of the diet of Ratisbon will prevent every hostility on the right bank of the river.

PARIS, June 30.

Great movements are making in the army of the Lower Rhine; a part of the troops which wintered before Mentz, is filing off towards the Upper Rhine, and will be replaced by the troops from the Sambre and Meuse. It is on the banks of the Upper Rhine that the great blows will be struck; great preparations are making there; and we have advices that every thing is ready for an attempt to cross the river. General Pichegru visits the different stations on the banks both of the Upper and Lower Rhine, with all the activity by which he is so strongly characterized.

A letter from Frankenthal, dated the 21st instant, contains the following intelligence:—"I announced to you in my last that the head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle had been established here. The news of the capture of the important city of Luxemburg, had no sooner reached the commander in chief, than he changed that disposition by returning to Worms, attended by the military administrations. We are assured that this change has been made for the purpose of approaching Mentz, a place again all the efforts of the French armies in this quarter are to be directed, if the reports of peace, which have been so long circulated, should not be very speedily realized."

LONDON, July 1.

Yesterday two mails from Corunna arrived. They bring the Madrid Gazettes to the 12th inst. which contain various details of skirmishes between the Spaniards and the French, all, as usual, to the advantage of the former.

According to dispatches from the army of Catalonia, dated May 20th, it appears that Don Antonio Montar, with seven companies of Cervera, and one of Miquellets, had defeated a detachment of 300 Piemontese in the districts of Olla and Nas, which were afterwards plundered by the Spaniards.

A dispatch from Don Ramon Antentas, commander at Revas, dated May 16, says, the enemy availing themselves of their numbers and the weakness of the Spaniards in that part of the frontier, made a general attack upon all the posts on the morning of the 14th, all of which they were repulsed, and suffered much on their precipitate retreat. The French are said to have been 5000, the Spaniards only 1100 in number; the loss of the latter, 21 killed, and 10 wounded.

Accounts received yesterday from Constantinople, by way of the Levant, say, that a war between Russia and the Porte seems inevitable, and not far remote. The Austrian cabinet, in lieu of the 30,000 men, which the emperor is bound by treaty to furnish to Russia, is to pay a subsidy. The rumour that a body of Russians was to march to the borders of the Rhine was no longer credited. Even the countermanding of a large body of Austrians from Hungary is imputed to the apprehension of a rupture between the Austrian eagle and the Crescent.

The Courier Universel, a Paris paper of the 20th June, has the following article—"The German Gazettes have announced that the king of Prussia has caused the French prisoners at Magdebourg and Spandau to be released. M. de la Fayette and his companions in misfortune Bureau de Puzi, and Alexander Lameth, were in one of these fortresses."

July 7. The dispatches which we yesterday stated to have been received by the admiralty from lord Bridport, brought to the government an account of the embarkation of the corps of French emigrants on the coast of France. On the afternoon of the 16th, the whole

body, commanded by the count d'Hervilly, effected their landing, under the protection of admiral Warren's squadron, in the bay of Quiberon, on the side of Aurai, in great order, without the smallest opposition. It is said, but we cannot vouch for the fact, that M. de la Bourdonnaye protected their disembarkation with an army of 18,000 royalists.

In consequence of this information, and the general tendency of the correspondence from France, the most urgent orders have been issued by government to halt the preparations for the expedition about to take place under earl Moira, and supposed to be directed towards another point of the French coast. We have reason to believe, that ministry have sent off an express to his royal highness the count d'Artois, inviting him immediately to repair to Brittany, and head the royal army.

There appears to have been some mistake in the letters from Plymouth, which stated, that lord Bridport's squadron had arrived off that harbour, (see our letter received this morning) nor does there appear to be any truth in the report of his lordship having fallen in with and captured a French convoy from America.

The Prague Gazette has the following article:—"All the Austrian regiments now in the field are completed; and numerous transports of provisions are daily on their way to the encampments. Austria is placing herself in a convenient position to be ready to meet every event; and, however inclinable she may be to consent to an acceptable peace, she is not less determined to display the greatest energy, provided the pretensions of her adversary should be unjust."

Our letters from Vienna announce, that prince Raszynowski, the Russian ambassador, has frequent conferences with the Austrian ministry, and that he is treated with very particular homage and respect. His Imperial majesty lately paid him a visit. Such a close intimacy between the two imperial courts augurs no good to his Prussian majesty, who will probably find, before long, that in joining to rob and destroy an unoffending people, he has with his own hands been overthrowing what would have served as a prop and support for his own kingdom. Should the event terminate in the destruction of the Prussian monarchy, mankind will view it as a display of distributive justice in the course of that Providence which determines the fate of kingdoms.

Our latest advices from South Prussia state, that the Prussian troops there are reinforcing daily, and receive large supplies of artillery. They add, that the troops which occupy the frontiers of Silesia have received orders to march to Warsaw.

The empress of Russia has begun her sovereignty in Courland by the introduction of a poll tax, according to which every peasant pays sixty koprecks, and every citizen two roubles. A Russian camp is to be formed near Dubnow, and another by the Prussians near Jurbourg.

By letters from Paris of the 30th June, we learn, that the princess, the daughter of Louis XVI. has been released from the tower of the temple, and has been suffered to go to a country house, whither the duchesses d'Orleans, de Bourbon, and de Tourzel, were permitted to accompany her. The citizen Andrieu, the deputy from Morbihan, has interested himself much in behalf of this family, and has demanded in a memoir which he has published the repeal of the decree of banishment passed against the family of Bourbon.

A letter from one of the commissioners of subsistence in the neighbourhood of Paris, read in the convention on the 27th of June, states, that wheat, barley and rye, were then in full ear, and oats ready to cut.

The amount of assignats returned to the treasury and cancelled is 2,782,683,000 of livres.

The levies of recruits have been almost doubled in the Austrian hereditary dominions; and a great number of cannoniers march daily from Bohemia to the Upper Rhine. On the 8th ult. twenty pieces of heavy artillery passed through Ratisbon.

A report has been in circulation for several days past, of the regency of Hanover having given an intimation to count d'Artois to quit that electorate, in consequence of a treaty of peace concluded with France. This report, which was at first much doubted, on inquiry appears, at least in part, to be true; his royal highness was actually directed to leave the territory, although not for the reason stated. This extraordinary conduct had no sooner reached the ears of general Dundas, than he testified to general Walmoden his surprise and indignation with respect to the measure, which he thought to be highly injurious to the elector of Hanover; and he ordered two squadrons of horse to escort the count from Bremersee, his place of residence, to the British head quarters, where he will remain till his Britannic majesty's farther orders are known.

July 8. A mail arrived from Hamburg, the contents of which, except the proceedings of the diet of Ratisbon, a great majority of which has declared for the mediation of the king of Prussia in negotiating for

peace with the French, are not very interesting. The general tenor of the reports it brings, is less pacific than that of any of the mails for some time past.

The affairs of the Germanic empire by no means bear a favourable aspect. A private letter from Ratisbon, dated the 21st of June, and which comes from a very respectable quarter, makes the following observation:—"We are on the eve of seeing a schism in the empire, and an overthrow of the German constitution. Prussia insists on taking part in the negotiations for peace, and has already a majority of voices, even those of the elector of Cologne, uncle to the emperor, and of the elector of Saxe. His Imperial majesty's ministers have already declared that the emperor will refuse his sanction to the co-direction of Prussia, and will withdraw all his troops into his hereditary dominions, and abandon the states of the empire. We expect a war with Prussia."

The Paris papers of the 21st inst. bring the decree of the convention for exchanging the daughter of Louis XVI. with all the branches of the house of Bourbon now in France, and who choose to leave it, for Bourbonville and the four members of the convention delivered up to the Austrians by Dumourier, with Semdinville and Marat, taken prisoners on neutral territory on their mission as ambassadors.

The Mentz army bulletin contains the following speech, which that gallant veteran field marshal Bender delivered to the garrison of Luxemburg before they grounded their arms on the glacis of that fortress:

"My brave boys, you and I have done all we could to preserve Luxemburg. We have often defeated the enemy, and flattered ourselves with the hopes of a speedy relief; in the middle of April, I sent one of my most truly officers over the Rhine, to learn how soon we might hope to receive assistance.—But the answer was, 'We had none to expect; but that we ought to hold out as long as possible, and surrender at last upon honourable terms.' I can only return you thanks for your fidelity and courage; and it must be our mutual consolation to think, that we quit this place, which we have so long defended like good and honourable soldiers."

Letters from the frontiers of Switzerland of the 15th ult. relate, that a corps of young Lyonesse over-runs the neighbouring country for five or six leagues distance to disarm and arrest the Jacobins. They observe the strictest discipline, and receive the same allowance as the troops of the line.

Dumourier, if his own word may be taken for it, was not only in Holland lately, where he had a conference with the Abbe Sieyes, but afterwards at Paris, where he made himself known to the committee of public safety, telling them he knew the penalty incurred by law, but relied upon their honour, as he had many things to communicate for the interest of France. The committee refused to hear his communications, and ordered him to quit the territory of the republic without delay.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About ten o'clock yesterday a man descended a well at the sugar house in Pine street, for the purpose of taking up a piece of meat which had fallen; and was immediately deprived of the power of helping himself; upon which another man descended to assist him, who was also thus taken, and there perished together. The subjects of this melancholy catastrophe are Philip Myer and Matthew Nipoli. Whether it was the corrupt state of the air in the well, or the difference between the heat of their bodies and that air, which produced this unhappy effect, remained a question, until about twelve o'clock, when a man descended gradually to ascertain the fact, and found a sensible change; another then tried in like manner, in order to raise the dead bodies, but also returned, the air being so dense that a candle extinguished four feet from the surface: The well was then fumigated; and two men descended and raised the dead bodies in safety. This is one of the many instances of the kind which has happened in this and foreign countries.

Sept. 2. Yesterday the brig Eliza, capt. Wilson arrived at this port, in 49 days from London.

We have been favoured with papers and letters by this vessel to July 4; which is not so late as we had received, and consequently, they contain few important articles not before communicated. In these papers we however recognise the circumstances comprised in the following abstract, which we do not recollect to have seen:

That the Prussian troops, from Westphalia, were on their march to Poland; that different bodies of troops from South Prussia were on the road to Warsaw; that the Russians are encamped in the environs of Warsaw, particularly in force at Wolanow, having entirely evacuated Warsaw; that their grand encampment is on the ground which the patriotic Kosciuszko occupied. That the Imperial minister at Vienna has formally con-