

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1795.

STOCKHOLM, June 20.

It has been openly proclaimed here, that the king, as duke of Pomerania, considers himself as included in the peace between Prussia and the French republic; and that consequently, he could no longer agree to furnish any contingent either in men or money, to the Emperor for his German possessions.

The arrival of the celebrated Danish minister, count de Bernstorff, seems to forebode the transaction of some important affairs which will finally decide on the duration of the present war.

M. de Signéal, our secretary of legation at Paris, is hourly expected here; he is to bring the treaty negotiated with the French republic. We hear that France has allowed us great commercial privileges, and agreed to particular stipulations, which will enable us to baffle the efforts of an enemy without overloading the country with oppressive taxes. Our political and geographical situation commands us to be friends to France; a friendship which will vastly add to the happiness and prosperity of both nations. We know what Russia has done, and we see what we have to expect from England. The Swedes have always been loyally treated by the French, even in the stormy moments of the revolution; but our government was also the only one which in the most pointed language, expressed its aversion to a war undertaken and continued against the independence of a mighty nation. The Swedes have long since been the allies of France, and acted accordingly; they seem to insult the defenceless, or attack the peaceable neighbour; but they never wanted courage to repress the violence of the haughty and peevish insolence of the ambitious.

ALTONA, June 29.

The Swedish and Danish squadrons effected their junction on the 21st. The combined fleet now composed of 16 ships of the line, and 10 stout frigates, besides brigs and cutters, will be commanded by the Swedish admiral count de Wachtmeister, during the three first months cruise.

Both governments, besides, keep 12 ships of the line in readiness to join the fleet at the first notice, in order to have effectually their commerce, neutrality and independence protected against any power that might usurp the right of dictating laws to independent states, and impose chains on the high seas, which beneficent nature has laid open to all nations. The names of the ships which form the Danish squadron of reserve, now lying in the road of Copenhagen, are; the Neptune, of 84 guns; the Shield, of 74; the Justice, of 74; Odin, of 74; the Mars, of 64, and another ship of 64; with a proportionate number of frigates. An equal number of Swedish ships of the line are also lying at Carlscrona, which added to the fleet already at sea, will form a total of 28 ships of the line and 18 frigates.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.

We have again received the disagreeable news, that 4 Danish ships have been stopped by an English squadron, and sent into a British port. The promise of paying freight and cargo held forth by the English military, will not prevent any well informed man from discovering at the first view, all the baneful consequences of such an arbitrary arrangement, which encroaches on the rights of every independent nation; for if we allow the British to contract our commerce within a single point, there is no doubt but our produce will soon sell cheaper there, than at our own markets; every speculation must be thwarted by their numerous cruisers, and our merchants soon be obliged to renounce all commercial emoluments, and lay up their shipping, or agree to provide the English markets, and further the views of a foreign power at their own expense. It would indeed be better to allow the English the exclusive right of navigating our ports and exporting our produce; for in this case, nobody would be tempted by the prospect of finding a good price in Holland or France, to send our ships in order to glut the English markets with Danish produce, and sacrifice his fortune.

The tried wisdom and firmness of our court leaves no room for doubt, but the object of the present negotiations at the court of London, is to settle affairs to the entire satisfaction of the public; a bare restitution of what has been illegally seized is not enough; security must be given for the future; the seas must be free, and our commerce unshackled. The combined fleets and the armaments by sea and land, preparing here as well as in Sweden, will give weight to our just demands. If remonstrances should prove without effect, there is every appearance that the combined fleet now composed of 28 ships of the line, will be increased to 44, a force more than sufficient to command the Baltic, and dispute the empire of the North Sea with any power on earth.

From the 1st to the 19th instant, 671 ships have passed the Sound. The British frigates Andromeda and Ambuscade left this road on the 18th inst. and set sail for the North Sea.

BASLE, (Switzerland) June 20.

There has been circulated here a small printed paper, bearing the ancient arms of France, in which we read the following, dated June 16.

"M. prince of Conde having received, on the 14th, the news of the death of Louis 17th, caused a general officer to depart about five o'clock for Veronne, to take the orders of the new king, Monsieur, now Louis 18th.

"On the 16th the prince of Conde caused to be celebrated, in the midst of his army, a solemn service for the repose of the soul of Louis 17, after which, ranging his army *en bataille*, he read to them the following proclamation:

"Gentlemen,
"Scarcely was the tomb of the unfortunate Louis 16th, of his august consort, and of their respectable sister, closed, than we beheld it again opened to unite to these illustrious victims, the object the most deserving of our love, of our hope, and of our respect.

"The youth, sprung from so many kings, whose birth alone appeared to assure the happiness of his subjects—since he was formed from the blood of Henry 4th, and from that of Maria Theresa; sinks under the weight of his chains, and of his cruel existence.

"It is not the first time that I have reminded you of the principle, that the king of France never dies.

"Swear then to the august prince who becomes today our king, to shed the last drop of your blood for him, to prove that fidelity without bounds, that entire submission, that unalterable attachment which we owe to him, and with which our souls are penetrated.

"Our vows shall be manifested by the cry of our hearts, and which a profound sentiment has rendered so natural to all good Frenchmen; that cry which was always the preface, and the result of our success, and which the regicides have never heard without stupor or remorse.

"After having invoked the God of Mercy for the king which we have lost, we will pray to the God of Armies to prolong the days of the king which he has now given us, and to confirm the crown of France upon his head by his victories, if he will it; or rather if it be possible, by the repentance of his subjects, and by the happy means of his clemency and of his justice. Sirs, Louis 17th is dead, *live Louis 18th!*"

M. Craford, envoy of the king of England, just arrived, was present at this ceremony, held up his hat, and joined his cries of "Vive" to those of the army. He brought all sort of satisfaction to the prince from the king his master.

H. A. G. U. E, June 20.

The representatives of Holland have declared; that finding that all the proposed means of raising, for the moment, the sums necessary for the service of the republic, are accompanied with many difficulties, and that nevertheless these sums are absolutely necessary for paying to the republic of France, the money stipulated in the treaty, &c. The assembly of Holland have decreed a provisional and voluntary loan. Before the end of 1795 the United Provinces are to pay to the French republic 30 millions of gilders, and in the first six months of 1796 ten millions, which added to the ten millions for articles put in requisition; will make up the sum of fifty millions, besides fifteen millions required for the re-establishment of the navy, and twenty millions for the land forces, and the French auxiliary troops in the pay of the United Provinces.

The sum to be levied in the whole republic, consequently, is eighty-five millions of gilders. The quota of the province of Holland alone, is fifty-five millions; the remaining thirty millions are to be paid by the six other provinces. The province of Holland has besides to pay twenty-five millions for different arrears.

In order to raise these sums a voluntary subscription will be opened in each municipality, and the municipal officers are enjoined to transmit, within ten days, lists for subscription, to all the inhabitants of their jurisdiction, call for them again after the lapse of four days, and transmit the general lists to the committee of finances, who shall cause the lists to be printed.

On the 17th inst. the universal festival of thanks for the liberty and independence of the republic was celebrated here; the festival was terminated with a great firework in the evening.

M. A. N. H. E. I. M., June 18.

We hear from Ratibon that on the 3d inst. the Imperial commissary and the Austrian minister had remarked, "that his Imperial majesty expected, at the approaching diet, no step would be taken to increase the influence of his Prussian majesty; neither hoped his Imperial majesty that by expressions of satisfaction

and thanks for the services hitherto rendered by Prussia, it would be endeavoured to put his Imperial majesty in the disagreeable necessity of approving a separate and consequently unconstitutional peace."

Notwithstanding this expressed sensibility of the emperor, the representative of Munster declared, among others, on the 10th inst. and the elector of Cologne; the uncle of the emperor, that the bishoprick of Munster, being unexpectedly abandoned by the Imperial troops, owed its safety to the unexampled zeal and courage of his Prussian majesty's armies. The presence alone of these troops, accustomed to victory; the order and discipline they maintained in that country; and the boundary line agreed on by his Prussian majesty and the French, have procured peace to the bishoprick of Munster without its own operation; a peace which his electoral highness not only wishes to be secured for the future, but to be extended over all the co-states of the empire.

A. M. S. T. E. R. D. A. M., June 19.

The provisional representatives of the people have decreed, that all coats of arms shall be taken away from houses and carriages; burying in churches and wearing liveries is also prohibited. Whoever, after the first of September, 1795, shall appear dressed in livery will be, for the first time, conducted to the next Corps de Gardes and stripped of his livery; he who contravenes the order a second time, shall be exposed at the pillory in his servile dress and banished from his municipality. The individual in whose service such a bondman is, shall pay a fine of 100 ducats for the first time, and 1000 for the second times.

Z. U. R. I. C. H., June 13.

We find ourselves in a critical situation; four communities of the lake of Zurich have revolted against the authorities, and demand another constitution; they will choose their magistrates themselves; in one word, they will be free; that is to say, they will assassinations, ruin, flames and crimes, and commit horrors with impunity.—At the commencement of this year, the magistrate had exiled three of the principal chiefs of the revolt; but the seeds of insurrection were sown and they were succeeded by others. These last travelled the country, and excited the peaceable inhabitants to enrol themselves in their band. We fear an attack upon the city. Five thousand Bourgeois guard the city, and 5000 well intentioned peasants are destined to march against the mutineers. Fifty thousand citizens of Berne are ready to act upon signal. To-morrow, the affair will be presented to the communes, and we shall see what resolutions will be taken.

The seditious have committed to writing their complaints and their demands; under the direction of their chiefs, in 60 articles:

G. E. N. O. A., June 20.

Several brisk engagements between the Austrian and French advanced posts have already taken place. The Piedmontese attacked lately Mount St. Bernard and St. Jago, but were repulsed and lost 3 posts. The French received a few days since a reinforcement of 15,000 men, and other reinforcements are daily arriving. Their head quarters are at Finale where the deputy Bessroi, general Massena and the whole etat-major are arrived.

By an express from Savona we learn just now that the French under general La Harpe have attacked the Germans. The issue of the combat is not yet known.

B. R. U. S. S. E. L. S., June 22.

The courier which arrived here yesterday brought the following.—On the 10th of this month, general Pichegru made a general movement of the greatest part of the forces under his command, to the number, as it is calculated of about 100,000 men; they were divided into six columns, and marched on the right and left of Mayence. A 7th corp was to attack, at the same time, the retrenched camp of the enemy on Hartemberg before the place. At the moment, however, that they thought of passing the Rhine, the republican troops suddenly received counter orders. Since this time all has remained in the same state, on the left of the Rhine.

B. R. U. N. N., July 1.

The disaffected inhabitants of Belgrade have succeeded in taking possession of part of that place; but the lower fortress is still defended by the garrison. There is a report that the bashaw of Widdin is hastening to the support of the rebels; who on the 15th May had taken some armed ships and three cannons belonging to the fortress.

July 4. Doctor Bollman who the last year attempted to carry off the marquis de la Fayette, and who himself was after the miscarriage of his plan put in prison, was set free by an order of our court and has already left the hereditary dominions.