

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 5, 1795.

BRUSSELS, August 19.

LETTERS from Holland state, that the Dutch army is entirely disbanded, and is to be re-organized on a new plan. All the corps attached to the stadtholder are reduced, the Swiss regiments dismissed, and the German regiments draughted into the national corps, which it is intended to preserve. In short, the Batavian army is at this time very inconsiderable, and consists only of a few thousand men. Seven or eight thousand men are said to have deserted within a month's time, accompanied by a part of their officers, and all these deserters are enlisted on the frontiers of the Prussian dominions. No reliance, it seems, can as yet be placed on the sentiments of the king of Prussia, when we see that the princess of Orange exerts her utmost efforts to cause her brother, Frederick William, to support her interests against the present government of Holland.

H A G U E, August 19.

The following is a true copy of the official note presented by the Prussian secretary of embassy, Bielefeld, to citizen Pinot, French charge d'affairs, in the United Netherlands, and by him communicated to the states general:

"As the assembling of the emigrated Dutch military, which has actually taken place in the dutchy of Osnaburg, cannot but have attracted the attention of the French government, the undersigned takes the earliest opportunity of communicating to the French charge d'affairs, M. Pinot, the official explanation he has received on this subject, in the last dispatches from his court.

"His Prussian majesty has been unable to consider the assembling of an armed force in that province, in any other light than as being contrary to the stipulations of the agreement added to the treaty of Basle; and dangerous to the tranquillity of that part of the empire which is protected by the line of neutrality agreed on. So important a consideration did not allow his majesty to remain an indifferent spectator of this transaction, and he has therefore given orders to the commanders of his troops, as well as the governors of his towns, not to countenance the passage of those emigrants, and at the same time he has intimated to the regencies of Hanover and Osnaburg, that his majesty could not remain an unconcerned spectator with respect to the like proceedings taking place within the aforesaid line of demarkation; and that he therefore advised them, as soon as possible, to prevent the disagreeable consequences which naturally must thence arise.

"The undersigned requests the French charge d'affairs, M. Pinot, to make such use of this official declaration as he thinks most proper, to do away the unfavourable impression which the said occurrence may have occasioned. He flatters himself, that the measures adopted by the king, his master, for dispersing the troops already assembled, will leave no doubt concerning the sincerity of his majesty's sentiments, and his anxious desire, by the most exact fulfilling of the stipulations contained in the treaty of Basle, carefully to avoid whatever may tend to disturb the good understanding which prevails between his majesty and the French republic.

(Signed)

"BIELEFELD,
Secretary of embassy to his Prussian majesty.

Hague, 17th of August, 1795."

B A S L E, August 8.

The defeat of the emigrants at Quiberon, and the sudden conclusion of the peace with Spain, have spread consternation in the prince of Conde's army. In the mean time the different corps are concentrating more and more, and are to be joined by all the corps of emigrants that are still in Germany. Commissioner Woodford has just notified officially to the commanders of the regiments with white cockades, that they are again to join Conde's army, which is also to be reinforced by the regiment of Hohenlohe, formerly in the pay of Holland.—The regiments of Mortemar, Caffries, and Aurichamp, now at Lemgo, are to take the oath of allegiance to Louis XVIII.

Aug. 15. Several ministers of the princes and states of the empire, are lately arrived here; and among others, count Hunoldstein, from Wirtzburgh, baron Reibel, from Mannheim, and baron Westenberg, from Spire. There remains but little doubt that our city is destined for the congress of the negotiators of the treaties of peace, which remain yet to be concluded. The prevailing reports, that the conditions of peace between Sardinia and France are already settled, seems to be without foundations.

We learn from Paris, that the French government has declined the proposal of an armistice between the German empire and France, made by the Prussian ambassador, baron Hardenberg.—The late Imperial

decrees of ratification, concerning the introduction of the negotiations for peace, has by no means pleased the convention—and much fear is entertained of the French making, ere long, a vigorous attempt to cross the Rhine.

FRANCFORT, August 12.

From Dosseldorf we learn that the French were, on the 7th instant, making dispositions to effect the passage of the Rhine opposite Kayferswert. A great number of the inhabitants of the dutchy of Berg have fled into the Prussian territories.

It is well known that general Pichegru communicated to general Clairfayt, through the medium of baron de Stein, commandant of the troops of the circle of Suabia, the decree of the convention, relative to the daughter of Louis XVI. General Clairfayt having transmitted the decree to the emperor, received a dispatch in answer to it, which one of the German papers says, in the most positive manner, was conceived in the following terms:

Answer of the emperor, relative to the daughter of the late king of France.

"My aulic council of war has given me an account of your report of the 15th of July, and of the document, which has been remitted to general Stein by general Pichegru, relative to the princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI. my cousin, and the other princes and princesses of the family of Bourbon. In all other circumstances, the conditions upon which the liberty of that unfortunate family have been made to depend, ought to be regarded as entirely inadmissible; but as it is but too true, that in the midst of the violent catastrophes which succeed each other with such rapidity in the French revolution, I ought only to consult my tender affection for my cousin, and my warm interest for the princes and princesses of the family of Bourbon, and that I ought to think only of the dangers in which they have been incessantly involved, my intention is, that you make known to the French general my readiness to accede, with respect to the principle, to the proposition that has been made. But there is another proposal which I think it necessary to attach to that which the document to general Stein contains; it has for its object the respective exchange of the numerous prisoners of war, which, notwithstanding my reiterated demands, has hitherto always been refused.

"Notwithstanding the care which, in spite of the unfavourable treatment of my soldiers, prisoners in France, I have directed to be shewn to the French prisoners in my states, and though they are placed in provinces abounding with provisions, are paid in money, and have all the succour of religion, humanity, and the assistance due to the unfortunate, they have still experienced a crowd of ills inseparable from their situation, they think that they are abandoned in distant climates by those for whom they have fought; that they shall never more see their families; that they are punished for the miseries and mischances of battle; and that the quality of prisoners hitherto considered as a claim to the interest of those for whom such persons have sacrificed themselves, seems to be, as far as relates to them, only a motive for ingratitude.

"I will not have the forgetfulness of the right of nations—a forgetfulness which perpetuates the detention of the wretched victims, imputed to me. With much more reason ought I to use all means to restore to liberty my faithful soldiers, prisoners in a country in which every one feels that he must partake of all the miseries from which his own inhabitants are not exempt. You will give me an account without delay, of the reply which you may receive upon the subject, in order to regulate afterwards more particularly the details relating to the proposal transmitted by general Pichegru, and which, I think, cannot give rise to any difficulty."

L O N D O N, August 31.

Another Hamburg and another Italian mail arrived on Saturday morning. The former brings a letter from the emperor to general Clairfayt, in which he has, at length, consented to the exchange of the French deputies and ambassadors for the daughter of Louis XVI. and the other members of the Bourbon family. He desires general Clairfayt to communicate this letter to general Pichegru; and also to propose a general exchange of prisoners.

Letters from Mannheim and Franfort of the 15th inst. announce, that gen. Alvinzy will command the Austrian army in the Brisgau, under gen. Wurmsler; the French camps in the environs of Strabourg increase almost every day; the corps of Conde has retreated from Mulheim to Cauden, and is to be cantoned in the four principal towns in the forest.

The French armies before Mentz, at Coblenz, Treves, Cologne, and facing Mannheim, celebrated with great solemnity and under a triple discharge of artillery and musquetry, the 50th of August and the

fall of royalty. Before Mentz their whole army, consisting of 40,000 men, was drawn out, and the French generals requested the Austrian commanders on the opposite side to suspend all hostilities for that day.

Letters from Leghorn of the 3d instant, announce, that the cannonade which was heard there on the 27th ult. arose from a brisk combat which took place on that day between the Austrians and the French, from the side of Loano.—The French had intrenched themselves since the 26th ult. on the highest mountains behind Loano; the Austrians attacked them on the 27th ult. but were repulsed with the loss of several thousand men, and pursued as far as Finale. The French also took from them twelve pieces of cannon, four howitzers, and four hundred tents, besides a great number of prisoners.

The French general Kellerman seems to hold himself upon the defensive with the right wing of his army, but to act offensively with the centre and the left wing, which has received very considerable reinforcements.—General Kellerman was at Sospello, on the 29th ult. taking every measure for a general attack. Part of the Austrian army has therefore left the river of Genoa to reinforce the Piedmontese; and to cover the principalities of Saluzzo and Mondovi.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) September 17.

The brig Eliza, Ripley, which sailed from Port-Royal on Monday morning, bound for New-York, was boarded at a small distance in the offing by five Frenchmen, who had (with another said to have been devoured by the sharks) escaped from one of the prison ships the preceding evening; they required capt. Ripley to give them a passage to the United States, which he refused; the pilot-boat in which was two negroes being just going on shore, they were ordered into it; on their way they rose upon and overpowered the negroes whom they landed at Hell-shire, then put out to sea.

Our readers may remember that some time ago, we gave it on the authority of an American captain, from whose log-book the circumstance was copied; that a French 64 gun ship had bombarded the harbour of Turk's Island. We are now by a letter from the comptroller of the customs in that island, desired to contradict the same, and to state the fact, which was, that on the day the captain of the American vessel mentioned a small French sloop of war, of 16 guns, accompanied by six American vessels which she had boarded to windward of these islands and detained; came into the road under English colours, and after passing the fort, fired a few broadsides at a cutter, which was lying at anchor, without doing her any damage. The fort immediately commenced firing upon her, which caused her to seek for safety in a precipitate retreat.

FALMOUTH, (Jam.) September 16.

On Saturday morning, his excellency lord Balcarras arrived at this place from Montego-Bay, on his way to Spanish Town:—In the evening an express arrived from our quarters in the Maroon Town, with the melancholy account of the death of colonel Fitch; it appears he advanced before a party of the 83d, who was going to relieve an out-post, when in passing a defile near the Old Town, he received a shot through the body, and whilst he was assisted to raise himself up, a second hit him on the forehead and instantly terminated his existence. Capt. Lee received three shots, which we are glad to hear are not mortal; and major Bunt lost two fingers. Eight privates of the 83d regiment, and five Maroons of Accompong-Town, fell in this affair.

The late colonel Fitch, was descended from a wealthy and respectable family in America; he was endued with all the advantages that could accrue to a generous mind from a polite and liberal education, and possessing that manliness of person, which in itself is a letter of recommendation, when added to the affability of his address, and the suavity of his manners. It naturally endeared him to his friends as the gentleman and scholar. As an officer, he was peculiarly high in estimation, and his conduct to those under his command was such, that in loss they regret the man who was at once their friend, protector, and commander.

Monday arrived in this port, a sloop and schooner, with provisions on board for the troops.

From the ST. JAGO GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay, Sept. 15.

"Col. Fitch went out on Saturday morning with a party of 32 men, it is said to reconnoitre and regain possession of one or two of our posts. At one of them they left a guard, and proceeded onward with the rest; but after getting about half a mile further, he fell in an ambuscade and met with his fate. Mr. Robert Jackson was by his side, when the colonel received the first shot in his body, and supported him; after expressing a wish, and being assured that he should not fall alive into the hands of those merciless savages, he raised himself up, and immediately a ball took him in