

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 12, 1795.

AMSTERDAM, August 11.

THE representatives of the people of Amsterdam have appointed a commission, which is to deprive all persons of the following descriptions of their employment. 1. Those who have done any injury to one or more of their fellow citizens on account of difference in political opinions. 2. Those who have been put under arrest for any misdemeanor, and again set at liberty. 3. Those who have been guilty of neglect of their duty. 4. Those who, after the revolution of 1787, were appointed to the places of others unjustly dismissed. This commission is likewise to hear and determine on all complaints of the citizens.

According to accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 19th of May, the governor there has made preparations to give the English a warm reception whenever they shall appear. The bank money is 95½ per cent.

H A G U E, August 25.

Mr. Schubart, minister of his Danish majesty, has transmitted to the representatives of the Batavian people, a note, to inform them, that the king, his majesty, has appointed M. de Kingsbergen, ci-devant admiral of the Dutch fleet under the prince of Orange, and who was in February last arrested, to the station of first admiral of his navy.

His majesty does not doubt but that their high mightinesses will see with pleasure a man who loves the republic, called to an eminent station, in the service of a prince the friend and ally of the Batavian nation. M. de Kingsbergen, before he accepted of the appointment, had expressly reserved to himself the power of never serving against the United Provinces, his native country.

We hear from Cullenbourg that the Orange party having shewn itself on the 21st inst. by wearing the yellow cockade, and by the cry of Orange for ever; the measures taken by the constituted authorities, seconded by the courage of the national guard had succeeded in dispersing totally the assembling and in arresting the principal rebels.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

All the colleges of government, belonging to the electorate of Mentz, which hitherto have been at Alschaffenburg, will return to Mentz in the course of the present month; the greatest part of the garrison of Mentz, which continues to be very strong, is encamped before the town.

Mentz, it is said, will be declared neutral, more troops are gone from Mannheim to the vicinity of Raasd.

Aug. 23. Regarding peace, which has been considered so near at hand, it seems now to be very uncertain, as the French insist upon keeping such districts upon the Rhine as prevent the empire from making peace. The Imperial army, are at this time making preparations to cross the Rhine, and general Wurmser will command this expedition. A courier, with the ultimatum of the French government, has just passed through this place for Berlin.

Aug. 25. To judge from appearances, nothing but warlike operations along the Rhine, present themselves to view. While the French persevere in threatening the passage of the Rhine, an efficient opening of the campaign is determined on the part of Austria. Seven hundred tons of cannon balls, bombs, &c. have been cut in the iron foundry of Siegen, and are to be carried by land to Brisgaw. The Imperial army is in two divisions. Field-marshal count de Clairfayt, will head the operations on the Lower Rhine, and station his head quarters at Nassau, upon the Lahn.

General Wurmser's head quarters will be at Freyburg, and he will from thence advance along the Upper Rhine towards Altsce. The said general is now reviewing the Imperial troops assembled in Brisgaw, and will proceed on his operations without loss of time; the head quarters of general Neudorf are still at Mannheim; but general Bullien, it is said, will have his head quarters at Wisbaden, at which place the Imperial corps is actually assembling.

MANHEIM, August 14.

A considerable body of troops set out to night from Schwetzingen. We are informed by a person arrived from the other side of the Rhine, that for several days a large number of French troops have defiled by Neustadt towards Landau and Straßburg, and that the French have but a few men on the side of Mentz. By the operations of the respective armies, it appears, that the theatre of war will be removed from the Palatinate.

Aug. 15. Several Austrian battalions have quitted the camp at Schwetzingen. The greater part of the troops are gone to Raasd. The remainder to the Mein. General Wurmser is arrived at Raasd.

W E S E L, August 19.

The central administration of the country between the Meuse and the Rhine has sent citizen Simeon, one of its members, to the administration of Gueldres, with an instruction, all the dispositions of which seem to announce that the country is destined to form a French colony.

The commissioners are charged,

1. To press the execution of the order relative to the system of national domains, with the establishment of roads and posts; and, above all, the execution of that by which the assessment of land tax and the making up of a new cadastre are directed, &c.

2. To procure exact statements respecting the different revenues and expences of countries, towns, &c.

3. To engage the administration immediately to organize the municipalities and courts of justice, through the whole extent of its jurisdiction; and to deliver to him an exact account of all the persons employed in the different offices of administration, courts of justice, and municipalities; to endeavour as much as possible to diminish the number of municipalities, public functionaries, and their salaries.

4. As it is of importance to have various articles of information for the use of administration, to procure a list of all the cities, towns, villages, hamlets, with their population and the names of their public functionaries, such as municipal officers, judges, burgo-masters, and receivers; the names of rectors, vicars, and all ecclesiastics; the number of convents, religious houses, and corporations. As all these details are to be inserted in a calendar, it is of importance to the public instruction to subjoin a short historical account of the revolutions which have placed certain cantons under such or such sovereigns; and to this end it will be convenient to invite the administration to select a person of each canton who may be supplied to have the necessary information; and to render the work still more useful, general mention to be made in it of the productions of each country, the state of commerce and manufactures, &c. &c.

V I E N N A, August 19.

Count Drelichstein arrived here on Sunday with dispatches from the army on the Rhine. It was afterwards reported that a peace between France and the German empire, would soon be concluded, and that Austria would speedily follow the example, in consequence of the mediation of Spain. But these are mere reports, and there are yet many obstacles in the way of a general peace.

A L T O N A, August 28.

The French consul at Hamburg, M. Légaux, presented, on the 25th instant, in the name of the French government, a memoir to the senate of that city, wherein he forcibly insists on the French emigrants, who still reside there in great numbers, being ordered to leave the town; and demands; that in return for so many proofs of friendship received from the French republic, that city should declare itself more friendly to the interests of the French republicans. The French minister at Copenhagen, citizen Grouville, is the author of this memoir, to which the senate of Hamburg will return an answer in the course of next week. There remains but little doubt that all the French emigrants will be ordered to quit the place.

P A R I S, September 6.

A necessary consequence of the peace concluded with Spain, is the evacuation of the fortresses which are to be restored to that power. The latest accounts from Perpignan mention, that the evacuation of Catalonia is going on with activity; all the carriages and horses are put in requisition for this purpose; the republican troops are marching towards Nice in order to reinforce the army of Italy.

The late change in the commandment of the armies of the republic gives much reason to expect that the war in Italy and against the Royalists and Chouans will be carried on with redoubled vigour.

Scherer the conqueror of Quefnoy, Conde, Valenciennes, of the Austrians at Aywaille and of the Spaniards at Bascara, is appointed general in chief of the army of Italy in the room of general Kellerman, who retains, however, the commandment of the army of the Alps.

The commandment of the coast of Brest is confided to general Mornay the terror of the Spaniards in Navarre and Biscay.

Hoche has taken the commandment in chief of the army of the West against Charrette; and Canclaux, the former commander has got an appointment in the South.

General Kosciuszko has died in prison. It is said that even the empress of Russia could not, without shedding some tears, bear of the death of this man, whose courage rendered him worthy of a better fate.

Madame d'Orleans has just left the house of arrest by order of the committee of public safety.

F A L M O U T H, September 1.

This day two packets arrived here from Corunna; one with dispatches, and the other with the mails due, and an ambassador. By a gentleman of veracity, in one of the packets, I am informed, that he left Madrid 15 days ago, at which time there was a general insurrection. The king and queen of Spain were incog. and durst not appear; and it was believed there that the insurrection would become general through the whole dominions. A constitution the same as France seems the wish of the people, and priests and priestcraft dwindle into disrepute.—Another person, who set off for London immediately, says, that in travelling through Spain he perceived a general discontent prevail among all ranks of people, and a general wish for a revolution.

L O N D O N, September 2.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Hamburg. The contents of which we have given an abstract, like the contents of former mails, speak of the great preparations made by the French for crossing the Rhine, and of the great progress made in the negotiations at Basle. After five such years of war as the continent of Europe has experienced, when military preparations and negotiations come to an equilibrium in public opinion, there can be little doubt but that negotiation will soon make military preparations *kick the beam*.

A postscript to an article from Basle says, we are assured that the French government would not accept of the cessation of arms proposed by Baron Hardenberg for the German empire. Even the emperor's ratification of the conclusion of the diet is unsatisfactory, and nothing but the re-continuance of hostilities is expected.

Sept. 5. Letters from Stockholm of the 22d ult. advise, that the king of Sweden has referred to the wife of the ci-devant Baron Arnould all the landed property he possessed in Sweden, and to the father of the traitor Ashmeff, the estates which the latter was possessed of in that kingdom.

The representatives of Holland, have ordered, that all the emigrants should leave that province within three weeks. All foreigners are likewise to give an account to the municipalities of the causes of their stay.

From the general disposition that lately appeared in France; there is reason to hope, notwithstanding the decrees against emigrants, that all those who, since August 1793, have been obliged to fly from their country in order to save their lives, will, in the course of a few months, be permitted to return.

The state of the peace between France and the empire, puts us in mind of a reply of the famous duke of Marlborough, to a person who asked his opinion of its probability, under circumstances not totally dissimilar:—"All I know of it," said the duke, "is, that plenipotentiaries are appointed in plenty—there are an hundred thousand on one side, and seventy-five thousand on the other."

By an officer lately arrived from Brest on his parole, we learn that the activity in the arsenal at that port was at its highest pitch; the work was carried on day and night by gangs of artificers and labourers constantly succeeding each other; they formed bent in fitting out chiefly frigates and smaller vessels, as few hands have been now and then seen employed on the two or three line of battle ships there building. Two 66 gun ships had just been cut down to four frigates; several captured merchantmen were fitted out for transports with great expedition, as troops of the line were daily arriving to embark on board of them; their destination was not at all conjectured at. On the decree of the convention for a general fitting out of privateers reaching Brest, the spirit of enterprise immediately appeared in the district, as the people directly began to talk of joining together in small bodies to fit them out. Merchantmen captured from the different nations, were daily sold to be fitted up as privateers. It was reported that the said plan would be generally adopted throughout the sea-coast, as the people were constantly saying, we shall now get rich at the expence of the English nation. Now and then an account would reach Brest of the Chouans and Royalists being again in arms, but it would immediately die away on some hearty oaths taking place, so little afraid are the people of Brest of any thing of consequence being done by them. The English officers who were prisoners there, were generally allowed very extensive paroles, and treated rather fairly, except when any one would make his escape, and then the whole would be immediately ordered into close confinement for a few days, and put upon short allowance.

The insurgents, late of Toulon, are again in arms—Arles is invested by them. At Lyons also, as appears by the conventional report, the spirit of revolt has again discovered itself. A similar disposition indeed prevails throughout all the southern provinces.

The insurrection of La Vendee increases on all sides. The Chouans are represented as well mounted, and