

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 26, 1795.

GOETTINGEN, August 15.

THE hatred of the country people of this province against the English is continually increasing; the soldiers of the national regiments and the peasants considering the foreign troops as their common enemy, join on every occasion against the British military. This union in the sentiments of two classes of men, who formerly used to mistrust and hate each other, has already proved fatal to many of the English.

If we can believe the current reports, the states of Hanover, encouraged by the spirit of discontent which gradually communicates to all classes of inhabitants, are determined to insist that this electorate be separated from the crown of England, and formally ceded to one of his majesty's princes, and heirs, who, by taking up his residence among loyal subjects, might prevent the imminent danger which threatens the peace and safety of the electorate, if it should continue separated from its sovereign by an extensive fea.

The duke of York's interest is powerfully supported by the leading members of the regency, the military officers, the majority of the nobles, and above all by Prussia. If he should be proclaimed elector, which is very probable, the principality of Grubenhagen, and the district of Hammeln, which intercept the communication between Brandenburg and the Prussian possessions in Westphalia, will be given up to his father-in-law, as a compensation for his good services, and the bishoprick of Hildesheim will at the same time be divided between the elector of Hanover and the duke of Brunswick; consequently all the north of Germany will in future be under Prussian supremacy.

A L T O N A, August 20.

Yesterday a severe edict was published at Hamburg against the emigrants; who some time since have secretly enlisted in that city. The magistrates offer a reward of fifty dollars to any citizen or stranger who shall inform against any one of those concerned. Those found guilty shall be banished from the city and territory, without the least regard to rank or titles.

The Turkish ambassador who resided some time at London, passed through Prague on his return to Constantinople.

Baron Hogner, the minister of Holland at St. Petersburg, has left that capital with his family and suite.

C O P E N H A G E N, August 15.

The division of the combined fleet, destined for the North Sea, passed yesterday the Sound, after having several days waited for a favourable wind.

Government has lately granted part of the palace of Fredericksburg to the sufferers during the late fire. It is hoped that those who are still living under tents in the Northfield, will be provided with lodgings before the winter season comes on. In many streets they have already commenced rebuilding the houses; some of which are nearly ready to receive their owners.

D E L M E N H O R S T, September 15.

In consequence of the enemy having crossed the Rhine, orders are issued to this army to hold itself in readiness to march at a very short notice. It has not, as yet, transpired whither we shall move; but it is likely that the movement will be an advanced rather than a retrograde one, as the baggage is to march in the rear, and at a considerable distance from the main body of the army.

That the electorate of Hanover is the object of the French, seems beyond all doubt; and should they succeed in their attempt (in which I cannot conceive the least difficulty,) they will set with a new degree of ferocity towards the inhabitants; the French very seldom separate the idea of Englishmen and Hanoverians; however widely they ought to be distinguished.

This morning we heard a very heavy cannonade, but at a great distance from us. It might have been the proving of cannon, as it might have been otherwise. It is confidently said, that the French broke through the line of demarkation, and in one place killed an officer and six Prussian privates! This infraction of treaty will be deemed a peccadillo by the Potsdam pacificator.

O P P E N H E I M, September 5.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the constitution was sent to all the troops composing the army before Mentz. The constitution was unanimously adopted. But not so of the decree of re-election.

The French soldiers, who hopes with reason, that the constitution will remedy the evils which their country labours under, feared not without foundation, that 600 of the former physicians would kill the patient.

Their vote as to this decree and on the constitution was as follows: "We declare to our families and country, that in accepting purely and solely the constitution, our wish on the mode of re-election will be that which a majority of the primary assemblies in our departments shall announce."

A M S T E R D A M, September 10.

Official intelligence has been received in this capital, of the French army under the command of general Le Fevre, having in the morning of the 6th instant, crossed the Rhine at Bulberry near Urdinger. The passage was effected with the utmost celerity, and with the loss of very few men. Duffeldorf was in possession of the republican troops in two hours after midnight.

Thus has the passage of this rapid river been accomplished at a place where least expected, inasmuch as the French had concentrated the force apparently destined for this expedition opposite Newied. This brilliant achievement was no doubt effected with the greatest facility, on account of the French having made a feint to cross at Mentz.—This feint attracted the enemies force to the quarter where they expected to be assailed, which enabled this army, comparatively small, to accomplish their object in the manner described in the following letter from

C O B L E N T Z, A U G U S T 30.

The blow is struck, and the first effort to effect the passage of the Rhine has been successful.

The following are the particulars:

"Between Newied and the White Town, is situated an isle of considerable extent, which has not hitherto been occupied by either of the conflicting parties. Last night, however, this isle became the theatre of a sanguinary conflict. About 2 o'clock in the morning, 1200 republicans embarked in small craft, and being favoured by the darkness of the night, effected their passage to the isle.—The moment they gained a footing, they took the precaution of throwing up breast works, in order to secure their position; but the noise of the pick-axes and shovels alarmed the Austrians, and a discharge of musketry having convinced them of the intention of the French, they commenced a heavy and incessant fire of cannon and mortars, and at intervals kept up a well directed fire of musquetry.—The French, in their turn, opened all their batteries on the enemy, and the reports were so tremendous, that the earth shook several leagues from the scene of action.

Nevertheless, the brave republicans maintained their enterprise, with that calmness that always decides the fate of battles. They soon elevated their works, till they were enabled to establish themselves in the isle, and till the moment I now write to you, all the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them were fruitless."

L O N D O N, September 16.

The meeting of parliament for the dispatch of business is, according to the most prevalent report, fixed for Thursday the 29th of October. Intimation to that effect is expected in Saturday's Gazette.

A dissolution, it is believed, will take place about the middle or end of November.

Yesterday information was received that the Spanish admiral, Mazarredo, had failed to join admiral Langara in the Mediterranean. By this junction the Spanish fleet will be increased to 32 sail of the line.

Sept. 17. We are sorry to acquaint the public, that, by the last advices, the Cape of Good Hope had not surrendered.

It appears that the people wished to form an independent government of their own, and were making vigorous preparations to oppose any force which might be brought against them; in consequence of which admiral Elphinstone had sent to St. Helena for reinforcements, and 400 men had sailed, or were preparing to sail, in the Atalion from that place, when the Discovery, captain Vancouver, left that place.

Admiral Elphinstone had anchored in False Bay, where he took three Dutch Indiamen, and was waiting for succours. He dispatched a brig from Rio de Janeiro, to hasten the fleet with the troops.

The merchants concerned in the Mediterranean trade had yesterday a meeting at Tom's coffee-house, to take into consideration the present position of their commerce.

The force of the Spaniards in that part of the world, and the dubiety at least of their designs, excited a reasonable alarm in the minds of men, who could not but consider the capture of two vessels bound to Spain, by one of our cutters as an act of hostility, which with equal promptitude might, without a formal declaration, be answered on their part.

The minister will be applied to upon the subject.

There seems no doubt but that the French have formed the project of marching along the right banks of the Rhine, and to attack Mentz from the side of Cassel. To effect this purpose, they must dislodge an army of 20,000 Austrians, which has retreated to Rittogen, four miles from Duffeldorf; where they oc-

cupy a position covered by woods and ravines, and the roads to which are extremely bad. They must also pass the Lahn, the banks of which are very steep, and which is defended by the gallant general Beaulieu.

On the other hand, general Wurmsler, is making every disposition for passing the Upper Rhine; whither more bodies of French troops are marching to oppose his progress.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on the repairs of which near 5000l. have within these few years been expended, was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupola, owing to the carelessness of some workmen employed in it, who suffered a pitch pot to boil over.

This beautiful building was thoroughly repaired about six years since, at an expence of a 11,000l. It had formerly been insured at the Westminster Fire Office for 10,000l. but the insurance has been out about a year, without being renewed; the loss, therefore, falls on the parish.

From Saturday's London Gazette.

At the court at Weymouth, the 15th of Sept. 1795, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council. Whereas the countries belonging to the United Provinces have, for some time past, been and still continue, in the possession of the armies of France, and under the immediate influence and direction of the persons who exercise the powers of government in France: And whereas divers injurious proceedings have lately been had in the said United Provinces, in derogation of the honour of his majesty's crown, and the just rights of his subjects, the ships of war, fitted out from the said United Provinces, have received orders to take and destroy all British vessels, and some British vessels have been actually so taken:

His majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the United Provinces, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the United Provinces or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid United Provinces, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions.

And to that end his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare a draught of commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them appointed to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others, whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid United Provinces; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents. And his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any other inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforesaid United Provinces, and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.

And they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper, to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein, as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforesaid.

Sept. 22. On Saturday dispatches were received at the admiralty-office, from commodore Sir John B. Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, Sept. 9, and brought to Plymouth by the Atalio, Sir Edward Nagel. In