

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 17, 1795.

HANOVER, September 26.

HB exchange of couriers between Basse and London is now very frequent. A camp is talked of in our neighbourhood. They continue to work with much activity in our cannon foundries. The report that the French have advanced towards Hanoverian Munden is entirely void of foundation. We have no doubt but that the French will soon be in possession of Mentz. All the emigrants in this quarter have embarked on board transports, with six months provision.

MADRID, September 9.

You have no doubt heard before this of the news that the court of Spain has concluded a peace with the French republic; this news I do assure you has filled every breast with joy.

In consequence of the peace, provisions have fallen considerably within these few days. Beef, which lately sold at twenty quartos (a little more than a farthing) a pound, now sells for sixteen; veal is also fallen from forty quartos to thirty, and mutton from two and twenty to sixteen and fifteen. Wheat flour still sells at sixteen quartos a pound, but there is a great deal of difference betwixt that and almost double the price. Garvanos (large peas) are very plenty. The present harvest has been very abundant. The only benefit we have derived from the late calamitous war, is in favour of the plough. Several of the nobility have turned their attention to agriculture, the true source of national wealth, and rational amusement.

MILAN, September 5.

A sort of epidemical disorder has broken out here of a species altogether new; the physicians call it the *Raphana*, and they are busily employed in endeavouring to discover the cause of it, and to find out remedies. Upwards of 100 persons here are seized with this extraordinary complaint, the symptoms of which are alarming, and after violent convulsions, degenerate into a sort of phrenzy. Some people attribute it to the different things which are mixed with the bread.

BASLE, September 12.

The 3d of this month the ring-leaders of the revolt which broke out at Stafa received their sentence, and it was such as might be expected from the justice and humanity of the senate. No blood was spilt: but Bodmer, who, as president of the club, had directed the conspiracy, must have experienced all the agonies of death. He was conducted to the place of execution with his hands tied, as if he was to be executed; he was accompanied by five of his accomplices. There the executioner held for some moments a sword over his head, and the other criminals were obliged to behold the spectacle. The latter seemed to be very penitent, but the countenance of Bodmer was marked with insensibility. Both Bodmer and Flery were condemned to perpetual imprisonment; the others to ten and twenty years confinement. On the 8th the militia, who were called against the rebels of the country, were dismissed; tranquillity and harmony prevailed in the country, and the moderation displayed in the punishment of these criminals was attended with its due effect.

WESSEL, September 24.

It is confirmed that the elector of Cologne has ordered his contingent to be sent home to his own territories; but it is not confirmed that he has actually concluded a peace with France; his troops having been ordered home, merely, it is said, to protect his own dominions. At Duffeldorf the French have ordered a contribution of 800,000 livres to be levied. Ehrenbreitstein is still occupied by the Imperialists, but it is entirely surrounded by the French.

FRANCFORT, September 22.

An action between the French and Austrians, which happened on the 19th, and turned out to the disadvantage of the latter, obliged them to leave their position. The night before last, a French column came down the Rhine by Lorehausen, after which the Austrian troops who were posted in the Rheingaw retreated as far as Schiefstein and Wilbaden. The hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, the Prussian general, who commands here, was received at French head quarters in a most distinguished manner, and received from general Jourdan, in the name of the French nation, the most solemn assurances that our troops would not only respect the neutrality of the countries included within the line of demarcation, but would even in the streets which happen to be without that line, avoid all hostilities.

Among the countries now occupied by the French, the principality of Nassau. The republican troops

will march through this city to-morrow, and will be led by Prussian troops from one gate to the other.

HANAU, September 23.

The Austrian army is still retreating; the baggage passed through Francfort for three successive nights. The army itself passed through Konigstein and Hochst on its way to Florheim. A bridge for their retreat has been thrown over the Mayn. Near Deitz on the Lahn, and its environs, the Austrians were three times attacked. On the first two occasions the French were driven back, but on the third day they forced the centre of the Austrians, and obliged them to give way. Deitz suffered much on these occasions. Yesterday the French entered Friedberg, where the Austrian's military hospital, sixty sick, and a great number of beds, fell into their hands.

P. S. We this moment learn that the right wing of the French army has extended itself to Wilbaden, and has totally surrounded the fortresses of Cassel and Mentz. This account is confirmed by letters and travellers just arrived from that neighbourhood.

HAMBURG, September 22.

The French are already within twelve leagues of Francfort. The heavy artillery of the Austrians, which was behind the Lahn, has been transported further back; and letters are received here from persons of the best authority, stating, that a separate peace had been concluded at Basse between the French republic and the elector of Bavaria, Cologne, Hesse Darmstadt, and the duke of Deux Ponts; and there is no doubt but others of the German princes will also follow the same example immediately.

It is believed that the king of Prussia is to be a partaker in some of the conquests made on this side of the Rhine; and a report is spread here, that the French have already erected the Prussian eagle in the dutchy of Berg, in the room of the arms of the elector Palatine.

The letters received this day from Stockholm contain no other news of importance than that the king of Sweden has just issued a very strong declaration against the abuses of the dress, and the principles of Jacobinism.

HAGUE, September 11.

Citizen Van Poanen, who is to go as envoy to Philadelphia instead of M. Van Linden, has taken leave of the states general. Our charge d'Affair at Copenhagen has complained to that court, that the British have taken a Dutch frigate, the Alliance, under the cannon of the northern coast, and required that it shall be demanded from the court of Great-Britain.

LONDON, October 2.

We are enabled to announce, on the unquestionable authority of a person from Munster, that the elector of Cologne has made a separate peace with France, and has withdrawn his contingent.

The French commissioners are still at Dover, no orders having been received there from government respecting them. It is there thought that the interview, if any takes place, will be at Canterbury.

BOSTON, November 30.

FROM ALGIERS, September 8.

A copy of a letter from Samuel Calder, prisoner at Algiers, to Mr. David Pierce, jun. merchant of this town.

"SIR,

"I am happy to inform you, that on the 3d instant, Joseph Donaldson, Esq; ambassador from the United States, arrived at this city, and on the 4th had his first audience with the dey, and on the 5th settled and concluded a peace with him, which was announced the same day by the discharge of 21 guns from the marine battery, and hoisted the American colours on board of a vessel in the harbour—but I am sorry to add, that it will be two months before we expect to get our irons off, as there is not at this time any vessel to put the unfortunate victims on board. It will yet take some time before there can be any thing done with the other regencies of Tunis and Tripoli—however, I make no doubt it will all be accomplished by the next spring, so as the American flag shall be free in these seas.

"I am in hopes by the time this comes to hand that we shall be on our passage home."

PRINCETON, December 7.

Last evening, between the hours of ten and eleven, the academy of this place was observed to be in flames; but such was the exertions of the inhabitants, that it was speedily suppressed; but not before the greatest part of the roof, was consumed. From the quarter from which the fire originated, it was obvious that it could not be the effect of accident, but the attempt of some daring incendiary, for the discovery of whom,

or his instigators, the trustees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars. The zeal which the citizens discovered on this occasion, for the support and protection of this seminary, does them the highest honour; for, though the damage was very considerable, such was their activity, that in the course of one day it was completely repaired.

Annapolis, December 17.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THE committee appointed to inquire into and report the existing situation of the public funds and revenue, and also to consider of and report such measures as may be necessary for the increase and improvement thereof, submit to the house the following details and observations, as the result of their inquiries on the subjects referred to their consideration.

The state is now the holder of stock of the United States, as follows:

	Dollars	cents
Stock of the United States drawing an immediate interest of 6 per cent. per annum,	325,766	64
Stock of the United States drawing an interest of 3 per cent. per annum,	333,840	23
Deferred stock of the United States,	103,489	21

There is due to the state from its citizens, installed debts amounting in the aggregate of principal to

Upon which there are arrears of interest up to the 1st November, 1795, payable in specie,

There is due to the state from clerks, sheriffs, naval-officers, &c.

There is due to the state from its citizens, on bonds taken under the act of November session, 1784, commonly called the consolidating act, a principal of

Upon which there are arrears of interest,

There appears also to be due to the state the sum of £.7,021 9 10 from the supervisors of roads, and considerable sums from debtors on open accounts on the books of the auditor; but as the committee are satisfied from the agents report; that these debts are not to be counted on, they have omitted them in the estimates herein after contained.

The committee are of opinion, that from the foregoing sources of revenue there will be brought into the treasury, in the course of the ensuing year, the following sums:

As the general government redeems in 1796 two per cent. of its stock drawing an immediate interest of 6 per cent. this state will receive, by reason of such partial redemption, in specie,

But this operation will diminish the state's capital in 6 per cent. stock, and will reduce it to 319,251 32 dollars, which will produce an interest of

Our 3 per cent. stock (which will suffer no defalcation at all,) will produce an interest of

The interest on the installed debt, calculated up to the 1st November, 1795, must be paid in specie during the year 1796,

Total

To the amount of these sums is to be added the money now in the treasury, clear of all existing appropriations, as reported by the committee of claims.

And here the committee would remark, that one of the appropriations stated by the committee of claims is, in all likelihood, merely nominal. The five months pay now appearing to be due to officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, amounting to £.1,770 4 1 specie, has never been called for, and it is suggested to the committee as probable, that there are no persons in existence entitled to demand it. The pay due for services on board the barge, amounting to £.139 18 3 stands in the same situation.

The committee have also to mention, that there is yet another sum of public money, to the amount of at least £.16,678, now in the treasury, clear of all appropriations, which is not included in the report of the committee of claims, nor noticed by the report of the treasurer or auditor, and which is, of course, to be added to the preceding items.

In order to explain to the house the reason of the omission of this sum, of specie in the different reports above alluded to, it will be necessary to state, that it