

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 24, 1795.

HAMBURG, October 9.

ITH regard to the secret treaty which has certainly taken place between the government of Munich and the French generality, it will probably find many obstacles on the part of the Austrians; since field-marshal Clairfayt in the quality of generalissimo of the forces of the empire, has already opposed his power to those Palatine magistrates who dared to avail themselves of this unqualified neutrality. It is expected that the diet of Ratisbon, which, at the request of the emperor, has begun to deliberate upon the method of compelling the princes who infringe the constitution, by means of force to do their duty, will come to a speedy and resolute determination against this flagrant breach of public faith.

Mentz has been completely blockaded since the 24th. The right wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse continues to advance up the banks of the Rhine and has occupied Kudesheim, Geisenheim, and other places, and fixed its headquarters at Mosbach on the 25th, from whence it extends to Heckheim.

The democratic part of our merchants at Francfort, have made contracts to the amount of some millions of livres with Merlin of Thionville, to supply the French armies.

LONDON, October 13.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, September 24.

"Peace with America was announced here on the 8th instant, and on the following day the English consul had notice to depart within the month, which will of course be followed by a declaration of war. An English privateer, that happened to be within the bay, has been made a prize of, and the crew made slaves."

Oct. 31. The regency of his majesty's German territories has at length acceded to the treaty of Basle, and these countries will henceforth be considered as neutral and defended as such by Prussia. On this account the Hanoverian army will be put upon the peace establishment. But it has been found expedient to send all the emigrant legions, and other mercenary troops, out of the electoral dominions of Hanover. Nothing but the very critical situation of the electorate has dictated the adoption of such a measure, which may be considered as merely prudential and time-serving.

Paris papers, from the 18th to the 24th instant, inclusive, were received this morning, and contain very important intelligence.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, under the command of general Jourdan, has been defeated and forced to recross the Lahn, and to retreat towards the Rhine.

The dispositions which general Jourdan had made to resist the Austrians were complete in every part, except towards the line of neutrality, which it was not supposed the Austrians would attempt to violate. The Austrians, however, did violate it, and turning the left wing of the Sambre and the Meuse army, which touched the line of neutrality, forced the whole army to retreat.

The committee of public safety consider this event only as a retrograde movement, and assure the convention that the troops on the other side of the Rhine shall preserve such positions as will be necessary to begin the next campaign with advantage. The convention, however, have ordered the deputy Aubry, who had the direction of military affairs in the committee of public safety, and who is accused of having unnecessarily delayed the passage of the Rhine, after it had been resolved upon by the committee to be arrested.

The Mall, and the Parade in St. James's Park, Parliament-street, and the adjoining avenues, were yesterday choked up with spectators, while the king was passing to and from the parliament-house. The crowd was not so great even at the coronation; and to see the king go to the house, there never were before more than the tenth part of the numbers of yesterday; for they at least amounted to 200,000 people. The earl of Chatham, and duke of Gloucester, were hissed, and the duke of Portland was very much houted, as their carriages passed through the park about two o'clock.

About twenty minutes afterwards, the king left Buckingham-house, and was violently hissed, and hooped, and groaned at, with incessant cries, *No Pitt, No War, Give us Peace, Give us Bread*, the whole way; but no violence was offered till he arrived opposite the ordnance-office, when a bullet broke one of the windows.

When his majesty entered the house of peers, the first words he uttered were these, to the lord chancellor, "My Lord, I have been bet at."

Three or four persons were apprehended on suspicion of having thrown stones at the king, and one of them was charged with having called out "No King," and other such expressions.—Lord Westmoreland, who

rode in the carriage with the king, said that his majesty, and those that had accompanied him, were of opinion, that the glass of his coach had been broken by a ball from an air gun, which had been shot from the bow window of a house adjoining the ordnance-office, with a view to assassinate him. This statement was corroborated and supported by lord Onslow, who, as one of the lords of the bed-chamber, had also accompanied his majesty.

His majesty, on returning from the house of peers, was followed with the same groanings, hissings, and cries. A house in Parliament-street, from one of the windows of which a white handkerchief was waved in compliment to the king, was almost instantly covered with mud by the populace.

The moment his majesty entered the park, the gates of the horse guards were shut, for the purpose of excluding the mob who followed the carriage; at which, as it passed Spring Garden Terrace, another stone was thrown, but it fortunately struck the wood work between the windows.

The crowd now pressed more closely round his coach, and his majesty, in considerable agitation, signified, by waving his hands to the horse guards on each side, his anxiety that the multitude should be kept at a distance. In this way he passed on through the park and round by the stable-yard, into St. James's palace at the front gate the bottom of St. James's-street. A considerable tumult took place when his majesty was about to alight.

We are concerned to add to this detail, that when his majesty was proceeding to Buckingham-house to dinner, and had entered his private coach for that purpose, without guards, the mob beset the carriage in such a way as to obstruct its progress, loading the king with fresh insults. A party of the military, however, riding up at full speed, relieved the evident anxiety of not only the immediate attendants on his majesty, but the numerous body of more orderly spectators, who witnessed the insult.

As the state coach returned empty through the gate by the way of the stable-yard, a dreadful accident happened, in consequence of the turbulence of the above riotous persons; a groom, who was employed as one of the leaders of the horses for the day, was beaten down, when the heavy carriage went over him, and broke both his thighs. He was carried on a litter to his apartments in the Mews, with little hopes of recovery.

The mob, as the last gratification of their spite, followed the state coach from St. James's to the Mews, and near St. Alban's-street, commencing an attack upon it with stones and dirt, when they broke the glasses; and in the Mews, pursued their purpose so effectually, as almost entirely to demolish the coach, before the arrival of the guards, when several persons were apprehended.

Late in the evening four persons, concerned in the above riotous proceedings, underwent examinations at Bow-street.

Dingham, a baker, who said he was born at Welington, in Gloucestershire, was charged on the oath of Jones, one of the patrol, with breaking the glass of his majesty's carriage, as it was returning empty.

On his majesty's return to Buckingham house, he exclaimed, with the consciousness of insulted virtue—"I have been treated most cruelly, and most undeservedly."

### HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, notwithstanding the many events unfavourable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of coast which they had occupied: There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian armies have checked the progress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

The successes which have attended the military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of government.

The distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a crisis, of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquillity of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negotiate for general peace on just and suitable terms will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me; that nothing is so likely to ensure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy may entitle us to expect.

With this view, I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West-Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and control of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the emperors of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial courts; and the ratifications of the treaty of commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged.—I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require further additions to the heavy burthens which have been unavoidably imposed on my people.—I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed for some time past with the greatest uneasiness the very high price of grain, and that anxiety is increased by the apprehension that the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The spirit of order and submission to the laws which, with a very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distresses, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future.—Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of parliament may adopt on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.

### Annapolis, December 24.

On the 17th instant, the house of representatives of the United States waited on the president, and presented the following address in answer to his speech to both houses at the opening of the session:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SIR,

AS the representatives of the people of the United States, we cannot but participate in the strongest sensibility to every blessing which they enjoy, and cheerfully join with you in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good for the numerous and extraordinary blessings which he has conferred on our favoured country.

A final and formal termination of the distressing war which has ravaged our northwestern frontier, will be an event which must afford a satisfaction proportioned to the anxiety with which it has long been sought; and in the adjustment of the terms, we perceive the true policy of making them satisfactory to the Indians as well as to the United States, as the best