

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 25, 1796.

B R U S S E L S, November 15.

HE French army, commanded by general Lefebre, consisting of from 25 to 30,000 effective men, after having driven the enemy from the banks of the Sieg, is preparing to cross that river, and if it should push on with an equal success, will meet with no obstacle till it reaches the Lahn, the Austrians having on that part of the right bank merely a few scattered posts of little importance. All their forces are now concentrated between Manheim and Neuwied. The republicans, by thus taking the enemy by their left flank, will bring about a useful diversion, and will prevent them from following up their early successes on the right bank of the Rhine.

We have as yet no positive details of the operations in the vicinity of Hundspruck; all we can collect is, that the alarm at Trèves was very great, inasmuch that the administrators sought their safety by abandoning their posts, and orders were given to throw a supply into Luxemburg, and put that important place in the best state of defence.

We learn that the Austrians are making great preparations at the Thal at Vallendar, and in the vicinity of the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein, where they are collecting an enormous quantity of boats of different sizes. By this it would appear, that they mean to attempt to cross the Rhine in that quarter.

The requisition of waggons in the countries recently united to France, has been extremely successful, and the convoy with provisions and cloathing will immediately set out for the Rhine. During the last two days, several battalions of infantry have passed through this city for that destination.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, November 7.

We have just learned from Dusseldorf, that the French are again in possession of Keyserworth, and are proceeding towards Mulheim.

An army of about 30,000 men, consisting of the division of Hartville, Lefebre, and Hatry, which was posted in the environs of Dusseldorf, has just effected a very important diversion. It advanced at every point, to the right proceeding up the banks of the Rhine, to the left advancing by the mountains of the territory of Berg. The republicans drove the enemy from all their posts, and by ten this morning were at Dentz opposite Cologne, from whence they will probably proceed to the Sieg.

We learn on the other hand, that general Jourdan is close on the heels of the enemy in the environs of Benged. It is presumable that the Austrians will be forced to recross the Rhine; and there is little doubt but that the recent successes of the republican generals will be immediately followed up by new ones.

The minister of war to the minister of the interior, dated Paris, 26 Brumaire, Nov. 17.

Citizen Colleague,

The reports publicly spread by the enemies of the republican government, are false in the extreme: I hasten, therefore, to remove your uneasiness, by communicating to you our present position on the Rhine, an exact detail of which, continued in official letters, was brought yesterday.—We find in these that a detached corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by general Hatry, resuming its position on the right bank of the Rhine, proceeded as far as the Sieg. The troops conducted themselves with a boldness and intrepidity which produced their wonted effect. The terror which was manifested in the Austrian lines stationed in that part was such, that the hussars of Barco, in their precipitate flight, abandoned their horses, and the whole of their magazines of forage fell into our hands. This bold manœuvre worthy of the high reputation of general Jourdan, as well as that of the division which proceeded to the left of the Lahn, covering the territories of Trève and Luxemburg, will produce, we trust, a powerful diversion, and still add to the strength of general Pichegru's army.

With respect to La Vendee, it has been so often said that the war was terminated, that I can easily conceive the scepticism of the public with respect to all the news from that quarter. I can, however, assure you, that I have received a letter dated 10th Brumaire, Nov. 10, from general Hoche, in which he states that he hopes to be able in the space of a month to disarm the whole of La Vendee, and that the then state of affairs will enable him to obtain six weeks leave of absence.

AUBERT DUBAYET.

28th Brumaire, Nov. 19.

The army of the Rhine has at length effected a junction with the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Creutznach; the division of the Austrian army which crossed the Rhine, is at Alcecy, with the two armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine close on its rear. We expect every moment advice of a decisive action.

B A S L E, November 14.

All negotiations for peace are suspended at present. On the 9th instant, a messenger arrived from the emperor, who delivered dispatches to M. Barthelemy; but these dispatches, it is generally believed, related to an exchange of the princess, daughter of Louis XVI. Hotels are preparing for count Lehrbach, minister from the court of Vienna; and for M. Edelheim, ambassador from the margrave of Baden; but all these deputations contribute nothing to accelerate a negotiation for peace which seems yet at a great distance.

A corps of 15,000 men arrived from the Brisgau, and from the country of Baden, to reinforce the army before Manheim. The army of Clairfayt, before that town, consists of 55,000 men, which makes the besieging army amount to 77,000.

A violent cannonading was heard all last night, and until noon this day; and reports are arrived of general Clairfayt having taken the fort of the Rhine, from whence the Austrians were already firing upon Manheim; at least we know that preparations are making to take Manheim by storm.

P O R T S M O U T H, November 3.

Last night arrived the Eagle from America; the chief mate and several of her crew have died on their passage of the yellow fever; the ship immediately on her arrival, was put under quarantine at the Mother Bank.

Dec. 1. A discovery has been made by one of the crew of the ship American Eagle, arrived at Cowes from Virginia with tobacco, whose master and mate were reported to have died of the yellow fever on the voyage: that they were murdered by the second mate and four others, in the mouth of the Channel. Their object was to have run for some country where they could have sold ship and cargo, but providentially were forced into Cowes by the late stormy weather. The magistrates of the island have committed the whole of the crew to Winchester gaol; and it is supposed they will without delay be removed by habeas corpus to Newgate, to take their trial next admiralty sessions.

L O N D O N, November 23.

We have received the Paris papers to the 13th inst. inclusive, but our limits prevent us at present from entering at large into their contents. They contain a variety of letters respecting the operations on the Rhine, but the only one that seems to have any thing of an official stamp is the following:

“Merlin of Thionville to the editor of the *Moniteur*.

“Notwithstanding what I have said, the horde of brokers continue to talk of the success of the enemy on the Rhine in a manner alarming to the republic.

“The affairs of which these Messieurs speak must have taken place on the 29th October; I entreat you to answer them by inserting the following letter.”

Rivaux to his colleague, Merlin of Thionville.

“Head Quarters at Grünstadt, Nov. 2.

“My dear colleague,

“I wished to tell you of the regret your quitting us has occasioned. The division of Courtot, or rather Courtot alone, has misbehaved; his stupidity, his incapacity, his want of vigilance are inconceivable: 150 or 200 men, whom he suffered to disembark in the rear of his right, and whom it would have been easy for him to repulse, as we had done another party eight days before on the left, occasioned the retreat of his division. He fled as far as Kirickhaim Palaudts; but St. Cyr, Duverger, and Sandas, maintained their ground at Oheurnh.

“At present the army of the Sambre and Meuse on our left is forcing the enemy to retire. General Ferino, brave and steady, replaces Courtot.

“Pichegru is here, and we are in good position.

“The fighting continues at Manheim with the same bravery. It is said that the enemy is bringing troops from Italy; it must be late before they arrive.

“Yesterday and the day before I visited the whole of the line; all was in good position.

“RIVAUX.”

M I D D L E S E X M E E T I N G.

On Saturday an immense concourse of freeholders of the county of Middlesex assembled at the Mermaid at Hackney, in pursuance of an advertisement, to take into their consideration the bills now depending in parliament relative to the freedom of discussion.

The sheriff announced the purport of the meeting at one o'clock, in the great room; but from the uncommon influx of freeholders, they were compelled, from a wish to accommodate all to remove the meeting to the Bowling-green, where the duke of Norfolk opened the business; he read a list of resolutions similar to those adopted at the meeting at Westminster; he was seconded by Mr. Alderman Skjoner. Among other points, his grace averred, that if this bill

were suffered to pass into a law, the people of England would be as subject to the arbitrary will of a magistrate, as the subject people of Spain were to the agents of the inquisition.

The only person who ventured to support the measures of the ministry was Mr. Perry, of Blackwall, who suffered every mark of displeasure from the surrounding multitude.

The duke of Bedford, alderman Skinner, Mr. Byng, Sir Joseph Mawbey, and Mr. Church, delivered their sentiments with much force in favour of the petition. Mr. Mainwaring recommended a modification of the bill, which was rejected with much indignation.

The petition was zealously agreed to by all present, excepting four persons; and is to be presented by the members for the county.

At the Surry meeting on Friday, the resolutions against the bills were moved by Mr. Troothic and the hon. Mr. Petre. Mr. Fox and several other gentlemen spoke on the occasion, and a petition was agreed to by a great majority.

Petitions have already been agreed to be presented from the following places: London, Westminster, Middlesex, Surry, Norwich, Rochester, Canterbury, Great-Rone, Winchester, Newcastle, Southampton, Great-Yarmouth, Chichester, Reading, St. Martin's Parish, Ward of Cheap, Farringdon Without.

On Wednesday night last, at eleven o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt at Nottingham; and on Thursday morning, the houses and the country round were covered with snow.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Stamford, Grantham, and many other parts of Lincolnshire, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.

Leicester, Loughborough, and many other parts of Leicestershire a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt on Wednesday night; it lasted about two seconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, but we have not heard of any damage done by it.

On Saturday the master of a Danish ship, just arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, was at the Ladia house, to give information that he left the Cape on the 14th of September; on which day the English forces were engaged with the Dutch, and in full expectation of making themselves masters of the place on that very day. Apprehending an embargo might be laid on, the Danish captain put to sea without waiting for the event of the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, November 21.

“Yesterday a meeting was held at the Guildhall, which was very numerously and respectably attended; Dr. Edward Long Fox in the chair, where a petition to the honourable house of commons, against the bill now pending in parliament, for “the better security of his majesty's person and government,” and for “the more effectually suppressing seditious assemblies,” was unanimously agreed upon, and it was resolved that instructions be given to our representatives in parliament to present the same.

AUGUSTA, January 23.

On Saturday morning, the 16th instant, the river rose to an alarming height—in a few hours the site of the town was generally under water, and excepting a few houses which stand on the highest situations, the rest were completely surrounded with the water which found its way over the lowest parts of the bank of the river and spread itself through the whole town and common;—it kept rising until Sunday morning, when the level of Augusta was about two feet under water; during the day it might be said to be at a stand,—in the evening it began to fall, and on Monday morning had subsided between four and five inches,—through the day it fell but very little, but during the night made a very rapid decrease, and the morning of Tuesday restored the agreeable prospect of land; which, notwithstanding the ravages of the various currents, was a very desirable sight;—previous to the river's rising above its banks it had been swelled to a considerable height;—but from the quantity of rain which fell in the neighbourhood, nothing farther than a common swell was expected;—about three o'clock, however, on Saturday morning, as a prelude to the disagreeable scenes about to ensue, a great part of the *Bridge* was swept away, and the remainder went in the course of the day;—the currents were very rapid in all the low places, and a number of chimnies were thrown down and cellar walls burst in;—the greater part of the upper warehouse was carried away, and a considerable proportion of the tobacco floated off, whilst that which remains can be considered on no other point of view than as a total loss;—the lower warehouse may be said to be in a state somewhat preferable, as none of the hogheads have been floated out of it;—the tobacco at Picken's warehouse was entirely under water; and the whole of the tobacco at Arden's warehouse would have been lost, but for the exertions of Mr. Hatcher and other gentlemen concerned;—the middle warehouse alone has proved adequate to the security of the property there deposited;—many cattle