

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 31, 1796.

### B R U S S E L S, December 2.

LL is movement anew on the banks of the Rhine, on which military operations of the highest importance are on the point of being executed. The generals Jourdan and Kleber are gone to Coblenz; the general quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The division of general Marceau has been attacked near Simmein; and, after a very obstinate engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The environs of Coblenz furnished troops slowly, because they apprehended the Austrians would cross the Rhine there, from the great quantity of vessels which were collected in the river near them.

Whilst the Upper Rhine is desolated by all the powers of war, the Lower Rhine is far from being in comfortable circumstances. The Austrians are preparing to attack the republican corps who have taken a position behind the Sieg. The French will not hazard an attack in so bad a position, and are therefore about to abandon it. Harville and Hatry are retired towards Dusseldorf; Lefevre has repassed the Rhine at Cologne. The French labour with the greatest activity to fortify all the passages which the enemy may attempt, in covering the left bank with intrenchments and batteries.

Jan. 31. General Lefevre, who commanded the cantonments of the republican troops on the left banks of the Rhine, between Cologne and Bonn, has received orders to move to the right banks of that river, abandoned by general Caurent, who we understand has marched with his division to Holland, where fears are entertained concerning the intentions of the cabinet of Berlin. Lefevre has marched to Dusseldorf with a corps of about 7000 men, which is to be reinforced, in order to facilitate the communication between the banks of the Rhine as well as with the train of artillery, ammunition, and provisions. Near Ham another bridge has been established across the Rhine.

### H A G U E, November 28.

Besides the measures adopted for the defence of the frontiers of Gueldre and the provinces of Groningen and of Over Yssel, it is a question whether an inundation shall take place on the side of the Yssel, to shelter the provinces from any sudden invasion. The preparations are directed by generals Daendels and Gerick, under the inspection of the French general Moreau, who is the commander in chief in that part.

Troubles succeed rapidly here from one city to another. Scarcely had they been appeased at Amsterdam and Rotterdam when they broke out at Schoonhoven; the representatives of the people of Holland have appointed a commission of four members for the purpose of appeasing the discontents of the people.

### M A D R I D, December 20.

According to letters from Cadiz, the French squadron is on the point of setting sail. Admiral Richery has taken measures to refill the English squadron, consisting of 7 sail of the line and 3 frigates, which are waiting for him at the Straits. Besides his force of 6 sail of the line and 3 frigates, he has armed several ships that have been captured from the English.

### T U R I N, January 8.

A reinforcement of 6000 men has been sent to general Colli, nevertheless the reports of a speedy peace are again circulated, and the edict that was published on the 5th instant, has been received with much satisfaction, inasmuch as it is supposed to strengthen the idea of an approaching peace. This edict suppresses the impost of a quarter upon all places, pensions, and annuities.

The minister of war hates the Austrians, and is for peace.

### V I E N N A, January 27.

General Clairfayt is again gone off to the army. Several regiments of horse are gone to Milan, and a great part of the troops intended for the army on the Rhine, are now ordered to march, to join that in Italy.

Jan. 30. A few days ago a courier arrived from Petersburg, with the ratification of the triple treaty of alliance; and he brought also dispatches to the Russian ambassador at this court, the contents of which must be of importance, as he had an audience of the emperor immediately after, at the ending of which a courier was dispatched to London. The rumours of peace have since that time totally vanished; and it is assured that the war will be carried on with the greatest vigour, in consequence of the triple alliance.

Troops continue to march from Bohemia and Austria to Italy. More of them have lately received orders to march there.

The marshal count de Clairfayt is every day with the minister of state baron Thugot.

Voluntary gifts of every kind continue with redoubled zeal, which is an evident proof of the affection which the inhabitants of Austria bear to their august sovereign. Another considerable convoy of ammunition, attended by a large body of cannoniers, has just set off for Italy.

### A M S T E R D A M, January 30.

Accounts from Paris state, that not only a treaty of peace with Sardinia is on the point of being concluded, but also some steps have been made, tending to bring about a pacification with Great-Britain.

### B E R L I N, January.

#### PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL.

(From *Le Verdique*, a French paper.)

"After having exposed all the services that Prussia has rendered in the course of this war for the defence of the empire; the re-capture of Mentz, the defeats experienced, the losses suffered by the armies, the destruction caused by the Polish insurrection; the exhausting of treasure, the evils of all kinds which military operations so actively carry on, so multiplied and to remote, produce, the memorial adds:

"What was the direct object of the convention of Pilnitz and of the association of the two principal powers of Germany? Was it not the re-establishment of the French monarchy in its former integrity? Did not his Prussian majesty assist with all the zeal which might be expected from his royalty? Must he not have been surprised at seeing his ally deviate from his primitive intentions, and appear to be less occupied with them than with the objects of making conquests, and of enriching himself with the spoils of the oppressed? In this situation his Prussian majesty could not but take a less lively interest in the political situation and interior government of France; and prefer to all other cares the care of delivering his subjects from the scourge of war."

### D I E T of R A T I S B O N, February 1.

On the 29th ult. the general assembly of the empire unanimously resolved, in all the three colleges, to pay the farther sum of one hundred Roman months. In the act of opinion of the empire sent to his Imperial majesty it is stated, "That as the French government has refused to enter into negotiations with the German empire, it was absolutely necessary to carry into effect the decree of the empire, made on the 22d of December, 1794, for the express purpose of meeting such an event, to unite all their strength, and put themselves in both an offensive and defensive situation, so as to compel the enemy to comply with the wish of the head of the empire, and all the states, to conclude a peace on the grounds already specified; and that for this purpose the chest of the empire consents to pay one hundred Roman months, the payment of which to be made in four different payments, the first in four, and the three others at the end of six weeks successively; and that all the arrears are to be demanded with the greatest strictness."

### C O L O G N E, January 26.

The deputies of our city at Paris, give us in their letters great hopes of a general peace. The French, however, are making the most vigorous preparations to prosecute the war.

### C H A N T O N A Y, 28 Nivose.

We march from success to success. We run from victory to victory. Charette and his lieutenants are pursued with vigour, and the pursuit is maintained notwithstanding the season, which is very unfit for military expeditions. His troops no longer attempt to defend themselves. He wanders with the rest of the rebels. His soldiers come over to us by half hundreds at a time. Every day there are numbers of them taken and you know what lot is reserved for those rebels.

Yesterday and the preceding days, Charette was pursued to Creil de Vournefond, and it appears he has taken refuge in the thick part of the wood with which that country is covered.

The 24th was distinguished by a discharge of musketry, such as we have not heard for a long time. Two of our columns fell in with Charette at the wood of Pontujan. He defended himself with a desperation which proved that he paid no regard to discretion; that he had little to risk, and not much to lose. The republicans charged him with a courage and intrepidity which announced the firm resolution they have formed of finishing this war. They immolated all these fanatic royalists.

The theatre of the war is carried into the left quarter of the route from Rochelle to Nantes. It is there that Charette, always in correspondence with Swiftet, the Chouans of Morbihan and Soplans, endeavours to gain some moments of repose for his soldiers, who are much harassed. Then too, he fabricates a treaty in

with the republican generals, by his primary agents. It appears that this treaty never was made, and from thence it is seen that we are deceived. We are certain of the person of Bejaris the elder. He has fled with the chevaliers; his brothers.

Thus, however, the moment in which we believed that peace was about to terminate the misfortunes of this unhappy country, we find it still retarded. It is necessary, therefore, to arm ourselves with courage and patience. It is necessary to bring up new forces, in proportion to the efforts that are made by our enemies.

### V A D O, December 27.

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

An English frigate has just arrived in this port, ignorant of Vado being no longer in possession of the Austrians. The French took possession of her amidst the cries of vive la republic.

The French army surrounds Levo, in which 4000 Piedmontese are shut up. The Austrians have entirely seceded from the Piedmontese army, and have retired to Alexandria—4500 men are blocked by our centre column. The column on the right keeps 12,000 infantry and 6 squadrons of cavalry shut up in a village.

All the country of Genoa is covered with Austrian prisoners; whom we know not what to do with. Every moment brings us fresh details of the memorable victory which has been gained by our troops. The Austrians lost 12,000 men, all their magazines, and 110 pieces of cannon.

A part of the army is to be cantoned between Genoa and Nice.

### N A N T E S, January 20.

General Hoche is arrived here, and to-day a proclamation has been issued through the streets, that the city is in a state of siege. Angers, Rennes, and Mans are also in danger.

This proclamation has been found necessary, in consequence of the audacity of the Chouans, who have organized themselves in the Morbihan country, and in the departments on the northern coast. Puisse is at the head of the council which directs them. The Nantese legion is to do duty within the city.

The Chouans of Brittany appear now more to be dreaded than those of La Vendee. Charette is at the last gasp, and his force seems to be quite exhausted. He is pursued without intermission, and deserters arrive from his army in numbers. He is now cooped up in the woods on the side of Creil de Vournefond. The war of La Vendee exists now only on the left side of the road leading from Rochelle to Nantes. Stoder and Sapinoud are with the Chouans in the Morbihan.

### P A R I S, December 4.

The loss which our armies have sustained for some time past, have made a considerable deficiency in different corps. Desertion has also assisted to heighten the deficiency. The directory has nominated Peyron, general of brigade, to cause all the young men of the requisition who are in Paris, to join the army. He has addressed them on the subject, in which he presses, in the name of his country, all those who may have been sick or wounded, to quit their homes, and return to the field of honour. He leaves them to the choice of the army they will join; but declares that if they do not pay respect to his invitation, he must employ against them all the severities of the law.

#### 17 Nivose.

The minister of foreign affairs to citizens Blauw and Meyer, ministers plenipotentiary from the Batavian republic.

The good faith which the French have maintained with the Batavian republic, does not permit me to leave you ignorant of a measure into which the province of Zealand, is about to be precipitated.

It appears from a memorial of citizen Freregeau, engineer of the French republic, at Flushing, that the secret committee of Zealand, agreeably to the desire of the inhabitants of the Isle of Walcheren, is determined to separate without reserve from the political body of the United Provinces.

The executive directory would, have repelled such a proposition, even though it had been made officially; and I am charged to inform citizen Noel of it, to enable him to anticipate the suspicions which might arise from this imprudent step of Freregeau.

The directory expect your reclamations to prevent in future an act, which is at least indifferent, from troubling the harmony and mutual confidence which ought to exist between the two governments.

The engineer Freregeau has been dismissed. You will see in this act of just severity a new proof of the frankness and fidelity which conduct the directory in all its relations with your government. It will doubtless prevent our ulterior proceeding on the part of