

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 19, 1796.

### V I E N N A, J a n u a r y 16.

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When the prince of Grave received the daughter of Louis XVI. on the frontiers, she returned all what was given her on setting out from the temple, a small package excepted, she had made up herself, containing some lines, three medallions with the portraits and hairs of her parents and of her aunt, the princess Elizabeth; also some garters knit by her mother with ravelings drawn out of an old carpet in the prison.

### B R U S S E L S, M a r c h 6.

General Jourdan is now occupied in visiting all the positions of his army, for the purpose of ascertaining his force, and concerting his operations. All the battalions which were incomplete have been incorporated into others, and the army of the Sambre and Meuse is now in the most complete condition.

All these troops are now in movement, and marching towards the banks of the Moselle, to which all the transports of artillery and of provisions are directed. The depots are at Coblenz and Luxemburg. At Treves nothing is left but what is necessary for the daily consumption of the troops.

The troops of general Jourdan are thus distributed for the opening of a campaign; 80,000 men are to act offensively in the Hundspruck, whilst a body of 12 or 15,000 entrenched on the Chartreuse, and in the environs of Coblenz, are to prevent the Austrians from passing the Rhine on that side. A line is also to be formed on the left side, as far as Crevelt; but this, it is intended, shall be merely sufficient to defend the principal posts.

On the right bank of the Rhine the general Le Fevre is to make a division at the head of 30,000 men, which cannot fail of being useful to the main army. In this arrangement, the garrison of Luxemburg, augmenting to 12,000 men, is not included. It is in this way that the republic is determined to push the war; and, according to every probability, it cannot but be fatal to the remainder of the coalition.

It should be added, that at this moment the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine are full of ardour, and well equipped for the campaign.

March 16. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have been removed from Bonn to Cologne, which is a more central situation for the military operations which are about to take place on the right of the Rhine.

They left Cologne on the 12th instant, and on the same day general Jourdan set out for Dusseldorf, whither upwards of 20,000 men have received orders to repair with all possible diligence. This order appears to have been occasioned by the movement of the Austrians, who have left their camp in front of the Lahn, and have advanced towards Siegburg. Every day large bodies of the enemy's troops are perceived, from the left bank of the Rhine, coming down from the mountains, and collecting on the left bank of the Sieg.

It seems to be the intention of the Austrians to open the campaign by an attack on the entrenched camps at Oberbille and Dusseldorf. This last town, and the fortifications established for its protection, which form in front of it a complete crescent, the two extremities of which extend to the Rhine, are in a respectable state of defence, and capable of making a long and effectual resistance.

It is considered as certain, that hostilities will commence before the end of March.

Different corps of troops which were on their march for Coblenz and Treves, have received orders to return, and to proceed to Crevelt.

They are about to draught all the best troops; horse and foot, from the nine new departments, in order to send them to the Lower Rhine. Some of these have been selected, and are already on their march.

### P A R I S, 4 G e r m i n a l, M a r c h 24.

A public misfortune is announced: it appears, alas! to be too true: Pichegru has sent in his resignation of the command of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle. And this resignation was accepted on the 24th Ventose, (March 14) by the directory. Each of these facts is equally astonishing. Pichegru has not without the most powerful motives, abandoned his post at the moment when what was said with truth of Turenne, might also, without flattery, be applied to him: that his reputation was worth an army. Pichegru therefore owes to France the development of the causes which have obliged him to retire. If his retreat was not forced, it was dastardly, and the effect of weakness: A general who has attained such a degree of glory and consideration does not belong to himself; he belongs to the republic, which requires from him new triumphs.

Envy, mediocrity, jealousy, and the Jacobinism which detests Pichegru, will repeat, that victory does not depend on a single man: I hope so. But history

teaches me that it may be dangerous to put it to the trial. It is not proved that without Villars, France would have been saved at Donau; nor at Fontenoi without the marshal de Saxe.

I know the prodigies achieved by the enthusiasm and bravery of our soldiers; but I also know what can be effected by the name of a general cherished by his troops, dreaded by the enemy, esteemed by his rivals, and so often crowned with victory. I know that we flatterate ourselves on the court intrigue that occasioned the dismissal of Clairfayt, which also was called a resignation. I know that the retirement of Pichegru will be a subject of joy and hope to our most cruel enemies of London and Vienna. I know that Germany blames the emperor for having accepted the resignation of Clairfayt. France will also blame the directory for having accepted that of Pichegru, unless it shall appear to have been determined by the most decisive reasons. The directory, and more especially Carnot, in whose hands the war department is particularly vested ought to know that if, after the retreat of Pichegru, any miscarriages should happen, the whole of the responsibility will lie on the government; it will unquestionably in such a case be said—Why was this resignation accepted or called for—Perlet.

### L O N D O N, M a r c h 9.

The following is the note published by the king of Sweden, on the subject of the empress of Russia's refusal to receive the ambassador appointed to communicate his intended marriage to her Imperial majesty: "The king of Sweden thought it his duty, on the occasion of his lately agreed on marriage, to give a princess (the empress of Russia) who is his near relation and ally, the same proof of his attention as he readily shewed towards their Danish and Prussian majesties, to whom he is likewise attached by the ties of friendship and good neighbourhood. It was, therefore, with the utmost astonishment, that his majesty saw this attention by no means returned by the empress of Russia. The king has accordingly resolved for the future, not to receive from the Russian court any of those particular missions which concern family events, and which have ever before been in use between the two respective courts, but which the king has now abolished for ever."

According to private letters from Vienna, written by well informed persons, field-marshal Clairfayt asserted in very strong terms in a council of state, that for the purpose of prosecuting the war with success, it would be necessary to invest one general with the chief command of all the troops destined to act on the Rhine, in order that all their movements might accord, and be constantly directed to one decisive point. He added, that on his part, finding his powers unequal to the execution of so arduous a task, if that supreme command should be offered him, he must beg leave to decline it; and that, if his Imperial majesty did not think proper to adopt this measure, it would be best to take advantage of the late successes, for the purpose of making peace with France, which he knew the French were disposed to conclude on terms honourable to the house of Austria. The field-marshal finding that his opinion was not approved of by his Imperial majesty, solicited and obtained his dismissal.

March 17. Dubois Crance has moved, in the convention, that every man refusing to pay the forced loan should be imprisoned; and though this motion has been over-ruled for the present; it is highly probable that it will be again made, and ultimately carried.—The consequence of such a measure, at such a crisis as the present, is too obvious to need elucidation. Meanwhile, notwithstanding these arbitrary proceedings, the forced loan has proved completely unproductive. The alarming and increasing scarcity of provisions, which even in Paris, where every exertion is made, at the expence of the provinces, to supply the inhabitants with food, is so great, that two potatoes were lately sold in the street for one hundred livres in paper; and the growing depreciation of assignats, afford an additional ground of discontent.

These circumstances combined, have generated a most complete dissatisfaction among all ranks of people; and this dissatisfaction is so general, that from a close and attentive observation, it has been stated to us to be entertained by nearly nine tenths of the inhabitants of the provinces. The discontent is not partial, confined to particular measures, or particular men, but general; and having for its object the existing order of things, which it is the wish of the disaffected completely to overthrow—a wish which is expected to be carried into effect, as soon as a fair opportunity shall occur.

March 19. A private letter from on board the Mars, one of admiral Cornwallis's squadron, reports the unfortunate accident which befel the Bellifarius transport, to have been occasioned by a dispute between the master and his second mate, when wearing ship, by which, not paying proper attention, they fell athwart the Royal Sovereign, when the Sovereign's jib-boom and bowsprit took their main-mast, and struck her amid ship, by which she almost instantly sunk. To add to the distress of this dreadful scene,

an unhappy woman, with her infant in her arms, who stood on the quarter deck of the Bellifarius, attempted to save the life of her infant by throwing it on board the Royal Sovereign at the instant of the two ships meeting, but unfortunately it fell between the two ships sides, and was crushed to atoms before the eyes of its unhappy mother, who in her distraction of mind, instantly precipitated herself into the sea, and shared the grave of her child.

March 22. Upon the return of admiral Cornwallis to Spithead, in consequence of his ship, the Royal Sovereign, having been run foul of by the Bellifarius transport, an order was sent down to him to hoist his flag on board the Astrea frigate, and sail with all expedition for the West-Indies. This the admiral objected to, wishing to go out in his own ship. The admiralty board, in return to his objections, sent him positive orders to strike his flag; which have of course been complied with. This affair, we fear, is likely to deprive the country of the immediate services of this gallant and experienced officer; though it must appear obvious, that the consequence was unavoidable on the part of the executive naval government of the country.

March 23. Admiral Cornwallis is arrived in town, from Portsmouth.

The accident to admiral Cornwallis's ship happened in the Channel; he proceeded on his voyage as far as Cape Finisterre, had the captain of the Mars on board, and his own boats out several days, before he thought of returning to England. There is a mystery in the whole of this affair, for the solution of which we must wait with patience.

March 26. An Italian paper mentions, that no less than five prophets are now in confinement in the prisons at Rome, for predicting the fall of the pope-dom, before the expiration of the last year. One of them came from England.

Forgery of L'Eclair.—It is a circumstance rather curious, that the celebrated imposition of a preliminary convention between the emperor and France, in the forged Eclair, should, on the 7th instant, have been inserted in the real Eclair, without any remarks from the editor, to prove the falsehood of the intelligence.

There is something whimsical enough in the mode with which the French at Savona solemnized the anniversary of their monarch's execution—every soldier received forty sous in money, and a double allowance of meat and drink—reminds us of the landlord's exclamation, when Tobine, in Coleman's suicide, desires him to give one of his favourite girls five guineas for mourning—"Ah, poor Julia, this mourning will make thee quite joyful!"

March 29. Letters were yesterday received in town from the West-Indies, which state, in consequence of the arrival of 300 of the troops which first sailed with admiral Christian, at the island of St. Vincent, the French forces in that island were attacked and completely defeated, on the 21st and 22d of January last. These letters also bring the pleasing information, that the principal part of the troops which were in the transports which separated from admiral Christian's first convoy had arrived safe.

The new Dutch colours.—These differ from the old, in having a white jack in the centre of the red flag, on which is depicted a virgin seated on a green bank, holding in one hand a lance surmounted by the cap of liberty, and resting the other on a fascis of arrows. At her side is a lion, who also grasps the lance, and turns his head around with an air of menace!

March 30. Our recent letters from the Cape of Good Hope, state, that great desertions had prevailed among our troops in that settlement; that they had gone into the interior part of the country, where they were very flatteringly received by the natives. The 1st battalion of the 84th had lost the largest number of men; the officers of the second battalion, which is reduced, were expected in a short time to relieve those now in garrison with the 1st at the Cape.

Orders have been sent to Cork, to contract for 10,000 tons of provisions, including flour, peas, oatmeal, &c. to be shipped from that port, in the course of the season, for Gibraltar, to victual the garrison, which is to receive sufficient supplies of every kind in the course of the summer.

April 1. We have received the Paris papers of the 26th, 27th, and 28th ult.

The papers from the 22d to the 26th are wanting. The former contain intelligence of much importance.

Charette has at length been taken and shot. Entirely defeated by the republican army—his troops dispersed and incapable of being collected again and rallied—himself closely pursued—Charette assumed the dress of a peasant, with a hope of eluding the strict search that was making after him. He wandered for some time among the fields alone, and was at length discovered and pursued by a republican patrol. His strength being at last exhausted, he sunk upon the ground, and was taken by two grenadiers, who carried him on their shoulders to the next post, from whence